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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Angola

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Angola is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis". The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$31,200,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$47,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2024 to 2028.

* [E/ICEF/2023/24](#).

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale

1. The majority of 33 million people in Angola¹ are under the age of 20. With a growth rate of 3.2 per cent,² the population is projected to double in 22 years, with a matching growth in demand for social services and protection, particularly for children.
2. A lower-middle-income country (LMIC), Angola is the second largest oil producer in Africa.³ The volatility of commodity prices and the global shift towards decarbonization, however, underline the vulnerability of the economy and the urgent need to diversify away from oil towards inclusive growth that generates sustainable employment, especially for young people. The Government's long-term strategy for 2050 aims to do this.
3. Angola is a country of deep inequalities, seen in the 2018 GINI coefficient of 51.3,⁴ which have been exacerbated by the socioeconomic impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. More than half the population have lived below the LMIC poverty rate of \$3.65 per day,⁵ since 2008. Among those most affected by poverty are children aged 0–14 years, a third of whom live on less than \$2.15 per day.⁶ About 54 per cent of Angolans are multidimensionally poor, with poverty far more widespread among children under the age of 10 years.⁷ An analysis focusing specifically on multidimensional child poverty found 74.4 per cent of children experiencing three to seven deprivations.⁸
4. The Government recognizes the need to provide vulnerable population groups with income security, as reflected in the related law and policies. However, the Angolan social protection system, with the non-contributory component at a nascent stage, does not yet address vulnerabilities faced by children and has low coverage of the population. The contributory system – mainly old-age pensions and survival benefits – does not reach the informal sector's working population. Angola has not yet established a Social Protection Floor that would guarantee everyone a basic level of income security across their life course. A large cash transfer programme, currently being implemented, builds on the lessons of a child-specific cash transfer programme supported by UNICEF and has the potential to evolve into a social protection system that is more responsive to children, women and persons with disabilities, including during shocks.
5. Public finance in Angola is characterized by a low tax base, large public debt and limited budget transparency.⁹ The country's resource allocation for human and

¹ National Institute of Statistics (INE), "Population Projection" (2022). Available at: <https://www.ine.gov.ao/inicio/estatisticas>.

² World Bank, "Population growth (annual %) – Angola" (2021). Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=AO>.

³ Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, "Angola" (2022). Available at www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/147.htm.

⁴ World Bank, "Gini index – Angola" (2018). Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=AO>.

⁵ World Bank, "Angola" (2021). Available at <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099926110132214008/pdf/IDU0433ca40c00d02045920b77e0fbc5442788c1.pdf>.

⁶ World Bank, "Angola, Poverty & Equity Brief, Africa Eastern & Southern" (April 2023). Available at https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/current/Global_POVEQ_AGO.pdf.

⁷ Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, *Multidimensional Poverty in Angola 2020* (July 2020). Available at https://ophi.org.uk/angola_mpi_2020.

⁸ UNICEF, *Childhood in Angola: A multidimensional analysis of child poverty* (2018). Available at www.unicef.org/esa/reports/childhood-angola.

⁹ International Budget Partnership, "Angola, Open Budget Survey 2021". Available at: <https://internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/country-results/2021/angola>.

social development is not yet commensurate with the resource potential and extensive needs.¹⁰ Social sector budgets remain below global benchmarks and LMIC averages. Budget execution is low in some sectors, and budget credibility needs to be improved; the 2018–2022 National Development Plan (*Plano de Desenvolvimento Nacional*, PDN), for example, was executed at less than 70 per cent.¹¹ National debt servicing takes 45 per cent of Government spending.¹²

6. While Angola has instituted laws and policies that are generally positive for children, the realization of child rights will require more inclusive and equity-focused policy, strategy and resourcing, as well as stronger coordination and implementation of service provision. Decentralization has been on the Government’s agenda for some time, but governance remains largely centralized. The better quality public services are concentrated in the capital, Luanda, and to some extent, in other urban centres. A third of the population live in rural areas, many chronically unreached.

7. Angola has a very high level of risk of exposure to climate and environmental shocks and its children are extremely vulnerable to direct and indirect risks, with malnutrition prime among them. Average annual temperatures are expected to increase, accompanied by the intensification of drought conditions aggravating water and food insecurity.¹³ In 2021, Angola saw the worst drought in 40 years; combined with the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, this had a devastating effect.¹⁴

8. The under-5 mortality rate remains high at 69 per 1,000 live births while neonatal mortality is 27 per 1,000 live births, both off track to achieve the relevant Sustainable Development Goal targets.¹⁵ Child morbidity and mortality are caused by common health problems including diarrhoea, malaria and acute respiratory infection. Despite some improvement, Angola is among the 10 countries that contribute most to the total number of zero-dose children in the world.¹⁶ Maternal mortality is decreasing but still estimated to be approximately three times the Sustainable Development Goal target.¹⁷ Angola is prone to public health emergencies, including measles, cholera and yellow fever outbreaks.

9. Malnutrition is a serious concern with stunting prevalence high at 38 per cent overall (47 per cent in the poorest households)¹⁸ and off track to achieve targets, while wasting is at 5 per cent, both caused by feeding inadequacy, food insecurity, weak food systems, poverty and low access to key social services. Data from small subnational surveys indicate that wasting has increased in drought-affected areas. The multi-sectoral approach needed to address the various bottlenecks is not in place.

¹⁰ Based on the General State Budget (2022), allocations to education, health, water and sanitation and social protection combined add up to only 17 per cent of the State budget and approximately 6 per cent of GDP.

¹¹ Angop, “National Development Plan with 65.75 per cent of execution” (Luanda, 2022). Available at <https://www.angop.ao/en/noticias/politica/plano-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-executado-na-ordem-dos-65-75-por-cento/>.

¹² Approved National State Budget 2023.

¹³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), “Angola UNDP Climate Change Country Profiles”. Available at www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/UNDP_reports/Angola/Angola.hires.report.pdf.

¹⁴ Human Rights Watch, “Angola: Events of 2021”. Available at <https://hrs.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/angola>.

¹⁵ United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN-IGME), “Angola, Under-Five Mortality Rate – Total,” (2021). Available at <https://childmortality.org/data/angola>.

¹⁶ Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, “Angola”, (2021). Available at www.gavi.org/programmes-impact/country-hub/africa/angola.

¹⁷ World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division, “Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2020” (2023). Available at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240068759>.

¹⁸ INE, Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (IIMS) 2015–2016.

10. While the HIV infection rate is decreasing slowly among the general population, new infections still affect adolescents, particularly girls between ages of 15 and 19.¹⁹ Sexual debut occurred before the age of 15 for approximately a quarter of women and men aged 20–49 years and before 18 for two thirds of them; 35 per cent of adolescent girls aged 15–19 years had already begun childbearing.²⁰ Access to adolescent health services, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, remains low. Social norms that limit adolescent girls’ voice, agency and bodily autonomy exacerbate their vulnerability to the risk of HIV infection, and early pregnancy, which can be accompanied by gender-based violence.

11. The primary health care system lacks adequate infrastructure, evidence-based planning and accountability, while community outreach is not prioritized, although demand is limited by low health and nutrition literacy. Currently less than seven per cent of the state budget is allocated to the health sector, far below the target of 15 per cent agreed in the 2001 Abuja Declaration. However, in the 2022 Luanda Declaration on primary health care and immunization, the Government commits to increase budget allocation for primary health care and nutrition.²¹

12. Early childhood education services, not widely available, require further review to address bottlenecks, including the unsuitability of the curriculum and pedagogical approach. The primary education net enrolment rate was 63.9 per cent in 2019.²² Secondary level net enrolment is even lower (lower secondary: 23 per cent; upper secondary: 6.6 per cent).²³ Retention and completion rates decrease with each level, especially among girls. Fewer than 10 per cent of students in Grade 3 can read a word in Portuguese²⁴ while about a quarter of children aged 5 to 17 years have never attended school.²⁵ Gender parity is 0.98 as a national average at both primary and secondary levels, but only 0.51 at secondary level in rural areas as girls face multiple barriers to accessing and remaining in school.²⁶ More generally, the legal and regulatory framework inhibits policies and programmes that would make access more flexible and thus easier. For the many young people without education and skills, job opportunities are few. Current education financing is seven per cent of the state budget,²⁷ less than half of the benchmark set by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) which Angola has joined.

13. Despite the country’s commitment to implementing the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on combating violence against children, violence, including gender-based violence, remains pervasive as a serious, life-threatening human rights violation. Reporting of violence against children is uncommon and response mechanisms are poor. Among married girls (15–19 years), 24.3 per cent have suffered physical or sexual violence. Among women (15–49 years), 34.8 per cent have been victims of intimate partner violence both physical and/ or emotional.²⁸ Child marriage, often a socioeconomic coping strategy condoned by social norms and customary law, is more common in rural areas and among the poorest

¹⁹ UNAIDS, “HIV in Angola” (2021). Available at <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/angola>.

²⁰ IIMS, 2015–2016.

²¹ WHO, “Reinforce primary health care in Angola”, (Angola, 2022). Available at www.afro.who.int/countries/angola/news/reinforce-primary-health-care-angola.

²² Angola, Ministry of Education, “Statistical Yearbook of Education 2019” (Angola, 2021). Data source is aligned with the PDN.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Angola, Ministry of Education, “Executive Summary: Angola Service Delivery Indicators Education (May–June 2016)”. Available at <https://www.pat-med.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/SUMA%CC%81RIO-EXECUTIVO-SDI-2016.pdf>.

²⁵ INE, Survey on Expenditure, Revenue and Employment in Angola (IDREA) 2018–2019.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Angola, Ministry of Finance, General State Budget (2022).

²⁸ Ibid.

families who have had limited access to education. Overall, 30.3 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 years were first married or in union before the age of 18.²⁹

14. The birth registration rate remains low, at only 38 per cent among children under five, with a considerable disparity between urban and rural areas.³⁰ The concluding observations of the 2018 Committee on the Rights of the Child highlighted the need to allocate sufficient financial, human and technical resources to promote an increase in registration, and to decentralize it.³¹

15. Data from the 2014 census revealed that 2.5 per cent of the Angolan population had a disability, but this is likely to be understated given global estimates. More accurate information is expected from the 2023 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the 2024 census, which will provide opportunities for evidence-based disability-inclusive programming.

16. Angola has achieved significant momentum in addressing climate change, but water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) deprivations are still realities for many people, especially in rural areas. Huge disparities in access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene facilities are evident. Policies and strategies do not address critical service access gaps. Moreover, sustaining the services, particularly in rural areas, is constrained by a lack of qualified personnel and investment. Current WASH expenditure levels cover less than 25 per cent of the investment needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, while budget execution remains low at 36 per cent.³²

17. The major bottlenecks perpetuating the deprivations are system inadequacies. Weak evidence-based policy and planning is common across the sectors, in part because of the lack of up-to-date data; the 2023 DHS and 2024 census are expected to provide firm evidence foundations for many sectors concerning children. Inadequate institutional capacity, uncoordinated implementation and inadequate financing and human capital development underlie the problems in all sectors. The Government has asked UNICEF for high-level technical assistance in sector-focused, upstream programming, where UNICEF can leverage impact at scale with its relatively modest resources.

Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The country programme is anchored in the Angolan development priorities, reflected in the 2023–2027 PDN, which comprises pillars on human capacity, employment and infrastructure development, and supports the Government’s long-term objective to invest its resources to transform its young population into a “demographic dividend”.³³ The proposed programme is also aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and its Gender Action Plan. The country programme derives from, and is aligned with, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024–2028, contributing to all four outcomes: people, peace, prosperity and planet. It is informed by the Common Country Analysis, Situation Analysis, the Gender Programmatic Review, multi-hazard risk analyses, recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of the

²⁹ IIMS, 2015–2016.

³⁰ IDREA 2018–2019.

³¹ CRC/C/AGO/CO/5-7.

³² Camilo Lombana Cordoba and others, *Diagnosing Angola’s WASH Sector: An Urgent Call to Action* (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2021).

³³ Government of Angola, African Institute for Development Policy and United Nations Population Fund, *Tapping the Potential of Youth to Reap the Demographic Dividend in Angola* (2019).

Child, and a national consultation process with partners and stakeholders including young people.

19. The country programme envisions that, by 2028, more children and their families will have access to and use disability-inclusive, gender-responsive, quality basic services, and child and social protection systems towards the full realization of their rights, including in humanitarian emergencies. It will support this vision across five outcome areas of health and nutrition, education, child protection, WASH and social policy and social protection, addressing bottlenecks that perpetuate deprivations.

20. The country programme reflects the strong intention of UNICEF to leverage the country's commitment to child rights and its resource potential in providing technical assistance that aims at systemic change in favour of children. Direct service delivery support will remain as part of the humanitarian response.

21. The country programme will apply nine UNICEF change strategies, with emphasis on the following to accelerate results:

(a) **Partnerships and engagement:** building strategic policy collaboration and influence, strengthening relationships to support systemic change, and adopting an inclusive approach to supporting children and young people's meaningful participation in public debate and decision-making;

(b) **Evidence-driven advocacy and communications:** influencing the development of gender-responsive, disability-inclusive, equity-focused policy and results-oriented budgets to improve child well-being;

(c) **Systems strengthening to leave no one behind:** designing interventions around systems that enhance the coordination, regulation, resilience and accountability of essential services and workforce development;

(d) **Data, research, evaluation and knowledge management:** supporting national institutions to plan and implement the effective generation, analysis and use of data for evidence-based planning, monitoring and lesson learning; and

(e) **Innovation:** supporting the Government's access to transformative and sustainable solutions using new technologies, product and process adjustment, while building partnerships to scale up these solutions.

22. Programme implementation will bank on the strong UNICEF relationship with the Government, civil society, implementing partners, private sector and non-traditional partners. The close collaboration with United Nations sister agencies will continue through the UNSDCF and specific sector cooperation within the Framework. Cooperation with the World Bank and other international financial institutions will address the structural issues impacting investment in children.

Health and nutrition

23. This outcome aims to increase the equitable access of children and adolescents to high-quality health and nutrition services. UNICEF will support the strengthening of the primary health-care system to deliver quality services. The implementation of quality-of-care standards will increase the effectiveness of services including reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, HIV, nutrition, mental health and psychosocial support. UNICEF will prioritize mobilizing Government resources and building the resilience of the public health system, including in the event of public health emergencies.

24. UNICEF will work with Government counterparts to generate, disseminate and use evidence for planning, implementing and monitoring gender-responsive routine

immunization services, including the introduction of new vaccines and understanding the bottlenecks in the immunization system. Evidence will also be used in protocol design, training, humanitarian response and advocacy for financing.

25. To reduce stunting, wasting and other forms of malnutrition, UNICEF will seek public and private sector partnerships in a multisectoral effort to improve diets, services and practices among young children, adolescent girls and women. This will involve working with multiple sectors to improve the planning, implementation and monitoring of enhanced nutrition security, including food systems and the social protection system.

Education

26. This outcome aims to increase access to quality foundational learning and skills acquisition. UNICEF will support the operationalization of the Government's commitment to the 2022 Transforming Education Summit on the right to quality education for all children at all levels, making it more responsive to their needs,³⁴ including contributing to the curriculum review led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNICEF support will strengthen enabling factors, including the legal and regulatory framework, that will facilitate change in the way policies and programmes are developed and implemented to make them more flexible and child-responsive and thus able to increase access to equitable and inclusive quality learning opportunities, including for children with disabilities. UNICEF will provide strategic support to the Government in the national scale-up of early childhood development initiatives.

27. UNICEF will support strengthening Government capacity to plan and implement national gender-responsive programmes of school readiness, quality foundational learning and skills acquisition. A key element will be the reform and professionalization of teaching. An equitable allocation of teachers across the school system, and the provision of adequate tools and technologies will also serve to increase the capacity of schools to provide quality learning opportunities for children. UNICEF will support the country's participation in the GPE and leverage support through the intersectoral Local Education Group in which UNICEF will play a key role.

28. UNICEF will support Government efforts to increase the high-quality, gender-responsive national investment in education, while enhancing the institutional framework around it. The Government has committed to the GPE benchmark of between 15 per cent and 20 per cent of the national budget allocated to education. The GPE represents an important opportunity to access more resources to strengthen the capacity of the education system and accelerate girls' education. The coordination and roles of Local Education Group members, under the leadership of the Ministry of Education in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, will be critical in policy dialogue and high-level decisions to guide and monitor the use of GPE resources based on a comprehensive education sector review.

Child protection

29. This outcome aims to increase the protection for children and adolescents from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and harmful practices. UNICEF support will focus on strengthening the capacity of communities to prevent and respond to violence against children in a coordinated, multisectoral approach within strong Government systems. The approach of UNICEF to social and behaviour change will focus on supporting the Government to strengthen its systems to increase

³⁴ INE, IDREA 2018–2019.

community knowledge and skills to address the harmful social norms and cultural practices that limit community capacity to protect children, especially adolescent girls.

30. UNICEF will support improved budget allocations and institutional reforms that strengthen the capacity of the social welfare, justice, law enforcement and civil registration sectors to deliver high-quality, gender-responsive protection services for children and adolescents, including those with disabilities. Technical assistance will prioritize violence prevention. It will also advocate for enhanced quality of information management systems for improved data and evidence-based policies and programmes. UNICEF and the Government will explore the possibility of Angola joining the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.

31. UNICEF will support the strengthening of the civil registration and vital statistics system in promoting children's right to legal identity, in collaboration with partners, including the World Bank. This will involve timely access to birth registration and its improved interoperability with the health service.

32. High-level technical assistance will be provided to Governmental partners, particularly the Ministries of Justice, Interior, and Social Welfare, to strengthen the availability, accessibility, quality, interoperability and responsiveness of child protection services, ultimately contributing towards a more protective environment.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

33. This outcome aims to increase the number of children and families who live in a safe environment and use basic WASH services. UNICEF will focus on addressing the weak institutional capacity and regulation in the sector that prevent universal access. This will include identifying a range of sustainable water service delivery options, as well as the development and operationalization of policies and strategies that scale up safely managed sanitation, including mainstreamed menstrual health and hygiene management and enhanced access for children with disabilities. UNICEF will also support the strengthening of WASH monitoring systems to ensure that they incorporate sustainability data to advocate, plan and execute transformative programmes.

34. UNICEF will support the Government to increase investments and strengthen budgeting and planning for WASH services, while improving budget execution. To leverage climate financing, UNICEF will strengthen its relationship with the Angola National Designated Agency for the Green Climate Fund, working closely with UNDP and through the National Water and Sanitation Forum for sector coordination. Engagement with non-traditional partners and the private sector will focus on the green and circular economies.

35. UNICEF will prioritize policy enhancements that make climate policies and strategies child- and gender-responsive, and support climate-resilient WASH innovations. It will also support the mainstreaming of environmental and social safeguards and disaster risk reduction programmes to enhance community capacity to prepare for and adapt to climate change. These will include a variety of options to suit different circumstances, including multi-village schemes and rehabilitation of traditional water security mechanisms. Linking with the Generation Unlimited agenda, UNICEF will empower children and youth to become agents of change in endeavouring to make Angola climate-resilient, and increasing skills acquisition and employment options in the green sector in cooperation with UNDP.

Social policy and social protection

36. This outcome aims to increase the number of children and families who benefit from adequately financed inclusive social services, including social protection, that reduce poverty. UNICEF will support the Government to strengthen the collection, analysis and use of high-quality data, disaggregated by sex, age and disability to inform and influence policies, strategies, plans, programmes and budgets for more effective, equitably resourced implementation.

37. As the Government continues to develop and operationalize the social protection system, UNICEF will support building an inclusive, child-sensitive, gender- and shock-responsive system that supports every child to have access to quality basic social services, and to have an outreach worker who can support them and their families to access key services and information. The support will focus on improving the child-sensitivity of the system and strengthening the administrative and operational components of cash transfer programmes.

38. UNICEF will continue to generate high-quality evidence related to the financing of social sectors, building national capacity and advocating for more effective, efficient and equitable financing. UNICEF will convene a development partners group on public financial management, and continue to co-chair a development partners' group on social protection with the aim of assisting the Government to maximize investment in all children. UNICEF will also work with academia, CSOs and the National Assembly to help foster demand for better investment in children. Advocacy for child-sensitive social protection will build on the lessons learned through the cash transfer pilot project. Capacity-building efforts will aim to support the Government to shift the direction of the social protection and public finance systems towards comprehensive and inclusive coverage of services.

Programme effectiveness

39. This outcome aims to support acceleration of results with particular emphasis on shifting UNICEF interventions to upstream technical assistance. UNICEF will strengthen the generation, analysis and use of data as the basis for decision-making, addressing the data gaps to inform inclusive programming, especially for children with disabilities. UNICEF will expand the use of advocacy and communications to support policy change and increase the awareness of child rights, while institutionalizing engagement with children and young people to ensure their voices are heard and heeded. External partnerships will be crucial for leveraging resources to gear cooperation and collaboration towards systemic impact. UNICEF will support the Government and partners to prepare for and respond to emergencies, as well as to strengthen resilience of local communities. Gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approaches will be mainstreamed across sectors to reach the most vulnerable groups.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health and nutrition	1 782	20 109	21 891
Education	3 734	8 503	12 237
Child protection	4 886	5 593	10 479
Water, sanitation and hygiene	4 234	8 882	13 116
Social policy and social protection	5 593	3 017	8 610
Programme effectiveness	10 971	896	11 867
Total	31 200	47 000	78 200

Programme and risk management

40. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national priorities for children and serves as the primary unit of the Executive Board's accountability for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are in the organization's programme and operations policies.

41. UNICEF will use the harmonized approach to cash transfers as the mechanism for the management of programme financial resources, and provide oversight of the stewardship of its financial and human resources.

42. The programme will be coordinated as part of the UNSDCF and implemented in cooperation with the Government under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Planning. UNICEF will co-lead or support United Nations country team coordination mechanisms.

43. It is assumed that the current political stability and positive economic situation will continue, as will the Government's sustained investment in realizing the rights of children and adolescents. Risks to programme implementation may include climate-related shocks, especially in the south, public health emergencies and constraints on resource mobilization. UNICEF will work with Government and partners to ensure adequate governance, management, monitoring and early warning systems are in place for emergency preparedness, while building resilience and agility into all programme interventions that UNICEF supports. Angola has limited donor resources for service delivery but an appreciable domestic resource base for quality investments in social sectors. UNICEF will strive to influence the Government's resource allocations and prioritize mobilization of international funding around strategic concerns such as climate adaptation.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

44. Programme monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in collaboration with the Government, based on the results and resources framework, which has been aligned with national priority indicators. Outcome indicators will be monitored through national surveys or administrative data. Output indicators will be assessed during annual reviews with implementing partners, benefiting from joint field visits and other monitoring activities. UNICEF will work with other United Nations

agencies to monitor the progress of the UNSDCF and to demonstrate UNICEF contributions.

45. UNICEF will collaborate with the National Institute of Statistics to improve the quality of sex- and age-disaggregated data, for example, supporting the data-collection and analysis of DHS, and the census. UNICEF will support the establishment or strengthening of sectoral information management systems, to facilitate the monitoring of child well-being and the country's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

46. The integrated monitoring, evaluation and research plan will be developed annually as an important tool for evidence generation to guide programming. Six major evaluations, including one country programme evaluation, outlined in the costed evaluation plan, will be used to inform the potential scale-up of flagship programmes and the strategic positioning of UNICEF. Government engagement in the evaluations will be enhanced with UNICEF support to national evaluation capacity development.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Angola – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2024–2028

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 2–40
National priorities: Sustainable Development Goals 1–17
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF: 1–4
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcome 1. (People): By 2028, more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, use and have equitable access to quality social and productive services delivered by effective institutions.	1. By 2028, more children, including adolescents, survive and thrive with equitable access to quality health and nutrition services, including in humanitarian emergencies.	Percentage of pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal visits B: 44% T: 60%	Health Management Information System (HIMS) (DHIS2)	1.1. The quality and financing of primary health care services is enhanced, particularly in the areas of adolescent sexual and reproductive health, maternal, newborn, child health. 1.2. The Government has strengthened capacity to plan, implement and monitor routine immunization services. 1.3. The Government has strengthened capacity to plan, implement and	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance (MINFIN), WHO, UNDP, World Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Global Fund, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	1 782	20 109	21 891
		District or equivalent administrative unit with at least 80% coverage of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine for children <1 year B: 69 T: 100	HIMS (DHIS2)					
		Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted* B: 38 (2016) T: 30	Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (IHMS)/Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				monitor quality nutrition programmes and services.				
Outcome 1. (People), Outcome 3. (Prosperity): By 2028, more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth.	2. By 2028, more children have access to quality foundational learning and skills acquisition opportunities, including in humanitarian emergencies.	Primary education net enrolment rate B: 63.9% (2019) (Female (F): 60.6%, Male (M): 67.2%) T: 69.9% (F:66.6%, M: 73.2%)	Statistical Yearbook of Education	2.1. Government-led systems are enhanced to increase access to equitable and inclusive learning opportunities. 2.2. Government capacity is strengthened to plan and implement national gender-responsive programmes of school readiness, quality foundational learning and skills acquisition. 2.3. Increased, high-quality, gender-responsive national investment in education implemented through an enhanced institutional framework.	Ministry of Education, MINFIN, Ministry of Labour, World Bank, African Development Bank, European Union, UNESCO, UNDP, French Agency for Development (AFD), USAID, Embassies (UK, Japan, Norway), civil society (Red EPT)	3 734	8 503	12 237
		Lower secondary education net enrolment rate B: 23% (2019) (F: 22.3%, M: 24%) T: 27% (F: 26.3%, M: 28%)	Statistical Yearbook of Education					
		Percentage of children aged 36–59 months attending an early childhood education programme B: 12.4% (2019) (F: 12.2%, M: 12.6%) T: 20.4% (F: 20.2%, M: 20.6%)	IDREA					
Outcome 1. (People), Outcome 2. (Peace): By	3. By 2028, more children including adolescents, are	Percentage of girls aged 15–19 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence	IIMS/DHS	3.1. Communities have increased knowledge and skills to address	National Institute for Children (INAC), Ministry of Social Action,	4 886	5 593	10 479

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
2028, more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, strengthening prevention capacities and promoting peace and security in the region.	protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation including in humanitarian emergencies.	B: 24% (2016) T: 20%		harmful social and gender norms and practices to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation against children, especially adolescent girls. 3.2. The Government has a strengthened institutional framework and makes adequate child-responsive investments to ensure that children and adolescents are protected from sexual exploitation and abuse and harmful practices. 3.3. Government-led systems are strengthened to support children's and adolescents' rights to legal identity.	Family and Women Empowerment (MASFAMU), Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH), World Bank, African Development Bank, European Union, Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, National Institute of Statistics (INE), civil society and academia			
		Women (20–24 years) married before age 18 B: 30% (2016) T: 20%	IIMS/DHS					
		Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority* B: 38.3% (2019) T: 40%	IIMS/DHS or Survey on Expenditure, Revenue and Employment in Angola (IRDEA)					
Outcome 1. (People), Outcome 4. (Planet): By 2028, more people, especially	4. By 2028, more children and their families live in a safe environment, and use basic	Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services* B: 57% (2020) T: 67%	UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)	4.1. The Government has strengthened capacity to work towards achieving universal access to gender-responsive	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Energy,	4 234	8 882	13 116

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
women, youth and the most vulnerable, benefit from sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and are resilient to disasters and climate change.	water, sanitation and hygiene services including in humanitarian emergencies	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services* B: 52% (2020) T: 62%	UNICEF/WHO JMP	water and sanitation services. 4.2. Increased, national, gender-responsive investments in WASH and climate-adaptation services. 4.3. The Government and communities have enhanced capacity to prepare for and adapt to climate change, especially water insecurity.	Geology Institute of Angola (IGEO), National Institute of Environmental Management (INGA), National Institute of Employment and Professional Training (INEFOP), National Waste Agency (ANR), Regulatory Institute of Electricity and Water Services (IRSEA), National Commission for Civil Protection, Provincial Governments, Municipal Administrations, Institutions of Higher Learning, UNFPA, UNDP, international financial institutions			
		Proportion of population practising at least basic hygiene services B: 27% (2020) T: 37%	UNICEF/WHO JMP					
		Child-sensitive national strategies and plans on climate-adaptation and resilience developed and implemented B: No T: Yes	National strategies and reports					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcome 1. (People), Outcome 3. (Prosperity).	5. By 2028, more children and families benefit from adequately financed, inclusive social protection and other key social services that reduce poverty, including in humanitarian emergencies.	Extent to which measurement, analysis or policy advice has informed policies and programmes to reduce child poverty B: 2 (2022) T: 4	National policies and reports	5.1. National capacities are strengthened to collect, analyse, disseminate and use high-quality sex- and disability-disaggregated data on children to inform programmes and policies. 5.2. The social protection system is strengthened to address vulnerabilities faced by all children and their families and increase access to key social services. 5.3. The Government has enhanced capacity to mobilize, plan, manage and monitor social sector resources to maximize investment in all children.	MINFIN, Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), INE, MASFAMU, Ministry of Territorial Administration, the National Assembly, civil society, academia, ILO, UNDP, World Bank, IMF, African Development Bank, European Union, AFD, USAID	5 593	3 017	8 610
		Number of households reached by cash transfer programmes B: 893,000 T: TBD	Kwenda Programme Management Information System					
		Percentage of the total state budget allocated to key social sectors (health, education, WASH and social protection) B: 16.7% (2022) T: 25%	Annual approved State budget					
Outcomes 1. (People), 2. (Peace), 3. (Prosperity), 4. (Planet).	6. Programme effectiveness	Percentage of country programme results on track or achieved B: 91% T: 100%	Internal database	6.1. Planning, monitoring and evaluation 6.2. Communications,	MEP, United Nations	10 971	896	11 867

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
				advocacy, and partnerships 6.3. Disaster risk reduction and resilience-building 6.4. Inclusive programming				
	Total resources					31 200	47 000	78 200

* Outcome indicator aligned with the UNSDCF indicator.