

## Angola Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information		
Country name: Angola		
Category per decision 2013/31:	Current programme period:2015-2019	Cycle of assistance:7th

### B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement *(please complete for all your CP outputs)*

**Output 1:** Increased institutional capacity of the Ministry of Health to deliver high-quality integrated family planning, maternal health and STI/HIV prevention services, with a particular focus on adolescent girls.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
1.1 Number of national sexual and reproductive health protocols developed that address youth issues in particular.	5	10	16
1.2 Number of health facilities with integrated family planning and HIV prevention service, as per national protocols.	0	18	709
1.3 Number of women successfully treated for obstetric fistula.	383	1000	623

**Key Achievements** *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

- UNFPA provided technical support to the National Public Health Directorate (NPHD) for the development of 11 new national strategies and protocols on sexual and reproductive health. The National Strategies on Comprehensive Health Care for Adolescents and Youth, Family Planning and Reproductive Health are especially focused on adolescent and youth. The remaining national documents are related to protocols and guidelines aimed at improving service delivery with focus on quality antenatal, delivery and postpartum care, including newborn care and sexual violence notification and case management.
- The Country Program interventions advocated for integration of family planning and HIV/AIDS interventions, resulting in more than 700 health units adhering to this model.
- Health conditions of women were improved through technical and financial support to repair 623 obstetric fistula during 2015-2019. This support was provided by training 50 health providers (13 obstetricians, gynecologists and urologists and 37 nurses). UNFPA advocated for the elaboration of the National Obstetric Fistula Strategy which was finalized by the end of December 2018.

**Output 2:** Strengthened national capacity to supply modern contraceptives with a particular focus on young people.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
2.1 Existence of an updated national reproductive health commodity security strategy and corresponding costed plan of action.	No	Yes	No
2.2 Existence of a functional logistic management information system for forecast and monitor reproductive health commodities.	No	Yes	Yes

**Key Achievements** (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- UNFPA assisted with the development of the Reproductive Health Supply Security forecast for the period 2016 to 2019. The logistics management system is available through CHANNEL software, purchased and established with financial support from UNFPA. However, there are still challenges with the supply chain management at provincial level, which leads to stock outs of sexual and reproductive health commodities.
- About 411 health professionals and members of civil society were trained on family planning, gender based violence, HIV/AIDS, Logistics Management Information System and maternal and neonatal deaths prevention improving the health workers' technical skills. The regional partnership between UNFPA and DFID, together with USAID and PSI in Angola, enabled the re-training of 29 national trainers in modern contraceptive methods after 10 years without similar training in the country. This training was expanded to benefit 180 technicians from Luanda, Kuanza Sul, Cunene, Benguela and Huíla, provinces.
- UNFPA also contributed to the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) on monitoring and addressing maternal and perinatal mortalities providing support to the National Commission on Audit and Prevention of Maternal and Neonatal Deaths (CNAPMMN). This commission is coordinated by the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Woman (MASFAMU) and co-chaired by the Ministry of Health.
- UNFPA advocated for increased financial allocations for health and lobbied for the country to adhere to the FP2020 initiative. Health and education budgets were increased in 2019 and government is committed to reach 15% of its budget for health by 2022.

**Output 3:** Increased capacity of primary and secondary school teachers and community health workers to implement school and community-based comprehensive sexuality education programmes.

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>End-line data</b>
3.1 Existence of a comprehensive sexuality education curriculum that is aligned with international standards.	No	Yes	No
3.2 Number of most densely populated municipalities with at least one youth-support centre with skilled staff implementing out-of-school comprehensive sexuality education.	2	36	8
3.3 Number of youths (15-24 age), divided by sex, reached in the youth friendly RH services.	0	10,000	33,000

**Key Achievements** *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

- UNFPA advocated for Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in the curricula. National curricula was revised and the CSE contents will be available from 2019. This achievement represents one of the main expected results for the programmatic area of Adolescents and Youth.
- UNFPA has also invested in CSE advocacy through South-South cooperation since 2015, when a first study mission to Namibia was organized to learn about policies and strategies adopted by this country to prevent early pregnancy. As a result, counseling centers were set up in selected schools in Lubango municipality (Huíla Province) to disseminate information on sexual and reproductive health among students. Ensuring that pregnant girls remain in school was also adopted in light of current practices in Namibia. A dedicated section for pregnant adolescents was established in the main Maternity Hospital in Lubango city, with the presence of multidisciplinary teams (doctors, nurses, psychologists and social workers) to provide specialized health care, respecting the young mother's needs.
- Youth centers have been implemented in eight municipalities (Luanda, Lubango, Sumbe, Lobito, Benguela, Viana, Cacuaco, Ondjiva) to disseminate quality information on sexual and reproductive health for adolescent and youth with a focus on girls and out-of-school young people.
- With resources from the Global Fund, UNFPA reached more than 33,000 girls aged 10 to 24 in Luanda, Benguela, Huíla and Cunene provinces with quality information on early pregnancy and HIV/AIDS prevention. An innovative app branded "Oi Meninas" was developed to disseminate friendly qualified information on sexual and reproductive health topics.
- One noteworthy achievement was the inclusion of the JIRO program in the National State Budget for 2019. The Ministry of Youth and Sports (MINJUD) collaborated with UNFPA Country Programme and contributed financially (\$ 14,000) to demonstrate its commitment to youth investments and ASRH.
- UNFPA also promoted youth participation at national, regional and global fora, and launched an AfriYan Angola chapter in 2018.

Output 4: Strengthened national capacity of Ministry of the Family and of the Promotion of Women to advance gender equality.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
4.1 Existence of a functional tracking and report system to monitor the implementation of the Law Against Domestic Violence and National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity	No	Yes	Yes
4.2 Number of UNFPA led-interagency progress report on progress in implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	0	5	1

**Key Achievements** (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- UNFPA supported the drafting of the Domestic Violence Reporting Papers in 2016 and 2017, Gender Analytical Report in Angola, Gender Glossary, and the thematic study on Men and Women in Angola.
- The Multiple and Health Enquiry (IIMS 2015-2016) contains the most recent nationwide information on gender-based violence.
- The country is preparing to establish its Gender Observatory as the national mechanism to track and report the progress on gender equality and equity.
- The 2018 CEDAW interagency report was led by UNFPA and articulates the status, challenges and opportunities for tracking progress on gender equality and highlights priorities for the years ahead.
- UNFPA also advocated for the review of the law against domestic violence as well as for male engagement in the promotion of gender equality.
- UNFPA offered the Minimum Initial Services Package to 10,000 refugees, provided SRH information and services to 6,500 young women in Women-Friendly Spaces and distributed 7,300 dignity kits for women refugees from DRC.

Output 5: Strengthened capacity of the government health units to provide treatment to gender-based violence survivors.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
5.1 Gender-based violence treatment protocols available and integrated into pre and in-service training of health service providers.	No	Yes	Yes

**Key Achievements** (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- The National Protocol on Notification and Case Management of GBV has been established and used as guidance in the health services.
- UNFPA has encouraged the establishment of a national telephone line called SOS Violência to support survivors of VGB. This line is managed by MASFAMU, which guarantees its sustainability and, on average, serves about 30,000 calls, per year. People use this channel to obtain family legal counseling, report cases of domestic violence, and general on HIV/AIDS topics.

Output 6: Strengthened national capacity for production analysis and dissemination of reliable disaggregated data on population and development issues that allow for mapping demographic disparities and socio-economic inequalities.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
6.1 Number of selected government institutions with skilled staff and tools to collect, analyse and disseminate socio-economic and demographic data.	1	4	5
6.2 Existence of a socio-economic, geographic and demographic information system for gender situation analysis, maternal death analysis, poverty mapping and assessment of age structural changes.	No	Yes	Yes
6.3 Number of national government institutions that practice evidence-based planning and policy development with 2014 Census data.	0	3	5
• Number of census monographs generated and disseminated based on the 2014 Census.	0	4	4

**Key Achievements** *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

- Through UNFPA support, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) processed and disseminated the results of the Population and Housing Census (Census 2014). Also, with UNFPA assistance, INE produced the population projections for 2014-2050, three thematic studies on youth, population trends and men & women in Angola.
- With support from the UN and the World Bank the National Institute of Statistics launched the first report on Basic Indicators from the Multiple and Health Enquiry (IIMS 2015-2016).
- The first Baseline Indicators Report of the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDG's) was launched in 2018 by the INE, indicating that Angola is ready to report on 99 indicators, which represent 41% of the 244 indicators included in the overall framework of the SDG's.
- The country has a new National Development Plan 2018-2022, which is aligned to the SDG's and Agenda 2063.
- The country conducted its demographic dividend profile and the study will be launched in 2019.

<b>C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Start value</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>End value</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Outcome 1: Sexual and reproductive health</b> (Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, maternal health and HIV, that are gender responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access).					
• Proportion of births attended by skilled birth personnel.	49%	2014	50%	2016	IIMS 2015-2016
• Proportion of births delivered in a health institution.	42%	2014	46%	2016	IIMS 2015-2016
• Modern contraceptive prevalence rate	13%	2014	13%	2016	IIMS 2015-2016

<sup>1</sup> The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

### **Summary of National Progress**

- There is a gradual reduction of the maternal mortality ratio although it remains high at 239 deaths per 100,000 live births. High fertility rate (6,2%), low family planning coverage (14%), insufficient skilled attendants (50% of birth performed by unskilled professional) are the remain major challenges.
- There is remarkable progress in the legal environment and the strategic framework is also improving.
- Angola is preparing its commitments to join the FP2020 initiative.

**UNFPA's Contributions** *Please provide contributions to those outcomes only to which the CP contributed. Not all outcome areas are expected to be covered under UNFPA contributions.*

- UNFPA support the development of the Adolescent and Youth National Health Strategy, National Family Planning and National Reproductive Health Strategy. Protocols on antenatal care, safe delivery and postpartum care as well as notification mechanisms and case management of sexual violence.
- UNFPA advocated for the integration of family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention interventions in accordance with national protocols, resulting in more than 700 health units adhering to this approach.
- UNFPA supported the drafting of the National Obstetric Fistula Strategy, capacity building efforts (50 health professionals trained) on fistula repair surgeries (623 repairs with UNFPA's support).

### **Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health.**

• Comprehensive sexuality education integrated into the curriculum of teacher training schools.	No	2014	Yes	2018	
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### **Summary of National Progress**

- Adolescent fertility rate is 163 per 1000 girls aged 15 to 19 years old. Overall, 66% of the population is below age 25 while only 2.3% is aged 65 years and above. This represents a high dependency burden for the country.
- Government has indicated commitment to increasing the budget for ASRH and therefore supporting the expansion of the national wide ASRH programme to all provinces.
- Comprehensive sexuality education was included in the revised curricula and its implementation should start in 2019.

### **UNFPA's Contributions**

- UNFPA advocated for the inclusion of Comprehensive Sexuality Education.
- The office facilitated South-South cooperation activities in the field of ASRH with Namibia and Mozambique.
- UNFPA mobilized resources from Global Fund and was able to reach 33,000 girls aged 10-24 were mobilized on early pregnancy, STI and HIV/AIDS prevention in Luanda, Benguela, Huíla and Cunene province.
- UNFPA support the development of the "Oi meninas" app, which is a quiz game to disseminate age-appropriate information on early pregnancy and STI and HIV/AIDS prevention.

### **Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth**

• Percentage of identified survivors of gender-based violence who receive support services as per national protocol.	0	2014	50%	2018	
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Percentage of identified survivors of gender-based violence who receive support services as per national protocol

**Summary of National Progress**

- Gender equality and equity is a priority and regarded as one of the drivers for economic diversity, prosperity and sustainable development growth.
- The country has a dedicated ministerial sector- the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women’s Empowerment (MASFAMU) which leads the advancement of gender equality. The following legal framework is in place: i) Law Against Domestic Violence; ii) National Executive Plan to Fight Against GBV; iii) National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity; iv) National Action Plan for the implementation of the Resolution 1325; v) Legislation on Domestic Workers; and vi) Presidential Decree 52/14 on Maternal and Neonatal mortality which activated its National Commission on 2014.

**UNFPA’s Contributions**

- UNFPA provided technical and financial support to MASFAMU for the drafting of the Domestic Violence Reports in 2016 and 2017 as well as the Gender Analytical Report in Angola, Gender Glossary, and the thematic study on Men and Women in Angola.
- UNFPA led the drafting of the CEDAW report for 2018 which was presented in 2019.
- The office provided support to the public consultations for the review of the Law on Domestic Violence and the updating of the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity.
- The office implemented a humanitarian response to the refugees from DRC. Minimum Initial Service Package was offered to 10,000 refugees, 6,500 young women received information about sexual and reproductive health information and 7,300 dignity kits were distributed.

**Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality**

Census data collected, processed and analyzed, results published and disseminated.	No	2014	Yes	2018	
Number of national government institutions that practice evidence-based planning and policy development.	0	2014	5	2018	

**Summary of National Progress**

- The National Development Plan for 2028-2022 was informed by evidence, it includes demographic dividend and places youth investments at the center of the agenda.
- The Angolan Government has also been working on the extension of the long-term development strategy “Angola Vision 2025”, until 2050, which gives room for alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the continental development agenda – Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

**UNFPA’s Contributions**

- After the 2014 Census, UNFPA supported the conduct of the population projection study 2014-2050, the conduct of the demographic dividend profile and three population thematic reports on population trends, characteristics of young people, women and men in Angola.
- With support from the UN and the World Bank the National Institute of Statistics launched the first report on Basic Indicators from the Multiple and Health Enquiry (IIMS 2015-2015).
- The first Baseline Indicators Report of the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDG’s) was launched in 2018 by the INE, indicating that the Angola is ready to report on 99 indicators, which represent 41% of the 244 indicators included in the overall framework of the SDG’s.
- During the course of 7<sup>th</sup> Country Programme, UNFPA supported the conduct of two research studies on teenage pregnancy which were found to be useful instruments for advocacy and also for positioning adolescent and youth sexual reproductive health as a challenge and an opportunity.

<b>D. Country Programme Resources</b>						
<b>SP Outcome</b> <b>Choose only those relevant to your CP</b>	<b>Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)</b>		<b>Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)</b>		<b>Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)</b>	
Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	7	3.6	5	0.5	12	4.1
Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	2	1.6
Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights	1.5	1.8	1	0.6	2.5	2.4
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	2	2	1	0	3	2
Programme coordination and assistance	0.8	0.9	0	0	0.8	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>11</b>