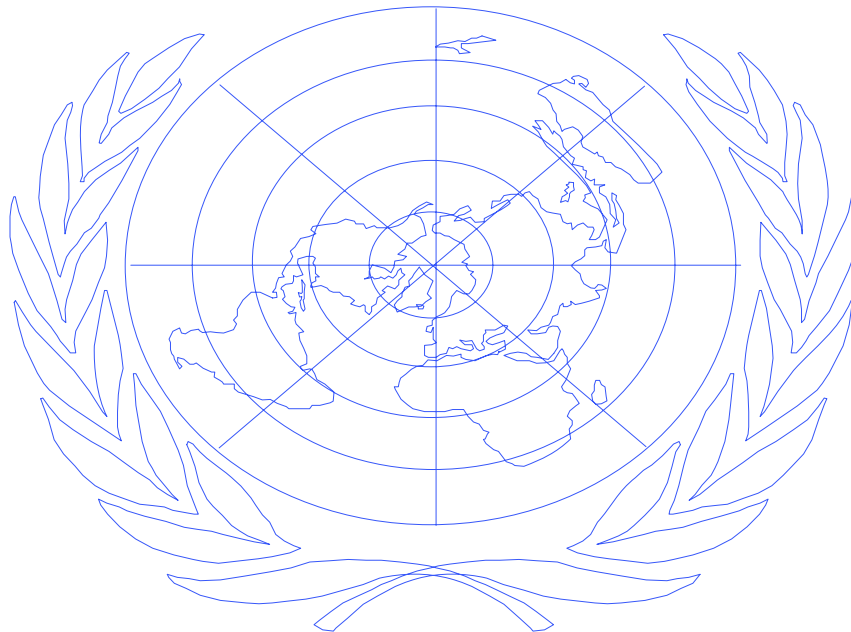


**- For signature by the UNCT -**

**United Nations Development  
Assistance Framework  
(UNDAF)  
Angola  
2005-2008**



**Signature Page**

The United Nations system in Angola seeks to assist in the creation of an enabling environment for Peace consolidation, a sustainable improvement of the living conditions of Angolans, especially those in the most vulnerable situation, and progress towards achievement of Millennium Development Goals.

The United Nations supports the efforts of the Government of Angola, and the Angolan society at large, in meeting the country’s challenges and aims to enhance and optimise the functioning and impact of the UN system by providing an inclusive, coherent and coordinated response towards Angola’s needs, priorities and goals.

The UNDAF is guided by the following principles:

- ✓ The commitment for UN’s cooperation to support human development, in general;
- ✓ The commitment, based on a common vision, for a collective and coordinated response by UN agencies towards selected national development priorities as indicated, namely, by the PRSP process;
- ✓ The commitment of the UN to play a pivotal role in supporting the process of building the national institutions' capacities to respond to national priorities;
- ✓ The commitment for UN assistance to contribute to peace consolidation, support social cohesion and promotion of human rights in the country, including increased human security and gender equality;
- ✓ The commitment for UN cooperation to strengthen participation, transparency and accountability, and to support processes increased democratisation, including processes leading to elections; and,
- ✓ The commitment for UN cooperation to be goal-driven and results-based, with tangible impact.

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UNFPA Representative

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UNHCR Representative

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WHO Representative

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World Bank Country Representative

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WFP Representative

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IOM Representative

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OHCHR Head of Office

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UNESCO Representative

-----  
FAO Representative

-----  
UNAIDS Country Coordinator

-----  
UNICEF Representative

-----  
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative

-----  
UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator  
and UNDP Resident Representative

## List of Abbreviations

ARV	Anti-retroviral	MinInt	Ministry of the Interior
AVR	Assisted Voluntary Returns	MINUA	Ministry for Urban Issues and the Environment
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication	MIREX	Ministry of External Relations
CAT	Consolidated Appeal for Transition	MoE	Ministry of Education
CAP	Consolidated inter-Agency Appeal	MoH/MINSA	Ministry of Health
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MoP	Ministry of Planning
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women	MoF	Ministry of Finance
CCA	Common Country Assessment	MoJ/MinJust	Ministry of Justice
CCG	Centre for Common Ground	MTCT	Mother To Child Transmission
CDC	Centre Disease Control	MinTour	Ministry of Tourism and Hotels
COSV	Coordination for Voluntary Services Organizations	MinWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
CNIDAH	Intersectorial Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance	MoFish	Ministry of Fish
CSO	Community Service Organization	MRE	Mine Risk Education
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
DEFA	Department for Immigration	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
DNA	National Department of Water	OMT	United Nations Operations Management Teams
DNISP	National Department of Public Health	OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
DOT	Directly Observed Therapy	PAV	Expanded Programme of Vaccination
EFA	Education for All	PIO	Public Information Officer
EMIS	Education and Management Information System	PNCM	National Programme of Malaria Control
EU	European Commission	PNLS	National Programme of Fight against AIDS
FAA	Angolan Army Forces	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization	RC/HC	United Nations Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator
FAS	Social Assistance Fund	RCS	United Nations Resident Coordination System
FFA	Food For Assets	SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
FFW	Food For Work	SMT	United Nations Security Management Teams
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
GoA/Gov't	Government of Angola	TB	Tuberculosis
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
HR	Human Rights	TCU	Transition Coordination Unit
IDP	Internally Displaced Population	TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	TWGs	UNDAF Thematic Working Groups
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UN	United Nations
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses	UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on AIDS
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
INAC	National Children's Institute	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
ITWG	Information Technology Working Group	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Assistance
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behaviour	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress	UNEP	United Nations Environment programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNICRI	United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute
MAPESS	Ministry of Public Administration and Social Security	UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
MAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration	UNSECOORD	United Nations Security and Coordination Unit
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
MICs	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
MINGM	Ministry of Geology and Minerals	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MINARS	Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MINFAMU	Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MINJUD	Ministry of Youth and Sports	UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
MinSoCom	Ministry of Social Communication	UNV	United Nations Volunteer
		USAID	United States Agency for International Development
		VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
		WES	Water, Environment and Sanitation
		WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organisation
		WB	World Bank

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**1. Executive Summary:** The realization of peace in Angola in 2002 has led to a process of reconciliation and national recovery. The Government's "*Estrategia de Combate a Pobreza*", Angola's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is a fundamental document in this process as it identifies the national priorities upon which recovery will be based. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) acknowledges and responds to the priorities that are highlighted in the PRSP. Both the PRSP and the UNDAF aim to contribute towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are as follows:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

The goal of the UNDAF is to assist in the process of peace consolidation by supporting activities that lead to the sustainable improvement of the living conditions, especially for the most vulnerable, of the people living in Angola in an environment where human rights can be fully realized and the MDGs can be achieved. The UNDAF is structured around the outcomes that are shown below.

Promote poverty reduction and democratic governance by strengthening national capacities at all levels and in all social sectors, grounded in a human-rights based approach	Promote sustainable livelihoods through rebuilding the rural economy, improve access to employment, and ensure sustainable management of the country's natural resources	National capacity for the delivery of basic services and processes of social empowerment sustained to (a) reduce mortality among under-five children and women, and reduce morbidity caused by prioritised diseases, and (b) provide universal access of children to quality primary education
<p><b><u>Cross-Cutting Issues</u></b></p> <p>Human rights, gender equity, integrated mine action, the environment, HIV/AIDS and information/data management</p>		

The UN System in Angola intends to play an important role during the current transitional period and over the longer term. Accordingly, the UN is presently transforming its role from one of provider of humanitarian assistance to that of principal supporter of building national capacities. The UN Agencies intend to offer human resource based assistance to complement the large

capital infrastructure programmes that are underway that are co-managed by the Government and the World Bank.

Partnerships and alliance building with government, civil society, donors and communities will be expanded to optimise development efforts in Angola. Coordination mechanisms are being put in place to ensure all the UN agencies contribute to the goal above. To ensure that the UNDAF remains on course and keeps its relevance, it will be regularly monitored.

**2. Background to UNDAF in Angola:** The United Nations Secretary General announced in 1997 a comprehensive reform agenda that included a review of programming tools used by the UN system. The Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) emerged as the main tools to, respectively: provide a picture of the country’s problems along with its underlying causes, and provide a focus for collaborative and harmonised programming at the country level. The UNDAF is therefore a common planning framework to guide UN agencies at country level towards a set of jointly agreed outcomes. The UNDAF is also a tool for strengthening external partnerships in the support of national priorities.

Following the CCA the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Angola engaged in a series of consultations with partners, leading to the preparation of the UNDAF for 2005-2008. The UNDAF marked the shift in the role of the UN from one of operational provider of humanitarian assistance during the previous conflict and transition phases, to that of an institutional capacity builder. The UNDAF will be maintained as a flexible and adaptable tool that can be modified according to the country’s rapidly evolving situation to ensure maximum relevance with respect to new developments.

<u>Status</u> <u>Phase</u> <u>CoA Plans</u> <u>Goals</u> <u>UN instruments</u> <u>UN agencies instruments</u>	War 2002		Peace	
	Emergency		Transition	Development
	Annual or Bi-annual	PRSP 2004-2006 (Short-term plan 2005 –2006)	Mid-Term Plan 2007-2009	Long-Term Plan 2009-2025
	MDGs (officially until 2015)			
	CAPs	CAT 2004	<b>UNDAF 2005-2008</b> (Mid-term review 2006)	Next UNDAF
	Country programmes (Not harmonized in cycle nor in objectives) No direct connexion with CAP-CAT		Country programmes (Harmonized in cycle and showing clear outcomes).	Country programmes (Harmonized in cycle and showing clear outcomes)

**3. Preparation of the UNDAF:** An UNDAF Steering Committee was established in July of 2003 to oversee and guide the process of preparing for the UNDAF. Meetings between those closely involved in the UNDAF and senior government officials were held at the same time as the PRSP was being prepared, so allowing a good exchange of information and ideas during the formation of the two documents. Meetings with NGOs and donors were also held to discuss the UNDAF and its relation to national priorities

The UNDAF defines the areas of interventions by UN agencies based on their respective mandates and comparative advantages. Under the guidance of the UNCT, the Inter-Agency Technical Team, the three Thematic Working Groups, and the UNDAF Steering Committee all worked together on the strategic and programmatic priorities of the UNDAF. Non-Resident UN Agencies such as UNIFEM, UNESCO and IFAD were also included in discussions throughout the development of the UNDAF.

**4. The National Context:** The civil war in Angola lasted for almost three decades. The conflict had a profound impact on all aspects of social and economic life in Angola. Many Angolans died from conflict-related causes and approximately four million people were displaced. The rapid and unplanned development of large slums in and around urban centres during the war put considerable pressure on housing and basic services. High urban unemployment, in particular with regards to women and the youth, is an ongoing concern. Severe logistical constraints such as damaged roads and bridges, non-functioning railways, landmines and unexploded ordnance remain an obstacle to socio-economic recovery and to the free movement of goods and civilians. The prolonged emergency throughout the war undermined the capacity of local government and limited the participation of civil society. Improvements to the justice system are ongoing, however at this time the networks remain too weak to match the demands of the population. The Angolan constitution foresees the creation of democratically elected structures at many levels.

Angola's PRSP states that 68% of Angolans live below the poverty level, of which 28% are classified as living in extreme poverty. The effects of war, including displacement, disruption of market activities and macroeconomic instability eroded the poor and working classes' ability to invest in their future. Access to basic social services is often impossible due to the limited and unbalanced distribution of the services across the country. Compared to other Southern African Development Community countries Angola continues to spend a low percentage of its national expenditure on education and health. The social indicators for Angola are consistently among the worst in the world.

**5. National Priorities:** One of the main national policy frameworks elaborated by the Government for the immediate post-conflict period was the PRSP, which covers the period 2004-2006. Through the PRSP, the Government intends to:

- 1) Support the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons, refugees and demobilized soldiers to their areas of origin, or preferred locations, where they can integrate themselves into the community in a sustainable manner
- 2) Guarantee basic physical security through demining, disarmament and the upholding of law and order throughout the country
- 3) Minimize food insecurity and re-launch the rural economy as a key aspect to sustainable development
- 4) Control the spread of HIV/AIDS and minimise the problems of those families living with aids
- 5) Provide universal access to quality primary education that is gender sensitive whilst reducing illiteracy and creating the conditions for the protection of youth with special needs

- 6) Improve the health situation of the population by increasing access to primary health care and focus on the control of the spread of HIV/AIDS
- 7) Rehabilitate and expand basic infrastructures for economic, social and human development
- 8) Value national human resources, protect workers' rights, promote access to employment opportunities and enhance the labour market
- 9) Consolidate the rule of law through improvements to the administration and the management of resources whilst promoting transparency in the development of national documents.
- 10) Create an enabling environment for stable macro-economic growth that allows a steady development of the markets ensuring the reduction of poverty

Along with the PRSP the Government also has a Mid-Term Plan (2007-2009) and a Long-Term Plan (2009-2025). In addition to the PRSP, the Government's Plan for 2005-2006 and the National Report on the MDGs, the UNDAF draws on information taken from the Draft National Human Rights Action Plan, the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, the Public Programme for the Improvement of Basic Social Services, and the Agricultural Sector Review prepared with support of FAO, UNDP and WB.

In line with its commitment that was made during the Millennium Summit in 2000, the Government prepared the Angolan baseline MDG Progress Report that was launched in July 2003. This report signifies the Government's willingness to engage in the struggle to achieve to MDGs and implement the wider ideals of the Millennium Declaration.

**6. The UN Response:** The UN System in Angola will assist the Government through a range of interventions that will increasingly focus on capacity building activities. It is crucial that the support from the UN contributes to a process that provides national institutions with the required skills to confidently engage in development-orientated programming.

The choice of areas for programmatic support to Angola from the UN has been guided by the following:

- ✓ emerging national priorities
- ✓ the experience and technical expertise of UN agencies
- ✓ the findings of the CCA and an awareness of MDG targets
- ✓ conflict prevention
- ✓ the search for maximum impact by selecting key (and fewer) interventions
- ✓ the integration of human rights into all UN programming based on the '*Action 2 Plan*'<sup>1</sup>

The UN will support the Government as shown in the diagram below. Detailed results-based matrices for each of the three UNDAF Outcomes are shown in annexes I, II and III.

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<sup>1</sup> Action 2 Plan: Following the Secretary General's report "Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change" (A/57/387), a Plan of Action (known as "Action 2") has been prepared by UNDG, ECHA and OHCHR to develop the capacity of the UN humanitarian and development operations, so that they can support the member states in establishing and strengthening national human rights promotion and protection systems consistent with international human rights norms and principles. The Plan of action has a three-year time frame, from 2004 to 2006.

*The goal of the UNDAF is to assist in the process of peace consolidation by supporting activities that lead to the sustainable improvement of the living conditions, especially for the most vulnerable, of the people living in Angola in an environment where human rights can be fully realized and the MDGs can be achieved*

<p>Based on and contributing to <b><u>PRSP Goals 2,9,10</u></b></p> <p>PRSP 2. Guarantee basic physical security through demining, disarmament and the upholding of law and order throughout the country PRSP 9. Consolidate the rule of law through improvements to the administration and management of resources whilst promoting transparency in the formulation of national documents PRSP 10. Create an enabling environment for stable macro-economic growth that allows a steady development of the markets ensuring poverty reduction</p> <p><b><u>UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty Reduction, Democratic Governance and Decentralisation</u></b></p> <p>Promote poverty reduction and democratic governance by strengthening national capacities at all levels and in all social sectors, grounded in a human-rights based approach.</p>	<p>Based on and contributing to: <b><u>PRSP Goals 3 and 8 (MDG 1)</u></b></p> <p>PRSP 3. Minimize food insecurity and re-launch the rural economy as a key aspect to sustainable development PRSP 8. Value national human resources, protect workers' rights, promote access to employment opportunities and enhance labour market</p> <p><b><u>UNDAF Outcome 2: Sustainable Livelihoods, Employment and Natural Resources Management</u></b></p> <p>Promote sustainable livelihoods through rebuilding the rural economy, improve access to employment, and ensure sustainable management of the country's natural resources</p>	<p>Based on and contributing to: <b><u>PRSP Goals 4,5,6 (MDG 2, 3,4, 5&amp; 6 )</u></b></p> <p>PRSP 4. Control the spread of HIV/AIDS and assist those families within which people are living with HIV/AIDS PRSP 5. Provide universal access to quality primary education that is gender sensitive, reduce illiteracy and create the conditions for the protection of youth with special needs PRSP 6. Improve the health situation of the population by increasing access to primary health care and focus on the control of the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p><b><u>UNDAF Outcome 3: Rebuilding the Social Sectors</u></b></p> <p>National capacity for the delivery of basic services and processes of social empowerment sustained to: (a) reduce mortality among under-five children and women and reduce morbidity caused by prioritised diseases, and provide universal access of children to quality primary education</p>
<p align="center"><b><u>Cross Cutting Themes</u></b></p> <p align="center">Human rights, gender equity (MDG 3), integrated mine action, environmental management and protection (MDG 7), HIV/AIDS (MDG 6) and information/data management</p>		

The key activities that the UN will embark on within each of the stated outcomes above are summarized below:

- **Outcome 1 – Poverty Reduction, Democratic Governance, and Decentralisation:** To promote poverty reduction, democratic governance and decentralisation, the UN will help to build the capacity of public institutions at national, provincial and local levels. Efficiency and decentralisation will be supported to deliver core services, thus contributing to achieving the MDGs. The UN system will advocate for democratic governance, which increases participation and representation of the general public. Activities to promote the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights will be undertaken. Support for increasing access to the justice system will continue. Support to the national plan for mine action will help secure a physically safer environment for development.

- Outcome 2 - Sustainable Livelihoods, Employment and Natural Resources Management:** In the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods the UN will work to help rural communities increase agricultural production and improve rural markets, to increase household income and reduce food insecurity . Particularly in urban and peri-urban areas, the UN system will support the development of access to markets for the poor and increase employment opportunities particularly through various self-employment possibilities, including the more active use of microfinance and entrepreneurship training. The improved management of the natural resource base for income generating activities should be developed in such a way that environmental sustainability is assured, and the UN will work with the Government and other partners to realize this objective.
- Outcome 3 - Rebuilding the Social Sectors:** In the pursuit of rebuilding the social sectors the UN will contribute to the national objective of increasing access to safe water supplies to 76% of the population in urban areas and 48% in rural areas<sup>2</sup>. Also efforts will be made to assist in the national goal of increasing access to sanitation facilities to 79% in urban areas and 32% in rural areas by 2006 and with progressive increases up to 2008<sup>3</sup>. The national system to provide universal quality reproductive health services will be strengthened and the national objective to reduce the maternal mortality rate by 75% by 2015 will be supported by UN initiatives. Likewise efforts will be made to assist the Government in its goal of reducing mortality among under-five children by 50% by 2008 from 250 to 125 deaths per 1,000 live births<sup>4</sup>. Initiatives and activities to reduce the prevalence of severe and moderate malnutrition amongst under-five children will take place and work to maintain a good nutritional state of health in vulnerable populations will continue. This will require that the national capacity to develop policies and to implement, supervise and monitor quality health programmes must be improved. The UN will work to help strengthen the educational system to ensure universal access to quality primary education. Mechanisms to encourage children to stay in high school will be developed to increase school retention rates. The reduction of gender disparities in education and the integration of youth and adolescents within educational institutions will be of common interest to all UN staff and activities to achieve these objectives will be developed alongside government counter-parts under the UNDAF.
- Cross cutting themes.** HIV/AIDS, human rights, gender equity, integrated mine action, environmental management and information/data management will be considered as themes of common interest and importance to all UN staff throughout the planning and implementation of all UNDAF project activities.

**7. Cooperation Strategies:** The UNDAF will be used as the basis for the preparation of country programmes by individual UN agencies. The UNDAF will employ the following strategies:

- Supporting development of national policies and strategies* – in several areas, the UN will support the development and/or revision of national policies, strategies and legal frameworks for the full attainment of rights.

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<sup>2</sup> PRSP (Jan 2004) page 86

<sup>3</sup> PRSP (Jan 2004) page 79

<sup>4</sup> Strategic Plan for the Accelerated Reduction of Child and Maternal Mortality in Angola. 2004-2008

- ***Strengthening of national capacities*** - The UN will provide training, technical assistance and advice to national institutions to support them in the provision of basic social services, improving governance systems and implementing programmes to foster sustainable livelihoods.
- ***Advocating*** – the UN will continue to advocate for change in certain sensitive areas, including the violations of rights.
- ***Empowering people*** – through various programmes and supported projects, the UN will encourage community participation and empowerment to ensure that people have a strong voice in decisions that affect their lives and futures

**8. Partnerships:** No single actor can achieve meaningful impact alone. The UN will work with a wide range of partners at several different levels in the delivery of the UNDAF. The UN will provide support to the Government in developing coordination forums that play a key role in the fostering of good partnerships. Cooperation between the UN and the World Bank and the Donor Community will continue to be very important. The UN will fulfil the role of coordinator and facilitator as and when it is considered to be necessary.

The UN's close partnerships with NGOs, developed extensively during the humanitarian phase, will continue. The UNDAF will promote a wish for UN agencies to strengthen pragmatic links with NGOs and civil society. Partnerships with civil society can significantly help to foster community empowerment and encourage social responsibility. Such activities can be very positive and the UN will work alongside civil society in the pursuit of such worthy ideals.

**9. Coordination:** The UNDAF will be coordinated through a range of mechanisms:

- ***Government:*** The overall responsibility for the coordination and orientation of the many organisations actively working within the spheres of humanitarian relief and human development lie with the Government of Angola. The UN system in Angola will work with Government to develop and strengthen its coordination capacity.
- ***The United Nations Resident Coordination System (RCS):*** The Resident Coordinator Coordinator (RC) is the UN's team leader and will represent the UN on issues of common interest and concern. The RC, who is supported by the Resident Coordinator's Office will assist the Government in coordination matters that relate to the UN's system's support for the country's development.
- ***The United Nations Country Team (UNCT):*** The UNCT consists of Representatives of all resident UN agencies in Angola (FAO, IRIN, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNFPA, WFP, IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR, World Bank) plus the non-resident UNESCO, IFAD and UNIDO. Individual agencies are accountable to the UNCT for the coordination of their respective sectorial areas through working groups. Non-resident UN Agencies will coordinate their activities through the Resident Coordinator's Unit.
- ***The United Nations Operations Management Teams (UNOMT).*** The UNOMT is made up of Operation Officers from resident UN agencies. The team discusses matters related to strengthening harmonisation of operations and procedures within the UN system.
- ***Technical Working Groups:*** Inter-agency technical working groups will provide coordination support to the UNCT in implementing and monitoring the UNDAF.

- **Thematic Group on Human Rights.** Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and with the participation of all the Heads of Agencies, this group will be responsible for an ongoing assessment of the human rights situation and for deciding on measures to be taken by the UN as a collective or through one or several agencies.
- **Thematic group on HIV/AIDS.** As a national priority for the coming years this thematic group will interact very closely with the Government and civil society to ensure the Common National Strategy to combat HIV/AIDS will be successful.

**10. Resource mobilisation:** For the UNDAF outcomes to be achieved a considerable amount of resources will need to be made available. The UN family is putting forward its regular and mobilised sources to support the Government of Angola in the context of the UNDAF priority areas. The overall amount of resources being requested by the UN stand at US\$ 289.20 millions for the UNDAF period of 2005-2008.

During 2003-2004 the World Bank allocated US\$125 million worth of loans and credits to a variety of projects that cover both 'hardware' and 'software' activities. For the period 2005-2007 it is expected that the World Bank will allocate a further US\$300 million worth of assistance to Angola. All of these projects are designed to run alongside the activities of the Government's poverty reduction and reintegration plans as well as the UN's interventions across many sectors.

**11. Monitoring and Evaluation:** The UN will ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms are in place in order to assess progress towards the achievement of the stated outcomes. Specifically the following will be monitored:

- Overall progress towards the MDGs
- Completion of State Parties Reports on UN Conventions ratified by Angola
- Progress towards achievement of the outcomes of the UNDAF
- Progress towards achievement of individual UN agency programme and project objectives

The monitoring of UNDAF outcomes will be periodic and based on the monitoring and evaluation matrices as shown in annexes V, VI and VII. The current lack of baseline data at national and provincial levels in many areas within which the UNDAF will work makes the tracking of progress initially difficult. Through the Resident Coordinators Unit closer links between the UN and the National Institute for Statistics will be developed and procedures elaborated to build up a better set of base line indicators. A common UN database will be maintained using *DevInfo* software. Databases similar to *DevInfo* are already assisting many African countries to capture, clean and present data in a highly professional manner. The lessons already learned from those countries will be used to ensure Angola can quickly arrive at a position where a national focal point for socio-economic data is established that is used by UN agencies, NGOs, civil society and the general public. Studies and surveys commissioned by individual UN agencies will feed this database along with other sources of information, such as studies and surveys conducted by partners, routine government data, field reports, and assessments.

The UN will carry out the collection, consolidation and analysis of socio-economic data collectively. An M&E plan is shown at annex 8. To keep on top of the M&E function an interagency Information Technology Working Group (ITWG) will be formed towards the end of 2004 that will meet on a monthly basis to review internal and external data sources in relation to the UNDAF's indicator matrixes and M&E plan. The ITWG will also search for attractive ways to present the findings that will be disseminated through Public Information Officers (PIOs) to the general public. The ITWG and the PIO working groups will need to mesh together through joint programming activities under the leadership of the UNCT in order to achieve a joint UN-wide information service. Additional thematic working groups in the spheres of HIV/AIDS and Human Rights will monitor activities as they occur.

Angola will, as a pilot country, be given the opportunity to present a Common Core Report reflecting performance regarding all the treaties the country has ratified. This additional reporting will provide a good opportunity to assess the country's performance regarding the 'progressive realization' of socio-economic rights and to identify priority areas for ongoing UN programming.

With the elaboration of a National Human Rights Action Plan and the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman ("*Proedor da Justica*"), it is assumed that increasingly the monitoring of achievements from a rights perspective will be transferred to the country's own internal mechanisms.

## Annex I: Results Based Matrix: Economic Development, Democratic Governance and Decentralization

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>
<p><u>1. Capacities of public institutions and civil society at national, provincial and local levels strengthened to produce development policies, plans and programs that promote poverty reduction and democratic governance (UNDP)</u></p> <p>Funding: UNDP: USD 11,385,000</p>	<p>1.1 Key national institutions with the capacity to base policies, plans and programs on attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (UNDP).</p> <p><i>Strengthening of key ministries (Ministry of Planning) and some municipalities (Calandula, Camacupa, Kilamba Kiayi and Sanza Pombo) to prepare policies, plans and programs addressing poverty reduction. Equivalent capacity development taking place elsewhere is noted other places in the UNDAF: (i) Health sector – III.x.x, (ii) Environmental sector – II.x.xI)</i></p>	<p>Ministry of Planning: Providing guidelines to ministerial and provincial GEPEs, publishing MDG progress reports, coordinating national planning efforts</p> <p>National Institute of Statistics: Providing data on MDGs and key indicators for democratic governance</p> <p>GEPEs in several ministries, provincial and municipal planning entities: Producing and implementing more pro-poor plans and programs based on more participatory processes</p> <p>UNDP, UN agencies working with sector ministries: Funding and technical assistance for improved capacities and planning processes</p> <p>UNV volunteers for technical advice on participatory planning and involvement of civil society</p>
	<p>1.2 (Some) provincial planning entities adopting participatory planning in the design of plans and programs addressing poverty reduction (UNDP)</p>	
	<p>1.3 (Some) municipalities with capacity for participatory planning of plans and programs addressing poverty reduction that (UNDP).</p>	
	<p>1.4 Civil society supported for more active voice in decision making processes such as planning and elections; and monitoring of public sector performance and national plans and programmes in a human rights based perspective (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	
<p><u>2. Rule of law strengthened, access to justice improved, and promotion and protection of human rights is mainstreamed in Angolan society (UNDP, OHCHR)</u></p> <p>Funding: UNDP: USD 1,805,300</p>	<p>2.1 The rule of law strengthened by modernising the justice sector to provide better legal services and more equitable access through (i) implementing the judicial reform process, (ii) improving the performance of key institutions of justice, (iii) strengthening the technical capacity of INEJ, (iv) legislative reform and other measures (e.g., analysis of traditional justice (UNDP, UNICEF, UNICRI, OHCHR)</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice, Judicial Reform Commission, National Institute for Judicial Studies (INEJ), National police, Office of the Attorney General, National Registry, Notary Public, Office of the Ombudsman ("Provedor da Justica"): Provide legal changes, policies, implement reforms</p> <p>Provincial and local authorities: Support local-level legal institutions in implementing reforms and better legal service provision</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNICRI: Funding and technical assistance in areas of legal reform, children's right, refugee/returnee rights, juvenile justice system respectively</p> <p>OHCHR: Advisory services in support of human rights knowledge and mainstreaming, consistency of national legislation and harmonization with international instruments</p> <p>Civil society: Monitoring, implementation, advocacy, public dissemination and debate</p>
	<p>2.2 Increased engagement of GOA to their international and national human rights obligations through (i) ratification of remaining core treaties, (ii) alignment of national legislation with international conventions, and (iii) reporting on national obligations through a Common Core Document and specific treaty reports (OHCHR)</p>	
	<p>2.3 Capacity of intervention on human rights by GOA, State Institutions and Civil Society Organisations significantly strengthened through promoting and supporting: i) a national human rights action plan, ii) a functioning and capacitated Ombudsman Institution, iii) civil society coordination, iv) coordination by key stakeholders at the provincial and municipal level on the protection of human rights, and v) knowledge and respect for human rights by national police. (OHCHR)</p>	
	<p>2.4 Enhanced awareness, increased knowledge and understanding of human rights by rights holders and duty bearers achieved, in particular the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups (a) children and youth, (b) refugees and returnees, and (c) women (OHRHC, UNDP, UNIFEM)</p>	

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>
<b>3. Human security and freedom of access consolidated (UNDP)</b>  Funding: UNDP: USD 13,554,000 UNICEF: USD	3.1 A multi-year National Demining Strategic Plan 2006-2011 formulated and implemented (UNDP)	MINARS, CNIDAH: Provide policy framework, lead implementation INAD, MinDefence, Provincial authorities: Implement mine action programs MOE: Mine risk education UNDP: Funding and technical assistance WHO: National capacity for Assistance to Mine Victims INGOs and NGOs: implementation roles
	3.2 National capacity to adhere to international conventions and report on them in place ( <i>inter alia</i> Ottawa Convention articles 4 and 5).	
	3.3 Strengthened national capacity to manage, coordinate and prioritise all aspects of mine action (victim assistance, mine risk education, mine-clearance) at central and provincial levels, including the installation of the Information Management System for Mine Action (UNDP).	
	3.4 Strengthened disaster risk management capacity, through a piloted early warning system (UNDP)	
	3.5 The national capacity to carry out demining enhanced to the level where it can assume responsibility for this activity (UNDP)	
<b>4. Efficiency and decentralization of the Public Administration enhanced (UNDP)</b>  Funding: UNDP: USD 6,425,200	4.1 Government programmes and actions towards rationalizing public administration supported through strengthened capacity of MAPESS – in particular DNAP and GEPE – as coordinator and initiator for public administration improvements (UNDESA)	MOP, MAPESS, MAT: Provide policy frameworks and manage the implementation of public administration reforms and decentralisation MINARS: Information management, planning for vulnerable groups UNDP, World Bank: Funding, technical assistance, analytical and advisory services UNDESA: Technical assistance
	4.2 Public administration training capacity enhanced through (i) consolidation and rationalization of the network of Government training agencies, (ii) strengthening of the National Institute for Public Administration as a centre for training, research and consultancy in public administration performance (UNDP)	
	4.3 Improved capacity of MAT to implement the national decentralisation strategy and design and pilot the fiscal decentralisation policy through a Municipal Development Fund (UNDP)	
<b>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</b> All UN Agencies level discussion in CT all issues regarding coordination, funding and external partnership National Multisectoral Commission on Gender (chaired by MINFAMU) National Gender Committee (Chaired by Ministry of Education, supported by UNICEF) Child Protection Working Group (coordinated by MINARS/DNCA and UNICEF. Also involves main international and National NGOs in the area of child rights) Anti-Trafficking Steering Committee National Commission on Small Arms and Lights Weapons (Ministry of Interior, supported by UNDP) Intersectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH, supported by UNDP, UNICEF, WHO) Mine Action Working Group (Coordinated by UNDP, with UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, UNSECOORD) <b>The Committee that will be set up to follow the Joint Programme on Access to Justice</b>		

## Annex II: Results Based Matrix: Sustainable Livelihoods, Employment, and Natural Resources Management

<i>Country Programme Outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>
<p><b>1. A national programme to recover the country's agriculture and rural economy is established, including community-based initiatives for increased household incomes and improved food security and food safety (FAO)</b></p> <p>Funding: FAO: USD 371,100</p>	1.1 Improved framework conditions put in place through legislation, in particular a new Land Law, new policies such as a National Land Policy, and regulations for sectoral areas such as land, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, seeds, irrigation, etc. (FAO)	<p>National Assembly/Council of Ministers/Ministry of Justice: Passing laws and regulations for the agricultural sector; MINADER, Ministry of Fisheries, MINARS, MINFAM, provincial authorities and local administration: Design and implementation of national, regional and sub-regional programmes and projects National Land Cadastre, National Land Registry system: Specialist skills and competencies World Bank, IFAD, Bilateral donors: Financing UN Agencies: Technical assistance, other inputs to activities NGOs, CBOs, Churches: Support to design and implementation of activities</p>
	1.2 A National Rural Development Programme, including a national investment programme for agriculture, with specific regional and sub-regional strategies and projects, implemented respecting a human rights approach, and focusing on reducing rural poverty, supporting smallholder development as promoting commercial agriculture is designed and implemented (FAO, OHCHR)	
	1.3 National food security strategy and programme developed and executed based on "right to food" approaches; National Food Security Committee established; and national food security information system established and functioning (FAO, WFP, OHCHR).	
	1.4 A national master plan for rehabilitation and development of small-scale irrigation system elaborated and begun implemented (FAO).	
	1.5 A programme for the restocking of animals in key regions of the country prepared, with particular attention to traction (FAO).	
	1.6 Strengthening of small-scale coastal fisheries implemented (IFAD, World Bank, UNDP)	
	1.7 A national food safety and quality control system established (FAO, UNIDO)	
<p><b>2. Increased income generating activities, employment, and access to markets (UNDP)</b></p> <p>Funding: UNDP: USD 3,901,300</p>	2.1 Capacity of local institutions strengthened to extend non-financial business support services to small-scale entrepreneurs and in engaging in policy dialogues for enterprise development (UNDP).	<p>UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, FAO: Funding and technical assistance <b><u>Private sector and NGOs: Implementing partners</u></b>  UNV Volunteers for technical advice</p>
	2.2 Microfinance services extended to local small-scale entrepreneurs in formal and informal sectors and in agriculture (UNDP)	
	2.3 Capacity of women's community associations strengthened through farmers' field schools in two food-insecure provinces, to adopt new and improved agro-processing and marketing techniques (FAO)	
<p><b>3. Protection and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources (FAO)</b></p> <p>Funding: FAO: USD 579,000 UNDP: USD 3,178,800</p>	3.1 National Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, NBSAP, designed and adopted; support to the preparation of other framework laws (e.g. on fauna and flora, and on conservation areas) provided (UNDP, FAO)	<p>Ministry of Urbanisation and Environment, MINADER, provincial authorities: Design and implementation of policies, programmes and projects Governments of Namibia and Botswana for transfrontier programme UNDP, FAO, UNEP, Global Environment Facility: Funding and technical assistance AID, EC, Netherlands: Financing activities (land activities, others)</p>
	3.2 Institutional capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanism to ensure environment protection and biodiversity conservation strengthened through management and rehabilitation activities, increased environmental research capacity within the GOA, and the establishment of national networks of protected areas (UNDP, FAO)	

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners
	<p>3.3 Prevention of loss or continued deterioration of natural resources implemented (improved soil and water conservation/soil fertility; better mgt of forests; fisheries protection; desertification processes arrested; technical staff trained) in line with international conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS, RAMSAR, WH, Bio safety protocol, etc.) (UNDP, FAO)</p> <p>3.4 Development of regional and transfrontier conservation initiatives, linking national and regional biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction, tourism, and the promotion of peace and cooperation (??)</p> <p>3.5 Institutional capacity to ensure community land delimitation and support to the communities in the process of titling of tenure and land use</p>	
<p><b>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</b></p> <p>National Food Security Coordination Committee (Co-chaired by MINADER/GSA/ FAO with participation of Ministry of Fisheries/ MOH/UNICEF/MINARS/WFP/FEWS-USAID/UNDP/MINUA/Provincial Governments/ traditional local leadership/ NGOs/CBOs/Others)</p> <p>National Environmental Protection Coordination Committee (Co-chaired by Ministry of Urbanism and Environment/ MINADER/UNDP/NGOs with participants FAO/ MOH/Ministry of Fisheries/MINARS/WFP/MINPET/MINW&amp;E/MING&amp;M/MINTOUR/Universities/CBOs/Provincial Governments/traditional local leadership/ FAA/Police/Others)</p> <p>Technical working group on sustainable livelihoods for the implementation of Decree 01/01 and its <i>regulamento</i></p> <p>UNHCR cooperation agreements with MINARS and MINUFAM and implementing and operational partners</p> <p>UNHCR monthly coordination meetings on durable solutions for recognized refugees in Angola (led by MINARS and UNHCR)</p> <p>UNDP for creation of Sectoral Steering Committees to evaluate and monitor</p> <p>IOM cooperation agreements with the foreign host governments and the Government of Angola on migration related issues.</p> <p>All UN agencies level discussion in CT all issues regarding coordination, funding and external partnership</p>		

### Annex III: Results Based Matrix: Rebuilding the Social Sectors

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>
<p><b>1. HIV/AIDS prevalence stabilized, and universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support reached through a multi-sector response that addresses gender inequalities and based on human rights (UNAIDS)</b></p> <p>Funding: UNDP: USD 55,798,600 UNICEF: USD 8,676,900</p>	<p>1.1 National AIDS Authority strengthened at central and provincial level ensuring that HIV/AIDS is decentralized and mainstreamed into all gender-sensitive development planning (UNICEF)</p> <p>1.2 Effective HIV/AIDS prevention programs implemented according to the National Strategic Plan on ITS-HIV/AIDS (NSP) (UNICEF)</p> <p>1.3 PMTCT plus program implemented according to the National Strategic Plan on ITS-HIV/AIDS (NSP) (UNICEF)</p> <p>1.4 Effective holistic care and treatment programs implemented according to the National Strategic Plan (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Government authorities (MOH, MOE, INLS, NAC), Armed Forces, Police, Provincial Committees: Overall supervision, coordination and implementation</p> <p>UNAIDS: Overall coordination of UN response, policy development support and surveillance</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNIFEM: Technical advice in fields of own competence and mandate</p> <p>UNDP, World Bank: Funding (UNDP: Global Fund, World Bank: HAMSET project)</p> <p>the Church (implementation of program and overall coordination)</p> <p>Media: IEC/BCC activities</p> <p>NGOs, the Church: Technical support and implementation</p>
<p><b>2. National system and capacity to provide universal quality reproductive health services strengthened and national objective to reduce maternal mortality rate by 75% by 2015 supported including a reduction of 10% by 2008 (UNICEF, UNFPA)</b></p> <p>Funding:</p>	<p>2.1 Framework for strategic partnership strengthened aiming at increasing investment in maternal and neonatal health towards safe motherhood. Technical guidelines on road map to safe motherhood elaborated, distributed and implemented through a rights based approach (UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR)</p> <p>2.2 Availability of quality integrated reproductive health services increased in at least 60% of municipalities of the intervention zones namely : family planning; provision of ante- and post-natal care; skilled assistance at delivery; prevention and treatment of STIs; provision of emergency obstetric care; and reduction of MMR in five key provinces (Luanda, Huila, Benguela, Bie and Huambo) by 2008 (UNICEF, UNFPA)</p> <p>2.3 Availability of user-friendly reproductive health services for youth and adolescents in the areas of intervention increased (UNICEF, UNFPA)</p> <p>2.4 Availability of adapted information on specific themes increased such as: family planning, sexually transmitted infections, promotion of gender equity, human rights and in particular the right to health, family life education increased (UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR)</p> <p>2.5 Maternal morbidity and mortality caused by malaria reduced (UNICEF).</p> <p>2.5 Maternal health improved through increased access to antenatal care (micronutrient supplementation, tetanus toxoid vaccination, intermittent presumptive treatment) and essential obstetric care, and promoting behavioural change to avoid delays in seeking, reaching and receiving care for pregnant women (UNICEF).</p>	<p>Government ministries (MOH, MOE, MinINFO, MinFAMU): Overall supervision, coordination and implementation of activities</p> <p>UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF: Coordination group on definition of policy and strategies on Reproductive Health,</p> <p>UNHCR: Coordination on gender based violence against refugees/returnees and on access to reproductive health services</p> <p>UNICEF: Technical, coordination and implementation support for youth centres, community-based activities, prevention/treatment of STIs and support to emergency obstetric care</p> <p>UNFPA: Technical support and coordination to the national health system</p> <p>WFP: Nutrition</p> <p>OHCHR: Capacity building on programming through a rights based approach and promotion of the right to health</p> <p>Media (IEC activities),</p> <p>NGOs, CBOs (implementation of some projects)</p>

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>
<b>3. Mortality among children under-five reduced by 20% by 2008; and by 50% by 2012 and by 66% by 2015</b>  Funding: UNICEF: USD 9,051,900	3.1 Routine vaccination established in all health facilities in Angola's 164 municipalities (UNICEF)	Government ministries (MOH): Overall supervision, coordination and implementation of activities WHO: Vaccination, malaria, child mortality reduction UNICEF: Cooperation in all areas of child mortality/morbidity reduction UNFPA: Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV UNHCR: Coordination in refugee/returnee areas World Bank: Child mortality reduction Rotary International, bilaterals, NGOs, other local partners on polio eradication
	3.2 National plans for polio eradication, measles mortality reduction and neonatal tetanus elimination (UNICEF)	
	3.3 Increased of essential mother and child health and nutrition package for under five children and their mothers targeting malaria, pneumonia, measles, neo natal causes of death, HIV and complications of pregnancy and labour through the revitalisation of health services in five provinces (Huila, Luanda, Cunene, Bie and Moxico) (UNICEF, UNFPA)	
	3.4 Nationwide decrease of malaria cases through malaria management, prevention and control for pregnant women and to reduce infant mortality (UNICEF)	
	3.5 Health network expanded providing minimum health care package and using IMCI approach at provincial level, including home-based and community-based management (UNICEF)	
	3.6 Support to TB-DOTs diagnosis and treatment expanded	
<b>4. Contribute to the national objective of increasing access to safe water supply to 76% of the population in urban areas and 48% in rural areas, and increasing access to sanitation to 79% in urban areas and 32% in rural areas by 2006 and with progressive increases up to 2008 .</b>  Funding: UNICEF: USD 17,284,600	4.1 Government planning and information management capacity to effectively plan for and track progress towards achieving national sector coverage and MDG targets in place and being used (UNICEF)	Government ministries, national and provincial water departments Provincial and municipal water authorities, Media (for IEC activities) NGOs (on technical support and implementation) Provincial and local water authorities, UNHCR (coordination in refugee/returnee areas) Media (for IEC activities) NGOs (on technical support and implementation) Government authorities, UNHCR (coordination in refugee/returnee areas) Media (for IEC activities) NGOs (on technical support and implementation)
	4.2 School-based WESH expanded by at least ten Provincial/Municipal plans for scaling up initiatives improving the school learning environment, informed by 350 schools demonstrating model SSHE package across ten provinces (UNICEF)	
	4.3 Close national sector coverage and MDG gaps with regards to water supply by 10-20% and sanitation by 5-10% through community-based WESH projects (UNICEF)	
	4.4 Government Capacity in place to reach 100,000 affected population with water and sanitation emergency relief assistance within 72 hrs of the onset of a humanitarian disaster (UNICEF)	
<b>5. Prevalence of severe and moderate malnutrition amongst under-five children reduced and nutritional status of targeted vulnerable population maintained ( ).</b>  Funding: UNICEF: USD 48,471,100	5.1 Micronutrient supplementation for pregnant/lactating women and children under-five expanded (UNICEF)	Government bodies (MOH, DNSP, PAV, PNCM, MOE, National Nutrition Programme, DNA, PNLS): Overall supervision, coordination and implementation of activities, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP: Technical support UNHCR for coordination in refugee/returnee areas Media (for IEC activities) NGOs (on technical support and implementation), UNV (administrative and technical field support)
	5.2 Salt iodisation and importation of iodised salt expanded/ensured (UNICEF)	
	5.3 Breastfeeding and child growth monitoring promoted/expanded to national level (UNICEF)	
	5.4 Capacity of Ministry of Health to carry out nutritional surveillance in five zones by end of CP cycle (UNICEF)	
	5.5 Death rate among severe and acutely malnourished receiving treatment is under five percent (UNICEF)	
	5.6 Targeted feeding programmes for about 45,000 persons in the rural areas of the two most food-insecure provinces maintained till local food security reaches acceptable levels (WFP)	

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>
	5.7 Government and partners' commitment to increase access to fortified products built, and national food fortification policies developed (WFP)	
<p><u>6. National capacity to develop policy and to implement, supervise and monitor quality health programmes improved (WHO)</u></p> <p>Funding: WHO: UNICEF: USD 5,737,100</p>	6.1 Network of reference laboratories created to support diagnosis and surveillance of priority diseases (measles, meningitis, HIV, TB, malaria, trypanosomiasis, onchocercosis, leprosy) and to ensure blood safety (WHO)	<p>MOH: Develop national policies, programmes and projects, partner in implementation of these</p> <p>UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNDP: General funding and technical assistance</p> <p>UNICEF, WFP (for vulnerability assessments)</p> <p>UNHCR (on coordination in refugee/returnee areas and on identification of returnee health)</p> <p>CDC assistance on lab network and surveillance.</p> <p>EU: institutional strengthening both at national and provincial level (lab, blood banks, training, health services, etc)</p>
	6.2 Technical assistance provided for the elaboration of policy, protocols, guidelines, manuals and training materials for the organization and provision of basic health services (UNICEF)	
	6.3 Health information system and surveillance programme established and used for action in the following areas: communicable and non-communicable diseases, nutrition; vulnerability assessment; programs monitoring and evaluation (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO)	
	6.4 MINSA program planning, monitoring, evaluation and financial/administrative practices improved through technical support (UNICEF)	
	6.5 Nation-wide training program established targeting primary health workers, , for the purpose of improving the quality of basic health services (UNICEF)	
<p><b>7. Education system strengthened to ensure increased access to and retention in quality primary education, learning achievement, reduction of gender disparities in education, and access to education and training for out-of-school adolescents</b></p> <p>Funding: UNICEF: USD 20,105,300</p>	7.1 Policies and quality standards developed on Early Childhood Development, Gender, School Feeding, Human Rights Education, and Quality Frameworks (UNICEF, WFP, OHCHR, <i>UNESCO</i> )	<p>MOE: Overall supervision, coordination and implementation of activities, provision of teaching and learning materials, infrastructure rehabilitation and construction; collaborate in revising policies and plans, facilitate creating a clearing house for statistical information, support initiatives and mechanism to promote Education for All</p> <p>UNESCO (sector planning and management, statistics, advocacy towards Education for All, teacher training)</p> <p>WFP (school feeding)</p> <p>UNHCR (coordination in refugee/returnee areas)</p> <p>OHCHR: Inclusion of Human Rights Education manual into national curricula (being developed with INIDE)</p> <p>WB/MoE: Management and institutional capacity strengthened to help in the raising of educational services and the improvement of completion rates for grades 1-6. Approximately US\$35 million worth of loans.</p> <p>Media (for IEC activities)</p> <p>NGOs (on technical support and implementation)</p> <p>UNV (administrative and technical support)</p>
	7.2 Strengthened primary teacher capacity in line with the education reform ( <i>UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNICRI</i> )	
	7.3 Increased access through school construction/rehabilitation (including refugee/refugee hosting communities) ( <i>UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, WFP</i> )	
	7.4 Reduced gender disparities in access and retention, including for refugees and returnees ( <i>UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UNESCO</i> )	
	7.5 Children in vulnerable communities assisted with learning materials (UNHCR, UNICEF)	
	7.6 Increased number of out-of-school adolescents accessing basic education and vocational training (OIM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI, <i>UNESCO</i> )	
	7.7 Life skills to adolescents provided (UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, <i>UNESCO</i> )	
	7.8 Improved National Education Data Collection System (UNICEF; <i>UNESCO</i> )	
	7.9 Improved M&E and planning capacity of education managers at all levels (UNICEF; <i>UNESCO, UNHCR</i> )	
	7.10 Increased access to literacy and non-formal education through an enhanced participation of NGO/CSO ( <i>UNESCO</i> )	
	7.11 Improved access to life-long learning through the development of Community Learning Resource Centers ( <i>UNESCO</i> )	

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>
<b>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</b> Technical sub-group on Nutrition (chaired by MINSA with UNICEF support) Thematic and Technical UN Working Group on HIV/AIDS (chaired by WFP) Food Aid Coordination Meetings (chaired by WFP) Interagency Coordination Committee for Immunisation (chaired by MoH) Malaria Country Team (chaired by MoH) Protection working group (chaired by UNICEF) Working group on education (chaired by MoE with UNICEF support) Working group on water and sanitation (chaired by National Water Directorate with UNICEF support) Working group on health/mortality reduction (chaired by MoH with UNICEF/WHO support) Most programmes to be implemented through collaborative as opposed to joint-programming		

#### **Annex IV: Results Based Matrix: Transition to National Development Phase Consolidated**

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>
<u>1. Repatriation, resettlement, and support for the peaceful reintegration of displaced population groups achieved (WFP, ??)</u>  Funding:	1.1 About 80,000 ex-combatants transported back to their location of choice with reintegration packages, including in particular an agricultural inputs package to cover the first agricultural season (FAO)	MINARS: Coordination with WFP in food assistance programmes with other technical ministries, registration MINARS/Provincial Governments/FAO for land allocation and agricultural activities plus MINUFAM for activities targeting women NGOs: Implementation of FFW/FFA activities WFP: Food aid for about 1.5 million people during resettlement phase, 150,000 people reached with FFW/FFA UNHCR: Over 400,000 refugees re-settled in areas with minimal infrastructure, helping develop communities and organisation around basic human rights WB: Assistance for ex-combatants through supply of agricultural inputs and reconstruction of key infrastructure in areas where high concentrations of returnees have chosen to resettle. Financed through FAS III and The Emergency Multisector Recovery Project (EMRP). In total approximately US\$200 million.
	1.2 Completion of voluntary repatriation of over 400,000 refugees from neighbouring countries back to sites of choice, with support for re-establishment of livelihoods in safety and dignity (UNHCR)	
	1.3 Food aid in support of return and resettlement until first harvest, enabling food insecure returning populations to re-establish households and productive assets (WFP)	
	1.4 Food-For-Work and Food-For-Assets activities implemented in food insecure rural areas such as seed communal banks, adult education programmes including vocational training, HIV awareness; rehabilitation of village level infrastructure (WFP)	
	1.5 Integrated multi sectoral projects for the socio-economic empowerment of refugee women, asserting women's rights to land and to productive activities (UNHCR)	

## Annex V: Monitoring Matrix: Economic Development, Democratic Governance and Decentralization

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators and Baselines</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>
<p><b>1. Capacities of public institutions at national, provincial and local levels strengthened to produce development policies, plans and programs that promote poverty reduction and democratic governance</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Policies, plans and programmes at national and ministry levels with operationalized poverty reduction targets [revised ECP/Ministry of Planning and four municipal plans: Camacupa, Calandula, Kilamba Kiaxi and Sanza Pombo].  <b>Baseline:</b> Original ECP and municipal plans from around 2004 to extent they existed</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Human rights based approach to planning documented in policies, plans and programmes at national, sector and provincial levels based on HRBA check list [use same case list as above]  <b>Baseline:</b> Contents analysis of original ECP and municipal plans from around 2004 to extent they existed</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Gender-disaggregated statistics and targets in plans at national, sector and provincial levels [use same case list as above plus State Budget]  <b>Baseline:</b> Original ECP, State Budget of 2004, and municipal plans from around 2004 to extent they existed</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Number of citizens [or CSOs?] trained in basic civic knowledge, including basic electoral processes, rights and monitoring [somewhat different suggestions here. What is possible to measure??]  <b>Baseline:</b> Not clear.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Number of provincial and municipal plans and programs developed using participatory processes that are documented [one proposal is to citing number of public consultations, number of CSOs consulted in drafting national plans, formal partnerships established with CSOs on national plans and programs]  <b>Baseline:</b> Try to identify situation in 2004 – feasible?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviews of public plans and programs as listed</li> <li>• Interviews with public planners in relevant planning entities – want info on attribution to UN for its role</li> <li>• Periodic visits to planning units. Important to get info on attribution to UN system</li> <li>• Satisfaction reports (formal surveys, informal polls, visits to stakeholder groups) on changes experienced in plans and programs.</li> <li>• Possible reports by, workshops with other stakeholders: local CSOs, donors, media</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous institutional [political?] support from the central and provincial government</li> <li>• Availability of funds for programme implementation</li> <li>• Low public sector staff turnover</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same factors as above, just reversed</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Rule of law strengthened, access to justice improved, and promotion and protection of human rights is mainstreamed in Angolan society</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> <u>Total number of international treaties ratified, number ratified without reservations</u>  <b>Baseline:</b> <u>2004: ??</u></p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of CSOs trained on human rights reporting, and providing reports  <b>Baseline:</b> <u>2004: ??</u></p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of complaints received by Ombudsman office, number addressed/resolved  <b>Baseline:</b> 2004: ??</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Number of spots and campaigns focusing on HRs and MDGs OR number of population reached by such campaigns in a given year (base year 2004 and each subsequent year – if this kind of data can be established)  <b>Baseline:</b> 2004: ??</p> <p><b>Indicator 5a:</b> <u>Number of cases of violence and abuse against women and children registered and followed up [Where can we find reliable data over time - one or two provinces, Luanda?]</u>  <b>Baseline:</b> <u>N.A.</u></p> <p><b>Indicator 5b:</b> Number of provincial courts with effective Juvenile Justice (JJ) system implemented OR number of cases referred to JJ Court by the police at the national level  <b>Baseline:</b> <u>N.A.</u></p> <p><i>Not clear if 5a or 5b should be used – probably depends on what is easiest to get data on.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official publications regarding Angolan ratification of treaties</li> <li>• Independent/commissioned surveys on training of CSOs</li> <li>• Independent surveys on HR spots and campaigns [better sources of info for this?]</li> <li>• Data from Ombudsman office</li> <li>• Data from court system on either juvenile or violence/abuse against women and children</li> <li>• Interviews with public planners in relevant planning entities – want info on attribution to UN for its role</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political will to move forward with Legal reform process and make it open and participatory;</li> <li>• Changes in leadership in sector and overlap of functions (Minister vs. Nat Commission for Judicial and Legal Reform);</li> <li>• Congress approving proposed legislation</li> <li>• Elections may produce Gov't that does not continue programmes</li> <li>• Institutional weakness of partners such as INEJ and CSOs;</li> </ul>

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators and Baselines</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>
<p><b>3. Human security and freedom of access consolidated</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of landmine deaths and injuries reported to authorities  <b>Baseline:</b> 2004: 420-460 landmine victims</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Area of SHA identified in Landmine Impact Survey formally marked  <b>Baseline:</b> 2004: Zero</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of provinces with operational mine action plans  <b>Baseline:</b> 2004: None</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Angola met its obligation under Ottawa Convention (Article 4)  <b>Baseline:</b> Undetermined number of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines under Angola's control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landmine Impact Survey (LIS)</li> <li>• Project Site reports</li> <li>• Mine Action Provincial Plans</li> <li>• Review of Report on Ottawa Convention submitted and notification of receipt by UN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued political and financial support by national authorities</li> <li>• Efficient provincial demining committees</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Efficiency and decentralization of the Public Administration enhanced</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of public sector reform programmes initiated towards identification of core versus non-core functions [that can be eliminated, outsourced to other institutions, privatized]  <b>Baseline:</b> 2004: Zero (?).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of public employees trained on national information systems: HR management, budgeting, participatory planning, public expenditures management cycle  <b>Baseline:</b> N.A.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Improved capacity of MAT to implement national decentralization strategy and design and pilot fiscal decentralization through a Municipal Development Fund  <b>Baseline:</b> Lack of legal, institutional framework and participatory planning at local level as well as clear procedures for public expenditure management cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Studies on revenue generation and diagnosis of fiscal decentralization: policies, papers</li> <li>• Reports, studies on MAT performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong support for decentralization policy</li> <li>• Willingness to focus public sector tasks</li> <li>• Capacity in MAT strengthened sufficiently to implement new policies</li> </ul>

**Annex VI: Monitoring Matrix: Sustainable Livelihoods, Employment, and Natural Resources Management**

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators and Baselines</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>
<p><b>1. A national programme to recover the country's agriculture and rural economy is established, including community-based initiatives for increased household incomes and improved food security and food safety</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of local institutions capacity strengthened (rehabilitated and equipped, and MINADER staff trained) in the framework of the Rural Development and Extension Programme (RDEP), VAM, VAC, Early Warning and contingency planning. <i>Baseline:</i> Zero</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of trainers in Government and CSOs prepared in Farmers Field Schools (FFS) methodology <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero – Targets 2007: 42; 2008: 100</p> <p><b>Indicator 3a:</b> Number of Farmers Fields Schools functioning <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero – Targets 2007: 26; 2008: 74</p> <p><b>Indicator 3b:</b> Number of farmers trained with the FFS methodology <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero – Targets: 2007: 630; 2008: 1850</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Number of Food Security Provincial Groups consolidated (functioning) <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero – Targets: 2007: Two; 2008: Three</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> National Food Security Programme (NFSP) elaborated, consensual and in process of implementation <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: No – Target: 2007: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Progress and M &amp; E reports</li> <li>• SPFS progress reports</li> <li>• Minutes of the Provincial Groups</li> <li>• Approval of NPFS at Parliament level</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of technical, logistic, financial means</li> <li>• Prioritization of emergency programmes and actions that reduce farmers' motivation;</li> <li>• Lack of political commitment at provincial level for the development of inter-sectoral actions;</li> <li>• Lack of political commitment to National Food security Strategy; OK</li> <li>• Lack of availability of financial and human resources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Increased income generating activities, employment, and access to markets</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of local institutions such as Business Development Centres (BDS) providers, Vocational Training Centres, Business Associations and NGOs capacity strengthened to provide relevant training <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of good agricultural practices (GAP) identified, documented and disseminated in the framework of Food Security Provincial groups <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero – Targets: 2007: ten, 2008: 20</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of entrepreneurs accessing non-financial business support services <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Number of institutions providing microfinance services [or amounts of loans/ microcredits disbursed] <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documents of best practices;</li> <li>• Physical evidence of GAP implementation at Farm level</li> <li>• Project monitoring reports with evidence of support to entrepreneurs and service providers;</li> <li>• Survey of intended beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of technical, logistic, financial means</li> <li>• Political / framework situation for private sector is positive – entrepreneurs interested in expanding/ improving own activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Protection and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Key environmental legislation formulated through a participatory process and formally approved by national authorities <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Key legislation <u>not</u> in place – Target 2007: (i) NBSAP, (ii) National Policy and (iii) National Policy on Forestry, Wildlife and Conservation Areas</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of projects that have carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment and implemented the measures identified <i>Baseline:</i> N.A.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> <b><u>Number of regional initiatives approved by riparian countries (ANG, NAM, BOT)</u></b> <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of draft legislations</li> <li>• Surveys, relevant stakeholders regarding participatory nature of legislation process</li> <li>• Reports from GOA on EIA policies</li> <li>• Progress reports from relevant projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental emergencies take all resources, time</li> <li>• Insufficient national resources, political support to environment issues, EIAs</li> <li>• Lack of clear national priorities and plans that projects can link to</li> </ul>

## Annex VII: Monitoring Matrix: Rebuilding the Social Sectors

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators and Baselines</i>	<i>Means of Verification MINSA reports and databases (including agency's systems) can be considered for the ones missing?</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>
<p><b>1. HIV/AIDS prevalence stabilized, and universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support reached through a multi-sector response that addresses gender inequalities and based on human rights</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Provincial Committees implementing costed and financed Operational Plans <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> M&amp;E system implemented at national level. <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Percent of respondents who identify condoms or safe sex for preventing sexual transmission of HIV, and reject misconceptions <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: ???</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Reduced occurrence of unprotected sexual intercourse with non-regular partners <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: ???</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Percent of HIV positive pregnant women receiving a complete PMTCT package (ARV, safe delivery, ARV to the child, infant feeding counseling) to reduce risk of mother-to-child-transmission <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero</p> <p><b>Indicator 6:</b> Percent of adult patients (male and female) with advanced HIV receiving ARV combination therapy <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: Zero</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National sentinel site surveillance</li> <li>• Sero-prevalence surveys</li> <li>• NAC-INLS activity and results reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political support and determination by national authorities to implement national HIV/Aids strategy</li> <li>• Sufficient funds – national and external - available</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS UN Theme Group committed</li> <li>• UN AIDS Team functioning</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. National system and capacity to provide universal quality reproductive health services strengthened and national objective to reduce maternal mortality rate by 75% by 2015 supported including a reduction of 10% by 2008</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of existing health facilities that offer at least three RH services <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: ???</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Proportion of health units that conduct planning, supervision and monitoring correctly in accordance with Provincial RH plans <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: ???</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of health units providing YAFA increased <i>Baseline:</i> 2005 (?): 20</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Proportion of adult population that has acquired knowledge on FP, STIs/HIV/Aids, safe motherhood, increased <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: ???</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Percent of pregnant women who slept under ITN previous night <i>Baseline:</i> 2004: ???</p> <p><b>Indicator 6:</b> Percent of women 15-49 with birth in previous two years attended by skilled health personnel <i>Baseline:</i> 2001: 45% (MICS)</p>		

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators and Baselines</i>	<i>Means of Verification MINSA reports and databases (including agency's systems) can be considered for the ones missing?</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>
<p><b>3. Mortality among children under-five reduced by 20% by 2008; and by 50% by 2012 and by 66% by 2015</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births <i>Baseline:</i> 250 in 2001 (MICS data)</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Vaccination coverage against the main vaccine preventable diseases (pentavalent and measles vaccine) <i>Baseline:</i> 33.9% in 2001</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Percent children 0-59 months who slept under ITN previous night <i>Baseline:</i> N.A.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Percent children 0-59 m with diarrhoea in previous 2 weeks who took fluids and continued eating <i>Baseline:</i> N.A.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Percent of mothers who are able to recognize early warning signs related to ARI <i>Baseline:</i> N.A.</p>		
<p><b>4. Contribute to national objective of increasing access to safe water supply to 76% in urban areas and 48% of in rural areas, and access to sanitation to 79% in urban areas and 32% in rural areas by 2006 and with progressive increases up to 2008</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Percent of population in urban and rural areas with access to safe water supply <i>Baseline:</i> Best estimates 2001: 49%</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Percent of population with access to sanitary means of excreta disposal <i>Baseline:</i> Best estimates 2001: 38%</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Percent of Provincial sector Master Plans of Action leveraging government resources <i>Baseline:</i> N.A.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Percent of schools with SSHE package <i>Baseline:</i> N.A.</p>		
<p><b>5. Prevalence of severe and moderate malnutrition amongst under-five children reduced and nutritional status of targeted vulnerable population maintained</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Percent of under-5 children underweight (moderate and severe) <i>Baseline:</i> 30.5% in 2001 (MICS data)</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Percent of children 6-59 months supplemented with two doses of vitamin A <i>Baseline:</i> 31% in 2001</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Percent LBW infants <i>Baseline:</i> N.A</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Percent of families consuming adequately iodized salt <i>Baseline:</i> 35% in 2001</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Number of zones completing annual nutritional surveillance <i>Baseline:</i> N.A</p>		

<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators and Baselines</i>	<i>Means of Verification MINSA reports and databases (including agency's systems) can be considered for the ones missing?</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>
<p><b>6. National capacity to develop policy and to implement, supervise and monitor quality health programmes improved</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> xxxx <i>Baseline:</i> ??? <b>Indicator 2:</b> xxxx <i>Baseline:</i> ???</p>		
<p><b>7. Education system strengthened to ensure increased access to and retention in quality primary education, learning achievement, reduction of gender disparities in education, and access to education and training for out-of-school adolescents</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Net attendance ratio primary schools <i>Baseline:</i> 2001: 62.5% (MICS data) <b>Indicator 2:</b> Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 <i>Baseline:</i> 76% <b>Indicator 3:</b> Percent of 2-5 year olds attending ECD centres/pre-school <i>Baseline:</i> 7% (when?). <b>Indicator 4:</b> Number of teachers trained <i>Baseline:</i> N.A. <b>Indicator 5:</b> Number of schools constructed and rehabilitated <i>Baseline:</i> N.A. <b>Indicator 6:</b> Net attendance rate in primary school male / female <i>Baseline:</i> 54/51</p>		