

**8th Country Program Evaluation Recommendations Action Plan - Angola CO**

#	Evaluation Recommendation	Evaluation conclusion leading to the recommendation	Proposed date for implementing/ addressing the recommendation	Responsible Official(s)	Team Members	Status
1	R#1: The 9CP should develop an overarching theory of change to link thematic ones with strategic indicators and ensure measurement of transformative results. Strengthen the M&E system, moving towards a holistic results-oriented system for the whole CP based on the Theory of Change approach, using the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) technique.	<b>Conclusion 1:</b> The 8CP is fully aligned with international frameworks and agreements and with UNFPA global strategic direction and objectives, and the UNSDCF 2020-22. <b>Conclusion 2:</b> The UNFPA CPD was effective in adapting to the Angola COVID-19 context and to provide the country with timely and crucial support during COVID-19. <b>Conclusion 3:</b> In the area of SRH, the CPD enhanced the capacity of the country to provide access to information and integrated sexual and reproductive health services and rights for young people and marginalized populations.	June 2023	CO Rep	All Office Staff	<b>Completed:</b> The 9th UNFPA Country Programme for Angola was approved by the Executive Board in September 2023. The change theory guiding the 9th country program aims to improve the quality of life and socio-economic opportunities for the population of Angola. This will be achieved through evidence-based planning and budget allocation, focusing on delivering essential public services such as healthcare, education, employment, housing, water and sanitation, energy, and transportation. These efforts align with international frameworks like the International Conference on Population and Development (CPD) Programme of Action, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the African Union Agenda 2063.  Angola's demographic profile is characterized by a youthful population, high fertility rates (especially among adolescents), rapid population growth, and significant levels of poverty, inequality, and unemployment, particularly among the youth. The vision outlined in the 9th country program emphasizes improved access to comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) information and services for women, adolescents, and youth. This integration is part of broader initiatives promoting universal health coverage and social equity, including efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, with a target completion by 2028.  Specific objectives of the program include reducing the unmet need for family planning from 38% to 20.8% and increasing the modern contraceptive prevalence rate from 12.5% to 27.8% by 2028. These goals aim to address unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions, thereby reducing maternal mortality rates and harnessing the potential of the youthful population to strengthen the country's workforce.
2	R#2: Maintain the upstream intervention approaches to empower right holders and accelerate behavior change, together with a downstream approach with focus on most deprived geographic areas, most deprived women and youths, cross-cutting areas and oriented to local needs through the strategic selection of seed projects. Strategic use of seed investments in pilot initiatives or with potential for scale is recommended, especially in a context of budget constraints and scarce resources. It is recommended that the Country Office incorporate the development of strategies for systematizing best practices and scaling up pilot initiatives into the budget and planning of its projects from the inception.	<b>Conclusions 1-8.</b> Summary of the conclusions can be found here <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AQOWAC2tuxWxRE_zwH4yZrneGf3r3NH/edit">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AQOWAC2tuxWxRE_zwH4yZrneGf3r3NH/edit</a>	June 2023	CO Rep	All Office Staff	<b>Completed:</b> The 9th CPD will maintain both upstream and downstream approaches to achieve its expected results as recommended in the 8th Country Program Evaluation. In the following descriptions of the status of the CPE recommendations it will be explicit in details. In 2023, the Angola CO in place a pilot experience with the establishment of two sewing rooms (Luanda and Lunda Sul provinces) to produce reusable sanitary pads. This approach combines the provision of quality information for adolescents girls and boys on Comprehensive Sexuality Education with focus on Menstrual Health Management, girls empowerment and entrepreneurship. This interventions are developed at community level. In the other hand the CO is advocating for sustaining Family Planning domestic financing in high level forums with parliamentarians in the National Assembly. These combined upstream and downstream intervention are proving to be a good practise that will be adequately systematized to generate knowledge to be shared across the ESAR countries.
3	R#3: The CPD should continue the support on SRH services and rights to foster the programme contribution in the post-covid context and sustainability of the results. It is recommended to increase the support to the integration of health data across different health centres within the country, and assist in the operationalization of the National Adolescent Health Strategy. It is also important to foster strategies and resources to improve the policy dialogue and advocacy efforts on FP access to adolescent and youth to raise the FP coverage and reduce FP unmet needs among young people.	<b>Conclusion 3:</b> In the area of SRH, the CPD enhanced the capacity of the country to provide access to information and integrated sexual and reproductive health services and rights for young people and marginalized populations.	June 2023	Marina		<b>Completed:</b> The 9th CPD is focused on reducing the unmet need for family planning, particularly among adolescents and young girls, which has the potential to positively affect the other transformative results by (a) strengthening the health system, including scaling up interventions in the context of UHC to improve availability, accessibility and utilization of high-quality and rights-based SRH care services; and (b) investing in demand-side interventions, particularly those targeting adolescent and young people, to improve their knowledge, attitudes and empowerment of women, girls and young people. This vision of the new country programme seeks to accelerate the SDG progress in the post COVID-19 context. This vision also aims that women, adolescents and youth have improved access to high-quality SRHR information and services, integrated within UHC social equity programmes, including prevention and response to gender-based violence, by 2028. <b>In the output 1,</b> the 9th Angola CPD expects that by 2028, strengthened capacity of systems, institutions and communities to provide high-quality, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services to address inequalities in access to SRH services, gender-based violence and harmful practices, including in humanitarian settings. This output will be achieved by improving the availability, access to and utilization of high-quality integrated SRHR information and services and accessibility to high-quality reproductive commodities to 'the last mile', addressing the needs of those left furthest behind (rural women and girls, people with disabilities, and the community of albinos, among others), based on data and analysis. <b>During the 9th programme</b> the Angola CO efforts will be addressed to: (a) promote evidence-based advocacy for situating SRHR in UHC and improving integrated provision of SRH services, including HIV prevention, family planning, maternal health, STI case management, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and integration of antenatal, postnatal and child health services; (b) scale up support for pre-service midwifery and nursing schools to strengthen family planning.
4	R#4: It is highly recommended to implement a gender transformative approach to address gender roles and stereotypes, social and cultural norms and power relations; and engagement to work with SRHR, parents, community and religious leaders to address male attitudes and behaviours and challenge patriarchal norms to transform gender relations to guarantee sustainable changes. It is also recommended to advocate for increased funds for economic empowerment to ensure the initial package to start the business. This can also be sustained through a 'loan' or credit rotation whereby once they start profiting give it back to support other groups. It is highly recommended to advocate for the approval and implementation of the integrated support centres for survivors of violence while supporting the revitalization of the commission to combat gender violence and strengthening MASFAMU and MINSVA capacity through training of staff to provide GBV responsive services including in humanitarian settings.	<b>Conclusion 4:</b> In the area of A&Y the CPD has significantly empowered the youth, particularly the AGYW as well as strengthened the capacity of youth-led organizations such as SRHR/STI/AVI/GBV. In addition, the CPD contributed to the GBV prevention	Jun-23	Luis	Marina	<b>Completed:</b> The 9th CPD in its Output 2, states that by 2028, the expected result is strengthened mechanisms and capacities of multisectoral actors and institutions, at national, provincial and municipal levels, to address discriminatory gender and social norms to advance gender equality and women's decision-making. This output will be achieved by addressing discriminatory gender and social norms that fuel GBV and harmful practices against women and girls and prevent them from accessing high-quality SRHR services. This includes fostering an enabling policy and legal environment, promoting positive health-seeking behaviours that strengthen women and girls' bodily autonomy, and engaging communities to promote positive gender and social norms. The programme will support: (a) strengthening policy, legal and accountability frameworks to address GBV and harmful practices, with a focus on social protection mechanisms to ensure integrated multisectoral response to GBV; (b) advocacy for the establishment of a parliamentary network on population and development that supports prioritization of SRHR and GBV issues; (c) technical support to strengthen national intersectoral/ministerial coordination mechanisms on gender and youth; (d) generate evidence at national and municipal levels to map prevailing gender norms and cultural practices to inform public policy and community interventions; (e) support coordination of a multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to GBV response, data and case management that is evidence-based; (f) engage communities, traditional leaders, young men and boys to promote positive masculinities so they become agents of change on SRHR, family planning, HIV, GBV prevention and women and girls' empowerment; (g) mobilize women's community networks and youth-led organizations to challenge harmful practices and social norms to reduce SGBV; and (h) technical support to establish one-stop centres for integrated GBV responses. UNFPA supported MASFAMU to draft and approve the National Strategy to combat early pregnancy and infant marriage. SMS Jovem Platform was created and is fully functional at Casa da Juventude in Luanda with 15 Counselors working in a daily base responding to several messages posed by adolescents and youth. <b>Ongoing:</b> As per the additional recommendation to advocate for increased funds for girls economic empowerment, the CO is planning to pilot an initiative on Menstrual Health Management, mentioned above in the recommendation 3.
5	R#5: It is recommended a wider discussion about the DD with more emphasis on how demographic dynamics may benefit the implementation of a more articulated and consistent NPP. Also to adequately monitor the demographic dynamic, up-to-date sources are needed. UNFPA has successfully supported pre-census activities and should continue to do so until a sustainable qualified staff is consolidated. Household demographic surveys and vital statistics, should be not left unattended; the latter, strongly related to Output 4.1	<b>Conclusion 5:</b> In the area of Population Dynamics, the CPD has contributed to the dissemination and discussion of the Demographic Dividend as an important population moment to trigger socioeconomic development.	On-going	Sandile	Ana Paula	<b>Ongoing:</b> UNFPA remains committed to advocating for the integration of the demographic dividend concept into policy dialogues in Angola, including supporting the development and adoption of the national population policy. In partnership with the Ministry of Planning, UNFPA has planned a workshop for integration of demographic dividend into the National Development Plan during the second quarter of 2024.  Additionally, concerted efforts are being made to strengthen the National Statistics System of the country, aiming to produce high-quality, disaggregated, and timely data to facilitate evidence-based policymaking. This involves supporting initiatives to modernize census and household survey operations. In 2023, UNFPA provided assistance to the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in conducting an Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In 2024, UNFPA is supporting Angola's first digital census. The transition to digital data collection, along with expedited data processing, leads to significant enhancements in data quality and the timely dissemination of census and survey findings.
6	R#6: Promote the development of community leaders and members of civil society empowered to provide sustainability to interventions. Develop a strong joint strategy to mobilize communities to increase their ability to demand services and entitlements that could lead to better implementation of the programmes.	<b>Conclusion 9:</b> The UNFPA support has been essential for the development of Angola in the areas of UNFPA mandate. The sustainability of the CPD interventions depends to a great extent on the continuity of the UNFPA and involvement of the international partners in the country. Some good sustainability practices were identified, such as the Training of Trainers approach and support for the installed capacities of NGOs at the local level.	June 2023	Luis and Marina		<b>Completed:</b> The 9th CPD was developed in consultation with the Government and key stakeholders, including CSOs, as well as youth and women's groups to hear the communities voices and take appropriate measures to ensure their participation during the programme cycle. In order to respond this Country Programme Evaluation recommendation, one of the accelerators included in the 9th CPD is promoting human rights-based and gender-transformative approaches to facilitate more effective and equitable responses to address barriers to achieving the transformative results by engaging men, communities, CSOs and traditional and religious leaders to address harmful gender/social norms to provide sustainability to interventions that will address the inequalities root causes.  In addition, the 9th CPD, in its Output 2 seeks to address discriminatory gender and social norms that fuel Gender-Based Violence and harmful practices against women and girls and prevent them from accessing high-quality SRHR services. This includes fostering an enabling policy and legal environment, promoting positive health-seeking behaviours that strengthen women and girls' bodily autonomy, and engaging communities to promote positive gender and social norms.

7	<p>R#7: The UNFPA to better develop the UNCT programmatic integration of key cross-cutting issues and development accelerators should promote gender equality and women empowerment by identifying behaviours and structures of society which maintain gender inequality to make changes in institutions and systems. Also, in the joint working with UN agencies, keep engagement in policy dialogue and capacity building with a view to further strengthening national capacities for policy formulation through the use of evidence for reasoned decision-making in service delivery planning. UNFPA can play a key role in reinforcing the United Nations coordination system. It should be used to seek synergies between agencies, not only at the UNSDCF level, but also at the operational level, taking into account the size of the country and the possibilities for logistical efficiencies and the presence of each agency in the territory. Due to experience with the youth population, UNFPA has the capacity to lead interagency policies to youths.</p>	<p><b>Conclusion 12:</b> UNFPA actively participated in UNCT and DMT working groups, in addition to being involved in several interagency initiatives and projects, demonstrating a genuine willingness to collaborate with other agencies and build joint UN System responses in the country, remarkable in response to the drought in the south.</p>	Jun-23	Dr. Mady	Luis/Marina	<p><b>Completed:</b> UNFPA was fully engaged during the UNSDCF 2024-2028 preparation. This crucial document reiterate that accelerating reforms for gender and youth empowerment will play a fundamental role in unleashing the potential of Angola, by guaranteeing equitable access to quality education and skills development and addressing the socio-cultural root causes of gender inequality from primary to tertiary education, which currently affect women capabilities to leave unemployment or informal employment. At the centre of the UN collective aspiration there is a peaceful, democratic and resilient Angola where all people, especially women, youth and most left behind, are empowered through enhanced and equitable access to quality socio-economic services and climate-resilient solutions, and drive the sustainable and inclusive structural transformation of the country where poverty, food insecurity and disaster risks are reduced, and the democratic model is consolidated. UNFPA will be leading the Outcome 2 of the UNSDCF which envisages by 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, strengthening prevention capacities and promoting peace and security in the region.</p>
8	<p>R#8: UNFPA to partner with organisations of and for people with disabilities to strengthen their capacity around SRHR and GBV. Inform and train service providers on the rights and needs of people with disabilities, particularly the challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities in relation to SRHR and GBV. Translate and disseminate UNFPA guidelines. The youth engagement principle 'nothing for us without us' should also apply to people with disabilities.</p>	<p><b>Conclusion 7:</b> In the area of Human Rights, Gender Mainstreaming and Leaving No One Behind the CPD</p>		Luis	Marina	<p>As mentioned in the above status of recommendation 3, the 9th CPD intends to respond to the needs of the PwD. In 2023 the CO hosted a workshop on the Quality of SRHR Care for PwD and for 2024 there is planned to conduct a public consultation with PwD to better understand their concerns and needs on the area of SRH and GBV.</p>
9	<p>R#9: Continue advocacy for government budgetary increase. Advocate for rotation plans within the government institutions whereby new people are trained by former colleagues or build a training of trainers "community" to ensure they continually train their colleagues.</p>	<p><b>Conclusion 9:</b> The UNFPA support has been essential for the development of Angola in the areas of UNFPA mandate. The sustainability of the CPD interventions depends to a great extent on the continuity of the UNFPA and involvement of the international partners in the country. Some good sustainability practices were identified, such as the Training of Trainers approach and support for the installed capacities of NGOs at the local level.</p>	2024-2028	CO Rep??		<p>During the 9th CPD preparation, the CO had prepared a costing of Family Planning exercise in order to achieve the reduction of unmet need for FP that is the core component of the 9th Programme Cycle. From 2024-2028 there is a need to invest \$ 17 million dollar, per year, to reduce the unmet need by half. This is a powerful and simple message that has been disseminated among key stakeholders, including key government sectors. Through the Global UNFPA Supplies Partnership, an investment case on Family planning will be developed in 2024. This study will bring detailed evidences on the benefits of FP and its potential to support the country to harness the Demography Dividend. The reduction of unmet need for Family Planning and maintenance of the girls in school is highlighted in the Chapter 8 of the Angola 2050 National Strategy. In this way, the recommendation to continue advocating for government budgetary increase are being close followed by the Angola CO.</p>
10	<p>R#10: Develop a resource mobilization strategy, establishing an effective internal coordination mechanism and system for partnerships management, resource mobilization, resource management and donor reporting. Communicate effectively to position UNFPA in Angola as a thought leader in the areas of mandate on media channels; provide visibility to UNFPA Angola and its partners on the results and impact of work. The country presents opportunities for mobilizing resources from the private sector that can be explored by UNFPA at all levels; given the large amount of extractive industries in Angola and the funding opportunities and options for co-financing with the Government that these present.</p>	<p><b>Conclusion 9:</b> The UNFPA support has been essential for the development of Angola in the areas of UNFPA mandate. The sustainability of the CPD interventions depends to a great extent on the continuity of the UNFPA and involvement of the international partners in the country. Some good sustainability practices were identified, such as the Training of Trainers approach and support for the installed capacities of NGOs at the local level.</p>	June 2023 and afterwards	Marina,	Ana Paula, Luis and Salomao	<p><b>Ongoing:</b> The 9th CPD clearly stated that the Angola CO will scale up partnerships with the Government, at central, provincial and municipal levels, with CSOs, the United Nations system, multilateral and bilateral cooperation and the private sector to achieve its overall goal and outputs, including in emergencies. Existing strategic partnerships will be strengthened with the ministries of education, health, youth, gender and transport and with TV Zimbo, as well as with key donor Governments and multilateral development banks. The programme will further explore opportunities with the private sector in tripartite partnerships with government institutions. Strategic initiatives will be pursued to reach adolescents and youth through innovative online platforms, such as SMS Jovem, Oi Kambas, Safe Delivery App, and Kobo Collect.</p> <p>As part of the annexes that compose the 9th CPD a Resource Mobilization Strategy was designed to respond to the resource mobilization and partnership needs. This overarching strategy describes the pathways to establish partnership and mobilization of resources including non-traditional donors, the GoA, private sector with focus on shift to funding to financing as guided by the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2022-2025. In terms of raise funds from extractive industries a deeper discussion at HQ, RO and CO levels needs to be done due to the internal due diligence process in which these sort of extractive industries in general are rated as potential reputational high risk donors. The CO, annually is updating its Resource Mobilization Strategy to follow the local opportunities to increase the OR funds. The CO portfolio on potential donors are being expanded, for example, with local Embassies (Japan, Netherlands and Norway) that are investing on SRHR, adolescents and youth as well as gender equality.</p>