



# ANNUAL REPORT

## ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS SUMMARY

# 2020

# UNFPA Angola 2020 Annual Report

## UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund

*UNFPA is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency. Our mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.*

### **DATASHEET**

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

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<https://angola.unfpa.org/en>

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# **ANNUAL REPORT 2020**

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS SUMMARY

# Acronyms

Name	Acronym
African Institute for Development Policy	<b>AFIDEP</b>
Central Emergency Relief Fund	<b>CERF</b>
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	<b>CEDAW</b>
Dignity Kits	<b>DKs</b>
Directorate for Social Affairs, Family and Gender Equality	<b>GASFIG</b>
Family Planning 2030	<b>FP2030</b>
Gender-Based Violence	<b>GBV</b>
Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies	<b>GBViE</b>
Government of Angola	<b>GoA</b>
International Population and Development Conference	<b>ICPD</b>
Menstrual Hygiene Management	<b>MHM</b>
Multiple Health Indicators Survey	<b>IIMS</b>
Personal protective equipment	<b>PPE</b>
Provincial Office for Social Action, Family and Gender Equality	<b>GASFIG</b>
Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights	<b>SRHR</b>
Short Message Service	<b>SMS</b>
Survey on Expenditure and Income and Employment in Angola	<b>IDREA</b>
Sustainable Development Goals	<b>SDGs</b>
The Commission on the Status of Women	<b>CSW</b>
Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework	<b>UBRAF</b>
Year-Over-Year	<b>YOY</b>



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# MESSAGE FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE



**Dr Mady Biaye**

In 2020, Angola was struck by the COVID-19 pandemic, greatly impacting the lives of the local population, including their access to health care, food and access to services. The unforeseen restrictions imposed by the Government of Angola (GoA) to stop the spread of COVID-19 within the country created challenges for UNFPA to continue the implementation of key programme interventions. Annual work plans and activities were reevaluated with partners to take into account the most urgent and relevant needs, resources reprogrammed, turning these challenges into opportunities, while continuing to meet results and work towards the Country Programme's transformative goals.

## **A quality support to the Government of Angola to advance Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights agenda**

UNFPA empowered partners from the Ministry of Health (MINSA) and Civil Society through training and capacity building efforts to promote universal access to safe family planning, prenatal, childbirth and postpartum services, and the integration of the HIV prevention within these services, providing orientation and guidelines and through the engagement of relevant partnerships that promote South-South cooperation. UNFPA supported the National Directorate of Public Health (DNSP) in the critical phase of the pandemic in order to maintain essential Sexual and Reproductive Health services.

UNFPA also provided quality support to the GoA in the monitoring and implementation of international commitments. The GoA relies on UNFPA's expertise in procurement mechanisms to maintain national stocks of high-quality contraceptive commodities.

## **Effective participation of Adolescents and Young People**

Working closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MINJUD) and the youth organizations and networks, UNFPA ensured the involvement and active participation of young people, especially adolescents and young women, in all its projects' activities so that they had the knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about sexual and reproductive health and rights, and guaranteed their participation in development and humanitarian actions, including in the context of the health crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This has been successful through workshops and fora, social media networks, and exposure to crisis- or humanitarian-related interventions.

## **Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women**

UNFPA is the lead UN agency in the country working to further gender equality and women's empowerment. It successfully supported the Ministry of Social Affairs, Family and Women Promotion (MASFAMU) to advance gender equality, including the First Lady's unconditional support for universal access to sexual reproductive health that marked the



beginning of the 16-day campaign for women's rights and gender parity. UNFPA supported the GoA to promote dialogue and uphold Angola's commitments to advocate and fulfill women's rights and development around international agendas.

#### **Furthering gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of the drought in Southern provinces**

Angola is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and particularly cyclical droughts and floods in the Southern region of the country, which cause severe damage to local populations and their livelihoods each year. In 2020, the Southern region including the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe, experienced severe drought, which required urgent humanitarian assistance to over 562,000 members of the affected population. UNFPA coordinated measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), as well as to ensure access to reproductive health services for GBV survivors, including the distribution of dignity kits, life-saving reproductive health kits and biosafety materials in the context of COVID-19.

#### **Demographic intelligence to inform development processes, including harnessing the Demographic Dividend**

Partnering with the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE), UNFPA successfully provided

important capacity building opportunities, including technical guidance in the area of data, evidence and policy analysis (Census, Surveys, Demographic Dividend, National Population Policy, Sustainable Development Goal national reporting), needs-based training, country exchanges of experiences, both in-person and virtual, promoting South-South cooperation particularly with other Lusophone countries. The National Population Policy and respective Action Plan were revised for approval by the National Population Council and the recommendations of the national Demographic Dividend study have been integrated into the National Population Policy.

#### **Resource Mobilization and Development Financing**

Despite the barriers and obstacles aggravated by the context of COVID-19 pandemic, the UNFPA has successfully mobilized resources, enhancing resources through innovation and cost-effectiveness to advance Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Angola, in close collaboration with the GoA and civil society to enhance national capacity to deliver on various areas the UNFPA mandate.







## COUNTRY CONTEXT

Angola is located in southwest Africa and is bordered by Namibia, Botswana, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The country has 1,247 million km<sup>2</sup>, with an extensive coastline along the Atlantic and a large central plateau. It is estimated that Angola has a population of 33 million and that it is expected to reach 45 million in 2030, taking into account the current global fertility rate of 6.2 births per woman and the population growth rate of 3,2%. The Angolan population is remarkably young, of which 66% are under 25 years of age. The current focus in terms of population dynamics is on how the country can harness the potential of the youth to reap the demographic dividend in Angola.

Due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and the fall of the oil price on which the Angolan economy is greatly dependent, the national economy has severely contracted, creating a difficult social and economic context.

In 2020 as a whole, the Angolan economy shrank 5.2% Year-Over-Year (YOY), the fifth consecutive year of decline, following drops of 2.6%, 0.2%, 2.1% and 0.6% between 2016 and 2019. The oil sector contracted by 8%, while the non-oil economy will have decreased by around 4% according to central bank estimates.

Angola still faces serious challenges in terms of extreme poverty, with more than 30% of its population living on less than \$1 a day and a high unemployment rate (24%) pre-Covid-19 pandemic, with a reported increase in the poverty rate to 50% post-Covid-19. Pre-pandemic, in 2018, 51.2% of Angolans were considered multidimensionally poor, of which 29.9% in urban and 88.2% in rural areas.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, other important health and social indicators to highlight include: a low schooling rate (completion of primary school rate at 60%), alarming maternal mortality ratio at 239 pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births, teenage pregnancy (35% of adolescent girls aged 15-19 have already started their reproductive lives), and unmet family planning needs at 42% among adolescent and young girls aged 15-24 and 38% among married women aged 15-49, among others.

### A VERY YOUTHFUL POPULATION

33 million people



**66%**  
UNDER 25 YEARS OLD

**46%**  
UNDER THE AGE OF 15

**51%**  
WOMEN AND GIRLS

<sup>1</sup> Source: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), 2018. Global MPI Country Briefing 2018: Angola.



## UNFPA IN ANGOLA

UNFPA initiated its work in Angola in 1978 and is now implementing its Eighth Country Programme (CP). The 8th CP cycle covers the period of 2020-2022, and was prepared in close coordination with the Government of Angola, United Nations agencies, Civil Society Organizations, members and delegates of the youth population. The 8th CP is aligned with the National Development Plan (2018-2022), addresses the priorities established in the Long-Term Development Strategy Angola 2025, and contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5, and the 2063 African Union Agenda.

The CP results contribute to the achievement of universal access to sexual and reproductive health (UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018-2021), which is in line with the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), with the Global Agenda 2030 (SDGs), towards the achievement of the following three transformative results:

1. Zero preventable maternal deaths;
2. Zero unmet need for family planning;
3. Zero gender-based violence and harmful practices including child marriage.

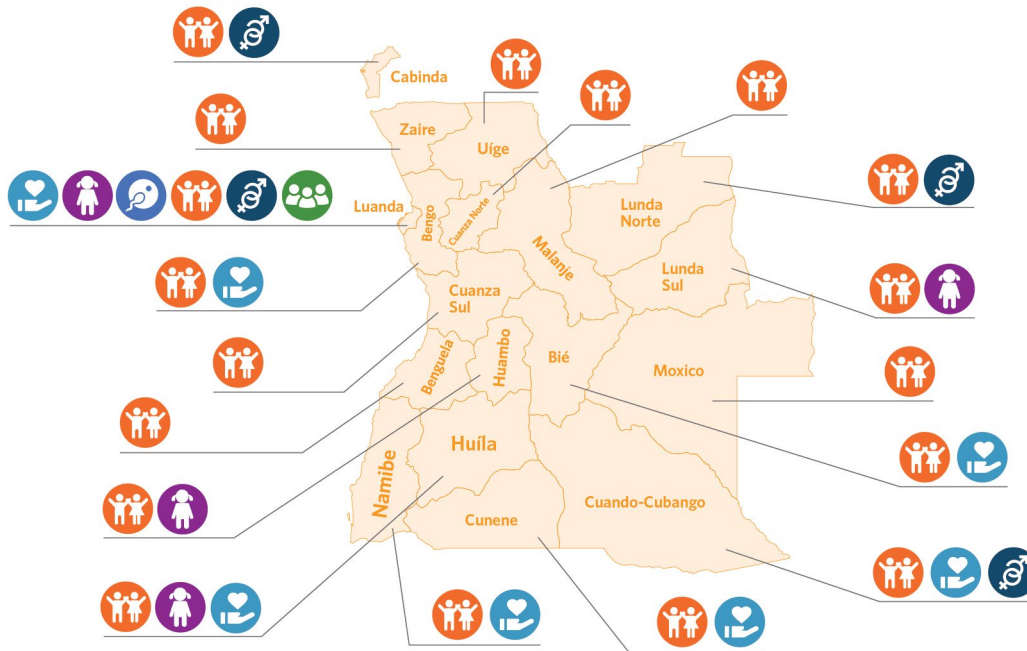
In 2020, Angola was struck by the COVID-19 pandemic, greatly impacting the lives of

the local population, including their access to health care, food and access to services. The unforeseen restrictions imposed by the Government of Angola to stop the spread of COVID-19 within the country, created challenges for UNFPA to continue the implementation of key programme interventions. However, UNFPA was able to reevaluate plans and activities with partners to take into account the most urgent and relevant needs, turning these challenges into opportunities, while continuing to meet results and work towards the CP's transformative goals. The Country Office (CO) also coordinated with local authorities in the provinces to find methods to integrate new needs, such as COVID-19 prevention and awareness measures, into existing and ongoing activities, particularly in the humanitarian efforts in the southern region of the country. The CO was able to transform the obstacles into opportunities and is using this as a learning experience to remain agile in the development and humanitarian contexts of Angola.

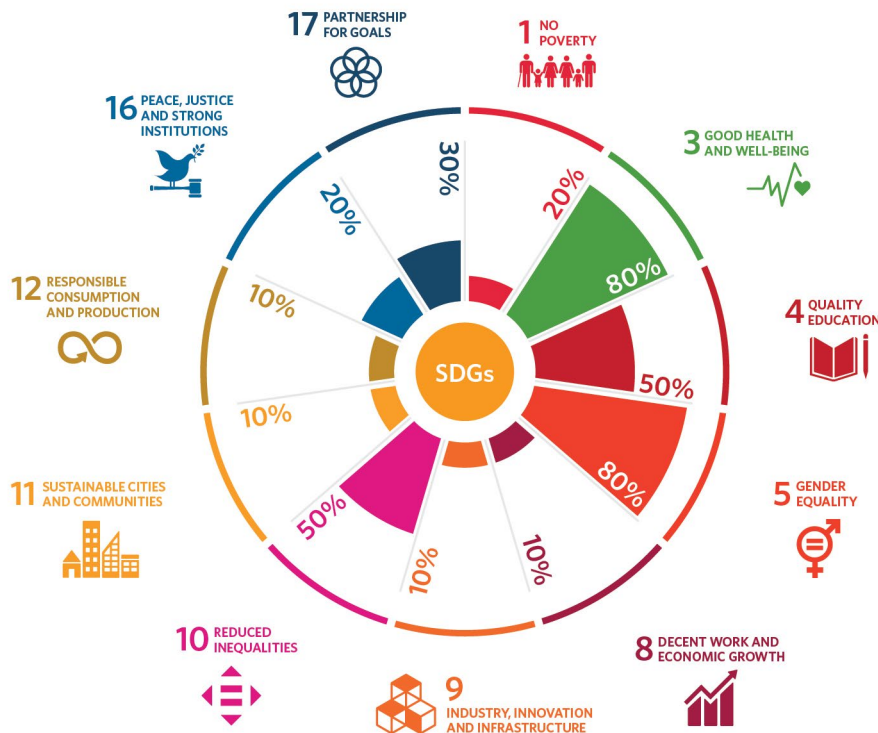
The CP focuses on three programme areas and is guided by UNFPA's vision to end preventable maternal deaths, unmet need for family planning, and gender-based violence and all harmful practices.

Where we work

-  Humanitarian response
-  SRH
-  Gender
-  Be Girl project (MHM)
-  Youth
-  P&D



UNFPA 2020 achievements' contribution to the SDGs



The three programme areas include:

- i. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights;
- ii. Young People and Adolescents, including Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment;
- iii. Population Dynamics.

The UNFPA Angola CO report presents a snapshot summary of the key activities and results accomplished in Angola during the period of January 1 - December 31, 2020.



## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Angola is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and particularly cyclical droughts and floods in the southern region of the country, which cause severe damage to local populations and their livelihoods each year. In 2020 alone, the southern region of Angola, including the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe, experienced severe drought, which required urgent humanitarian assistance to over 562,000 members of the affected population.

During emergencies such as droughts, the risk of violence, particularly gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse increases, particularly impacting women and girls. Pre-existing gender inequalities may be exacerbated in times of humanitarian crisis. Women and adolescent girls are often at particular risk of sexual violence, exploitation and abuse, including forced or early marriage. During situations such as droughts, women and girls are often faced with the necessity of seeking food, water or resources from outside of their communities, exposing themselves to increased risks of violence. Victims of violence can also suffer sexual and reproductive health consequences, including forced and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, and sexually transmitted infections including HIV.

UNFPA is the lead UN agency in Angola working to further gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2020, UNFPA coordinated measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), as well as to ensure access to reproductive health services for GBV survivors, including the distribution of dignity kits, life-saving reproductive health kits and biosafety materials in the context of COVID-19. The humanitarian response covered the drought-affected population in target municipalities of Cunene, Namibe, Huíla and Cuando Cubango provinces.

UNFPA Angola procured and distributed 35,000 life-saving Dignity Kits to drought-affected women and girls as well as critical information about GBV prevention and services to 15,000 beneficiaries, including 9,000 women, 4,000 girls and 2,000 boys. 6,000 Information, Education and Communication materials on gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE) were produced, printed and distributed across four target provinces. Each respective Local Project Coordinator in each of the four target provinces was trained and engaged in sensitization sessions for the local communities on COVID-19 prevention measures, which was critical to ensuring the adaptation of their interventions to include

not only GBV prevention and services key messages, but also prevention and awareness messaging on COVID-19. The successful implementation of the UNFPA humanitarian response to the drought was possible thanks to the full support and collaboration of the respective four Provincial Governments. The distribution plans for each province were approved by the respective government Directorates for Social Affairs, Family and Gender Equality (GASFIG), and the related activities were carried out in a collaborative and coordinated manner.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic needs, 5,000 essential hygiene kits were distributed by the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU) in Luanda via the Provincial Government to vulnerable girls and women. 4,000 essential hygiene kits were distributed in Luanda by the AfriYAN network. Hygiene kit distribution efforts are always utilized as a strategic platform to share key information regarding the prevention of gender-based violence, sexually transmitted infections including HIV and topics related to sexual and reproductive health with target beneficiaries. In addition, as UNFPA adapted efforts to the needs of the COVID-19 pandemic, 20,000 young people were reached with key messages on COVID-19 prevention across the country. UNFPA strives to meet the adapting needs of women and girls of reproductive age in emergency settings, through close collaboration with Government and Civil Society partners.

**In the context of the response to the drought in the southern provinces, the following key results were achieved:**

- **20,000 Dignity Kits distributed to Girls and Women of reproductive age;**
- **31,981 Reproductive Health Kits including Clean Delivery Kits were distributed to**

**Hospitals, Maternal and Child Health Centers in 23 Municipalities of the 4 Provinces;**

- **29,251 people reached with messages on SRH, Family Planning, HIV and AIDS, GBV, STIs and COVID-19;**
- **In partnership with MASFAMU and the Provincial Government of Luanda, 5,500 Hygiene Kits were distributed to target beneficiaries;**
- **In partnership with AfriYan, 2,000 menstruation pads were distributed to vulnerable girls in the provinces of Bengo and Luanda;**
- **Over 20,000 young people were reached by the Stop COVID-19 Campaign by the Youth National Council (CNJ);**
- **Materials and equipment (cloths, megaphones and sewing machines) for the production of masks were provided to the Council of Christian Churches in Angola.**

Thanks to the inclusive and dedicated humanitarian interventions, national and provincial institutions have strengthened capacity to provide access to information and integrated sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights for young people and marginalized populations, including in humanitarian settings.

UNFPA interventions and funds were crucial to rapidly respond to GBV and SRH needs in the drought-affected communities through the procurement of dignity kits (DKs) and reproductive health kits, which were distributed in a timely manner in the four target provinces supporting the affected women and girls by decreasing their risk to the threat of GBV in transitory situations.



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# SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

To advance sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) in Angola, UNFPA empowers partners from the Government and Civil Society through training and capacity building efforts, providing orientation and guidelines and through the engagement of relevant partnerships that promote south-south cooperation. Increased capacity enables innovative solutions to be both developed and disseminated nationwide, thus contributing to effective management of Menstrual Health and Hygiene of women and girls. Capacity building efforts also support the Government of Angola to advance the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights agenda through provision of key technical support towards the development of policies, strategies and programmes that promote universal access to safe family planning, prenatal, childbirth and postpartum services, and the integration of the HIV prevention within these services. UNFPA also focuses on enhancing the quality of sexual and reproductive health care in Angola through the following main activities:

1. Support to the development of national strategies, plans and protocols;
2. Promotion of the integration of sexual and reproductive health services and;

3. Strengthening of the national capacity of the logistics and safety system for sexual and reproductive health commodities.

One of the important factors to highlight is that the provided sexual and reproductive health (SRH) assistance also improves the technical quality of health professionals, and provides courses and updates on different reproductive health issues. In order to maintain national stocks of high-quality contraceptive commodities, the Government of Angola (GoA) relies on UNFPA's expertise in procurement mechanisms.

UNFPA also provides assistance with the implementation and monitoring of international commitments such as the 2030 Agenda, the global initiative Family Planning 2030 (FP2030), and the Nairobi Commitments related to the 1994 International Population and Development Conference (ICPD). Furthermore, UNFPA focuses on facilitating south-south cooperation to reduce maternal mortality and increase the use of modern contraceptive methods in the country.

## SRHR Key Results for 2020:

- 1. INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL EDUCATION CONTEST - East and Southern Africa Region (ESA) WITH UNFPA SUPPORT**
- 2. Cooperation with Fiocruz and UNFPA Brazil in the area of SRH, including young people capacity building through distance learning modality negotiated;**

In February 2020, 150 technicians from the areas of Education, Health and Youth participated in the international workshop hosted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Ministry of Education on 'Comprehensive Sexual Education Content and its Integration into Curriculum Materials under the Curriculum Adaptation Program for the period 2018-2026.' The initiative aimed to encourage the implementation of Comprehensive Sexual Education in school curriculum, in order for young people to improve their knowledge about how to protect their health, abstain from or delay the initiation of sexual relations, and/or reduce the number of partners and the frequency of unprotected activity sexuality, in order to enhance protection against unplanned pregnancy and STIs, prevents school dropouts, maternal deaths of young women and infant mortality.

Specialists from Lesotho, Mozambique and Namibia were present and shared their countries' experiences with Angola.

UNFPA reaffirmed, on the occasion, its commitment to support the Government and partners in fulfilling the Inter-Ministerial Commitment of Eastern and Southern Africa on Comprehensive Sexual Education and in accelerating national, regional and international priorities for adolescents and youth to ensure a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe and the potential of every young person is reached.

- 3. MAINTAINING ESSENTIAL SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

UNFPA supported the National Directorate of Public Health (DNSP) in the critical phase of

the pandemic, with the presence of a technical specialist in the Directorate's offices, to provide key, in-person technical support to updating the care protocols for sexual and reproductive health services in order to ensure they were adequately and correctly adjusted to the biosafety measures imposed by the COVID-19. UNFPA provided USD 70,000 for the purchase of personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure that professionals from 50 health units in Luanda remained protected against the spread of COVID-19.

### KEY SRHR NATIONAL DATA



Estimated **1 million expected deliveries** per year.



Country with an estimated **population of 700,000 girls and boys aged 16**, which according to the National Institute of Statistics (INE) is the age of the beginning of sexual life for the majority of the population.



**Family Planning Coverage at 13%** and unmet needs for family planning among girls 15-19 years old at 42%

### SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



**Strengthened capacity in SRHR for institutions and SRH supply chain management and delivery systems improved**



Indicators refer to the number of health units that offer Adolescent and Youth Friendly services, that offer Obstetric and Neonatal urgency services, number of new family planning users, who are in the age group of 15 to 19 years old and number of health care points with a fully operational logistical management information system

- 4. COVID-19 RESPONSE**

28,000 young people benefited from the COVID-19 Community Engagement Campaign for HIV Prevention during the pandemic

through social mobilization activities in three key neighborhoods of Luanda. 170,000 condoms were distributed, 1,413 people were tested for HIV and 370 family planning consultations were held. The campaign included the holding of live events on Facebook, to increase knowledge on SRHR and COVID-19 prevention among young people which reached 4,000 views.

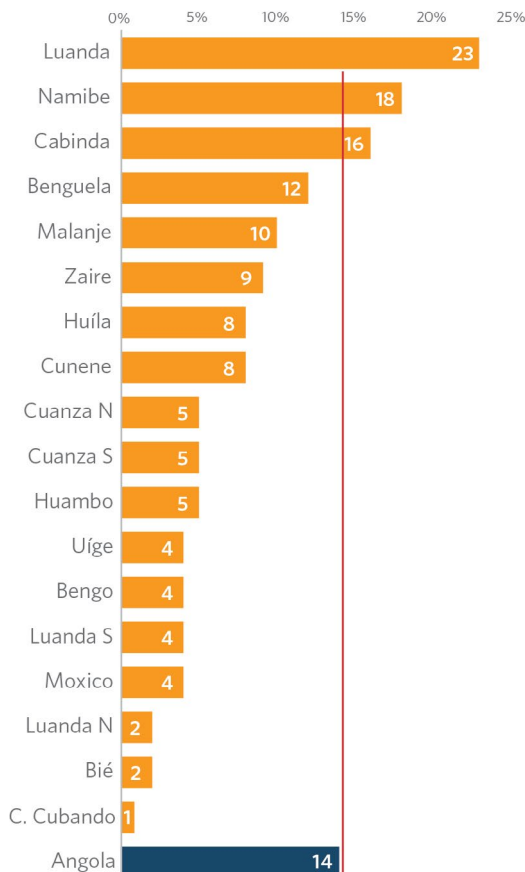
UNFPA provided technical support to the Girls Empowerment project (Muhetu Wawaba), carried out by the Youth Support Center (CAJ), with funding from the Netherlands Embassy. This project supported 11,000 girls aged 10 to 24 years, across five municipalities in Luanda, and included activities on dissemination of key SRH information, promotion of social participation and provision of entrepreneurship skills. From this endeavour, 40 girls started their own businesses.

### BEING A GIRL IN ANGOLA

Adequate Menstrual Health Management (MHM) enables women and girls to exercise and enjoy human rights based on equality,

#### ANGOLA IN WHICH ALL PREGNANCIES ARE DESIRED

Proportion of married women, ages 15-49 years old who use a method of modern contraception, according to the different provinces. IIMS 2015-2016



### FAMILY PLANNING



**13%**  
PREVALENCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG WOMEN AGED 15-49, MARRIED OR IN A COHABITATION

**38%**  
OF MARRIED OR COHABITING WOMEN WITH UNMET NEED IN FAMILY PLANNING

while poor MHM, including lack of hygiene resources (such as soap and water), access to healthcare services, limitations around women and girls' bodily autonomy, stigmatization and taboos regarding menstrual health, and limiting social, cultural or religious practices due to menstruation "can negatively impact the extent to which girls enjoy certain rights including those linked to access to education, work, and health. MHM is intricately connected to people's ability to exercise their own human rights.

### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH



Adolescents, young people, women and the most vulnerable are prioritized in sectoral policies and programs, especially in the social, economic, cultural domains and environmental, including in humanitarian contexts



Young people have knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about SRHR and to participate fully in development and humanitarian actions



Adolescent fertility rate, Baseline : 163/1000. Target 132/1000

Globally, from the two billion girls and women of menstruating age, ten million are in Angola. And while 75% of girls attend primary schools, the percentage drops 15.5% when compared to secondary school (on average when girls get their first period). Relevant geographical and gender disparities in schooling and school enrollment are also observed: only 28% of girls who live in rural areas are enrolled in secondary education against 55% of girls living in urban settings. On average 22% of girls and 8% of boys, never attended school. Similarly, to what happens in many parts of the world, adolescents who become pregnant in Angola





are those with low levels of education, who live in contexts of poverty and live in rural and peri-urban areas.

Studies in the Sub-saharan region indicate that one of the main contributing factors to the high drop-out rates for girls in secondary school is lack of proper access to menstrual hygiene products, which can be costly and hard to access, in addition to inadequate bathroom facilities (privacy, safety, soap and water).

In a context of poverty and multiple deprivations, including lack of adequate knowledge and information about their health, Angolan girls must overcome the additional obstacle to access hygiene products and manage their menstrual cycles, which should be considered a human right, in order to be able to realize their full potential.

UNFPA in partnership with key partners from Government and Civil Society and together with Be Girl Inc. implemented a very simple, yet effective, pilot intervention on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in four Provinces (Luanda, Lunda Sul, Huambo and Huíla) to address and identify barriers related to menstruation whose impact reinforces gender inequalities.

The project was a first of its kind in Angola, where MHM was not previously a priority for the national agenda, however public support ensued, and the efforts were promoted. This meant that schools, churches, and civil society organizations opened their meeting areas and staff time to participate in training that focused on an innovative teaching method which is emotionally engaging, and empowers girls and boys whilst teaching them about menstrual health.

As a result of the pilot project, 27 technicians were trained and certified to facilitate Workshops on Menstrual Health Management; 1,000 girls from 10 to 16 years

old were equipped with two PeriodPanties™ (menstruation underwear with built-in removable cloth pads) each, to manage their period safely and comfortably, and 1,000 girls and 1,000 boys were educated using the SmartCycle® education methodology, through Building Empathy Cycles, to improve their knowledge and attitudes about menstruation and reproduction. A final Impact Study was carried out to assess the effectiveness of the pilot intervention, which encapsulated the impact and showed a significant increase in the understanding of menstrual health and linkages to sexual and reproductive health with 75% increase in girls who reported to understand how their menstrual cycle worked, and 86% increase in girls who responded that there was a connection between the menstrual cycle and reproduction. Attitudes toward reproductive health and family planning also changed. The percentage who stated that husbands and wives together should decide whether to have a baby increased from 72% pre-workshop to 81% post-workshop, a 14% increase. Moreover, post-workshop, 66% said that they would feel comfortable talking with their future partner about the topic, up from 48%, a 36% increase.

Given the success of this initiative, and the potential acquired to later influence national policy, UNFPA is now working with partners to mobilize resources and scale up the MHM Initiative to 14 additional provinces of Angola.

#### MATERNAL HEALTH



**239**  
MATERNAL MORTALITY  
RATIO

**61%**  
PREGNANT WOMEN  
HAD 4 PRENATAL  
CONSULTATIONS

**163**  
TEENAGE PREGNANCY  
RATE

**46%**  
WOMEN DELIVERED AT  
A HEALTH FACILITY

## LÍDIA'S STORY

Lídia is a 16-year-old girl, and she studies in Matala municipality of Huila province. This province is well known for its beauty, agriculture and livestock. Sadly, many girls at Lídia's age have already dropped out of school. According to the Multiple Health Indicators Survey (IIMS) 2015-2016, the average years of school, per woman, in Huíla, is 3 years. There are many social reasons for this to occur, although there is also a close connection between the dropout age and the beginning of the menstrual cycle. Many girls living in rural and remote communities like Lídia's are, for instance, unaware that menstrual hygiene products exist which could help them manage their periods. It is not a common opinion that menstruation is a normal part of the life of a woman or girl.

This lack of knowledge contributes to the high rate of teenage pregnancy in the country. In Huila alone, 36% of girls aged 15 to 19 have already had their first pregnancy. The vulnerability of girls in Angola is known. Studies and surveys carried out by INE in the last five years demonstrate several obstacles to girls' access to education and also reveal gender disparities. In Huíla, 20% of men and boys have access to the internet when compared to only 10% of women and girls.

Lidia participated in the pilot field activity of Training of Trainers (ToT) in Huila and shared her experience:



***"We received the smart cycle and panties. We like using it. I feel comfortable and hope others who also have it feel the same way too."***

Seeing Lidia do this training alongside her male peers, creating a network of empathy between them without taboos, is a real step towards the inclusion of girls and gender equality in Angola.

The girls and boys that participated in the workshops shared that the workshops helped them to remove barriers related to menstruation with an increase of 75% in girls who reported to understand how their menstrual cycle worked and 65% increase in girls who reported they felt confident around boys during menstruation and 90% reporting that menstruation is something positive. As for boys we registered a 33% increase on those reporting that it is normal to interact with menstruating girls, with 57% reporting that they would feel comfortable with it. Moreover, at the end of the workshop 84% of the boys reported that men should learn about menstruation.<sup>2</sup> The targeted interventions about menstrual management play an important role in creating opportunities for equitable participation in the society.

2 Menstrual Management in Angola: Effectiveness of providing quality menstrual products and educational workshops in Huambo, Huíla, Luanda and Lunda Sul, Learning Study, May 2021



### The following recommendations help to create successful interventions:



**Menstrual knowledge** based on biology education for girls and boys must start at an early age (ideally before menarche).



It is key to involve the **parents, teachers and community leaders** in menstrual education efforts.



Enabling girls to have **sustainable access** to reliable menstrual products is key to allow them to confidently and competently participate in daily life, including their ongoing education



At the national level, it is key to advocate for the scaling up of **collaborative efforts** in menstrual health evidence generation and programs.

### IN CONCLUSION

Out of a total population of 33 million, 46% is under 15 years old. About one-third (35%) of the girls between 15 and 19 years old had already had a live-born child (29%) or were pregnant for the first time (6%). Teenage pregnancy usually means that two children enter the cycle of poverty, the teenage mother and the baby. When girls are endowed with knowledge about their menstrual health, they are empowered to stay in school and make better choices.

The potential for facilitating positive change across the country, by providing essential information on sexual and reproductive health, and related menstrual health information and support materials, is exponential.

When boys are included in the interventions, the positive changes in attitudes that can occur will set the stage for greater gender equality in Angola.

Greater gender equality has beneficial cascading effects that are felt in all sectors of Angolan society.

The transformation of the lives of thousands of girls in Angola is already happening, UNFPA, BeGirl, the Government of Angola and Civil Society, want to increase education levels among Angolan girls, and put an end to the stigma of menstruation, and enforce the fact that being a girl does not, and should not, constitute a barrier to access to education, health and other life opportunities which allow personal and professional success.





## YOUNG PEOPLE & ADOLESCENTS

As mentioned earlier, the population of Angola is young, with 46% of Angolans under the age of 15 and 66% under the age 25, while only 2.2% are 65 or older. One in 3 Angolans is an adolescent or young person aged 10-24 years.

Due to the young population structure, the inverse of the dependency ratio of 1.0 in Angola indicates that every independent potential worker has to provide for one dependent person (pension and expenditures on children). Therefore, it is critical to place the youth at the center of both rights-based and people-centred sustainable development, ensuring their participation in decision-making at all levels and their access to legal services and to quality and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services and rights.

Today the population of young people (aged 10-24 years) is estimated at 11 million, or 33% of the total resident population of 33 million. According to the Census 2014, most of these youth are located in the capital, Luanda, accounting for 31% of the population of young people, followed by the provinces of Huila, Benguela, Huambo, Cuanza Sul representing about 9% to 7% of the total of the population of young people. The province of Bengo has a smaller number of young people,

representing 1% of the total of young people of the country.

UNFPA Angola ensures the active participation of young people, especially adolescents and young women, in all its projects. In 2020, all the activities assured that the young people involved had the knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about sexual and reproductive health and rights, and guaranteed their participation in development and humanitarian actions.

### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG



**66%**  
IS UNDER 25

**46%**  
IS UNDER 15

**31%**  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE  
(15-39 YEARS)

**163**  
SPECIFIC FERTILITY  
RATE OF 15-19 YEARS  
OLD

**64%**  
OF THE BOYS

**70.5%**  
OF GIRLS AGED 16-19  
DO NOT HAVE ACCESS  
TO FAMILY PLANNING  
INFORMATION

The main implementing partners in this area are the Ministry of Youth and Sports and key Youth Civil Society Organizations.

The following key results were achieved in 2020:

- The virtual National Conference on Sexual and Reproductive Health was held with 200 participants;
- 90 young people from Quilengues, Kaluquembe and Cacula Municipalities, Huila Province were trained on sexual reproductive health and gender-based violence and sexually transmitted infections by Juventude Informada, Responsável e Organizada -JIRO (Informed Responsible and Organized Youth);
- 48,266 young people were sensitized through key messages sessions on SRH, preventing gender-based violence, menstrual health management and COVID-19 prevention in the provinces of Luanda, Huila, Cunene, Lunda-Norte, Lunda-Sul, and Moxico;
- The Youth Friendly Services Center of FUBU neighborhood, in Luanda province opened for voluntary HIV counselling and testing;
- The launching of the SMS Jovem platform in December, for Sexual and Reproductive Health Counseling and STI Prevention, including HIV, and Gender based Violence among adolescents and young people, in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and UNICEF;
- Conducted the COVID-19 Youth Survey to explore and learn about the challenges and experiences of young people in the context

of COVID-19 and Inclusion of inputs from youth in the UNFPA response;

- Produced and disseminated key messages on COVID-19, Youth and Gender-Based Violence with key stakeholders;
- The Youth National Council (CNJ) reached 17,000 young people with the support of UNFPA, implementation of "Patrulha Stop COVID-19 Project".

## ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH



Young people have knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about SRHR and to participate fully in development and humanitarian actions



Young people, especially teenagers and young women have knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about reproductive health and reproductive rights and to participate fully in development and humanitarian actions.

### Indicators



Number of provinces with adolescent sexual reproductive health Programme;



Number of youth-led organizations and networks effectively engaged for the participation of young people in policy dialogue and programming



SEE MORE



# GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The total population of Angola is estimated in 2020 at 33 million inhabitants, with women as the majority representing 51% of the population, while men represent 49%.

Gender statistics clearly demonstrate the disparities between men and women, visible at the different socio-economic levels, and different geographic locations (rural vs. urban) of the country. The data help to inform on the national situation of women and men in terms of gender disparities which in turn support the need for the formulation of supportive public policies and decision-making with a view to gender equality. Disaggregated data is key to illuminating the gender disparities and to inform advocacy efforts.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Angola is committed to working with the Government of Angola and other key stakeholders to deliver on ICPD commitments, and ensure a world where all pregnancies are wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled. UNFPA supports the Government to promote dialogue and uphold Angola's commitments to advocate and fulfill women's rights and development around the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, (CEDAW); - The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW); 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); International Conference on Population and Development, ICPD; and the - African Agenda 2063.

In 2020, the UNFPA CO supported the Ministry of Social Affairs, Family and Women Promotion (MASFAMU) to advance gender equality.

## GENDER EQUALITY AND VIOLENCE



**37%**  
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATE OF WOMEN IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

**37%**  
WOMEN IN THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

**41%**  
EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL, SEXUAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

### The following are the key results:

- **The First Lady's unconditional support for universal access to sexual reproductive health secured through the national conference on November 25th that marked the beginning of the 16-day campaign for women's rights and gender parity, led by MASFAMU.**

- Advanced in the operationalization of the National Commission for Auditing, Prevention of Maternal and Neonatal Deaths by the MASFAMU;
- Established advocacy and policy dialogue mechanisms on causes of preventable maternal and neonatal deaths with stakeholders such as Ministers, the Civil House of the President of the Republic and Secretaries of State;
- Law Against Domestic Violence (Law 25/11) revised and the GBV hotlines 145 and 146 established;
- 2019 violence statistics booklet produced to minimize the lack of disaggregated Gender Equality data to inform the policy making efforts and to inform programming. MASFAMU invested in the creation of the Gender Observatory to facilitate bringing together key Government institutions and Civil Society Stakeholders to advance Gender Equality in Angola and inform and promote the collection of disaggregated data;
- Developed the Strategy to Combat Pregnancy and Child Marriage; the collection of public contributions and other sectors ongoing;
- Produced the Report on the implementation of the National Gender Indicator System. The National Gender Indicator System will feed the Gender Observatory;
- Produced the Procedure Manual for Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence in Angola. 3,303 women and girls, including people living with disabilities, subjected to violence received essential services through the hotlines 145/146 and the Counselling centers;





# POPULATION DYNAMICS

Angola's population is estimated at 33 million in 2020 with nearly two thirds (66 per cent) below the age of 25 years, making it a very youthful population. The total fertility rate is 6.2 children per woman, and the population growth rate is 3.2 percent. At this growth rate, Angola's population will double in twenty years. The National Development Plan (2020-2022) prioritizes harnessing the demographic dividend, by targeting effective investments in education, health, employment and participation of adolescents and youth. These efforts will provide important socio-economic opportunities which will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Population dynamics policies affect both human development and well-being, which can be addressed through a Population Policy that aims to improve, in a sustained way, the living conditions of the population, by changing the combined demographic trends, promoting people, their livelihoods, and access to opportunities, with a reduction in mortality, a decline in fertility, improved access to sexual and reproductive health and through the promotion of gender equality.

## POPULATION DYNAMICS



**Increased government capacity to generate and use disaggregated data to inform policies and programmes that address developmental inequalities**



National population policy in place; Number of national planning instruments that integrate recommendations from the demographic dividend study; Project Plan of 2024 Population and Housing Census available.

Through providing important capacity building opportunities, including technical guidance, needs-based training, country exchanges of experiences, both in-person and virtual, which promote South-South Cooperation particularly with other Lusophone countries, UNFPA helps to empower the Angolan government partners in the area of population dynamics.

UNFPA's support, as the key partner on the ground in Angola to support the Government in the area of population data collection and population capacity building, is fundamental



for the promotion of sustainable development in the country. UNFPA also advises Angola and contributes to the ongoing dialogue with other key partners, on monitoring achievement of the SDGs, in order to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

UNFPA has two key implementing partners in the area of Population Dynamics, including the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP). Partnering with the respective Population Offices of these Ministries, UNFPA promotes awareness of population issues, advocates and supports collection of disaggregated data and the development of associated studies, and supports, through technical and financial means, key capacity building efforts for staff. Despite challenges faced due to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNFPA with each respective partner, was able to effectively implement their 2020 Joint Annual Work Plans, taking into account rising needs linked to the pandemic and making adjustments as required.

## THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN ANGOLA

The Demographic Dividend provides a window of demographic opportunity, as a country shifts from a high fertility pattern to lower levels of fertility; the decline in fertility providing a slowdown in the population growth rate which results in changes in the population structure. This reduces the proportion of children and young people and increases the proportion of people of working age, ready to be active actors in the economy. When the balance is reached of a decline in birth rates and increased investment in education, health and job creation for adults of the working age- the country can benefit from greater economic growth hence reaping the demographic dividend.

In follow up to the national Demographic Dividend study, carried out in 2018 with

support of UNFPA and African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP), the Ministry of Economy and Planning was able to revise the National Population Policy of Angola, and its respective action plan, which were drafted with technical support from UNFPA and draw upon key recommendations from the National Demographic Dividend Study.



Angola will be the first country in the region to incorporate the recommendations of the Demographic Dividend in its national policy

UNFPA supported capacity building of key partners through a training on Maternal Mortality to inform the IIMS 2020 data analysis for partners, and a training in the area of Population Dynamics for both partners and UNFPA staff.

In the area of data collection and dissemination, UNFPA supported through technical and financial support to the Multiple Indicators and Health Survey (IIMS) 2020; technical and financial support for the carrying out of two thematic studies based on the Survey on Expenditure and Income and Employment in Angola (IDREA), Characteristics of Youth and Gender; and technical and financial support to the preparation of the General Population and Housing Census of Angola - Census 2024.

### The key results for 2020, include:

1. **Capacity enhancement in the area of population and data collection;**
2. **Recommendations from the national Demographic Dividend study integrated into the National Population Policy;**
3. **National Population Policy and respective Action Plan, revised for approval by the National Population Council.**



MEP was particularly effective in their implementation as a partner and received the 2020 Highest Implementation certificate, a certificate provided to implementing partners as an annual tradition for the UNFPA Angola CO.

*"... [In regard to] the partnership between UNFPA and MEP on Population and Development in 2020.... As is public knowledge, the year 2020 was marked by the emergence and rapid proliferation of the COVID-19 pandemic... .. In terms of matters related to population and development, efforts were notable, observing, in a similar way, the creation of alternative measures for the implementation of all activities, allowing for the following successes: Strengthening of the GPP's technical capacity in this matter population and development; Prepared the PNP General Guidelines to take advantage of the demographic dividend; and Prepared the*

**Action and Monitoring Plan of the PNP General Guidelines [among others].**

*For all the effort and successes achieved over the past year, I come to bear this testimony and reiterate my congratulations for the professional pride and dedication of the UNFPA and GPP teams."*

**Dr. Adriano Celso dos Santos Burity Vaz de Borja**

*National Director, Population Policy Office, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Angola*





## RESOURCES MOBILIZED

Following the September 2017 elections, Angola has undergone structural reforms in the area of governance, and in the general context, including restructuring of key Ministries. These structural reforms, coupled with the economic crisis plaguing the country over the past few years, due to the international drop in oil prices aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the country's graduation to a Middle-Income Country, have all contributed to extensive challenges in mobilizing resources for the country.

Despite the barriers and obstacles linked to the current context, the UNFPA Country Office has successfully mobilized resources, enhancing resources through innovation and cost-effectiveness to advance Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Angola, in close collaboration with the Government of Angola and civil society implementing partners to enhance national capacity to deliver on the UNFPA mandate.

<b>Sexual Reproductive Health &amp; Rights</b>	443,804
<b>Adolescent &amp; Youth</b>	588,218
<b>Gender Equality</b>	431,547
<b>Population &amp; Development</b>	423,488
<b>Humanitarian</b>	651,744

### HOW UNFPA EMPOWERS WOMEN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADOLESCENTS

In 2020, the UNFPA Angola CO mobilized \$2,538,799.73 to implement key projects across different areas of the UNFPA mandate including sexual and reproductive health, youth and adolescents, women and girls' empowerment, and humanitarian interventions. 86 percent of the resources mobilized were regular resources. 16 percent are other resources, that is, resources mobilized from other funds, including from the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), individual donors and Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF). CERF resources in 2020 amounted to a total of \$282,516, with contributions from individual donors, \$628, in order to respond to the humanitarian crisis in southern Angola. UBRAF resources totalled \$67,781.95 and contributed

<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>2,538,799.73</b>
<b>Regular Resources</b>	<b>2,187,874.00</b>
<b>Others Resources</b>	<b>350,925.73</b>

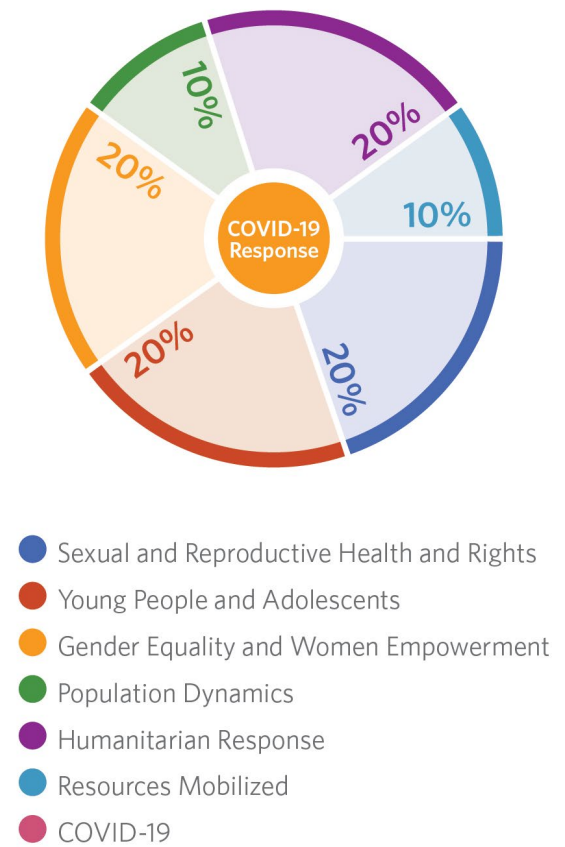
to the prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people and adolescents.

Despite the context described above, in 2020, the UNFPA CO successfully negotiated with the Government of Angola and the World Bank for project financing of approximately USD 2.5 million for the implementation of a Health System Performance Strengthening project titled "Response to Sexuality and Reproductive Health in Dry Areas in Southern Angola."<sup>3</sup>

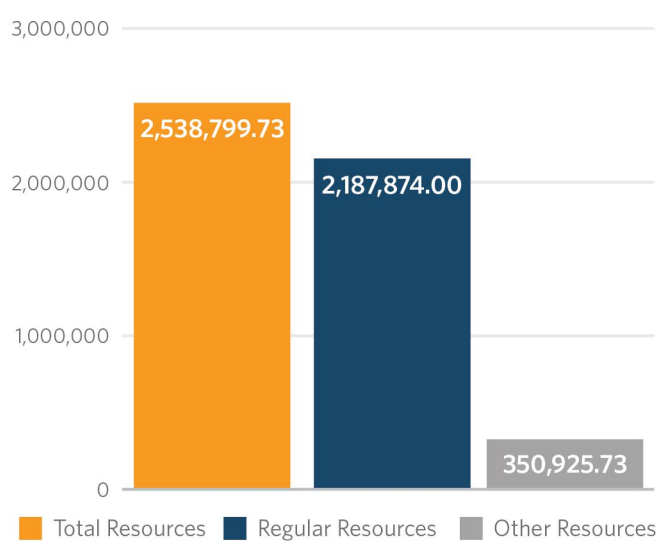
### RELEVANT DATA POINTS

CERF funds were mobilized to strengthen the humanitarian response to provide key support to the drought-affected provinces in the southern region of the country. Emergency Funds were mobilized and increased by 52% in comparison to 2019, strengthening the humanitarian response to support particularly as the situation further deteriorated due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation rate reached above 90%, despite challenges in implementation given the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Referring to the humanitarian section 8,018,800 individuals were exposed to drought and 3,764,700 were affected by the drought.

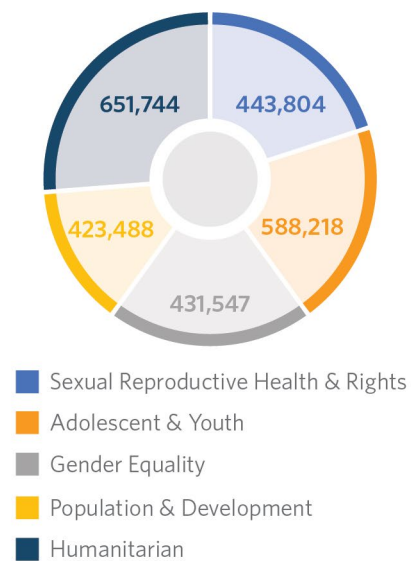
### COVID-19 Response



### Resources Mobilized



### Resources Mobilized per Area



<sup>3</sup> The project was signed in December 2020 to be executed in 2021, hence the budget is not reflected in the graphs above.

## 3 KEY RESULTS IN 2020



**SMS JOVEM PLATFORM LAUNCHED FOR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COUNSELING AND STI PREVENTION**, including HIV, and Gender-based violence among adolescents and young people, in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and UNICEF.



**PROVIDED USD 70,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)** to ensure that professionals from 50 health units in Luanda Province were protected against the spread of COVID-19.



**RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND STUDY WERE INTEGRATED INTO THE NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY**; National Population Policy and respective Action Plan, revised for approval by the National Population Council.

# RESULTS AND RESOURCES

**National Priority:** Axis 1: “Human Development and well-being”; Axis 2: “Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development” Axis 3: “Infrastructure necessary for Development”; Axis 5: “Harmonious Development of the Territory”; and **Axis 6:** “Ensuring Stability and Integrity Territorial Organization of Angola and Strengthening its Role in International and Regional context.”

**UNPAF Outcome 1:** By 2022, population in Angola, particularly the most vulnerable, with greater access to quality-integrated social and productive services and a diversified economy generating dignified employment and income, aimed at reducing poverty.

## UNFPA strategic plan outcome

## Country programme outputs

### Outcome 1: Sexual and reproductive health

#### Outcome Indicator(s):

- Maternal Mortality Ratio  
*Baseline: 239/100,000: Target: 199/100,000*
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel  
*Baseline: 50%: Target: 60%*
- Contraceptive Prevalence Rate  
*Baseline: 14%: Target: 38%*
- Number of health service providers and managers trained on the minimum initial service package with support from UNFPA  
*Baseline: 30: Target: 100*

Output 1: National and provincial institutions have strengthened capacity to provide access to information and integrated sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights for young people and marginalized populations, including in humanitarian settings.

Output 2: Sexual reproductive health supply chain management and delivery systems improved to address unmet sexual and reproductive health needs of young and marginalized people.

**National Priority:** Axis “1” Human development and well-being.

**UNPAF Outcome:** By 2022, adolescents, young people, women and the most vulnerable prioritized in sectorial policies and programs, mainly in the social, economic, cultural and environmental spheres, including in humanitarian contexts.



**Indicator:** Maternal mortality ratio, *Baseline:* 239/100,000; *Target:* 199/100,000; Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, *Baseline:* 50%; *Target:* 60%.

**UNPAF Outcome 3:** By 2022, the vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and disaster risk with sustainable and inclusive production; and the territory, cities, natural resources and environment are planned and managed in an integrated, sustainable, resilient and inclusive way.

Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of public health facilities in focus provinces providing quality adolescent-friendly integrated sexual and reproductive health services <i>Baseline:</i> 8; <i>Target:</i> 15</li> <li>Percentage of central municipalities in focus provinces providing basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care <i>Baseline:</i> (BEmoc): 50%; <i>Target:</i> 85% <i>Baseline:</i> (CEOC): 10%; <i>Target:</i> 30%</li> <li>Number of women and girls living with fistula receiving treatment with UNFPA support <i>Baseline:</i> 1,000; <i>Target:</i> 3,000</li> <li>Number of identified people in emergencies provided with minimum initial services package for humanitarian response with UNFPA support <i>Baseline:</i> 10,000; <i>Target:</i> 95,000</li> <li>Percentage of additional users of family planning for adolescent girls aged 15-19 years in focus provinces <i>Baseline:</i> 9%; <i>Target:</i> 16%</li> <li>Percentage of service delivery points in focus provinces with functional Logistics Management Information System <i>Baseline:</i> 20%; <i>Target:</i> 60%</li> </ul>	Ministries of Health; Youth and Sports; UNICEF; UNHCR; WHO; Centre for Youth Support; USAID; Civil Protection; Red Cross.	\$2.4 million (\$1.6 million from regular resources and \$0.8 million from other resources)

**Indicator:** Adolescent fertility rate, *Baseline:* 163/1000; *Target:* 132/1000; Proportion of women and girls aged 15 to 49 years who suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence by their partner *Baseline:* 41% *Target:* TBD

## UNFPA strategic plan outcome

## Country programme outputs

**Outcome 2: Adolescents and youth**Outcome indicator(s):

- Adolescent fertility rate  
*Baseline: 163/1000; Target: 132/1000*

Output 1: Young people, especially teenagers and young women have knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about reproductive health and reproductive rights and to participate fully in development and humanitarian actions.

**Outcome 3: Gender equality and women's empowerment**Outcome indicator(s):

- Proportion of women and girls aged 15 to 19 years that suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence by their partner.  
*Baseline: 33%; Target: 28%*

Output 1: Strengthened capacities of institutions at the national level and in selected provinces to provide comprehensive and integrated gender-based violence prevention and response services and empower communities

**National Priority:** Axis "4 and 6" Ensuring Angola's stability and territorial integrity, and reinforcing its role in the international and regional context.

**UNPAF Outcome:** By 2022, citizens participate and monitor governance, all people have access to justice and human rights are observed, in an environment of regional peace and security.

## UNFPA strategic plan outcome

## Country programme outputs

**Outcome 4: Population dynamics**Outcome Indicator(s):

- Proportion of Sustainable Development Goals indicators produced in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (out of a total of 244 SDGs indicators).  
*Baseline: 99; Target: 165*

Output 1: Government institutions at both national and provincial levels are better able to generate and use disaggregated data to inform policies and programmes that address developmental inequalities, including in humanitarian settings.





Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of provinces with adolescent sexual reproductive health Programme <i>Baseline: 8: Target: 18</i></li> <li>Number of partnerships established for piloting and transition to the scale of innovations in adolescent sexual and reproductive health <i>Baseline: 0: Target: 3</i></li> <li>Percentage of schools in selected areas that provide comprehensive sexuality education <i>Baseline: 30%: Target: 65%</i></li> <li>Number of youth-led organizations and networks effectively engaged for the participation of young people in policy dialogue and programming <i>Baseline: 1: Target: 3</i></li> </ul>	Ministries of Youth and Sports; Education; National Youth Council, AfriYan, Angolan Network of AIDS Services	\$4.1 million (\$2.5 million from regular resources and \$1.6 million from other resources)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-agency coordination mechanism for gender and youth established <i>Baseline: No: Target: Yes</i></li> <li>Number of women and girls, including persons living with disabilities, subjected to violence who received essential services <i>Baseline: 1,800: Target: 5,000</i></li> </ul>	Ministries of Social Affairs, Family and Promotion of Woman; Health; UNDP, Women's Network of Angola (Rede Mulher)	

**Indicator:** Primary public expenditures as a proportion of the original approved budget (disaggregated by sectors), *Baseline: 91.7%: Target: 93%*

Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<p><u>Output Indicator(s):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National population policy in place. <i>Baseline: No: Target: Yes</i></li> <li>Number of national planning instruments that integrate recommendations from the demographic dividend study. <i>Baseline: 1: Target: 2</i></li> <li>Project Plan of 2024 Population and Housing Census available. <i>Baseline: 0: Target: 1</i></li> </ul>	Ministry of Economy and Planning; National Institute of Statistics, UNDP, UNICEF	\$1.8 million (\$1.4 million from regular resources and \$0.4 million from other resources)

# OUR PARTNERS

In order to achieve our strategic results in Angola, UNFPA works with key partners from the respective sectors that house strategic knowledge and cover our geographical scope. UNFPA works in close collaboration with the Government of Angola, which provides the policy framework for its work and also implements many of the key programmes. Other implementing partners include both international and civil society organizations, including smaller non-governmental and community-based organizations, associations and networks:

## Government of Angola Partners:

- Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP)
- Ministry of Education (MED)
- Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA)
- Ministry of Health (MINSA)
- Ministry of Information and Social Communication Technologies (MINTTICS)
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH)
- Ministry of Social Actions, Family and Women Promotion (MASFAMU)
- Ministry of Youth and Sports (MINJUD)
- Municipal Administration of Menongue
- National Directorate of Public Health (DNSP)
- National Civil Protection
- National Institute of Statistics (INE)
- National Youth Council (CNJ)
- Provincial Government of Cuando Cubango

\*note this list does not include all government partners at the district or provincial levels.

## International Development partners:

- Embassy of Netherlands in Angola
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Resident Coordinator Office (RCO)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

## Implementing partners from civil society, include:

- African Youth and Adolescents Network Angola (AfriYan)
- Aid for the Development of People for People (ADPP)
- Angolan Network of AIDS Service Organizations (ANASO)
- Angolan Women's Network (REDE MULHER)
- Be Girl Inc. (Headquarters and Mozambique Office)
- Council of Christian Churches in Angola (CICA)
- Iris - LGBTQIA Association
- Mwana Pwo: Transforming Young Women into Leaders
- Prazedor NGO
- Youth Friendly Services Center of FUBU
- Youth Support Center (CAJ)







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