



# UNDAF ANGOLA

## 2009-2013

Comparative advantage of the United Nations System in Angola:  
The UNCT in Angola supports policy making and its implementation through the provision of technical assistance and capacity building within the framework of the achievement of the MDGs





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### ANNEX I: RESULTS MATRIX



## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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ACSD	Africa Child Survival and Development
ARV	Antiretroviral
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GF	Global Fund
HRBP	Human Rights Based Approach to Programming
IBEP	Population Well Being Survey
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOM	International Organization for Migrations
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks
LLINs	Long-lasting insecticide treated nets
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Preventing mother-to-child transmission
QUIB	Questionário Unificado de Indicadores Básicos de Bem-Estar
RCHS	Reproductive and Child Health Section
RH	Reproductive Health
SICA	Sistema de Indicadores da Crianca Angolana
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Certification
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WESH	Water Environment Hygiene and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme



## FOREWORD

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The present United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2009-2013 is the planning framework for the UN in Angola for its support to the Government's national priorities. The UNDAF is harmonized substantively and in terms of its timeframe with the country's Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013].

It sets out to address the needs of Angolans as the country goes through unprecedented economic growth. Strong performance in the macro-economic dimensions is gradually translating into a positive impact in the social sectors. The investment in the social sector has substantially increased and it is currently around 30% of public expenditures. Furthermore, the Government, in its Draft Medium-Term Development Plan, emphasized the need for faster and more inclusive growth.

The UNDAF, in line with the UN reform agenda, represents a critical and practical contribution to the call for greater harmonization and integration of the UN system at country level.

Through the UNDAF, the Government of Angola and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) are committed to the realization of the values and principles enshrined in the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The document is the result of a discussion between UN system and the Government and represents the UN cooperation and commitments to support the Government in the implementation of its Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013] and especially to: i) Improve the quality of living conditions and the Human Development of Angolans through the eradication of hunger and poverty and the promotion of adequate levels of education and sanitation; ii) Promote national unity and cohesion and the consolidation of democracy and its institutions, and; iii) Ensure sound and sustainable economic development, with macroeconomic stability, transformation and diversification of economic structures well as ensuring the freedom, fundamental rights and development of civil society. Therefore, the effective implementation of the UNDAF would contribute to the achievement of the Government Medium Term Development Plan [2009-2013] as well as the Government Long Term Development Plan; both these documents are in the process of elaboration.

The UN is committed to strengthen national ownership over the development process and to enhance aid effectiveness.

Through this UNDAF, we express our commitment to promote sound cooperation and effective partnership between the UN and the Government based on the achievement of the development goals (ODMs).

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**UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator  
and UNDP Resident Representative**

Ana Dias Lourenco  
**Minister of Planning  
Republic de Angola**

14.MAI.2009



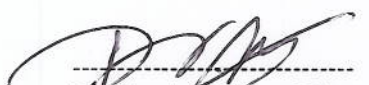
## PREFACE

The United Nations Country Team in Angola is committed to supporting the Government of Angola in the implementation of its Draft Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013]. The UN will work closely with the Government and other development partners towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The UN recognises the immense potential of the Angolan people and is committed to the acceleration of the achievement of the MDGs, as agreed upon by the international community and Angola. The United Nations in Angola will make available its expertise in various programme areas and is committed, along with the Government to the expansion of constructive dialogue with all partners, including civil society, in creating and consolidating the active participation of all segments of Angolan society in national development.

The collective response of all UN agencies working in Angola, through the UNDAF, reflects the commitment of each and all to the achievement of the population's well being, and recognizes the need for constant efforts to reach the most vulnerable groups in remote areas, in order to support the fulfilment of their rights. The UN will continue to strengthen its programme to support the Government's strategy to reduce poverty and ensure sustainable development for all, and is willing to support a range of development goals and objectives already agreed at major United Nations conferences and summits

The United Nations supports the efforts of the Government of Angola by optimising the functioning and impact of the UN system through an inclusive, coherent and coordinated response towards Angola's needs, priorities and goals.

We, as members of the United Nations Country Team in Angola, commit ourselves to working with the Government and its partners in the development community to achieving these outcomes.

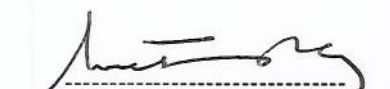


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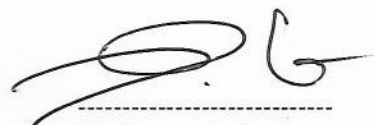
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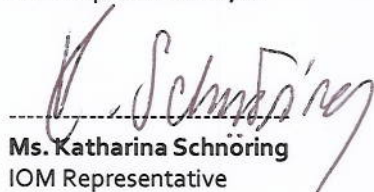
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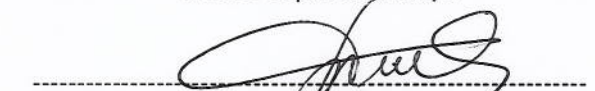
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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For the Republic of Angola, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), represents the Guiding Framework for the UN resident and non-resident Agencies which make up the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Based on the national priorities of the Government of Angola, including its Long and Medium-Term Development Plans, the UNDAF is a strategic policy support tool, designed to achieve concrete results which are intended to accelerate development and progress towards the MDGs. The UN support to the development process in Angola is guided by the Angolan Constitutional Law which guarantees every citizen a human rights-based approach to poverty reduction, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups in society, in order to ensure that they participate in and benefit from the development process.

After six years of peace with rapid economic growth when the first results of massive investments in infrastructure are being felt, Angola is now able to establish priorities for its Human Development, under the Government's leadership. In fact, Angola intends to improve its ranking on the HDI by 30 places in order to position itself amongst the medium development countries by 2025.

The challenges identified by the government of Angola include those related to: 1. Peace, Justice, Democracy, Social Stability, National Unity and Cohesion, and Internal Security; 2. Elimination of hunger and extreme poverty, employment, economic growth and fair distribution of national income; 3. Sustainable long-term development, human development and well being for all Angolans and harmonious development of the territory; 4. Good and transparent governance; 5. Angola a country with a future, respected by neighbours, by partners, by the entire international community, and increasingly integrated into the world economy.<sup>1</sup>

The United Nations System is making a significant contribution to the achievement of the MDGs in Angola. The UN contribution is based on its technical comparative advantage. This added value is realized through improved coherence and coordination, the unique advantage of permanent regional and global geographical coverage, the efficient local application of global knowledge and innovative solutions to complex development challenges, a profound commitment to promoting national ownership of the development process and its unique positioning as the policy adviser, capacity builder and implementation partner of government, civil society and the private sector in Angola.

The UNDAF (2009-2013) was based on six of the Government's National Priorities, as outlined in the Draft National Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013]:

- i) Promote national unity and cohesion and the consolidation of democracy and national institutions
- ii) Guarantee sound and sustainable economic development, with macroeconomic stability, transformation and diversification of economic structures
- iii) Promote human development and social well being;
- iv) Stimulate the development of the private sector and support national entrepreneurship;
- v) Promote the equitable development of the national territory
- vi) Strengthen national competitiveness in international trade

In the context of increased Government budget allocations for social sectors, the UN is committed to support national ownership and leadership of the institutional reform agenda, and contribute to greater

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Government Programme for 2009-2012.



development effectiveness and impact, by building on the organization's comparative advantages, with a strong focus on developing the country's capacity to promote Human Development.

The agencies of the United Nations will support the Government in the implementation of its Human Development goals, namely in: i) Improving the living conditions of Angolans, eradicating hunger and poverty and promoting adequate levels of education and basic sanitation; ii) Promoting national cohesion and the consolidation of democracy, and; iii) Ensuring sustainable economic development, freedom and fundamental rights.

By pooling their resources, the agencies of the United Nations will be able to increasingly benefit from Joint Programmes in key areas, such as HIV/AIDS, Justice, Gender, Health, Water and Basic Sanitation,. One priority of the UNCT and this UNDAF will be to strengthen the capacity of the national M&E systems such as the SICA, as referred to in the Paris Declaration or by the international and regional community, to generate, analyze, disseminate and utilize quality M&E data broken down by gender for evidence-based decision making and the formulation and monitoring of development frameworks based on the MDGs at national and local levels. Cross-cutting themes will include 1) Gender Equality, 2) Freedom and human rights, and 3) Disaster risk reduction and preparedness.



## 1.1 BACKGROUND

The Republic of Angola is a country in southern-central Africa bordering Namibia to the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, and Zambia to the east, and with a west coast along the Atlantic Ocean. The last population and housing census dates from 1970. However, estimates suggest that the current population amounts to between 16-18 million, dispersed over a total area of 1,246,700 km<sup>2</sup>. Of the total population, 50.7% are women, 53.3% reside in urban areas, and 50% are between the ages of 5 and 25<sup>2</sup>. The country is the second-largest petroleum and diamond producer in sub-Saharan Africa, and is ranked 59<sup>th</sup> among the world economies in terms of gross domestic product<sup>3</sup>.

“Angola em movimento” is the leitmotiv that illustrates the country situation.

After six years of peace the Angolan Government has started to make huge investments in reconstruction and the renovation of the basic national infrastructure and it is expected that this will have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

Angola is enjoying an unprecedented boom with the growth rate of the economy reaching 23.3% in 2007, whilst inflation dropped from 105.6%, in 2002, to 11.9%, in 2007<sup>4</sup>. This largely reflects the achievement of macroeconomic stability, continued good performances in the oil and diamond sectors and the recovery in the non-mineral, transport and agriculture sectors. With peace and macroeconomic stability more firmly anchored, the country has the opportunity to make wider reaching reforms in order to achieve significant and sustained socio-economic development.

The absence of regular surveys and lack of updated data make it difficult to track accurately the progress in the social sector. However, some advances are perceptible.

For example, the enrollment in primary education has improved considerably with the gross enrollment rate increasing to 5.8 million in 2007 (an increase of over 75% compared with 2003); from 2003-2005, 29,000 new teachers were recruited; the infant mortality rate has improved from 154/1000, in 2004, to 134/1000, in 2007, and life expectancy remained at 42 years; the percentages of the population with access to improved water and sanitation are respectively 61.6% and 59%<sup>5</sup>.

Additionally, the Government has highlighted in its Draft Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013] the need for faster and more inclusive growth, with the reduction of infant mortality by 90% and maternal mortality by 95%.

The Government actions to reverse the effects of years of instability are indicative of its desire to present a new image of Angola to the international community, to be an active player in the networks of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and to obtain increased benefits from its potential in mining and natural resources. Angola’s rapid economic growth is also a reminder of the need for continuous and ever increasing efforts to ensure that the youth of the country benefit, and continue to benefit from this growth. This calls for unprecedented strategies and investment to ensure that development has an impact on the 50% of the population which is estimated to be between 5-25 years

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Ministry of Planning and UNFPA.

<sup>3</sup> Source: World Bank 2007.

<sup>4</sup> Source: 2008 State Budget.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Draft Angolan Medium-Term Development Plan (2009-2013).





old so they can become the driving force of national development - with children, girls and women at its centre. Angola's human capital is the most important resource to ensure a prosperous future for the country.

One of the objectives of the GoA is to substantially reduce the poverty incidence rate over the next decade, with targets set according to the MDGs, the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) programme and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and with the objective of reducing by 50%, the number of people living with less than one dollar a day by 2015 and increasing the national HDI by 75%, to position Angola among the Medium Development Countries

Continuous and vigorous effort from the GoA, the United Nations and the partners of the Angolan society will be required to attain this objective. The international community will also play an important role in the sharing of expertise and experience, and cost sharing to cover the lack of funds for the implementation of a programme of this magnitude and urgency.

Despite efforts to improve the performance of the health sector, the system and related services are still in a precarious state as they lack adequate infrastructures, equipment, trained personnel and referral systems. In 2005 there were 1.659 doctors in Angola, equivalent to only one doctor for 10,000 inhabitants, and the government has pledged to increase this to 13 per 10,000 inhabitants by 2015. Many provinces have little functioning health infrastructure. Life expectancy (42 years for men and 44.5 for women in 2007), access to basic health care (30%), and access to water and basic sanitation (respectively 62% and 69%) are low. Endemic malaria (77.6% of deaths) is high. Maternal mortality is very high, at around 1,850/100.000, and infant and under five mortality rates are at 150 and 250 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Teenage pregnancies are a serious concern; 51.5% of girls aged 15-19 have at least one child. Obstetric fistula is an important problem. Condom use is low (0.3%).

The adult rate of HIV infection in Angola is 5.0%<sup>6</sup>. The variation among the provinces is very significant: from 0.8% in Bié to 10.6% in Cunene (Surveillance study in pregnant women who attended antenatal clinics or sentinel sites in 2005). In 2007, 73.31% of the infected women were between 20 to 39 years old. On the other hand, in this age group almost 70% of the notified cases are women. This clearly shows the impact of the epidemic on the most economically productive age group and the high vulnerability of women facing the epidemic.

The involvement of the civil society and of public and private sectors is crucial for greater integration of HIV/AIDS in the different interventions. The people living with HIV network was implemented in 2006, the same year that the Angolan business coalition was created. In addition, the church network to fight against AIDS is also very active in all the eighteen provinces and plays a key role in the mobilization of the urban and rural communities.

Despite strong economic performance and a wealth of natural resources, the Angolan HDI is still low. However, there is a positive trend, with a slight improvement according to the 2007/2008 World HDR. With a 0.446 HDI (data from 2005), Angola is still ranked among the less developed countries. Therefore, it needs to address its human development challenges to better reflect the economic efforts that have been made since the signing of the peace agreement in 2002, through systematic investments in its human capital.

Angola held its second legislative elections on the 5<sup>th</sup> September 2008, while the presidential election was scheduled for 2009. Local elections are also expected in the near future, as part of the decentralization process. Vibrant, but still fragile civil society organizations, have been flourishing in the

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<sup>6</sup> Source: Ministry of Planning.  
UNDAF Angola – 2009-2013



country. However, effective vertical and horizontal accountability mechanisms need further strengthening.

Despite continued efforts, the country faces some difficulties in addressing national priorities, especially in the consolidation of its data base system according to international standards. The monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the Draft Medium-Term Development Plan will overcome this challenge.

The challenges identified by the government of Angola include those related to: 1. Peace, Justice, Democracy, Social Stability, Unity and National Cohesion, and Internal Security; 2. Elimination of hunger and extreme poverty, employment, economic growth and fair distribution of national income; 3. Sustainable long-term development, human development and well being for all Angolans and harmonious development of the territory; 4. Good and transparent governance; 5. Angola a country with a future, respected by neighbours, by partners, by the entire international community, and growing integration into the world economy.

Angola was among the 191 countries that adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in September 2000. In this regard, the MDGs figure among the principle objectives and aspirations of the Angolan development strategies and plans.

Top officials regularly reconfirm the country's commitment to achieve the MDGs and some steps have been undertaken to increase awareness of the MDGs in the country and assess the progress already achieved towards them. More precisely, two MDG reports have been published and some events in an MDG campaign have already taken place.

In practice, tracking the progress towards the MDGs, on the basis of the framework defined in the millennium declaration, is a daunting task in Angola for various reasons. Indeed, no pertinent/accurate data pertaining to the MDG indicators is available for the wartime period, namely, the early 1990s. The absence of regular surveys only adds to this difficulty.

The next nation wide survey, a combined MICS-IDR2 study which was started in 2008, should be completed in 2009.

It is believed that most MDGs are within reach on the basis of recent trends and the country's financial capacity. These include Objective 2 'Promote universal primary education', Objective 4, 'Reduce infant mortality', Objective 5, 'Improve maternal health', and Objective 6, 'Fight HIV/AIDS and other diseases'.

However the Government has acknowledged that the country will have to mobilize additional forces to attain Objective 2 and this implies additional technical and financial resources and considerable institutional capacity.

## 1.2 THE UNDAF APPROACH

For the Republic of Angola, the UNDAF represents the Guiding Framework for the UN resident and non-resident Agencies which make up the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)<sup>7</sup>. The previous 2005-2008 UNDAF "bridging plan" ensured alignment of the present 2009-2013 UNDAF to the Draft Government Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013]. The Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013] is largely aligned with the Millennium Development Goals as agreed by the UN General Assembly and it will replace the previous PRSP. The UNDAF is a strategic policy support tool, designed to achieve

<sup>7</sup> Resident: FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV, WFP, WHO.

Non Resident: UNESCO, UNIDO, IFAD



concrete results in order to promote development and progress in terms of poverty reduction and respect for individual and collective rights to dignity and security.

The UNCT has developed the UNDAF on the basis of a three-phased approach and on the basis of three main principles:

The first phase, underpinned by the need for better coordination within the UN and the clear adoption of a rights based approach to programming, drew on our past experience. Several workshops took place (Orientation in May 2007, HRBAP & RBM in July 2007, Emergency in August 2007) which led to the formulation of a draft Gap Analysis and comparative advantages so that each agency and the UNCT could develop better capacity for planning and programming at the local level.

The second phase, covering the period between September 2007 and April 2008 consisted of joint programme review exercises by all Agencies – under the coordination of the joint UNCT/UNDAF Task Force, with the relevant Ministries, all key partners, civil society and Regional Advisers. These joint exercises reviewed progress, assessed priorities and validated agency work plans for the next period. . (UNICEF, January 2008, UNDP, March 2008, UNFPA, April 2008, UNAIDS, April 2008)

The third phase focused on the finalizing and approval of the UNDAF document by Government. The United Nations organised a retreat with the Ministry of Planning to study available strategies and documentation on government priorities and focused on potential areas for joint programmes. (see ANNEX I) The Government carefully reviewed the draft UNDAF with the UN Task Force. The process benefited from a general review of priorities in terms of service delivery, technical capacity development and policy support. After developing a Results-based matrix, the UN agencies prepared a final draft to be approved by the government

This UNDAF document is the result of a systematic commitment by all sectors, agencies, civil society and partners which was reached through regular sectorial meetings and retreats which provided ongoing input to the process. The UNDAF offers sufficient flexibility to enable UN agencies, in agreement with the Government, to review their cooperation in response to new agreed priorities.

### 1.3 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The UN Reform principles which guide the programmes of all the agencies in Angola are: alignment to national priorities and processes based on the New Aid Environment, system-wide coherence, simplification and harmonisation within the concept of “One UN, One voice, One programme”.

The UNDAF 2009-2013 will be implemented along the following lines:

- Alignment with National priorities, such as the Draft Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013]
- Acknowledgement that the current UNDAF covers the last full cycle before the MDG deadline of 2015, and that this UNDAF supports the government in its efforts to attain the MDGs
- Support for the harmonious development of the country and government efforts to reduce disparities amongst regions, and the promotion of decentralization
- Shifting focus from service delivery towards increased technical capacity development to facilitate sustainable development, whilst maintaining an early warning system to support preventative action.



The United Nations Country Team in Angola also acknowledges the considerable investments that the Government of Angola has made in the reconstruction of the country and the successful transition from the post conflict emergency to the present situation of sustainable long term development.

In this way, the present UNDAF reflects the General Assembly guidelines and resolutions in line with the SG Report in 2005 "In a larger freedom", which contemplate respect for human dignity and security through the development of inclusive policies, implemented and monitored in a transparent and accountable way.

#### 1.4 COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

"The UNCT in Angola possesses a unique capacity to provide support to leadership and build partnerships on an impartial basis applying HRBA. It supports national policy making and its implementation through the provision of technical assistance and capacity building actions, advocating for the MDGs." (Ref. UNCT retreat, April 2008).

It will be translated in:

- Principles of engagement based on strategic focus and selection, targeted towards sustainable, empowering and innovative actions and partnerships. These principles should support the reduction of gaps in social justice, and result in greater shared responsibility, more efficient implementation, greater spread of knowledge and the highest level of impartiality. In contributing to the reduction of these gaps, the UN is guided by the following core functions: leadership, research, norms and standards, policy options, technical support and monitoring.
- High level advocacy based on best practices in designing and implementing innovative approaches within national policies which promote participatory decision making.
- Involvement in policy discussions on the basis of lessons learned, respecting the multi sectorial mandate in implementing at the national level to reach the most vulnerable populations.
- Promoting effective partnerships in operationalizing the UN Reform so that the government can benefit from the mandates of the agencies and division of labour with the objective of creating a relevant combination of technical capacities for policy analysis and resource mobilisation for sustainable development.
- Supporting civic engagement emerging from the synergies of community based networks and action, as well as building the capacity of the national response in assessing vulnerabilities and barriers to equitable access to the protection system for the well being of the population.

Therefore, the current UNDAF is based on a careful assessment of national priorities and their alignment with the MDGs. It also takes into account the experience and strength of the UNCT and our joint efforts to maximize the impact of the agreed outcomes and the application of best practices at a national level.

#### 1.5 LESSONS LEARNED UNDAF 2005-2008

The implementation of the UNDAF over the years has provided a series of lessons learned from planning to implementation, from programmes to operations and budgets. Essentially these lessons show that the complementary nature of the agencies is vital for the UNDAF results, in the support given to sectoral





programmes and in optimising human resources and investments. The previous UNDAF demonstrated the need to concentrate on a few key areas in which the UNCT has collective and recognized comparative advantage.

Lessons learned also indicate the necessity to establish realistic management mechanisms, with specific mandates, functions and responsibilities for the leading ministries, convening agencies and partners to facilitate the decision making process and monitor progress: a powerful way of improving UN coherence and cohesion, minimizing transaction costs for the UN and key partners, and maximizing synergies for better results. In addition, the rapid changes that occur as the effects of peace are increasingly felt require rapid and adequate data collection to support appropriate responses in a comprehensive and coordinated framework, from development to catastrophe and conflict prevention.

The present UNDAF offers opportunities to strengthen existing good practices and broaden their scope in order to obtain an even greater impact.

## SECTION 02: UNDAF RESULTS

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### 2.1 UNDAF STRATEGY

The UNDAF strategy, based on lessons learned by the agencies and the comparative advantage of the UNCT, is guided by the government's commitments towards the MDGs and the implementation of international and regional conventions. The UN supports the government's efforts to fulfil its commitments to development and progress in the well being of its population.  
with a broad based approach

The analysis and approach to gender questions provides a unique source of information on equality, security and protection and the development factors impacting on men and women. Agencies should jointly provide common and specific support to Angolan young girls and women and to the efforts of the Government.

UN support to the Government in the area of gender equality is long standing, and in 2004 made a considerable contribution to the preparation of a national strategy on gender. In spite of fact that there is still no approved document, a considerable focus on the promotion of gender issues can be seen, especially in the education sector. Women's representation in decision-making bodies has increased, and this is well evident in parliament, where over a third of the deputies are women (up from 16% in 2000). Women occupy 22.3% and 17%, respectively of the top positions in central and provincial governments, in 2008. Moreover, after intensive public consultation in all provinces, an Action Plan to Combat Domestic Violence was approved by the Government and the approval of the respective draft law is expected in 2009.

The UNDAF will also propose an integrated approach to data collection and management as well as prospective analyses to support immediate action to be carried out jointly with the Government in the light of expected challenges, using the recommendations from the Public Expenditure Review-2007. UNDAF will position "data for development" as a strategic instrument for planning and monitoring progress. These Data will also be of crucial use in supporting the forecast of the actions required to prevent natural catastrophes and crises and in developing a comprehensive and urgent response in protecting vulnerable populations.

These themes will guide the implementation of the UNDAF. The dialogue on policy and capacity development will be the cornerstones of the UN programmes. UNDAF will contribute to the adoption of



an integrated approach to capacity development, as dictated by UNDG policy guidance and best practices, and to greater coordination of capacity development initiatives so that more effective and sustainable results can be achieved.

The UNDAF will contribute towards the establishment of the basis for quality standards and norms for social inclusion and promotion of individual and collective capacities and to contribute to poverty reduction/alleviation. The monitoring of progress in a comprehensive manner will enable investments to be channelled to the most vulnerable and towards the well being of the population. Through the UNDAF, the UN will also contribute to the consolidation of the mechanisms of Early Warning Systems, through the creation of an appropriate prevention framework and adequate response to natural catastrophes and crises.

Using tools such as children and gender budgeting (A gender-sensitive budget ensures that the needs and interests of individuals from different social groups are addressed) and establishing the family budget on the basis of education and healthcare, the UN will advocate for inclusive socio-economic investments and programmes for sustained development.

The UN system's interventions under the current UNDAF will focus on capacity development and advocacy. The objective is to develop the capacities of key stakeholders and national institutions to implement programmes and to continue to develop new solutions, namely a joint approach to capacity building, based on joint identification and assessment of national capacities.

The UN will advocate for the introduction of internationally recognized norms and standards for basic services in national policies, and institutional and legal contexts. As these norms and standards are articulated in international conventions and treaties, the UNCT's advocacy effort will be based on the long term perspective of the international agreements and resolutions, starting with the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs.

The target groups in this UNDAF are the poor and the most vulnerable population groups. The poor in Angola are smallholders in rural areas and unskilled workers in the suburban zones. The vulnerable groups include: children, women, youth, and migrants.

Besides the formulation of plans, strategies and policies, the UNCT will support the conception and design of model programmes to showcase specific models for service delivery in line with the policies adopted and to draw lessons to improve the policies. The UN agencies will, as much as possible, coordinate their implementation efforts through pilot projects, for enhanced synergy and higher impact.

## 2.2 UNDAF OUTCOMES

The UN system in Angola will contribute to the realization of the related government objectives by:

- 1) Support area 1: Governance, Justice and Data for Development: Development of institutional capacity for improved evidence-based planning, legislation, accountability by governance structures, legal environment to address the needs of the poor and most vulnerable whilst, at the same time, strengthening community engagement, civic participation to cement social cohesion, national reconciliation and the empowerment of women.
- 2) Support area 2: Social Sectors (Health, WESH and Education): Increased and equal access to quality and integrated social services at national and local levels, with emphasis on the MDGs.



- 3) Support area 3: HIV & AIDS: Strengthened national response to HIV and AIDS through universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support, eradication of stigma and discrimination.
- 4) Support area 4: Sustainable Economic Development: Strengthened pro-poor economic growth and accountable macroeconomic management, integrated rural development, management of natural resources and energy to promote environmental protection, energy efficiency and adaptation to climate change.

GOVERNMENT PRIORITY	UNDAF OUTCOMES
Improve the living conditions and the Human Development of Angolans, eradicating hunger, poverty and promoting adequate levels of education and sanitation	Support area 2: Social Sectors (Health, WESH and Education  Support area 3: HIV & AIDS
Promote unity and national cohesion and the consolidation of democracy and its institutions, as well as ensuring freedom and fundamental rights and the development of civil society	Support area 1: Governance, Justice and Data for Development
Guarantee sound and sustainable economic development, with macroeconomic stability, transformation and diversification of economic structures  Stimulate Private Sector development and support national entrepreneurship  Promote an equitable development of the national territory  Strengthen competitiveness of the country in the area of international trade	Support area 4: Sustainable Economic Development

## 2.2.1 SUPPORT AREA 1: GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE AND DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

UNDAF outcome 1: National Institutions responded to the needs of the whole population, including the poor and most vulnerable and at the same time national and local public institutions were strengthened, as well as community engagement, civic participation towards social cohesion, national reconciliation and the empowerment of women

The Angolan legal framework is no longer adequate in the present context as many laws date from the colonial era and the process of their modernization has been slow.

Despite significant improvement made in Public Administration in Angola, it still faces problems of human and institutional capacity, which affects its efficiency and effectiveness. Highly skilled staff represents less than 4% of the total, while more than 73% are auxiliaries (drivers, cleaners, operators etc.). Additionally, the justice system suffers from a lack of personnel with legal training – there is only 1



judge for 100,000 people – and infrastructural problems – only 23 out of the 168 courts are actually operational.

Decentralization is at the top of the Governance agenda in Angola. The Government has started to give powers to the municipalities for local decision making and service delivery after approving the Local Administration Model in 1999, and recently approved Decree 2/07, which paves the way for further decentralization as selected municipalities become increasingly responsible for their budgets. Since 2004, the Government of Angola has embarked on a decentralization programme and has selected 68 pilot municipalities, 15 of which are supported by the UN system, for the development of Governance capacities of local authorities and Institutions and the establishment of decentralised units of the State, while also moving towards greater territorial autonomy.

Participation is still limited due to the weakness of civil society organisations in general as well as the lack of trust between the State and the CSOs. The lack of participation is also related to the low degree of decentralization in the country.

Angola, like so many countries after years of instability, is facing daunting challenges in updating data to strengthen its policy development and national programmes. The country has to take a giant step towards providing accurate data in social sectors at the same level as the present data related to oil producing areas. In response to those needs, the Government has undertaken major surveys, including the QUIB and the IBEP. The UNDAF consolidates the initiatives of all the agencies in the search for solutions for these problems through a solid capacity development strategy which will facilitate to sectorial data development for MDGs and related programmes. The population and housing census will be the first and most important instrument in supplying the most relevant data.

The last housing and population census dates from 1970. The new census, which the Government of Angola has postponed in order for it to be adequately prepared, will constitute an excellent opportunity to obtain critical national data to complement the more health focused IBEP and the UN will work to ensure the inclusion of questions that help quantify and qualify conditions contributing to vulnerability and challenges to development in Angola.

In Angola, the presence of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) has a negative impact on the socio-economic potential of approximately 2.3 million people living in almost 2000 mine affected communities in Angola. The government of Angola considers the elimination of landmines and ERW as a critical priority to reduce the risk of injury or death by landmines and to ensure that contaminated land is available for agricultural use. Angola is also susceptible to periodic droughts and flooding, which have disastrous consequences for local economies and livelihoods.

This UNDAF will focus on institutional development, reinforcement of the State of Law, accountability and participation mechanisms, namely decentralization and civil society development. This UNDAF recognizes particularly that access to information is also a key factor in the system of accountability. In addition, this UNDAF will use the population and housing census process to consolidate support to INE and other specific ministries, including the costing and budgeting of the MDGs. The efforts of the UN system will also focus on strengthening disaster risk management capabilities, and the improvement of national capacities to manage, coordinate and prioritize disaster mitigation/management policies, mine action and on promoting conflict prevention, tolerance, peace and national reconciliation.

The UN system will support:

- institutional reforms for the promotion of accountability and participation, namely through the development of legislation and the decentralization process (UNDP, UNICEF);
- promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women UNFPA, UNAIDS and UNESCO);





- justice reform, with an emphasis on the protection of the rights of the poor and the most vulnerable (UNDP, UNICEF);
- effective action to protect human rights, legal protection against HIV-based discrimination (UNDP, UNAIDS and UNESCO);
- the development of CSO networks, especially networks for vulnerable groups, namely: the national CSO platform (UNDP, UNV), the women's network (UNFPA), the youth network (UNFPA, UNESCO, UNV), child protection networks (UNICEF), engagement in multiple sectors in the area of the fight against AIDS with a special focus on the networks of people living with HIV;
- the promotion of access to information with a focus on the development of the national statistical system, namely the enhancement of the coordination of the national statistical system, through the reinforcement of the organizational setup of the INE and its legal status (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF); strengthened HIV prevention to ensure the planning, implementation and expansion of HIV services on the basis of concrete information (UNAIDS) and strengthening the capacity of statistical services in the ministries (UNESCO), while incorporating these aspects into the National Statistical System in coordination with INE. The implementation of programmes on communication and the establishment of multimedia learning and resource centres;
- the establishment of policy and legal frameworks to protect of the rights of vulnerable groups, namely: the National Action Plan for the Most Vulnerable Children (UNICEF), Policies for Asylum Seekers (UNHCR), as well as adequate policy and legal instruments for human security, namely disaster contingency plans (IOM, UNDP, UNV), mine action strategy (UNDP), promotion of the human-rights based approach to the fight against AIDS (UNAIDS).

## 2.2.2 SUPPORT AREA 2: SOCIAL SECTORS

UNDAF outcome 2: Increased and more equitable access to integrated social services at national and sub-national levels with emphasis on MDGs.

All societies with continuously high levels of investment in the health, education and well-being of its people, especially its youth, reap substantial benefits of a productive, informed and engaged population. For a country where over 60% of its population is under the age of 18, Angola faces both a significant challenge and a great opportunity to reap these benefits through improvements in the health, education, social integration, and employment levels of its citizens in order to improve the quality of their lives and well-being to enable them to serve as catalysts in the development of their country.

The UN is particularly suited to support the government's efforts in these areas, thanks to its wealth of expertise, experience, and successes in the implementation of the planning and programming of the MDGs; in the transition of populations from post-conflict, humanitarian conditions to a development environment; in the supply of integrated social services, including HIV&AIDS and maternal and infant health; in educational reform, in particular for girls; and in technical and vocational training to meet the growing labour demands of an expanding market.

As the UN collaborates with the Government in creating better living conditions for the population, through the promotion of the basic human rights to health and education, results have begun to emerge indicating a positive response from the population. Based on a multi-sectoral approach, the different management levels of the Ministry of Health, Education, and Territorial Administration are working together to generate a momentum of changes both in attitudes and "knowhow". At the grassroots level, more than simple access to the health service is involved as communities become more and more involved in developing and utilising the available services, be it for health, education, or other social services. In the meantime, other sectors became involved in the process as the socio-economic potential of each province represents the future of the well being and development dynamics of the populations.



In the Government's draft Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013], four keys priority areas of intervention have been identified to address the needs of the Angolans in terms of development of human rights:

1. Protection and Social Reintegration
2. Education
3. Health
4. Employment and professional training

By the end of 2013, the UN expects to contribute strategically to the MDG and Angolan national targets<sup>8</sup> including a 60% reduction in child mortality, an 85% reduction in maternal mortality and an increase in the net primary school enrolment rate to 90% as well as an increase in birth registration of under fives to 80% (at the moment this value is 29%) The UN also hopes to contribute towards other important objectives, namely those related to HIV/AIDS, early childhood development which are supported by Government investment through the State budget.

At national level, the UN will also contribute to further policy development in relation to gender and education, second chance education, access to early childhood education, social protection, and alternative care for children and in disaster response, including the issue of rising food prices.

The United Nations will focus on the revitalization programme implemented by the Government of Angola that is part of the global strategy aimed the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1 [Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger], 3 [Promote gender equality and empower women], 4 [Reduce child mortality], 5 [Improve maternal health], 6 [Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases] and 7 [Ensure environmental sustainability], with a special focus on the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

In the context of a lasting peace, it is possible to strengthen a fragile health system highly affected by a long period of war. In this respect, the government has developed national policies and strategies to accelerate child and maternal survival through decentralization of the management and resources for basic social services to the municipality level. The Government has developed the strategy of Revitalization of Health Services to ensure the implementation of the essential package of maternal and child health. To be sustainable, interventions on Health have to be accompanied by joint interventions on water, hygiene and basic sanitation.

The UN system will focus its intervention on the following priorities:

- Increasing access of boys and girls to quality pre-primary and primary education in selected municipalities (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO)
- Supporting the implementation of the National Strategy on Literacy and Accelerating Learning in all provinces (UNICEF, UNESCO)
- Involving adolescents and youth in programmes and networks for life skills, education for peace, and prevention of drop out from school (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV)
- Reinforcing school curricula with the inclusion of cross-cutting issues (UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP)
- Capacitating workers to ensure delivery of integrated, essential social packages, (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNAIDS)

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<sup>8</sup> Including the 11 commitments for children  
UNDAF Angola – 2009-2013



- Reinforcing the availability of essential medicines, equipment and supplies necessary for existing health facilities in the targeted municipalities for the implementation of ACSD packages, including water, hygiene and basic sanitation (UNICEF, UNV)
- Increasing community knowledge on key aspects of family health care services and increasing community participation in the integrated treatment of child and maternal illnesses (UNICEF)

### 2.2.3 SUPPORT AREA 3: HIV AIDS

Outcome 3: Strengthened national institutional and technical response to HIV and AIDS to accelerate progress towards universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support as a step on the road to the achievement to the MDGs by 2015, and to eradicate stigma and discrimination, and to meet the epidemic's multigenerational challenge

Many recent studies have shown the linkage between poverty, income inequalities and AIDS. The impact of the epidemic on human development in Southern African, especially in the cross border regions, is, today, a problem in all of them and it is essential to end the burden of this epidemic in order to alleviate poverty and give people a better life. This is another important reason to have an unequivocal commitment to fighting the epidemic. Angola has a unique opportunity to take its place in history as one success story in the fight against HIV/AIDS, taking into account its lower epidemic rate compared to the region and the possibility to recognize AIDS as a potential development challenge by integrating it in broader development processes.

Since the end of the war in 2002, the Angolan response has markedly improved. The UNGASS Report 2007 on Angola shows that the country has made notable advances in the expansion of access to prevention services and programmes and to anti-retroviral therapy (ART). In addition, the country has demonstrated leadership, commitment and ownership in the way that the epidemic was dealt with at the central level. 60 % of the national response is funded by the General State Budget. However less progress has been made in terms of decentralizing the response and the alignment of objectives with partners and other stakeholders. That is why one of the expected outcomes of the UN Joint Support Programme addresses this issue.

According to the National Strategic Plan for HIV AIDS (2005-2009), stigma and discrimination leading to silence and isolation, gender imbalance, lasting parallel sexual relationships and an enormous income inequality are the principal factors for the proliferation of the epidemic in Angola. In addition, the gradual increase in the mobility of the population within the country and in the cross border regions and the re-opening of roads can fuel the spread of the epidemic in a short period of time.

It is very important to note that the involvement of civil society is pivotal in the expansion of the response to HIV/AIDS. The PLWHIV Network was implemented in 2006, the same year that the Angolan Business Coalition was created. In addition, the Church Network to fight against AIDS is also very active in all the 18 provinces and plays a key role in the mobilization of the small rural and urban communities severely affected by the epidemic.

The United nations has also been providing technical support to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Education and promote the introduction of HIV information into school curricula, teacher training and supply of materials.

The UN will continue to support governmental and non-governmental sectors in line with national policies through the UN Joint Team on AIDS and the respective UN Joint Programme, which constitutes a pioneer process in the Reform of the United Nations, and which promotes the application of the "Three Ones" Principles applications at all levels in interventions in these key areas:



- Greater leadership, mobilization, commitment and accountability;
- Alignment and harmonization by engaging multiple sectors in the aids response; and
- Improved access to treatment for children and adults living with HIV&AID, improved adherence to the treatment and better continued care from the health facilities at the community level, supported by strong civil society involvement, including PLHA, networks in assisted referrals and home-based care and support.
- Quality M&E and surveillance data available and used for effective technical and policy decision-making, as well as advocacy and resource allocation to the national response.
- Strengthened HIV prevention to sustain an effective response to ensure efficient planning, implementation and expansion of HIV services;
- Development of the HRBA in the fight against AIDS to eradicate stigma and discrimination against PLWA and the Most at Risk Populations (MARPs).
- Most Vulnerable Children and caregivers most affected by HIV receive social protection and support to reduce the impact of HIV on these families.

The UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) will ensure the overall coordination of agencies sponsored through the UN Joint Programme on AIDS.

#### 2.2.4 SUPPORT AREA 4: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UNDAF outcome 4: National and decentralized institutions strengthened integrated rural development guaranteeing food security based on environmental protection of natural resources and the management and adaptation to climate change

Angola's economic recovery has been outstanding since 2002. Indeed, since then, except for 2003, the country has been registering two-digit growth rates, driven by sharp increase in oil production and prices, and fuelled by the resulting growth in domestic demand. In 2007, the Angolan economy grew by 23.3%, one of the fastest growth rates in the world, and the fastest in Sub Saharan Africa.

To some extent, the Angolan economy is already 'diversifying', especially in the sense that the contribution of non-oil sectors to growth rate has increased from 1/3 to 1/2, as sectors such as agriculture, construction and finance are expanding rapidly.

This expansion, however, has been limited to sectors with low export potential. As a result, though the non-oil sector has gained a growing importance, Angolan exports are still dominated by oil. More precisely, the share of oil in total exports has increased from 93% to 96% between 2002 and 2007.

The on-going 'diversification' has mostly benefited from tax incentives resulting in an increasing flow of FDI to the non-oil sectors. Reduction in interest rates has further stimulated the expansion of the construction sector, while agriculture has benefited mainly from production revitalization programmes supported by the government.

Although effective in reducing hunger, the recent recovery in agricultural production has had a lesser impact on poverty reduction. In fact, this recovery resulted from the expansion in arable land rather than gains in productivity, which is the main factor behind rural poverty.

On the other hand, the business environment is still not favourable to the emerging private sector as can be seen from the ranking of Angola in the World Bank's Doing Business indicator: 167<sup>th</sup> out of 178 countries.





Public expenditures, as a mean to strengthen human capital and fight inequality, are improving, but much remains to be done to take full advantage of their distributional effect. For example, the provinces have a fixed allocation (per capita) from the budget, without taking into account the differences in the incidence of poverty between them. Moreover, military spending is decreasing significantly and these resources are being reallocated to social sectors, which mean that Angola is increasingly enjoying the dividends of peace. But the effectiveness of social spending still has a large margin for improvement. Many reforms are still necessary to improve the business environment and make the private sector work for the poor.

For a resource-rich country like Angola, the strategy for pro-poor growth could be based on the reinforcement of the distributional effect of public finance and the strengthening of trade as an engine for diversification.

Environmental protection is a matter of concern for the Government, and the UN agencies will support the development of strategies for the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, such as Land, Water and Bio-Diversity, as well as mainstreaming environmental protection strategies at a national level and in various sectors. The need for climate change adaptation is also a recognized priority which will also be supported by UN agencies, namely through natural disaster mitigation strategies and programmes.

This UNDAF was based on the principle that rapid economic development can only be sustainable if the economy becomes more diversified and if the growth process is broad and inclusive enough to significantly reduce inequality and poverty. To this end, expansion in at least three areas is essential: the private sector, employment and trade.

The UN system will focus its interventions on the:

- development of pro-poor growth policies: private sector development strategy, micro-finance strategy, employment strategy, trade strategy with a specific emphasis on how to make these strategies more inclusive of the poor (UNDP, UNIDO);
- institutional development for pro-poor growth, namely: support to private sector institutions, such as chambers of commerce, SME associations, etc, as well as trade-related institutions in an institutional context, such as the customs, export agencies, quality inspection infrastructures and food safety laboratories, (UNDP, UNIDO);
- expansion of business development services for SMEs, including micro-finance (UNDP, UNIDO, UNV);
- implementation of pro-poor business initiatives, especially agro-industries (UNIDO) and the promotion of sustainable businesses (UNDP);
- promotion of entrepreneurship (UNIDO, UNDP)
- design and implementation of environmental protection strategies to ensure sustainable growth: bio-diversity strategy, and programmes for adaptation to climate change and eco-system conservation (UNDP, FAO);
- development of National Industry and Energy Management Standards (UNIDO);
- capacity development for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Ministry of Urbanism and Environment, including the modernization of agrarian research and land management (FAO) ;
- preparation of a National Strategy and Action Plan for Food and Nutritional Security (FAO);
- support for market-oriented smallholder agriculture (IFAD).
- promotion of a sustainable development of bio fuel(FAO);
- support for the realization of the national livestock assessment (FAO)



## SECTION 03: PARTNERSHIPS

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The Government of Angola is engaged in a progressive and systematic partnering process involving the international community and major emerging countries. While Angola is considered as a Middle Income Country, the partnerships are mainly entered into to support the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructures and provide technical and human resources in various areas of activities mainly in the extractive industries. The partnership with the UN relies on focused strategic positioning as detailed in the current UNDAF, which describes the joint efforts of the Government of Angola and the UN Country team and which will involve other stakeholders and leaders, all committed to improving the well being of the people of Angola.

Each UNDAF pillar makes reference to the leadership of the ministries and specific commitment of the agencies to attain common goals. It also includes other partners, bilateral and multilateral institutions, which are part of tripartite agreement (Govt/UN/others). The civil society groups are also important players in supporting the implementation of the UNDAF. These partnerships imply joint assessment of capacities and selection processes in line with the guiding principles.

Through the UNDAF, the various partnerships are based on common implementation of the guiding principles such as transparency, mutual responsibility and accountability towards results including result based budgeting. The impact of these partnerships are part of the UN response to the GoA, as agreed under the MDG 8 "Partnership for Development" and policy dialogue, including catastrophe and conflict prevention.

Thus all the agencies of the UN, the ExCom and specialised agencies, resident and non resident, are jointly committed to the results of the UNDAF to build progress. The UN will also contribute to monitoring the following partnerships:

- NGOs and locally based partners (such as community-based organizations and Faith-based organizations, PLWHIV Networks, families and communities) are to share responsibilities through the implementation and monitoring of UNDAF, and will constitute a knowledge based network amongst the provinces
- The university network should be involved in research for development: innovation for sustainable development and the creation of an "observatory" for best practices in local development. Universities and specialized institutions should also provide important human resources for capacity development programmes
- The private sector, including national banks, foundations and other stakeholders, should contribute to inclusive development programmes and policies.

The donor community should join efforts in consolidating coordination at national and provincial levels.

The World Bank has been working closely with the UN agencies, both at the thematic level as well as participating in the UN Country Team meetings. The World Bank's priorities in the Interim Strategy Note 2007-9 include (1) strengthening public sector management and government institutional capacity (2) supporting the rebuilding of critical infrastructure and the improvement of service delivery for poverty reduction and (3) promoting the growth of non-mineral sectors. The World Bank has started to prepare a new Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for Angola for 2009-13.



Based on its mandates and expertise, the UN coordinated efforts will always promote dialogue between ministries, partners and civil society to achieve the greatest possible impact, and will promote innovation and avoid duplication of forces, as it takes full advantage of the best practices.

The Ministry of Planning, as the central planning branch will ensure synergy and a methodological approach between the UN and the ministries, through their respective Research, Planning and Statistic Office (GEPE).

## SECTION 04: IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION

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The UN in Angola is aligned to the national planning and programming process for the period from 2009 to 2013. The UNDAF implementation relies on the joint efforts of all the agencies and relevant ministries, from the planning stage to monitoring and reporting on necessary changes and adaptations with a constant focus on results.

The UN concept “One voice, One programme” is the result of the convergence of all the national programmes of each agency with the desired results of the UNDAF, and ultimately with national development goals using the results matrix. The same is applicable to the Country Programme Document (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP).

Harmonization and simplification principles are fundamental to this planning process and the ministries and agencies should agree on a common basis for results. The UN coordinated programmes adhere to the existing inter and multi sectorial mechanisms to consolidate their technical assistance and investments. This should also serve as an entry point for strengthening national systems for planning, budgeting and monitoring, including the use of HACT in line with the New Aid Environment and the recommendations from the GA Triennial Comprehensive Programme Review –TCPR, November 2007.

### 4.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Within this framework, capacity development is central to the UNDAF in creating an enabling environment to facilitate collective commitment towards results and reflecting an ongoing dynamic in establishing the ideal conditions for sustained investment in human resources. This should ensure that the necessary capacity is developed, through the implementation of comprehensive capacity development strategies, to facilitate the achievement of the GoA/UNDAF objectives and to keep “Angola em movimento” as a central part of UNDAF’s implementation and coordination.

The UN considers that capacity development is at the core of its contribution to development. In this way, the UN system is responding to growing country demand for capacity development support, at both national and sub-national levels

A seminar on capacity development at the start of the implementation of the UNDAF will provide the basis thoroughly examine the capacity development strategy and the main steps for to be taken to attain the common results within the next five years. Sectoral as well as multi sectoral approaches should be designed in line with the UNDAF pillars and Joint Programmes.



## 4.2 JOINT PROGRAMMES

The UNCT believes that joint programmes – characterized by common results, integrated work plans, integrated evaluation framework, and joint funding dispositions – are powerful instruments to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and impact. For this reason the possibility for other joint programmes will be further investigated, on the basis of similar ongoing efforts in areas such as, HIV/AIDS, justice reform, data collection, and water and sanitation. The results expected from the joint programmes are based on the UNDAF Results Matrix and M&E plan.

In other areas in which the expertise of several UN organizations will be contributing to the achievement of the same outputs, specific collaborative arrangements will be developed. The guiding principle for determining these arrangements will be maximum efficiency and effectiveness for the UN as a whole. It is anticipated that in many cases this will be achieved through joint work planning and definition of functions, with the implementation itself carried out independently, but with joint monitoring and evaluation.

Geographic incidence could also represent an important factor in the choice establishment of joint programmes. The UN agencies involved could unite their programme support in the field. When several agencies are present in the same location, a local coordination mechanism should be put into place. When only one or a few agencies are present, they shall do their best to cooperate with other agencies' programmes.

Partners should share information and provide updates on the Joint Programmes and undertake field evaluation visits jointly. An annual review is recommended, to be carried out by all partners, and resulting in a single progress report.

## 4.3 UNDAF MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS

The coordination of the implementation of this UNDAF will be undertaken through a mechanism at four levels:

### 4.3.1 UNDAF STEERING COMMITTEE

The UNDAF Steering Committee is composed of the Minister of Planning and the Resident Coordinator. It validates the main realizations as well as the main conclusions of the reviews of the UNDAF implementation. It ensures particularly that the UNDAF realizations are in line with national priorities. It monitors the functioning of the UNDAF outcome board.

### 4.3.2 THE UNCT

The UNCT in Angola ensures the strategic coordination and orientation of the UNDAF internally (i.e. within the UN system). More precisely, it ensures that agency contributions are in line with the UNDAF outcomes. In addition, it monitors the functioning of the thematic groups.

### 4.3.3 PROGRAME MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Head of Programme of the Agencies ensures the operational coordination and successful implementation of the strategic orientation of the UNCT. More precisely, it will ensure that the day-to-day programme management is aligned with UNDAF priorities.





#### 4.3.4 THEMATIC GROUPS

These groups, made up of programme specialists from agencies participating in a specific theme, ensure the monitoring of the implementation of the UNDAF at a technical level, and that the results achieved by agencies are in line with the UNDAF outcomes. They deal with operational issues for increased effectiveness. Ideally, the number and themes of the groups would reflect the required outcomes of the UNDAF, but this number can increase, as specific issues may require special attention (ex: HIV/AIDS and Gender).

#### 4.3.5 UNDAF OUTCOME BOARD

Composed of representatives from national implementing counterparts and from UN agencies participating in a specific outcome, this committee ensures alignment of UNDAF results with national priorities and addresses operational issues to improve the results.

#### 4.3.6 OPERATIONS

For ExCom agencies the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) will be implemented to reduce transaction costs and enhance national ownership.

Whenever possible, joint collaboration should take place both at the UN level, through joint programmes and programming and the strengthening of UNCT coordination – see above – but also at government level through existing coordination mechanisms such as CNAC, MDG steering committees, and sectorial coordination mechanisms.

Whenever required, implementation will be carried out through offices in country or in the region, with the objective of reinforcing field support and on-going coordination with local authorities and counterparts. When several agencies are present in the same location, a local coordination mechanism should be put into place. When only one or few agencies are present, they should do their best to cooperate with the programmes of the other agencies.

The Donors, NGOs, the private sector and civil society should be fully integrated into the development of Angola. For this reason, joint reviews should be carried out on a regular basis, both multi-sectorial (on the entire UNDAF) and sectorial (on a specific UNDAF or CP outcome) and the information should be shared through either UNRC, or the coordinating agency.

#### 4.3.7 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The UN will optimize its extensive expertise in communication (UNICEF, IRIN, UNDP, UNESCO) through its communication strategy to provide information on on-going activities and progress achieved, and will make available a network platform to support coordination mechanisms and supply accurate information on UNDAF to satisfy requests from various sources. It will also allow common key messages to be disseminated through its own communication channels and networks amongst ministries and UN agencies.



## SECTION 05: RESOURCES

### 5.1 RESOURCES REQUIRED

The total amount required to achieve the results described in section 2 is estimated at: USD 411.127.176.

The indicative amounts of resources available and resource mobilization targets (by outcome and by agency) for this UNDAF are as follows:

Agency		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Total
FAO	Required	5.000.863	0	0	18.882.000	23.882.863
	Regular	760.863	0	0	8.182.000	8.942.863
	Mobilize	4.240.000	0	0	10.700.000	14.940.000
IFAD	Required	0	0	0	24.200.000	24.200.000
	Regular	0	0	0	8.200.000	8.200.000
	Mobilize	0	0	0	16.000.000	16.000.000
IOM	Required	2.160.000	1.000.000	1.100.000	1.510.000	5.770.000
	Regular	900.000	500.000	500.000	10.000	1.910.000
	Mobilize	1.260.000	500.000	600.000	1.500.000	3.860.000
UNAIDS	Required	0	0	3.800.000	0	3.800.000
	Regular	0	0	3.800.000	0	3.800.000
	Mobilize	0	0	0	0	0
UNDP	Required	16.650.000	7.653.715	55.123.000	37.176.000	116.602.715
	Regular	6.100.000	4.445.750	55.123.000	9.726.000	75.394.750
	Mobilize	10.550.000	3.207.965	0	27.450.000	41.207.965
UNESCO	Required	2.950.000	3.185.000	1.779.900	1.050.000	8.964.900
	Regular	2.250.000	785.000	229.900	50.000	3.314.900
	Mobilize	700.000	2.400.000	1.550.000	1.000.000	5.650.000
UNFPA	Required	13.275.000	12.800.000	4.300.000	200.000	30.575.000
	Regular	8.200.000	8.550.000	3.250.000	100.000	20.100.000
	Mobilize	5.075.000	4.250.000	1.050.000	100.000	10.475.000
UNHCR	Required	5.970.000	0	830.000	0	6.800.000
	Regular	1.870.000	0	230.000	0	2.100.000
	Mobilize	4.100.000	0	600.000	0	4.700.000
UNICEF	Required	42.257.811	111.609.922	3.241.965	0	157.109.698
	Regular	22.753.299	46.047.495	2.348.635	0	71.149.429
	Mobilize	19.504.512	65.562.427	893.330	0	85.960.269
UNIDO	Required	0	1.442.000	0	4.500.000	5.942.000
	Regular	0	721.000	0	0	721.000
	Mobilize	0	721.000	0	4.500.000	5.221.000
UNV	Required	750.000	465.000	390.000	0	1.605.000
	Regular	350.000	35.000	40.000	0	425.000
	Mobilize	400.000	430.000	350.000	0	1.180.000
WFP	Required	0	0	0	TBD	0
	Regular	0	0	0	TBD	0
	Mobilize	0	0	0	TBD	0
WHO	Required	0	25.500.000	375.000	0	25.875.000
	Regular	0	7.500.000	125.000	0	7.625.000
	Mobilize	0	18.000.000	250.000	0	18.250.000
Total	Required	89.013.674	163.655.637	70.939.865	87.518.000	411.127.176
	Regular	43.184.162	68.584.245	65.646.535	26.268.000	203.682.942
	Mobilize	45.829.512	95.071.392	5.293.330	61.250.000	207.444.234



## SECTION 06: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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### 6.1 BACKGROUND

Monitoring and Evaluation are the cornerstone of any progress in Angola: planning, prioritizing, reporting and raising awareness to attain greater strategic progress are fundamental.

The present requirement for data in various sectoral areas has been hampering social mobilisation to address national challenges. It also brings a deficit in accountability: the lack of baselines undermines the process for allocation of financial resources as well the calculation of the investments needed in function of the forecast costs. The UN will provide, on demand, technical expertise to ministries in those areas to further its contribution to the implementation of the recommendations of the Public Expenditures exercise (Dec. 2007).

In fact, these challenges have been well identified and action was initiated at the end of the 2005-2008 cycle. While special attention has been given to a National Population Census within the next five years, several surveys (Malaria, Nutrition, MICS-IDR) will provide solid background on the social and economic situation. Joint action with the government will also been taken to reinforce systems in sectors such as: MDG reporting, Health, Water and Education management, and birth registration.

### 6.2 FRAMEWORK

The UNDAF M&E framework will be based on three types of priority indicators:

- Priority development indicators included in the Government's draft Medium-Term Development Plan [2009-2013]
- MDG-related indicators (compiled into a Devinfo-type database)
- UNDAF Results-Based Monitoring indicators

This three-pronged strategy will ensure that the UNCT responds to its different mandates: supporting the government's development efforts, contributing to the success of the MDGs in Angola, and ensuring coherence with the one UN strategy.

The choice of indicators may undergo some change over time with the establishment of new indicators as well as sources of data. It is envisaged that the various M&E focal points from the UN agencies will periodically review the relevance of the selected indicators; adding, deleting, or modifying indicators as well as recommending new studies to gather additional data. It is expected that the M&E team will collaborate with the government's sectoral M&E efforts, and participate in these forums to ensure there is proper alignment of priorities.

### 6.3 M&E COORDINATION STRUCTURE

A two fold approach will be adopted for M&E. There will be internal as well as external mechanisms: the internal mechanisms of the UN will provide systemic analyses of the UN agencies' coordination on M&E and the external will ensure alignment with the national decentralised and sectoral structures and mechanisms of the government.



To ensure coordination of UN M&E activities and their contribution towards the implementation of the UNDAF 2009-2013, a joint M&E team will be created with the Government which will include focal points from each of the operational UN agencies and a representative of the Ministry of Planning.

This team will be responsible for the annual review of UNDAF indicators, specifically to review the progress achieved and difficulties encountered, and each member of the team will be responsible for the UNDAF interventions related to the specific area of his/her agency's work. The results of the INTERNAL review will be shared with the government to assess the extent to which the UNDAF implementation is being carried out by all the UN agencies. Information from the annual review will also provide the basis for the Mid Term Review of the UNDAF itself, at which point, indicators and outcomes may be modified depending on changing priorities and socio-political circumstances.

A special mention should be made of the joint programmes, which will benefit from an integrated monitoring with joint field visits, reviews and reporting under the leadership of the coordinating agency.

#### 6.4 M&E PROCESS

The Joint M&E process will follow three specific paths: i) regular data collection and analysis to facilitate the implementation of joint projects and activities; ii) review through cycle-related milestones (Annual Joint Review, Mid Term Review, End Cycle Review, Donor Review) for which preparatory documents should be prepared by the coordinating agency for each UNDAF Outcome; iii) general cross-cutting information support to the government at national and sub-national level to set up quality sustainable systems



# ANNEXES



<b>1.2.2 UNDAF Outcome 1:</b>	Institutional capacity developed for improved planning and policy making based on reliable data and for accountability mechanisms within governance structures and the legal environment, to address the needs of the poor and vulnerable while strengthening community engagement, civic participation towards social cohesion, national reconciliation and the empowerment of women.
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Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator- Baseline- Target	Agency Role	Budget estimate	
				Regular	Mobilize
1.1 Participatory public policies and reforms enable effective deconcentration, decentralization and harmonious development of the national territory	1.1.1 Government with enhanced capacity to, inclusively design and implement policies and reforms, particularly for deconcentration and decentralization processes, and including methodologies for participation, reliable data and good practices (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA)	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> share of expenditures executed by local authorities <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> (target to be defined in line with Medium Term Development Plan -MTDP)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Nr of local development plans prepared and implemented through inclusive processes <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 68 municipalities</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNFPA):</u> % of sectorial plans supported that integrate Population, Reproductive Health and Gender. <u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u> number of provinces with implementation plan for the 11 commitments <u>Baseline:</u> 1 <u>Target:</u> 18 (all)</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> Strengthen capacity using good practices and reinforced data, planning and participation</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> training and support on design of plans to implement 11 commitments at provincial level, including budgeting for children and social policy support</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> Integration of Population, Reproductive Health and Gender issues into policies and development programmes</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 3,000,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 3,988,365</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 1,000,000</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 7,000,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 3,418,781</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 1,000,000</p>
1.2 State ensures national reconciliation and cohesion including, the consolidation of democracy and its institutions and enhanced civic engagement	1.2.1 Parliament and municipal assemblies strengthened for increased accountability and democratic representation (UNDP)	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Number of functional municipal assemblies <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 68</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> strengthen the capacity of national institutions towards national cohesion/democratization in compliance with fundamental rights and liberties</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 800,000</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 700,000</p>
	1.2.2 Population with improved access to Justice through support to reforms and capacity development of the institutions, governance structure and the legal environment. (UNICEF, UNDP, )	<p><u>UNICEF</u> Number of Juvenile courts <u>Baseline:</u> 1 <u>Target:</u> 12</p> <p><u>UNDP</u> Number of legal cases judged in courts <u>Baseline:</u> (to be verified in upcoming study on court performance) <u>Target:</u> number Increased by 30%</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> support joint programme focusing on children.</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> support to the implementation of the reform and modernization of justice, with the objective of improved access to justice</p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u> Pursue the development of legal frameworks for determining Refugee Status, considering the Migration-Asylum nexus</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 4,985,331</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 1,200,000</p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u> USD 620,000</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 4,273,477</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 1,300,000</p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u> USD 1,000,000</p>

		<p>Indicator (UNHCR): <u>Revision of asylum law drafted and adopted</u> Base line: not adopted Target: adopted</p> <p>Indicator (UNHCR): <u>Number of asylum cases decided</u> Baseline: 138 (2007) Target: 3,500</p>			
	<p>1.2.3 Democratic principles promoted through community and civic engagement and national cohesion (UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<p><u>Proposed Indicator (UNDP):</u> <u>Number of CSOs delivering civic education in community encounters on human rights education and electoral law education</u> <u>Baseline: n/a</u> <u>Target: minimum of 20</u></p> <p><u>Indicator proposition (UNESCO):</u> -Number of Community Media Centres established <u>Baseline: 2</u> <u>Target: 5</u></p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> strengthen the capacity of civil society to achieve national cohesion/democratization in compliance with fundamental rights and liberties</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> support programmes on communication for development with the Angola UNCT. -Establish community multimedia learning and resource centres as catalysing tools for people centred development.</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 700,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 25,000</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 1,300,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 450,000</p>
<p>1.3. Policies and national plans for social protection, and national solidarity centred on human rights and gender defined within a framework that includes the participation of civil society, integrating community networks for the protection of the most vulnerable, especially women and children</p>	<p>1.3.1 Support given to the development and implementation of a comprehensive legal framework for social protection which includes full civil society participation and which is focused on the most vulnerable (women and children). (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNV),</p>	<p><u>Indicator (UNFPA):</u> Percentage of women in position of authority and in decision making in institution at all levels. <u>Baseline:</u> 18% (2007) <u>Target:</u> 30%(SADC)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNFPA):</u> Increase in number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual offence cases, judged per year <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 20%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u> Number of provinces implementing national strategy on violence against children <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 18</p> <p><u>Proposed Indicator (UNV):</u> Initiatives aimed at the launch of a policy on volunteerism <u>Baseline:</u> No data available <u>Target:</u> A draft policy volunteerism launched</p> <p>Indicator (UNHCR):</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Technical and Financial assistance for development and implementation of a national policy for equality between men and women. Advocacy for the establishment of effective community based mechanisms to reduce cases of violence</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> Strengthen the capacity of the National Council for Children in policy-related analysis and dialogue and promoting vertical linkages between national and local levels and strengthening accountability in implementing the 11 Commitments</p> <p>UNV: Advocating and launching the process for a national policy on volunteerism</p> <p>UNHCR: Strengthen capacities to receive and protect asylum-seekers and refugees</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> Technical assistance and raising awareness to fight human trafficking in Angola. Advocating with the government the ratification of the two protocols of UN Convention of Transnational Organized</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 2,000,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 8,172,675</p> <p><u>UNV:</u> <u>USD 350,000</u></p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u> USD 1,250,000</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> USD 600,000*</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 1,000,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 7,005,701</p> <p><u>UNV:</u> <u>USD 400,000</u></p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u> USD2,700,000</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> USD 1,000,000</p>

		<p>National policy for assistance to asylum seekers and refugees approved  <u>Baseline:</u> 0  <u>Target:</u> 1</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNHCR):</u>                  No of reception centres established.  <u>Baseline:</u> 0  <u>Target:</u> 5</p>	<p>Crime, and assist the drafting of legislation to protect the victims and punish the criminals according to the rights foreseen in the convention</p>		
	<p>1.3.2 Support given to the cross cutting inclusion of human rights and equality between men and women in national policies and the legal environment, including civil rights such as birth registration, migration, refugee and asylum seeker protection. (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM)</p>	<p><u>Indicator (UNESCO):</u>                  Establishment of a policy-oriented research network in the field of social-development  <u>Baseline:</u> No existing Network  <u>Target:</u> Research network is operational</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u>                  Percentage of children registered  <u>Baseline:</u> n/a  <u>Target :</u> 80%</p>	<p>UNICEF: Will advocate for and technically support its partners for universal birth registration.</p> <p>UNESCO: Work with INIDE to strengthen policy-oriented research networks in the field of social development with a view to supplying more information towards the formulation of policies in fields such as urban issues, youth and the teaching of social and human sciences.</p> <p>UNFPA: Will advocate for the mainstreaming of equality between men and women in national policies and legal environment</p> <p>UNHCR: Support timely registration and provision of adequate and secure documentation</p> <p>IOM: Provide training to police on human rights and the fight against Trafficking</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u>                  USD 800,921</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u>                  USD 25,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u>                  USD 100,000</p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u>                  USD 0.000</p> <p><u>IOM:</u>                  USD 300.000*</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u>                  USD 686,559</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u>                  USD 250,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u>                  USD 75,000</p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u>                  USD 400,000</p> <p><u>IOM:</u>                  USD 260.000</p>

<p>1.4-Authorities collect / compile / analyze and disseminate data broken down by sex obtained by census and population and housing surveys and regular systems for development of policies and programmes</p>	<p>1.4.1. Support given to the preparation of the national census on the population and housing (UNFPA, FAO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator (UNFPA):</u> Realization of the population and housing census <u>Baseline:</u> last census dates from 1970 <u>Target:</u> census undertaken</p> <p><u>Indicator (FAO):</u> Agriculture and Livestock Census prepared and undertaken. <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> n/a</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNFPA):</u> Number of studies on population and development, gender, and other cultural questions affecting reproductive health carried out <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 2</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Technical and Financial support for Population and Housing census and other relevant surveys</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> Capacity development of the GEPE-MINADER, for the collection, use and dissemination of sectorial statistics</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> support INE and other counterpart in conducting nationwide sectorial surveys</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 4,600,000</p> <p><u>FAO :</u> USD 423,863</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 1,484,403</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 2,500,000</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> USD 4,000,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 1,272,497</p>
	<p>1.4.2 Capacity developed for increased data collection including surveys and their compilation, analysis and dissemination including studies and analyses of data broken down geographically and by sex for improved planning processes. (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Availability of updated statistics on MDGs. <u>Baseline:</u> no comprehensive/ updated data on progress to MDGs <u>Target:</u> MDG report with comprehensive/ updated data on progress to MDGs</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> <u>Functional and technical capabilities of INE</u> <u>Baseline:</u> no capacity assessment conducted <u>Target:</u> Evaluation of capacity conducted, capacity development in implementation</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNESCO):</u> Nr of provinces with educational database created <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 7</p> <p><u>Indicator (FAO):</u> Frequency of dissemination of sectorial (agriculture) statistics <u>Baseline:</u> Annually <u>Target:</u> Quarterly</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Support INE and academic institutions in socio cultural surveys focusing on gender issues</p> <p><u>UNDP promote and</u> support the development of technical and functional capacity of INE staff</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> support partners at the national and sub-national levels in the design and implementation of routine studies and systems for M&amp;E</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> Development of the EMIS, including the installation of capacity to collect, process and analyse education data at provincial and municipal level</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> Support to the organization, analysis and dissemination of agricultural data broken down by sex and region (urban vs. Rural)</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 500,000</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 400,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 3,321,604</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 2,200,000</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> USD 337,000</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 500,00</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 250,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 2,847,497</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 0</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> USD 240,000</p>

\* Obs: IOM's figures under "Regular Budget" correspond to previously mobilized resources

**UNDAF Outcome 2:** Increased and equal access and utilization of quality and integrated social services at national and sub-national levels with emphasis on MDG targets.

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
2.1 National and sub- national authorities effectively ensure the provision of universal quality education for boys and girls at pre-primary, primary, secondary and adult education.	2.1.1 Boys and girls have increased access to quality pre-primary and primary education in selected municipalities (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO)	<p><u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u> Primary school net enrolment in 16 selected municipalities baseline: n/a target: 90% (MinED, EMIS)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u> % of classrooms that meet essential condition for learning; <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 90% (MinED, EMIS)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNESCO):</u> National Qualification Framework for Teachers developed and implemented National policy on ODL in place <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> n/a</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Advocate with Government and Civil Society for the reduction of girls’ drop-out rate.</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> Capacity Development at national and provincial level to MoE and MINARS to strengthen and promote a comprehensive and coordinated sectorial plan. Advocacy for inclusion of children out of school and for increasing equality in educational opportunities; creation of essential conditions for learning, namely construction of schools, development of a system for monitoring education indicators</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> Support capacity development at national and provincial levels for comprehensive teacher training policies and practice posts at all levels of education</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 150,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 6,875,530</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 300,000</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 100,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 9,789,380</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 1,000,000</p>
	2.1.2 The National Strategy on Literacy and Accelerating Learning is being implemented in all provinces (UNICEF, UNESCO)	<p><u>Indicator (UNESCO):</u> Literacy rate <u>Baseline:</u> 67% <u>Target:</u> 90%</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> Technical support in the implementation of teacher training nationwide and the expansion of the accelerating learning programme.</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> Support DNEG and provincial governments to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the literacy strategy as well as develop actions for its sustainability.</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 2,115,548</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 15,000</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 3,012,117</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 400,000</p>
	2.1.3 Adolescents and youth involved in life skills, peace education, drop-out of school prevention programmes and networks, and can re-enter the education system. (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV)	<p><u>Indicator (UNFPA):</u> Proportion of adolescents and youth able to transmit at least two messages related to reproductive health <u>Baseline:</u> n/a; <u>Target:</u> 85%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNV):</u> Number of national initiatives involving young volunteers promoted Baseline: no data available</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Support to integrate adolescent and youth friendly RH into Health Units</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> HIV primary prevention and life skills in adolescents and youth. Gender clubs in schools for HIV prevention.</p> <p><u>UNV:</u> Support national institutions to create a sustainable infrastructure for</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 2,000,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 3,176,211</p> <p><u>UNV:</u> USD 15,000</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 1,000,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 4,522,290</p> <p><u>UNV:</u> USD 430,000</p>



Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
		Target: At least one initiative involving young volunteers is promoted per year	youth's participation as volunteers for development.		
	2.1.4 School curriculum is reinforced by the inclusion of cross-cutting issues (UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP, UNIDO)	<p><u>Indicator (UNFPA):</u> Gender, Population, Family Life Education and Reproductive Health issues integrated in curricula and manuals. <u>Baseline:</u> 7,500 <u>Target:</u> 30,000</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNESCO):</u> Gender, environment, peace education and human rights are integrated in school curricula. <u>Baseline:</u> An inventory of cross-cutting issues in the curricula conducted in 2007 <u>Target:</u> Curriculum approved and implemented</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP, UNIDO):</u> Inclusion of Entrepreneurship education in secondary school curriculum <u>Baseline:</u> Not included <u>Target:</u> included</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Number of information material distributed for the inclusion of topics on HIV and sexual responsibility in the national school curriculum <u>Baseline:</u> n / a <u>Target:</u> 19,000</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Advocate for integration of gender, population and family-life education, RH in secondary level curriculum at central level.</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> Technical and financial support provided to INIDE, Teacher training colleges and ISCED for the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the curriculum and the strengthening of teaching of mathematics, science and technology.</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> Support INIDE for the inclusion of entrepreneurship education in secondary schools; Support to the Ministry of Education for the inclusion of topics on sexual responsibility and HIV in the subjects of the courses on medicine</p> <p><u>UNIDO:</u> will support the introduction of capacity of training in entrepreneurship in school curricula</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 400,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 470,000</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 345,750</p> <p><u>UNIDO:</u> USD 721,000</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 150,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 1,000,000</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 3,207,965</p> <p><u>UNIDO:</u> USD 721,000</p>
2.2 Strengthened government capacity to provide social service delivery	2.2.1 More skilled and capacitated workers available to ensure delivery of essential services to families, women and children in targeted municipalities (UNFPA WHO, UNICEF , IOM, UNDP UNIFEM, UNAIDS)	<p><u>Indicator (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF)</u> Proportion of births assisted by skilled personnel <u>Baseline:</u> 47% <u>Target:</u> 80% (in selected municipalities in target provinces)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNFPA)</u> Modern contraceptive prevalence rate <u>Baseline:</u> 6%; <u>Target:</u> 10% (Nationally)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNFPA)</u></p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Financial and technical support to implement reproductive health programs, including the repositioning of family planning and Emergency Obstetric Care services.</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> Strengthening district-based immunization programmes and improving routine immunization services. Also strengthening capacity of health workers to provide skilled assistance.</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> Policy Development, Advocacy</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 4,000,000</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> USD 7,500,000</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 2,000,000</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> USD 18,000,000</p>

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
		<p>% of structures offering reproductive health services, including prenatal, delivery and post-natal care and family planning  <u>Baseline:</u> 13%  <u>Target:</u> 50% (in selected municipalities in target provinces)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNICEF, WHO):</u>                      Percentage of children under 1 year old covered with pentavalent-3  <u>Baseline:</u> 12%  <u>Target:</u> 80% (in selected municipalities in target provinces)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNICEF, WHO):</u>                      Percentage of children under-5 years old sleeping under ITN  <u>Baseline:</u> 22%  <u>Target:</u> 80% (in selected municipalities in target provinces)</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u>                      % increase access to and use of improved and locally - managed sanitation systems in the 16 municipalities  <u>Baseline:</u> [ACSD Baseline results]  <u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u>                      Nr of TB patients receiving support through direct observation treatment  <u>Baseline:</u> n/a  <u>Target:</u> 13260</p>	<p>and Partnerships for ASCD expansion initially implemented in 16 target municipalities in five provinces (Luanda, Bié, Huila, Moxico and Cunene). Strengthening of Institutional Capacity for Decentralized Planning and Management of Health Services; Service delivery, including water, hygiene and basic sanitation</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> Institutional capacity build into government and civil society to plan and implement multi-sectoral strategies for the prevention of TB</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> will implement a Return of Qualified Health Personal Program. The project aims at improving health service delivery in Angola by utilizing skills, expertise and experience available in the Angolan Diaspora in Portugal and at enhancing the capacity of Diaspora in Portugal to contribute to the development of their country of origin. It intends to participate in the national effort for retention of medical staff and mitigation of brain drain. It also contributes to policy and program development in the area of circular migration, north-south cooperation and Diaspora involvement in the development of the health sector</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 8,470,052</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 4,100,000</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> USD 500,000*</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 12,059,660</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 0</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> USD 500,000</p>
	<p>2.2.2 Availability of essential medicines, equipment and supplies necessary, as well as safe water, and proper sanitation, in the health facilities in the targeted municipalities for the implementation of revitalization packages</p>	<p><u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u>                      % of facilities functional and offering integrated essential package in the 16 selected municipalities  <u>Baseline:</u> [awaiting ACSD Baseline results in May]  <u>Target:</u> 95%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u>                      % increase access to and use of improved and locally- managed water systems in the 16</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> Ensuring provincial and municipal capacity for essential mother and child supplies, planning, procurement, distribution, and monitoring and storage facilities.</p> <p>UNV: Monitoring, administrative and technical assistance</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 13,552,082</p> <p>UNV: USD 20,000</p> <p>UNFPA: USD 2,000,000</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 19,295,456</p> <p>UNV USD 0</p> <p>UNFPA: USD 1,000,000</p>

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
	(UNICEF, UNV, UNFPA)	municipalities <u>Baseline:</u> awaiting ACSD Baseline results Target: 80%  Indicator (UNV): Number of UNV Volunteers mobilized Baseline: 4 International UNV Volunteers per year Target: At least one UNV Volunteer mobilized for each ACSD province	<u>UNFPA:</u> Technical and financial support in the implementation of the national Reproductive Health commodities security plan including the procurement and management of contraceptives and improving the logistic system		
	2.2.3 Communities have increased knowledge on key aspects of family health care services and participation leading to increased community participation in the integrated management of child and maternal illnesses (UNICEF)	<u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u> % of primary caregivers who wash their hands with water and soap whenever necessary <u>Baseline:</u> [awaiting ACSD Baseline results] Target: 80%  <u>Indicator (UNICEF):</u> % of primary caregivers who can identify key symptoms and signs of diarrhoea, malaria and ARI <u>Baseline:</u> [awaiting Nutrition Survey results] Target: 80%	<u>UNICEF:</u> Community Development, Behaviour Change & Social Mobilization. Strengthening of Monitoring and Evaluation	<u>UNICEF:</u> USD 11,858,072	<u>UNICEF:</u> USD 16,883,524

\* Obs: IOM's figures under "Regular Budget" correspond to previously mobilized resources

<b>UNDAF Outcome 3:</b>	Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of the national response to HIV/AIDS to ensure the expansion of prevention, treatment, care and support so as to make universal access one more step on the road to achievement to the MDGs by 2015, to eradicate stigma and discrimination and to meet the epidemic’s multigenerational challenge
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Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
3.1 Operational policy enables the population in the 18 provinces of Angola, especially women, adolescents, youth, population at greater risk for exposure and PLWHIV to have timely access to quality prevention, treatment, and care and support services.	3.1.1. Ministry of Health increased technical capacity on Epidemiological surveillance, communication, prevention and monitoring and evaluation (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP)	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Surveillance and M&amp;E systems operational in all 18 provinces of Angola <u>Baseline:</u> national system, but no provincial relay <u>Target:</u> 18 systems working</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of national prevention campaigns implemented and evaluated. <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2 per year Number of different prevention materials produced</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP)</u> Number of Civil Servants and members of Civil Society capacitated for the management of surveillance cases of HIV/TB <u>Baseline</u> 180 <u>Target:</u> 540</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNAIDS)</u> Inclusion of targets from the Revision of Universal Access in the new National Strategic Plan (NSP) to Combat HIV/AIDS ( 2010-2013) <u>Baseline</u> not included <u>Target:</u> included</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNAIDS)</u> Signature of the UN Joint Program of Support on AIDS 2009-2013 (including Operation Plan fully costed , Technical Assistance Plan , and M&amp;E component) signed <u>Baseline</u> not signed <u>Target:</u> signed</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNAIDS)</u> Full Implementation of the 3 Ones Principles <u>Baseline</u> 3 Ones Principles not fully implemented <u>Target:</u> 3 Ones Principles fully implemented</p>	<p><u>WHO:</u> will support the design, tools, guidelines and operational training at central and provincial level.</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> will contribute to strengthen capacity of the MoH at central and provincial level</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> will chair the UNJT thematic group on prevention and will support MOH in the production of prevention materials concerning HIV and reproductive health.</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> will strengthen the epidemiological surveillance system, train national teams and technical staff (INLS and Blood Bank), reinforce logistics (also at provincial level) and provincial teams (administrative workers and technicians)</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> will promote the adaptation in Angola of SADC guidelines on mainstreaming HIV &amp; AIDS through dissemination of the SADC materials</p> <p><u>UNAIDS:</u> support - strengthened leadership and resource mobilization for a broad-based AIDS response at all levels (Government, Civil Society , PLWA, Private sector , non-state partners) to ensure sustained leadership to achieve universal access to care , treatment, prevention and support. - Strengthened evidence base and accountability of AIDS response through greater availability and use of strategic information (“Know Your Epidemic” surveys , studies, epidemic drivers , National sero-prevalence study ...) , including monitoring and evaluation , surveillance , and resource tracking</p>	<p><u>WHO:</u> 10,000. USD</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 210,325</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 250,000</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> (*)</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 15,000</p> <p><u>UNAIDS:</u> **</p>	<p><u>WHO:</u> 40,000 USD</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 80,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 50,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 50,000</p>

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
	3.1.2 increased access to integrated HIV prevention and information services, testing and counselling, especially for Women, youth, adolescents, and vulnerable populations (UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNDP)	<p><u>Indicator (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP):</u> % of health structures having integrated HIV prevention services into reproductive health services <u>Baseline:</u> n/a; <u>Target:</u> 75%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNHCR, IOM):</u> % of refugees / asylum seekers with access to prevention services <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 100%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNFPA, UNDP):</u> Nr of Condoms distributed per year <u>Baseline (2007):</u> 30,000,000 <u>Target (2010):</u> 45,000,000</p> <p><u>Indicator</u> % of women and men in reproductive age who referred to the use of condoms in their last sexual relationship <u>Baseline:</u> 20% <u>Target:</u> 50%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNESCO, UNDP):</u> Integration of issues on prevention of HIV / AIDS in the official curriculum of public secondary schools <u>Baseline:</u> theme HIV / AIDS not integrated <u>Target:</u> theme HIV / AIDS integrated</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP, UNFPA):</u> Percentage of health facilities that provide testing and counseling services at national level <u>Baseline:</u> n / a <u>Target:</u> 60%</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Number of young people (between 14-24 years of age) who practice safe sex <u>Baseline:</u> 77,832 <u>Target:</u> 240,000</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> will train Health workers and provide supplies to cover the needs, and will ensure that data are regularly collected in the 16 target municipalities of the ACSD.</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> will contribute to expansion of access to PMTCT creating awareness, providing specific tools and improving the technical capacity.</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> will: a) support the integration of adolescent and youth friendly information on RH into Health Units; b) HIV prevention in pregnant women; and, c): the procurement, distribution and promotion of condom use (condom programming).</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> Will provide technical support to the MoE and teacher training colleges and INIDE for the development of needed capacity to promote and implement the HIV &amp; AIDS Policy in the sector, the integration of HIV in school curriculum, and the provision of materials and training for teachers</p> <p><u>UNAIDS</u> will - pursue coordination efforts, especially between government and civil society institutions to enhance human resources and systems capacities to implement comprehensive HIV/AIDS responses - support improved planning, financing , technical assistance and coordination for a sustainable multisectoral and programmatic response to AIDS, to reduce the impact of epidemic in a form that is integrated with national development efforts</p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u> Will raise awareness on HIV/AIDS among refugees and asylum-seekers and assist the most vulnerable individuals with access to ART</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> will finance studies on</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD: 1,069,155</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> USD 30,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 3,000,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 214,900</p> <p><u>UNAIDS:</u> **</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> USD 200,000***</p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u> USD 130,000</p> <p>UNV: USD40,000</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD: 406,665</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> USD 45,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 1,000,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 1,500,000</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> USD 300,000</p> <p><u>UNHCR:</u> USD 400.000</p> <p>UNV: USD350,000</p>



Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
			<p>knowledge, attitudes and practices, delivery of material for information, education and communication on HIV / AIDS to teachers in schools and universities, teachers outside school, ministry officials, and campaigns in the media. Procurement and distribution of condoms and HIV test kits</p> <p>IOM: will organise consultations in each country and implement research to investigate the HIV vulnerability of labour migrants in Angola and how increased mobility affects vulnerability along transport corridors. , Based on the resulting recommendations, IOM will identify possible partners and develop future actions</p> <p>UNV will provide volunteers to support interventions of the other agencies in HIV and AIDS programmes</p>		
	<p>3.1.3. national authorities have enhanced capacity to ensure safe blood supply and set up/improve HIV laboratories in 18 Provinces (WHO, UNDP)</p>	<p><u>Indicator (WHO):</u> Number of volunteer blood donors mobilized per year. <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> n/a</p> <p><u>Indicator (WHO):</u> % of Blood Service Centres with blood tested. <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> n/a</p> <p><u>Indicator UNDP</u> Nr of Blood Bank sites equipped with testing, reagents and other equipment <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 45</p>	<p><u>WHO:</u> will continue to provide norms, guidelines, tools and training to the health teams on blood safety.</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> Will train teams at the blood bank, reinforce the logistics team at a central level, equip blood banks, help in the publication and dissemination of the norms/protocols for the selection of blood donors, reinforce the supervision and evaluation of the quality of the laboratories and blood banks</p>	<p><u>WHO:</u> USD 10,000</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> 428,000</p>	<p><u>WHO:</u> USD 40,000</p>
	<p>3.1.4 Access to ARVT extended to 50% of PLWA and adherence to treatment increased from 30% to 80%</p>	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Nr of adults and children with AIDS receiving ART <u>Baseline (2007):</u> 12,339 <u>Target (2010):</u> 63,000</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> will procure for the MoH 18 different drugs for the treatment of opportunistic infections, 5 different drugs for the treatment of STIs, paediatric ARV drugs</p>	<p><u>WHO:</u> USD 75,000</p>	<p><u>WHO:</u> USD 125,000</p>

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
	up to 2013, increased number of TB services able to deal with HIV related issues (UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS)	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Number of provinces where there is active partnership between ARVT services and the PLWHIV network in order to improve adherence to treatment <u>Baseline:</u> 1 Province <u>Target:</u> 18 Provinces</p> <p><u>Indicator (WHO):</u> % of TB patients in DOTS tested for HIV and counselled <u>Baseline:</u> n.a <u>Target (2009):</u> 80%</p>	<p>and ARV for adults</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> will train and refresh health team professionals in proper treatment of patients co-infected with TB/HIV.</p> <p>UNAIDS will: - support review and report progress and implementation of Universal Access - facilitate access to technical support - contribute to effective implementation of UNAIDS /GF memorandum of Understanding in developing strategic partnership and strengthened relationships to support Universal Access</p>	UNAIDS **	
	3.1.5 Reinforced capacity for care and support, including enlarged psychological and social support to people affected by HIV (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS)	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> People with HIV receiving psycho-social support from community-based organizations <u>Baseline:</u> 6,747 <u>Target:</u> 30,000</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP)</u> Proportion of identified NGOs, CBOs and FBOs trained in OVC care and protection <u>Baseline:</u> &lt;10% <u>Target:</u> 80%</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> will support partners in mapping vulnerability of affected children and ensure that sustainable care and support is provided to identified vulnerable groups</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> will finance community-based organizations (NGOs, faith-based org., Volunteers communities) with projects that support home-based care and the supply of materials to people with HIV. Home-based care will include psychosocial support, treatment adherence support, and nutritional support. UNDP will also reinforce networks of people with HIV connected to clinical services, and finance educational material about the importance of treatment and prevention amongst people with HIV</p> <p><u>UNAIDS</u> will support civil society capacity to effectively participate and contribute to the achievement of Universal Access by brokering partnerships and resources , disseminating best practices and sharing lessons learned</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 869,155</p> <p>UNAIDS **</p>	<u>UNICEF:</u> USD 406,665
3.2 Strengthened gender-responsive policies and approaches to reduce stigma and discrimination are	3.2.1 A coordinated strategy in place and operational projects implemented on reducing stigma and	<u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Number of projects on discrimination carried out by Civil Society Organizations, including PLWHIV Network.	<u>IOM:</u> will continue to sensitize return and receiving communities to reduce stigma of returnees in Huambo, Kuando Kubango and Moxico provinces	<u>IOM:</u> USD 300,000*** <u>UNHCR:</u>	<u>IOM:</u> USD 300,000 <u>UNHCR:</u>

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013	Country Programme Output by 2013	Indicator Baseline Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
applied throughout 18 provinces of Angola	discrimination among PLWHIV & most-at-risk populations. (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, FAO IOM)	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 20</p> <p>Number of updates to the Stigma and Discrimination Index that indicate a constant positive changing trend in discrimination towards PLWHIV.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 5</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Amount of material distributed on prevention of HIV, stigma and discrimination (including in the workplace) <u>Baseline:</u> n / a <u>Target:</u> 16,000</p>	<p><u>UNHCR</u> will address HIV/AIDS within the refugees’ communities (including reproductive health, stigma and discrimination, partnership development with PLWA Network, access to lasting solutions, information and education Workshops on the HIV-related protection needs of women, girls and boys, to eliminate all forms of discrimination and stigma</p> <p><u>UNAIDS:</u> will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- continue to support strengthened human-rights based and gender-responsive policies and approaches to reduce stigma and discrimination</li> <li>- contribute to increase coverage and sustainability of programmes addressing the vulnerability of and impact on women and girls, young people , children , emergency-affected population and military and security forces</li> <li>- fund the application, analysis and divulgation of the Stigma and Discrimination Index</li> </ul> <p><u>UNDP:</u> Will support mass media campaign on forms of transmission of HIV and against stigma and discrimination, it will disseminate IEC material (MED, MAPESS, Armed Forces, and INLS) in Portuguese and national languages, Carry out workshops and training sessions on HIV prevention, fight against stigma and discrimination, STI and gender issues</p>	<p>USD 100,000</p> <p><u>UNAIDS:</u> **</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> (* )</p>	USD 200,000

\* Obs: UNDP-GFATM budget for all the HIV activities listed in this template for 2009 and 2010: USD 55,123,000.00

\*\* Estimated UNAIDS contribution for the period is divided between Operational Budget ( +/- USD 2.500.000 ), Programme Acceleration Funds ( +/-US D 1.000.000), Programme Support Funds (US D 200.000 ) and Technical Assistance Funds (TAF : USD 100.000) and do not include possible additional funds available at Regional /HQ Levels

\*\*\* Obs: IOM’s figures under “Regular Budget” correspond to previously mobilized resources

<b>UNDAF Outcome 4:</b>	Strengthened pro-poor economic growth and accountable macroeconomic management and integrated rural development, natural resources and energy management to promote environmental protection and adaptation to climate change.
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Country Programme Outcome by 2013	Country Programme Outputs by 2013	Indicator/Baseline/Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
4.1 National (and sub-national) government is better prepared to benefit from and protect natural resources, energy and environmental assets, and adaptation to climatic change UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO	4.1.1 Improved national capacity for the conservation of natural resources and energy (UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO)	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> - Number of environmental plans and strategic reports approved <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 7</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNESCO):</u> Development and implementation of the National Strategy for the DESD <u>Baseline:</u> No <u>Target:</u> Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNIDO):</u> Establishment of National Standards for the Management of Energy <u>Baseline:</u> not established <u>Target:</u> established</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> support for the development of national capacity to mainstream environment into national development plans and programmes</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> Support the implementation of environmental conservation laws, Contribute to institutional capacity development for forestry conservation, Support design / preparation of programme for promotion and development of Bio fuels</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> Support the setting up and operation of a national multi-disciplinary team for the development of a national strategy for DESD, facilitate the establishment of partnerships for the promotion of Global, regional and national policies, guidelines, frameworks and global regional and national conventions aiming at sustainable development from the socio-cultural, environmental and economic points of view. Facilitate journalism networks and research on sustainable development issues and science journalism</p> <p><u>UNIDO:</u> support the improvement of the policy framework for energy and development and create capacity to implement the National Standards for the Management of Energy</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 3,500,000</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> USD 1,282,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 50,000</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 6,250,000</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> USD 2,500,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO:</u> USD 1,000,000</p> <p><u>UNIDO:</u> USD 2,500,000</p>
4. 2 Poor and vulnerable contribute to, and benefit from rural and private sector development, improved market access, development of commercial capacity and the process of regional integrations for the pursuit of the MDGs in general.	4.2.1 Visible Progress towards the achievement of MDGs and reduction in poverty through enhanced pro-poor policy making, private sector development and increased market access (UNDP, IOM)	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Poverty incidence <u>Baseline:</u> To be defined in IDR2 <u>Target:</u> to be defined in line with MTDP numbers</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Increase in non-oil exports <u>Target:</u> 20% Means of verification: national accounts of INE</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> Contribute to successful and competitive integration of Angola in international trade. Support MDG-based national development planning that promotes inclusive growth. Support to the development of the private sector development and national pro poor entrepreneurship</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 3,700,000</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 12,200,000</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> USD 1,500,000</p>

Country Programme Outcome by 2013	Country Programme Outputs by 2013	Indicator/Baseline/Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
		<p><u>Indicators (UNDP)</u> Status of MDG based planning <u>Baseline:</u> not started <u>Target:</u> designed and on course</p>	<p>IOM: Through its community stabilization program promote private sector development and micro-enterprises in rural areas in KK, Huambo and Moxico</p>		
	<p>4.2.2 Authorities with capacity to promote and secure food needs (FAO, WFP, UNIDO, IFAD)</p>	<p><u>Indicator (FAO):</u> Percentage increase in agricultural production in FAO intervention municipalities <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p><u>Indicator WFP</u> Number of staff trained in food commodity management for emergency preparedness and response <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 108</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNIDO):</u> Installation of infrastructures for quality and food safety <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 2</p>	<p><u>FAO:</u> Support: -institutional capacity development of MINADER, including enhancement of research &amp; development in agriculture - development of an enabling environment for land management - the creation &amp; dissemination of community relevant information in rural areas / for rural development - establishment of control mechanisms for food security - the design and implementation of the national strategy for food and nutritional security</p> <p><u>WFP:</u> is in the process of defining with the government its new role is support of food security related issues</p> <p><u>UNIDO:</u> support the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring food safety, and the development of a pilot center for agricultural processing</p> <p>IFAD: will support the Market oriented Smallholder Agriculture Programme (MOSAP)</p>	<p><u>FAO:</u> USD 6,900,000</p> <p><u>WFP:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>IFAD:</u> USD 8,200,000</p>	<p><u>FAO:</u> USD 5,700,000</p> <p><u>WFP:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>IFAD:</u> USD 16,000,000</p> <p><u>UNIDO:</u> USD 2,000,000</p>



Country Programme Outcome by 2013	Country Programme Outputs by 2013	Indicator/Baseline/Target	Agency Role	Budget estimation	
				Regular	Mobilize
4.3 Vulnerable population benefiting from the improved design and implementation by the authorities of policies for post crisis and disaster mitigation/management.	4.3.1 National institutions with increased capacity to rapidly develop and implement policies and strategies	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP)</u> Number of provincial disaster contingency plans set up <u>Baseline:</u> 1 National disaster preparedness and response plan 2007/8 prepared <u>Target:</u> 9 provincial plans</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP)</u> Number of early warning systems set up <u>Baseline:</u> 1 system already set up <u>Target:</u> 5</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> (UNDP) % of affected population reached with emergency assistance within 48 hours of the declaration of the emergency. <u>Baseline:</u> less than 50% <u>Target:</u> 80%</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> Technical, financial and procurement support for disaster preparedness and response</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> Capacity development to create national strategies and programmes on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and promotion of stakeholders dialogue</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> Contribute to agricultural diversification to mitigate impact of soaring food prices</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> Provision of emergency reproductive health kits to vulnerable population during crisis and disaster situation</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> technical assistance for contingency planning, organisation of training</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> USD 0</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 726 ,000</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> USD 0</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 100,000</p> <p><u>IOM:</u> USD 10,000*</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> According to emergency</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 1,000,000</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> USD 2,500,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> USD 100,000</p>
	4.3.2 National institutions with improved capacity to combat human trafficking, manage the problem of small arms and the impact of mine action (UNDP)	<p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Availability of strategic plan contemplating positive incentives for communities to engage in the collection and handing in of illegal small arms and light weapons (SALW) <u>Baseline:</u> strategic plan not available <u>Target:</u> existence of strategic plan</p> <p><u>Indicator (UNDP):</u> Number of medium impact minefield areas remaining <u>Baseline:</u> 650 <u>Target:</u> 300</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> Support to capacity development of national authorities for SALW management and control; support for the capacity building of the national de-mining authorities</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 1,800,000</p>	<p><u>UNDP:</u> USD 8,000,000</p>

\* Obs: IOM's figures under "Regular Budget" correspond to previously mobilized resources