UNDP ANGOLA 2007
ANNUAL REPORT
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<tr>
<td>AEP</td>
<td>Angola Enterprise Programme</td>
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<td>ARV</td>
<td>Anti Retro Viral</td>
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<td>ATV</td>
<td>Voluntary Counselling and Testing</td>
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<td>BCLME</td>
<td>Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem Programme</td>
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<td>CACS</td>
<td>Conselho de Auscultação e Concertação Social</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNIDAH</td>
<td>Comissão Nacional Intersectorial de Desminagem e Assistência e Humanitária (National Demining Authority)</td>
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<td>CPAP</td>
<td>Country Programme Action Plan</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>UK Department for International Development</td>
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<td>DLG</td>
<td>Decentralization and Local Government</td>
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<td>DOT</td>
<td>Directly Observed Treatment</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<td>ECP</td>
<td>Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Fund</td>
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<td>GEPE</td>
<td>Gabinete de Estudos, Planeamento e Estatística (Cabinet for Studies, Planning and Statistics)</td>
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<td>GF</td>
<td>Global Fund</td>
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<td>GoA</td>
<td>Government of Angola</td>
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<td>GSB</td>
<td>Growing Sustainable Business</td>
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<td>HDR</td>
<td>Human Development Report</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</td>
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<td>HRO</td>
<td>Human Rights Office</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information, Education and Communication</td>
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<td>IMAS</td>
<td>International Mine Action Standards</td>
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<td>IMSMA</td>
<td>Information Management System for Mine Action</td>
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<td>INAD</td>
<td>National Institute for Demining</td>
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<td>INEJ</td>
<td>National Institute for Judicial Studies</td>
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<td>INLS</td>
<td>National Institute for Fight Againts AIDS</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migrations</td>
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<td>ITP</td>
<td>Intermittent Presumptive Treatment</td>
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<td>LIS</td>
<td>Landmine Impact Survey</td>
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<td>LLIN</td>
<td>Long Lasting Insecticide Nets</td>
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<td>LSM</td>
<td>Land Sustainable Management</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MINEAMU</td>
<td>Ministry of Family and Women</td>
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<td>MINSA</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>NCU</td>
<td>National Coordination Units</td>
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<td>NBSAP</td>
<td>National Bio-Diversity Strategy Plan</td>
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<td>NEPAD</td>
<td>New Partnership for Africa Development</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NMAS</td>
<td>National Mine Action Standards</td>
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<td>OKACOM</td>
<td>Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission</td>
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<td>PMTCT</td>
<td>Prevent Mother to Child Transmission</td>
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<td>SCO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmittable Infections</td>
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<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
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<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Fund for Population</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
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<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women</td>
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<td>UNMAS</td>
<td>United Nations for Mine Action Services</td>
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<td>UNV</td>
<td>United Nations Volunteers</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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Forward

In its mission to support countries to accelerate progress on human development and the Millennium Development Goals, UNDP plays two critical roles: i) continuously enhance its leadership role, to provide quality policy and technical support to programme countries by working on the cross-cutting and multisectoral challenges of poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and sustainable development; ii) strengthen its role in promoting the coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations system as a whole at the country level. Both these roles must go hand in hand if we seek to meet the pressing global challenges that confront sustainable human development.

In Angola, and within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework as the basis for joint and harmonized programming, the UN Country Team has been working to improve harmonization and simplification of processes, responding with new delivery mechanisms such as the Joint Programmes. UNDP has been implementing several of these programmes with significant achievements in terms of effectiveness and coherence, as illustrated in the report.

The key importance of national ownership for the success of our mission is today widely recognized. Therefore it is vitally important that we, the UN in Angola ensure that we align our next programme cycle (2009-2013) with the national plans and priorities defined by the Government for the same period. In 2007 UNDP Angola has focussed on sustaining, strengthening or initiating partnerships with different sectors, public institutions and Angolan civil society organizations. Beyond national partners we have also witnessed renewed activity in consolidating partnerships with the private sector, multi-lateral and bi-lateral development partners.

For UNDP Angola, 2007 has been a good year in terms of its institutional re-enforcement and re-assertion of its role as the UN development agency in the country. We are confident that in 2008 and beyond, we will continue to see the strengthening of UNDP Angola and the positive impact of its work, towards sustainable human development in Angola.

Luanda, April 2008

Anatolio NdongMba
UN Resident Coordinator a.i
Introduction

The 2007 Annual Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Angola summarizes the main achievements and activities of the organization, in support to priority development areas. It also provides a brief analysis of main factors that positively influenced our programme results, as well as some of the challenges that lie ahead.

We think that the publication of this report represents another opportunity to answer once again, a question that is frequently asked, not only in Angola but also globally - what exactly is UNDP's mandate? What does UNDP do?

This is a question that can be answered in a few words. UNDP's mandate is to fight against poverty, supporting the sustainable development of countries not yet developed. And here is where we start to face difficulties. The development concept is wide and vast - "economic development", "social development", "human development", "sustainable development". What is the UNDP approach, and why?

UNDP's additional difficulty in explaining its mandate stems from the fact that the mandates of all other UN Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies are defined more narrowly and clearly. These are mandates that refer to specific areas of development, such as children's welfare (UNICEF), health (WHO), population and reproductive rights (UNFPA), gender equality and women's empowerment (UNIFEM), food security (FAO), refugees (UNHCR), etc.

As the name suggests, UNDP supports development in its most holistic and comprehensive dimension. The objective of its programmes is to support governments and states in the development of strategies, adoption of national policies and action plans capable of accelerating poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Within the United Nations global mandate of promoting Peace, Security, Cooperation and Development, UNDP has adopted and refined the concept of sustainable human development, as a cornerstone of the wider concept of development. In 1990, UNDP launched a flagship publication, the Human Development Report (HDR), covering a wide range of contemporary themes of the development agenda in its various dimensions: economic, social, cultural, governance, cooperation, gender, human rights, technology and environment.

The development paradigm espoused by UNDP refers to the centrality of the human being as the principal beneficiary and main actor of development. As mentioned by Mahbub ul Haq people must be placed at the centre of any development process. What matters are the ways in which people (including the poor) participate towards

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1 The founder of the UNDP Human Development Reports. The quote is from the HDR of 1992, in its introduction section.
economic growth and how that growth benefits them. As convincingly argued by Amartya Sen\(^2\), whom together with Mahbub ul Haq was the precursor of the human development concept, when placed out of this context, economic growth does not lead automatically to human or sustainable development.

The first HDR in 1990 tried to demonstrate that more important than the national revenue itself is the way in which that revenue results (or not) in concrete benefits and improvement in peoples lives, including the poorest of the poor. In other words, economic growth is vital for development but it must lead to equity, greater equality of rights between men and women, girls and boys; an enlargement of the fulfilment of such rights, of peoples choices; a larger inclusion and participation in processes of governance and decision making; a wider access to basic social services, health, education, water, housing and employment.

UNDP defines itself as a global knowledge network in its areas of work, advocating for poverty eradication and sustainable human development. This network benefits from vast experience drawn from UNDP programmes in some 166 developing countries. It enables the continuous development and perfecting of tools for planning, programming and management, and the constant updating of methodologies for technical capacity enhancement.

In recent years, UNDP has been perfecting its model of intervention focusing on:

1. Strengthening partnerships with national governments and regional bodies in the adoption of strategies for poverty reduction;
2. Strengthening partnerships with civil society organizations and private sector as key development partners;
3. Reinforcing partnerships within the UN system, within the framework of harmonization and simplification of procedures for a more cohesive and efficient support to national development plans;
4. The importance of national ownership and leadership in developing and implementing programmes as one of the drivers of our intervention on the ground;
5. Alignment of our programmes with national priorities for poverty reduction and sustainable development;
6. The relevance of sharing knowledge, technical skills, and programming tools for sustainable development;
7. The importance of human resources, institutional capacity and gender mainstreaming as cross cutting components to all our interventions.

The UNDP Programme in Angola falls under the wider United Nations Development Assistance Framework to the country (UNDAF) and the Country Programme Action Plan. It is anchored in the National Poverty Strategy as well as in the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, to which Angola is a subscriber.

Globally, UNDPs key programming clusters are: democratic governance; poverty reduction and MDGs; crisis prevention and recovery; environmental sustainability and response to

\(^2\) Economy Nobel Prize of 1998
HIV/AIDS. Within these key clusters, several programmes are developed in accordance with the country priorities and our own capacities on the ground.

This report provides a detailed insight of UNDP 2007 programmatic interventions in Angola. Amongst others, the following areas of support are analysed: human security through reduction of the risk of landmines, in partnership with the national demining authorities, CNIDAH and INAD as well as with the European Union and Government of Japan; support to civil protection and disaster mitigation and management in partnership with the Ministry of Interior; support to environmental sustainability and biodiversity in partnership with OKACOM and the Ministries of Urbanism and Environment, and Fisheries; promotion of micro and small entrepreneurship in partnership with Chevron, banking institutions and civil society organizations; enhancement of national capacity for the response to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB, in partnership with the Global Fund (to which UNDP is the principal recipient), as well as the Angolan Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF, and international and national NGOs.

The report further analyses our interventions for strengthening civic education and democratic participation in partnership with the National Electoral Commission, Sweden, Norway and USAID, as well as civil society organizations; support to the national agenda on decentralization and local governance in partnership with DFID, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Provincial governments and Municipalities; our judicial reform support project in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF and the HRO; UNDP’s strategic collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women, National Women’s Organizations, UNFPA and UNIFEM for gender mainstreaming in national development policies; our partnership with the Ministry of Planning for MDG reporting and the organization of Poverty Week, every year.

As a development agency we must be able to combine in our work, several important dimensions: Absolute clarity in as to our supporting role; unequivocal alignment of our objectives to national priorities; technical efficiency in the execution of our programmes; maximizing positive experiences and timely delivery of concrete results. This is the only way in which we can guarantee continued relevance of our work in this fascinating country that already registers significant milestones in the path towards human development, in spite of the enormous challenges that Angola and the Angolans still face for the complete fulfilment of their aspirations.

Gita Welch

UNDP Country Director

Luanda, April 2008
Message from the Government
by the Vice Minister of Planning during the UNDP 2007 Anual Programme Review Meeting

Distinguished Representatives of the Organizations of the United Nations System in Angola

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am thrilled to stand before you today in this event organized by the United Nations Development Programme, to say a few words on the work conducted by this organization, on behalf of the Ministry of Planning.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is difficult to mention the role and intervention of UNDP in Angola without touching upon briefly on the issue of technical assistance in general.

In general, the analysis we make about the development of the cooperation with the UN system multilateral organizations shows their contribution has had positive impacts as cooperation partners to the populations, given their capacity to change standards of living and realities and promote sustainable development.

It is correct to say that most of the models of the traditional system that ruled the technical cooperation relationships in the past century were exhausted, due to a certain philosophical, ideological and even operational inflexibility, unable to adjust to the new national realities.

The former cooperation models fell short of tending to the cultural specificity of each country, to the requirements specific to the development stage of each country, in a nutshell, to the economic, political and local setting of each country. In our view, this was due to the fact that the evaluations made at the time were based on classic sources of information, which were rather poor in face of the context of political instability and, because of it, reining institutional instability of the time, instead of considering also the traditional sources. Therefore, the achievements were not up to the expectations of the beneficiaries, because the activities foreseen under those programs were not based on realistic diagnosis which resulted from hearing the potential beneficiaries, meaning those programs were more based on the supply than on the demand, and promoted the return of the financial resources, in an indirect manner, back to the donor countries. Often aid recipient countries were left only with the equipments and the "hard" component of aid while the "software" would return to the donating countries in the forms of salaries to the international experts and payments for services rendered. The technical cooperation, in the classic meaning of the expression, led to a loss of substance and reduced effectiveness and efficiency, resulting also in the donors' fatigue and a reduction of the resources available.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Fortunately, the cooperation partners became aware that it was no longer possible to go on applying the traditional criteria in development aid to identify the nature and goals of technical cooperation, and have since been introducing profound changes to this cooperation.
model, with a clear impact at the national level. The reason is basically due to changes in the international context, since many developing countries have diversified economies and have the capacity to successfully produce goods and services; increasingly projects work as drivers/links of the Government, the civil society and the private sector; steady administrative and financial decentralization processes are taking place, together with the rehabilitation of the communication access infrastructures, which has had immediate effects on the public investment planning and management, particularly on technical cooperation projects.

There is a growing consensus at the national and international levels on the need to find more synergies among the various aspects of international cooperation for development and among the different national actors.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is, indeed, on this new dynamic context that we can view the activities developed by the United Nations Development Programme in Angola, whose report is now presented and from which we can stress the contributions given by the Government of Angola in the areas of democratic governance, the fights against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, crisis prevention and poverty reduction, environment and millennium development goals achievement.

Finally, I must underline the effects resulting from the current UNDP way of proceeding, together with the other cooperation partners, towards increasingly achieving their programs in harmony with the Government economic programming, which contributes to assure the goals pursued by the cooperation partners are met, as they stem from targets set by the Government, which are primarily based on the population wishes. In sum, the activities that the cooperation partners have been developing in Angola translate the priorities of the potential beneficiaries and, hence, are likely to succeed as planned.

Thank you very much

Luanda, 14 of March 2008

Vice Minister for Planning

Pedro Luís da Fonseca
The 2007 strategy for Democratic Governance in UNDP Angola aimed at contributing to the promotion of equitable economic development and democratization in accordance with international norms, by strengthening national capacities at all levels and empowering communities, thus increasing their participation in decision-making processes.

UNDP's outcomes within the democratic governance practice during 2007 contributed to the achievement of the following results:

i) an efficient and effective decentralized governance with increased participation and representation;

ii) rule of law strengthened and protection of citizens' rights and access to justice improved;

iii) Increased protection of women's rights, improved access to justice by women and increased awareness by Angolan women of their civil, political and socio-economic rights.

Support for Efficient and Effective Decentralized Governance with Increased Representation

UNDP is one of the main partners supporting the Government in strengthening national, regional and local levels of governance with the ultimate goal of improving equitable delivery of public services.

2007 was a milestone for the progress of the decentralization and deconcentration process, which is one of the top priorities of the Angola Poverty Strategy (Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza). Targeting the Ministry of Territorial Administration, partner provinces and municipalities, the main achievements of the Decentralization and Local Government (DLG) project in 2007 were:

Support to Policy and Legal Framework

Technical advice was provided to the 4th Commission of Parliament responsible for decentralization and study visits supported for Members of the Commission to Uganda and Tanzania, thus promoting south-south comparative experiences. This experience and expertise was valuable for the development of the study on fiscal decentralization and the draft proposal for the Municipal Development Fund.

Also noteworthy was the Approval of the Decree Law 02/07, which incorporates proposals made by both the DLG and the Decentralization Working Group, namely the creation of Budgetary Units and of the Conselho de Auscultação e Concertação Social (CACS-Social Consultation and Coordination Council).
including Civil Society Organization as members.

Institutional and Human Resources
Capacity Development for Service Delivery

Support to capacity development resulted in the following achievements:

- Municipalities have formulated a proposal for new organizational structure and staff requirements in human resources.

- Capacity assessments in five provinces are in place for the design of a comprehensive capacity development plan.

- Capacity development of Municipal administration staff in core functions of local governance, namely planning and monitoring, to increase service delivery for the population. The project was instrumental for the publication of four municipal profiles that will serve as baseline for the Strategic Development Plans to be developed in 2008.

- Capacity development for participation was promoted, to increase interaction and cooperation at communal and municipal level on planning, monitoring and execution of service delivery. This was achieved through the establishment of "Jangos" which are open platforms for expression and dialogue as well as through Communal and Municipal Forums.

Revised Project for the support to DLG in Phase II

As part of the continued commitment of UNDP to the Angolan decentralization process, a Project Implementation Plan was formulated for the period 2008-2010 in a comprehensive consultative process that included field visits and assessments in the 15 targeted Municipalities, consultations at
central, provincial and municipal level as well as with development partners. As a result, UNDP is now well positioned to support a more integrated and enlarged DLG strategy in the framework designed by the Government for fiscal decentralization, and increase the focus on sustainable capacity development initiatives.

Challenges ahead include fostering sustainable ownership and central and municipal engagement; nationally driven donor coordination nationally driven for the sector and adequate resource mobilization efforts to allow a full implementation of the 3 years plan.

Support to Civic Education and Increased Participation

Under the same key result another area of work in 2007 has been support to civic education as a means of fostering democratic participation.

In 2007 and for the first time in a 15-year window, Angola started planning for the second multi party election, scheduled to take place in September 2008. Although UNDP is not providing electoral assistance to the Country, we are providing support to the National Electoral Commission amongst several other civil society organizations through a solid civic education project targeting the broader concept of democratization. Civic education encourages citizens to participate in democratic processes and can help promote peace and prevent violence during elections.

Through a Trust Fund mechanism launched in 2007 and supported by UNDP, SIDA, Norway and USAID, UNDP is reaching out to Angola’s civil society through education programs covering thematic areas such as 'democratic dialogue', 'institutional capacity development', 'civic and political rights', and 'access to information through mass media'. By distributing grants of up to USD 200,000 to 22 civil society organizations (CSOs) throughout the 18 provinces of the country, this initiative is contributing directly to "learning-by-doing institutional capacity development" of CSOs implementing civic education projects.

The main achievement in 2007 is the actual selection and contracting of 22 Civil society organizations - from radios to electoral platforms, from national management bodies to community grass roots associations - and results attained in capacity building in civic education, electoral law and conflict prevention of these organizations.

After a comprehensive capacity needs assessment, over 190 CSO practitioners and activists benefited from training addressing themes of civic education pedagogy, how to teach human rights, and how to teach electoral law in community and marginal urban neighbourhood settings with participatory education methods. These activists are now better equipped to promote training and community learning activities in all nationwide territory, in order to facilitate civic education learning modules in the areas of civic, electoral and human rights.

This project has also contributed strongly in terms of donor coordination in the area of civic and electoral support by enabling a funding mechanism that, due to its own management structures, ensures better coordination. Additionally, it has also established a coordination forum on electoral process with all development partners.

Challenges for 2008

The main challenge foreseen for 2008 - the election year - is to keep building CSO capacity to such an extent that municipal government and administrations recognize CSOs as a legitimate co-facilitator of authentic and sustainable human development in Angola. Additionally, UNDP will have to
keep a close project monitoring to avoid the politicization of civic education initiatives

**Rule of law strengthened and protection of citizens' rights and access to justice improved**

Through a joint programme with UNICEF and the Human Rights Office (HRO), UNDP supports the Government of Angola, Courts and Prosecution in their efforts to reform the justice sector - including legislative reform - and to modernize key sectors of judiciary. In 2007, the project achieved the following key results:

**Legislative Reform**

The project provided assistance to the formulation of two draft laws, consulted upon and submitted to the government for approval. These laws - Decree on Conciliation and Mediation and the Unified System of Justice - are critical both to the functioning of the formal justice sector, and for improved access to justice. The draft laws were discussed in several workshops and a conference in 4 provinces - Luanda, Benguela, Huila and Namibe - where over 800 judicial operators and beneficiaries involved in the sector participated. Almost half of these participants were women.

Magistrates, lawyers and other members of the Judicial Reform Commission participated in an International Seminar on Procedural Law in Brazil. As a result, further technical cooperation linkages are being explored with renowned Brazilian experts for the revision of the Procedural Codes.

**Institutional and Human Resources Capacity Development**

The support to strengthen the capacity of the National Institute for Judicial Studies (INEJ) was materialized in the Institutional Diagnosis of INEJ, conducted in partnership with the European Commission (EC). The comprehensive report and its recommendations were endorsed by the Ministry of Justice and INEJ and will be the bases for future support both from the Government and development partners.

**Support to the Judicial Reform Process through Advocacy and Outreach**

As part of the support to the reform process through wide-ranging debate and consultation with peripheral justice institutions, several outreach and advocacy actions were held during 2007 in order to inform sector operators and the wider public of the Plan of Action for the Judicial Reform Process. Workshops took place in the capital’s Law Universities, and in four provinces. Over 700 participants attended these events. Additionally, radio and TV programmes on the contents of the reform action plan and process were widely broadcasted.

**2008 Challenges**

With the comprehensive myriad of partners that a holistic reform process demands, challenges ahead include the consolidation of the partnerships amongst all partners, including UN Agencies and to reach out and involve effectively other national partners such as provincial and municipal courts both in Luanda and target provinces in order to achieve the key expected results of the project in terms of efficiency of the courts and case management, including production of accurate statistics. Ownership and coordination will be crucial for the gradual and sustainable implementation of the reform.
**Women's Empowerment**

Fostering the UN reform agenda, in a combined effort with UNFPA and UNIFEM, UNDP is supporting a Joint Gender Project for capacity development of the Ministry of Family and Women and women organizations aimed at mainstreaming gender in policy, programs and development projects as well as at their involvement in social activities and management of income generating activities. UNDP also advocates for greater protection of women rights, access to justice and major awareness of Angolan women on their civil political and socio/economical rights. 2007 witnessed the following support and achievements in this area:

**Women's Rights Protection**

With the support of the project, the Domestic Violence Bill was drafted and discussed at national and provincial level. This intervention benefited from the large campaign against Domestic Violence, launched by Minister of Family and Women Promotion in January 2007, having included the design of the National Action Plan Against Domestic Violence and Intra-family. The action plan exercise, which largely contributed to the drafting of the bill, was extensively participated covering 1,225 participants, 775 women and 450 men. The bill is being revised by the Council of Ministers before submission to the National Assembly for approval.

**Capacity Building**

The support provided to strengthen the capacity of MINFAMU (Ministry of Family and Women) and Gender Multi-sector Coordinating Council was catalytic in making the beneficiaries able to influence government policies, evident in the following cases: a) the findings and recommendations in particular of the Institutional diagnosis of MINFAMU, supported both by the Government of Angola (GoA) and the Program, were incorporated in the Government Medium Term Plan 2009-2013; b) the training provided to the Gender Multi-Sectoral Council and staff from the Ministries’ Cabinet for Studies, Planning and Statistics (GEPE) on themes such as Concepts of gender mainstreaming, gender budgeting and gender statistics, led the GEPE staff to recommend to the council of Ministers to approve a guideline to make mandatory the desegregation of data in government reports.

**Challenges Ahead**

Ownership and sustainability of the project is good. The project initiated a training plan at central level for staff recently hired for the government institutions; the challenge for 2008 remains how to decentralized gender mainstreaming for the provincial and municipal level.
UNDP intervention on the fight to HIV/AIDS is aimed at strengthening the national capacity for development and delivery of services and to sustain processes of social empowerment aimed at reducing mortality among women and children under-five years old, and reducing morbidity caused by prioritised diseases. The principal objective of the HIV/AIDS component of the UNDP Global Fund (GF) project in Angola is the prevention of HIV transmission and the reduction of the socio-economic impact of the HIV epidemic in Angola.

When compared with other African countries, Angola is not a high incidence HIV/AIDS country. The estimated incidence rate is around 2.5%. Early diagnosis and prevention is the key to ensure that this rate does not increase. The global fund project is based upon the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS elaborated in 2003 by the National AIDS Institute and the Ministry of Health. It has been actively involved in the revision of the strategic plan for 2008 and 2010 goals, which encompass the International Universal Access targets and will feed into the realization of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals.

In 2007 two main funding sources sustained the fight against AIDS, namely the State budget and the GF. Noteworthy is the fact that comparatively to the year 2006, it is noticed an increase of 4.24% in the global budget for the fight against AIDS.

Of total resources, the Government contributed with 64.5%, and the Global Fund with 35.4%. This represents a major UNDP achievement in the overall contribution to the national response to fight AIDS.

The GF strategy is to fight this endemic through the implementation of a multi-sectoral and integrated programme, which reinforces and extends existing efforts in HIV prevention, treatment and care while increasing institutional capacity. Support provided this year resulted in the following achievements:

**Institutional and Human Resources Capacity Development**

In 2007 UNDP focused on strengthening the health system infrastructure to provide better HIV/AIDS services. The Global Fund project was instrumental in creating, rehabilitating and equipping Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) centres, Prevent Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services, day hospitals and laboratories in the Ministry of Health. Over 20 laboratories were established and equipped, 24 health centres
with PMTCT service and over 15 day hospitals to treat infections. Also 35 surveillance sentinel sites were effectively developed.

The National AIDS Institute (INLS), which is responsible for the national response, has been the primary partner in implementing activities through a funding mechanism that allows them to manage funds according to appropriate timelines and empowers them to plan expenditures and activities. This funding mechanism has been extended to provincial focal points that received adequate training in budgeting, work plan design, monitoring & evaluation and reporting activities.

Additionally INLS and the Global Fund promoted several trainings for government and private sector health professionals in the areas of Clinical Care, Treatment, Laboratory and Pharmacy. These actions have resulted in over 1,700 professionals trained in HIV diagnosis, sentinel surveillance and management, Anti Retro Viral (ARV) therapy, and sexually transmittable infections (STI) diagnosis amongst others.

This institutional reinforcement has contributed to the results below on health care on HIV/AIDS:

- 42,896 patients diagnosed and treated for sexually transmittable diseases.
- Over 12,000 HIV/AIDS patients receiving anti retro viral therapy (ARV)
- Over 2,000 pregnant women receiving ARV treatment

The GF has played a leadership role in the interagency UN working group for Care and Support of People living with HIV/AIDS, including creation of national guidelines for Home-Based Care, Palliative care and development of support groups, as well as on the elaboration of the national Epidemiological Surveillance protocol and guidelines.

**Improved Awareness and Prevention**

The GF project supported Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities with the Angolan Armed Forces, Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security and the Ministry of Education to train trainers to provide HIV/AIDS information to their respective target groups.

The fight against HIV/AIDS relies largely on outreach and awareness as preventive measures. Many IEC interventions took place, reaching thousands of beneficiaries. Some numbers to illustrate the impact of this dimension of HIV prevention awareness:

- Over 400,000 students and 2,000 teachers received information on HIV/AIDS prevention
- Over 30,000 condoms were distributed
- 336 officers from military schools were targeted for preventive IEC
- 5,000 NGO professionals benefited from IEC activities

**Support to and through NGOs**

A large part of the GF prevention and care portfolio is achieved through collaboration with NGO partners. 31 NGOs are currently contracted to work in youth prevention activities and provision of psychosocial and material support to infected and affected families, and with the sex worker population.

For this purpose a system of training, technical assistance and monitoring has been developed to support effective implementation of NGO activities. Apart from training in project and financial management, logistic and human resources management, almost 500 NGO professionals received training in psychosocial support and preventive HIV care.
Strengthened National HIV/AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation System

With the support of the Global Fund project a national HIV/AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation system with validated indicators was developed and is in place. An inter-agency committee Coordination of interagency (UNAIDS, CDC, WHO, WB, Brazilian Cooperation, UNDP GF unit) technical working group in M&E was created to review support and assist the operationalization the national system. This process has full national ownership and as a result, the revised National Strategic Plan (2006-2010) has incorporated a specific objective to strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation system within the Ministry of Health and the INLS. It calls for the appointment of an M&E position at INLS, a budget line for its activities at the INLS and the continued development of an M&E system for HIV/AIDS activities in all partnering institutions.

Main Challenges for 2008

* Adherence to treatment (ARV Treatment)
* Enhancing a monitoring and evaluation system (National level)
* Support for people living with HIV (Including orphans)
* Capacity Building for the MINSA in light of the transfer of the responsibilities (MINSA will became the new principal recipient)
Fight against Malaria

Malaria is the principal cause of death in Angola, with a critical dimension in child mortality. The malaria component has five main objectives anchored in very concrete indicators -
1) At least 70% of the risk population to receive access to, and use effective malaria treatment; 2) 70% of pregnant women attending antenatal services will receive Intermittent Presumptive Treatment (IPT); 3) 40% of children under five and pregnant women to use Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs); 4) To achieve epidemic response capacity, including stocks of insecticides, and teams fully trained on Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in the epidemic province of Namibe; 5) To establish quality assurance for microscopy in all provincial hospitals and functional microscopy in 50% of municipal hospitals.

Improved Treatment and Healthcare

The table below shows the results achieved per indicator (total of 16) under each of the five mentioned objectives above mentioned.

The table shows that 10 of 16 of the indicators under each of the 5 objective on fight against malaria are overcome to 80%; eight of these 10 indicators are overcome 100% and 1 (one) has a value of 92%. Two of sixteen indicators will be measured at the end of the project: % of children under five years old, sleeping under nets and % pregnant women sleeping under nets.

There are 3 indicators that remain under 15% of coverage, these are: number of
children under five years old treated with Coartem; number of pregnant women treated according to national strategy and number of pregnant women treated with 2 doses of SP for IPT. Lower results were achieved in these areas that require treatment due to several constraints namely with logistics, distribution, communication and coordination.

Still, until September 2007 over 340,000 children had been treated with Coartem and more than 40,000 pregnant women were treated according to national strategy. Also notably, over 1,000,000 mosquito nets were distributed to children below 5 years and pregnant women.

These 5 objectives and 14 targets would not have been achieved without the solid partnership of the National Programme of Malaria Control, WHO, UNICEF and the Presidents Malaria Initiative as well as the efforts of several national and international NGOs.
It is estimated that the incidence rate of tuberculosis in Angola is of approximately 1.7%, resulting every year in 333 new cases per 100,000 persons. The main objective of the tuberculosis component of the Global Fund project in UNDP is preventing the transmission of tuberculosis in 11 provinces of Angola, where 75% of the population lives. This objective is reached through the establishment of a strong base for Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) strategy in the target provinces by: setting up new DOTs centers and refreshing already existing centers, training of health personnel, establishing or reinforcing the monitoring and evaluation system.

Main achievements in 2007 were:

**Strengthened Diagnosis and Treatment**

More than 105 units have been benefited with rehabilitation, which include: vehicles (cars and maintenance), office furniture and computer equipment, supplies and infrastructure. As a result, the access and covering of services has increased.

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**Opened DOT Centres**

- **Project Objective:** 34 centres (new or reactivated)
- **Results:** 29 centres (85%)

![Graph showingOpened DOT Centres](image)
Support to Capacity Building and Monitoring Systems

Over 480 health professionals were trained in TB supervision, including laboratory technicians, DOT nurses, general nurses, and logistics personnel.
Under the UNDP Country Programme outcome of human security and freedom of access consolidated, integrated mine action support has been instrumental for the overall consolidation of civilian security, peace and development in Angola. Without fulfilment of the right to personal security and physical integrity there can be no economic and human sustainable development.

Under the UNDP Country Programme outcome of human security and freedom of access consolidated integrated mine action support is a cross cutting theme of UNDP mandate in Angola. The main objectives of our intervention in this practice area are i) the strengthening of the capacity of the Angolan Government to assure the security and access of the population to mine-infested areas, ii) reinforcing national institutions role as demining operators and iii) at policy making level and the implementation of the Ottawa Convention through the disposal of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines in Angola.

The main achievements in 2007 are illustrated below:

Support to Stockpile Destruction

In 2007 Angola successfully fulfilled its obligation under Article 4 of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty and joined 74 other State Parties that have completed their Article 4 obligations, destroying a total of over 39.5 million stockpiled anti-personnel landmines around the world.

With the support of UNDP, CNIDAH (national authority for mine action) identified a total of 88,557 anti-personnel landmines in stocks throughout the country. Of this total, 81,045 mines were successfully destroyed and the remaining 2,512 was retained by the Government of Angola for training purpose under Article 3 of the treaty.

After completing training on Demolition provided by UNDP, two Operations Teams for Stockpile Destruction were newly formed and successfully managed actual disposal of identified mines in stocks.

Capacity Development for the National Mine Action Authority (CNIDAH) at Central and Provincial Level and of National Institute of Demining (INAD)

Under auspices of CNIDAH, with support from UNDP and Survey Action Centre, the socio-economical Landmine Crisis prevention and recovery
Impact Survey (LIS) has been completed in all 18 provinces of Angola and officially certified by UNMAS certification committee.

The installation of Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) with on-site training was also completed in the Operations Rooms of all 18 provinces, providing a powerful tool for the collection, analysis and dissemination of mine action data at both national and provincial levels. Also the VSAT/Internet system was installed in all provincial Operations Rooms and appropriate training was delivered.

The Complete National Mine Action Standards have been successfully produced and promulgated and sound progress on the development of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) is being made with all 23 International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) adapted into NMAS.

Finally, 89 communities (high, medium and low impacted) with a total population of 209,625 has been declared as impact free "mine free" with a total of 6.3 million square meter of suspected land through area reduction and clearance in 125 communities (high, medium and low impacted) with a total of 205,612 population and 46 million square meter, impact has been reduced from high to medium or to low because of the partial clearance or technical survey/marking. Progress is in line toward achieving goals and objectives of mine action national strategic plan 2006-2011.

A detailed capacity assessment was finalized for INAD. Also, training manuals to support the training courses to INAD brigade teams have been completed, including the Manual and Mechanical assisted demining Standard Operational Procedures.

**Rapid Response Fund for Mine Action Established**

This fund was established to provide mine action operators with financial resources to meet short-term needs of vulnerable communities and urgent/unforeseen tasks restricting the development of humanitarian and recovery operations.

The fund supported projects of 23 NGOs on demining and survey, mine-risk education and victim assistance. This resulted in increased opportunity for land use for agricultural and resettlement of population, access to schooling and hospitals in several provinces. More than 357,750 square meters were cleared, with retrieval of 123 Anti Personal, 4 Anti Tank mines, 334 Unexploded Ordinates.

The fund, through its implementation partners, also contributed to the ownership of community-based approaches of mine action risk education at community level as well as to the program of Community Based Rehabilitation for Mine Victims consisting of provision of services in their communities in order to allow them access to basic social services.
Improved Civil Protection

The Government has established the National Commission for Civil Protection under law 28/23 of 7 September 2004. This law establishes a systemic Civil Protection conception, as a permanent, multidisciplinary and pluri-sectoral technical body. Since its inception, UNDP supported the Civil Protection scheme with success in supporting coordinating mechanisms and enhanced community awareness. Additionally, the main achievements in 2007 are:

- Launching of the pilot early system in Benguela
- Support to the formulation of the National Contingency Plan

Main Challenges Ahead

The first will be to consolidate UNDP Technical Assistance efforts with the mine action national partners (INAD and CNI-DAH) for a receptive attitude of the institutions in terms of capacity building advice foreseeing and positive impact of the project outputs. Also, it will be critical to incorporate the Mine Action operations in the Government Development Plans, at national and provincial level.
With the main goal of strengthening the public institutions at national and provincial levels for sustained economic governance and poverty reduction, UNDP’s interventions in 2007 were guided by the objectives in Angola’s Poverty Reduction Strategy (Estrategia de Combate a Pobreza).

UNDP Angola defined the following focus areas for its programmes on poverty reduction, environment and MDG achievement:

* Private Sector Development
* Strategies for sustainable development (environmental focus on biodiversity and resource management)
* Developing national capacity for planning, implementing, and monitoring MDGs
* Developing national capacities for the macro-economic analysis and formulation of social policies to attaining MDGs

2007 saw the final phase of programmes which focused on supporting the national poverty reduction efforts through downstream interventions, with the phase out activities focusing on granting sustainability to the programmes and ensuring successful capacity development. At the same time, 2007 witnessed a greater focus on support for upstream interventions, with particular emphasis on supporting policy formulation and advocacy on the MDGs.

In implementing programmes and projects within the focus areas stated above, UNDP sought to build wherever possible strong coordination mechanisms and increase dialogue between various stakeholders such as UN agencies, private sector, Civil Society, Donors and in particular with Government.

**Private Sector Development**

Since 2004, the Angola Enterprise Programme (AEP) has continuously facilitated the development of the private sector, especially in creating a robust and dynamic micro, small and medium enterprise sector in Angola. The programme supports the poverty reduction and economic development strategies of the Government by generating income-and-employment opportunities especially for those living at the lower end of the market.

As a partnership between UNDP, Government and the private sector, with the financial and technical support from Chevron, AEP continues to be a flagship...
programme in UNDP's engagement with private and public joint partners. The interventions of AEP in 2007 brought about the following development results:

- Promoted the establishment of an enabling environment for private sector development by joining the support of multiple stakeholders for the formulation of appropriate policies, strategies and mechanisms to reduce constraints to enterprise development.

- Built and strengthened the capacity of three local institutions through in-house and overseas training, including financial support, to provide continuous and quality business support services to entrepreneurs.

- Entrepreneurs with greater access to continuous and quality business services (financial and non-financial) offered by institutions supported by AEP.

Forum to Simplify Business Registration and Establishment
Organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and other agencies involved in the process of business registration and licensing, the forum received wide media coverage, and has contributed in creating greater awareness of the need to simplify processes to establish a business in Angola and influenced improvements in simplifying business registration by government agencies, in particular the Guiche Unico (the one-stop-shop for business registration).

National Workshop on Microfinance
Organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women (MINFAMU) together with other relevant government agencies, the financial sector, NGOs involved in the sector, and microfinance associations and clients, the workshop endorsed the urgent need to create a Commission for the formulation of National Policy and Strategy on Microfinance
First National Workshop on Private Sector
Organized in collaboration with the Angola Chamber of Commerce and was participated by various private sector associations all over Angola, the forum endorsed the creation of a dialogue mechanism between the private sector and the government, such as the creation of a Federation for Business Associations.

Business Support for Entrepreneurs
Through various business services offered by assisted institutions, AEP has enabled a total of 8,570 entrepreneurs to gain greater access to business and financial services to help start, operate and expand their business. In most cases, AEP supports entrepreneurs who usually have limited access to formal banking and business support services owing to their inability to provide collateral and other security requirements as well as inability to afford these costly services.

Challenges for 2008
The main challenges to be addressed are the concentration of AEP projects in the capital city, as the need to expand the geographical outreach of the project continues to grow, and guaranteeing the sustainability of the operation of projects as support for some activities will end in 2008.

Effective coordination among partners in order to facilitate an enabling environment for private sector is also an important challenge to focus on.
A Scoping Mission for the Growing Sustainable Business Unit was successfully undertaken in Angola.

The mission sought to carry out a comprehensive scoping analysis to identify specific GSB partnerships opportunities with interested companies in order to provide an initial baseline for pro-poor business opportunities in Angola.

The mission identified four immediate partnership opportunities and further two strategic partnerships with key companies in Angola, and defined some initial operational guidelines for GSB in Angola, through identifying the main challenges in the context and determining ways to address them.

Challenges for 2008

The establishment of a GSB initiative in Angola needs to be done in coordination with key actors such as the Agency of Foreign Investment. Given that this is a new approach in Angola, which has an incipient but fast growing business sector, GSB should provide an important model for the pro-poor business to become a priority in the poverty reduction frameworks and strategies.

Strategies for sustainable development (environmental focus on biodiversity and resource management)

Sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection have gained greater political attention in 2007, including an address to the UN General Assembly by the President of Angola on the importance of mitigating the impact of climate change.

Growing Sustainable Business (GSB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional Support</th>
<th>Key Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novo Banco</td>
<td>access to mobile loans and savings services. About 96% of the clients are market vendors, who usually have no access to banking services. The remaining 10% of the clients are entrepreneurs operating businesses close to market places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luanda Business Incubator</td>
<td>In 2007, the incubator assisted a total of 27 in-house client-entrepreneurs with various training and other forms of assistance in starting and in expanding their business. The incubator has also conducted various business courses with a total of 205 entrepreneurs, including members of women’s organizations. The incubator has secured its own legal identity, as an independent organization within INEPF/MAPESS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Business Information Center</td>
<td>The center will be inaugurated in early 2008 but in 2007 already organized 2 business seminars that counted the participation of a total of 134 local entrepreneurs. The center offers various information services such as library, website, business magazine, internet café, business events/seminars and referral/advisory services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNDP has long been a key partner of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environment, including in financially and technically supporting the process of drafting of Angola’s National Bio-Diversity Strategy (NBSAP), which was approved in 2006 and was suppor-
Defined criteria acceptable to all three countries for the Trans boundary Diagnostic Analysis

A Project Steering Committee Meeting was successfully held in Namibia in 2007, which defined the make up of the National Coordination Units (NCUs) to support the project. The NCUs are an important mechanism for guaranteeing ownership at the national level and guaranteeing cooperation between the three countries.

The project also established a field office in Menongue and strengthened its partnership with local NGOs and authorities, and identified the key Hydrometric Stations in Angola to be rehabilitated within the project.

### Benguela Current Large Maritime Ecosystem Programme

The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem Programme (BCLME) is a regional initiative by Angola, Namibia and South Africa to manage the living marine resources of the Benguela Current LME in an integrated and sustainable manner and to protect the marine environment.

The BCLME programme focuses on a number of key areas, including fisheries, environmental variability, seabed mining, oil and gas exploration and production, coastal zone management, ecosystem health, and governance.

In 2007 the BCLME successfully completed its goal of capturing vital knowledge and information necessary for the development of an integrated, ecosystem-based action plan and cooperative management approach. The

### Okavango River Basin

This project focuses on the environmental protection and sustainable management of the Okavango River Basin. Financially supported by the Global Environment Fund (GEF) with FAO as the implementing agency, the project has regional importance and is overseen by the three countries (Angola, Namibia and Botswana) through the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM).

In 2007 UNDP achieved the following main results with this project:

- Strengthened mechanisms for Joint Management of the Okavango River Basin

In 2007, UNDP worked with the Unit for the Implementation of the NBSAP in preparation for a second programme to support the institutional strengthening of the Unit, to be launched in 2008.

- Defined criteria acceptable to all three countries for the Trans boundary Diagnostic Analysis

The project successfully defined the make up of the National Coordination Units (NCUs) to support the project. The NCUs are an important mechanism for guaranteeing ownership at the national level and guaranteeing cooperation between the three countries.

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In 2007 the BCLME successfully completed its goal of capturing vital knowledge and information necessary for the development of an integrated, ecosystem-based action plan and cooperative management approach. The
Programme has made significant advances in training and capacity building. The BCLME has also helped to create an environment of trust and partnership between Angola, Namibia and South Africa particularly amongst Scientists and other key stakeholders.

As result of the successful implementation of the first programme, the three countries proposed a new project entitled "Implementation of the BCLME Action plan for restoring depleted fisheries and restoring coastal resources degradation". This new project also focuses on regional management and its implementation is expected to begin in 2008.

Sustainable Land Management 2007 also saw the approval of the project for Sustainable Land Management Capacity Building in Angola to be executed by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environment with GEF financial and technical support.

The overall project goal is to improve capacity in SLM, to contribute to ecosystem health and functionality while at the same time enhancing the livelihoods of particularly the rural populations.

Developing national capacity for planning, implementing, and monitoring MDGs

Science and Technology review

UNDP, in partnership with UNCTAD and the Ministries of Planning and of Science and Technology, embarked on a project to review the effectiveness of Angola's science and technology system, policies and related institutions, to identify strengths and weakness, as well as opportunities and threats arising from within and outside the country.

By the end of 2007, a first draft of the review was presented and in 2008 a national workshop will be held to discuss the main findings, in preparation for its approval by the Angolan Government and submission to the Peer Review at the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in the second quarter of 2008.

UN MDG Strategy for Angola

* Design an advocacy campaign to broaden and maintain stakeholders awareness around the MDGs;

* Build a broad coalition for the MDGs by setting up an enabling environment for enhanced participation through partnerships, alliances and networking; and

* Develop national stakeholders' capacity to actively engage in planning, implementing and monitoring the MDGs agenda

Within this framework, two missions were successfully undertaken on the MDG based Planning System and on the MDG Needs Assessment respectively, which pursued dialogue in order to establish the necessary conditions for the implementation of MDG based planning tools in Angola.

Importantly, the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Angola will receive in 2008 funding for Joint Programme on "Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola's Poor Neighbourhoods" from the UNDP/Spanish Accelerate MDG Fund to the value of approximately 8million USD. Drafted in 2007, the concept note was submitted and approved under coordination led by UNDP.

Developing national capacities for the macro-economic analysis and formulation of social policies to attaining MDGs

The reinforcement of an MDG focused policy environment continued to be a priority as well the strengthening of the key UNDP
partners such as the Ministry of Planning. Main results include:

- Promotion of the implementation of NEPAD (New Partnership for African Development) principles and strategy through the National Seminar on NEPAD.

- Validation of the Diagnostic of Trade and Integration Study (DTIS), a process jointly supported by UNDP and the World Bank.

- Analysis of the State Budget for 2007, to serve as basis for discussion and dialogue.

**Poverty Week**

Since 2006, the UNCT in Angola has promoted the Poverty Week, and in 2007 UNDP was instrumental in defining the theme and in coordinating main events on the poverty week.

With the focus on "The role of the private sector on poverty reduction" the week hosted a main workshop, seminars at universities, and cultural events. As key advocacy tool, the main result of the events was the raising of awareness of the UNDP and UN's work in Angola for poverty reduction.

**Poverty Reduction - Phase out of Downstream Interventions**

In line with UNDP 2008-2011 Strategy, our work on poverty will be built around provision of more effective support to the Government to design and implement policies and programmes that can contribute to reducing various forms of inequality, and promote effective pro-poor growth and accountability.

Therefore, in 2007 UNDP Angola focused on the phasing out from specialized sectoral activity (agriculture and fishing) and small-scale projects. It is important to highlight some of the key achievements of these projects.

**Support to Artisanal Fishing - Ambriz**

This community reinforcement project has had a significant impact on the municipality of Ambriz in the Province of Bengo, and its main aim of restoring the productive sector of the local economy has contributed to the reduction of poverty in the municipality.

UNDP’s support to the local government and the local community since 1998 has resulted in the development of capacities and the improvement of income generation by Ambriz inhabitants.

Concretely, the project implemented activities to revitalize the artisanal fishing, agriculture and the salt production. The main results of the project are as follows:

- Established Fishing and Agriculture Cooperatives

- Built capacity in business management for fishermen and farmers

- Supported the establishment of infrastructures linked to access to water, education, health and basic sanitation

- Built capacity of local government on project management,

- Established a micro-credit scheme for members of the cooperatives.
Highlight of main results - 2007

- 70 small/medium entrepreneurs capacitated in aspects related artisanal fishing and micro-credit
- Freezing rooms made operational in store house for fish products, store house built for salt storage, designated area for fish processing established.
- Workshop established for the repair of and maintenance of boats for fishermen’s cooperative; 13 youth capacitated to run the workshop.
- 80 women small medium entrepreneurs capacitated in management and micro-business
- 50 entreprenuer capacitated in aspects related to agricultural activity
- 2.5 hectares of a salt field established
- 12 tons of de milho, batata doce, mandioca, ginguba forneicidos
- 1 main road rehabilitated
- 2 schools, 1 teachers house, 2 health posts, 1 house for health personnel, built

Sustainable Development Network (ANGO-NET).

Implemented in partnership with the NGO Development Workshop, the Angonet Project’s main objective was to increase CSOs capacity, as well as provide training and Internet access to the communities and local authorities through improving communications and information exchange. This involved: i) Creating an electronic network to support beneficiaries identified above; ii) Providing ICT tools for information dissemination and exchange in the areas of human rights, peace building, sustainable development and humanitarian assistance to national and international CSOs, community organizations and projects, students and teachers as well as various professionals; iii) Maintaining a monitoring and evaluation process regarding the use of ICTs for supporting the development of poor communities, with emphasis on the most adequate use of these technologies.

As detailed in the following tables, through the multiple aspects of its activities, the project had the following main results;

- Generating and sharing of knowledge;
- Improved people’s skills; developing new forms of collaborative work in civil society;
- Exploited new forms of partnership between social projects and the private sector;
- Identified local solutions for universal access to the new Information Technology (ICTs), thus contributing to digital inclusion.

In total, 5 telecenters were successfully inaugurated since the beginning of the project in the provinces of Huambo, Luanda, Malange, Cabinda, and Zaire.

The tables below highlight the number of beneficiaries and access to the telecenters per province.
Number of beneficiaries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>14,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nº Beneficiaries - Access to the Community Telecenters**

- Agricultural Information: 2,507
- Telecommunication: 1,427
- Financial Services: 1,742
- Total: 29,613

Legend:
- Luanda
- Huambo
- Malanje
- Cabinda
- Zaire
UN Volunteers programme

UNV is a special programme of the UN System administrated by UNDP and with the main focus of supporting sustainable human development through the promotion of volunteerism, including the mobilization of UNV volunteers and strengthening voluntarism in development planning.

The engagement of local and national stakeholders to promote voluntarism and mobilize volunteers for development is the key element of UNV Angola programme and this is reflected on the annual celebration of the International Volunteers Day (IVD) every 5th December. This is the high-point for advocacy on voluntarism worldwide and Angola was no exception.

In 2007, the UNV Programme in joint effort with national partners mobilized a total amount of 300 volunteers who celebrated this event with different activities during the first week of December.

This success is the result of a long process of advocacy that begun with the creation of the National Volunteers Steering Committee which is composed by the main national stakeholders working with volunteers in Angola.

UN Volunteers serving the people of Angola

With the purpose of being catalysts to increase community participation and capacity development through voluntary action, the UNV Programme deployed 23 International UNV Volunteers to work within the UN Agencies and the Angola state in different areas such as:

- Reintegration of refugees, local decentralization, HIV/AIDS, business development, school-feeding and research on Human Rights.

60% of these volunteers are originally from developing countries, demonstrating significant South-South solidarity and support.

Volunteers under the Private Sector Scheme

Two volunteers coming from the private sector were mobilized to collaborate with different UN projects.

One employee from Shell, under its "Shell-Better World" volunteer's project, came from Malaysia to volunteer on natural resources management in Mexico.

The Angolan Enterprise Programme was favoured with another corporate private sector volunteer funded by the Japanese
Government who was providing technical assistance in establishing the first Small Business Resource Centre in the country.

**Angolan UNV Volunteers abroad**

Four Angolan UNV Volunteers benefited from international experience in a critical democratic process of elections in Timor-Leste. They were recruited to serve as District Electoral Advisors for the 2007 presidential elections demonstrating Angola’s people commitment to volunteerism.
The main goal and achievement of operational services is to successfully support UNDP Angola programme implementation. Without this support, UNDP would not be able to achieve the good performance recognized in 2007. The year of 2007 was a milestone in the process of change of the operation support services. With the support of the Management Consulting Team UNDP Angola revised, simplified and streamlined the procedures and workflows for a more integrated results management between programme and operations.

UNDP Angola provides operational support services in the areas of procurement, human resources, travel, and financial management. We have a dedicated team that handles both local and international procurements for nationally and directly executed projects, and facilitates payments for goods and services of resident and non-resident UN agencies.

Main results in 2007 were:

- Strengthened financial management capacity meeting the targets of the financial data quality dashboard rating, UNDP financial performance monitoring tool
- Quality of programme enhanced with the services provided to National Execution projects: processing direct payments and quarterly advances, checking and recording financial reports, provide training on financial management for NEX projects
- Monitor cost recovery policy in budgeting, cost sharing agreement with donors, charging fees incurred when providing support services to UNDP projects, bilateral donors, UN agencies, and non UN agencies resulting in a total volume of cost recovered of $527,225.
- Office improvement on technology standards with development of the file transfer protocol system, internet platforms for knowledge building and sharing amongst improvements in ICT equipments. The office also expanded and trained staff for the usage of the electronic enterprise resource planning solution (Atlas), thus enhancing financial accountability and reporting
- Management of the UN common premises and common services on behalf of the UN family in Angola.
Effectiveness Drivers and Resource Management

What do we do and how we do it?

In implementing our vision and mandate, we connect local and global knowledge and experience, and we broker resources in favour of the poorer expanding community participation among women, vulnerable and excluded groups. In applying our human development paradigm, we advocate growth with equity, good governance, human rights and the rule of law, placing people, specially the poor and the marginalized, at the centre of the development challenges, through pilot initiatives. We promote local ownership as well as South-South cooperation and use capacity development and gender mainstreaming as cross cutting platforms for our programmatic and operational activities.

In all our practice areas - Poverty Reduction, Environment and MDG Achievement, Democratic Governance and Crisis Prevention and Recovery - we work through 6 development effectiveness drivers:

- Developing national capacities
- Enhancing national ownership
- Advocating for and fostering an enabling policy environment
- Seeking South - South solutions
- Promoting gender equality
- Fostering partnerships for results
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democratic Governance</th>
<th>Developing National Capacities</th>
<th>Enhancing National Ownership</th>
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<th>Promoting Gender Equality</th>
<th>Fostering Partnerships for Results</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Local government capacity developed for public expenditure cycle and service delivery</td>
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<td>ii) Institutional capacity assessment for INEJ developed</td>
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<td>iii) Capacity boosted in gender mainstreaming, budgeting and gender statistics</td>
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<td>iv) CSOs capacity in civic education programme improved</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) Enhanced community ownership of local development through increased participation in community planning processes through establishment of jangos and consultative councils</td>
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<td>ii) Civic education materials translated in local languages creating wider national ownership of citizenship rights</td>
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<td>iii) Gender strategies adopted in national development plans and in planning and statistics government cabinets</td>
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<td>i) Civil society better equipped to participate in strategic planning and local policy development and to demand more social rights based strategies</td>
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<td>ii) Participatory studies and consultative process enhanced resulting in more inclusive platforms for legal/policy development in decentralization framework</td>
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<td>iii) Justice reform process proceeded of extensive consultation, sensitization and institutional diagnosis before legislative productions</td>
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<td>i) Sharing of good legislative practices and TA with Brazil</td>
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<td>ii) Study visits for Members of the DLG parliamentary commission to Uganda and Tanzania resulting in comparative experiences for the study on fiscal decentralization and MDF legislation</td>
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<td>i) Gender mainstreaming fully integrated in the DLG 2008-2010 Plan</td>
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<td>ii) Domestic violence bill drafted and submitted for approval under JGP after widely participated (770 women and 450 men) action plan exercise</td>
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<td>iii) Gender Multi-sector Coordinating Council catalytic in making the beneficiaries being able to influence government policies on gender mainstreaming, budgeting and statistics</td>
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<td>iv) Gender mainstreaming initiative (with support of RBA) at CO level to train all UNDP staff for effective gender mainstreaming in programme and programme auditing from a gender perspective with positive results</td>
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<td>i) Joint Gender Programme with UNFPA and UNIFEM</td>
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<td>ii) Joint Justice Project with UNICEF and OHCHR</td>
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<td>iii) Partnerships with DFID, SIDA, Norway and USAID on DLG and civic education</td>
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<td>iv) Partnerships with international and national CSOs such as Development Workshop</td>
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</table>
### Developing National Capacities

**HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria**

- i) capacity for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria in planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation enhanced
- ii) capacity for HIV/AIDS prevention increased
- iii) improved capacity for financial management of HIV, TB and Malaria programmes

**Poverty Reduction, Environment and MDG**

- i) Capacity of business providers increased through in-house training and overseas training
- ii) Capacity of local fishermen and local farmers on business management and micro-credit strengthened

### Enhancing National Ownership

**HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria**

- i) CCM role as the national coordination authority and INLS as the primary responsible for national response enhanced
- ii) M&E systems incorporated into National Strategic Plan 2008/2010 as a result of full ownership of the process by INLS
- iii) national ownership at CSO level enhanced through the support to 23 NGO/CSOs

**Poverty Reduction, Environment and MDG**

- i) Phase out of UNDP assistance to Ambriz focused on sustainability and use of capacity built through the project.
- ii) Resource Management strategies and projects developed and being implemented (National Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management
- iii) Civil Society involved with the operational and day to day running of the teleshops in five provinces

### Fostering Enabling Policy

**HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria**

- i) Development and adoption of a national M&E system for HIV/AIDS in the 2006-2010 Strategic Plan as a means to improve strategic planning in this area
- ii) civil society enhanced participation in policy dialogue with national health institutions

**Poverty Reduction, Environment and MDG**

- i) Simplification of Business Registration enabled through discussion between Government and Private Sector
- ii) Definition of a UN MDG strategy for Angola enhanced awareness of interventions for accelerating MDG achievement

### Promoting South South Solutions Environment

**HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria**

- i) CCM (Coordination Council) participation in regional conference in Namibia for exchange of experiences on African CCMs and new regulations
- ii) Conference in Cairo for M&E systems for HIV/AIDS

**Poverty Reduction, Environment and MDG**

- i) Shared experiences of Brazilian MDG campaign with local partners
- ii) Raising awareness of the possibilities for private-public partnership through the MDG campaign

### Promoting Gender Equality

**HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria**

- i) Malaria treatment and prevention focusing on pregnant women and children
- ii) IEC activities on HIV/AIDS and STD prevention specially targeting female households
- iii) Expansion of pregnant women access to ARV treatment

**Poverty Reduction, Environment and MDG**

- i) Women entrepreneurs capacitated in micro-business management in Ambriz
- ii) Enhanced partnership with private sector through forums and discussions on private sector development

### Fostering Partnerships for Results

**HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria**

- i) Joint programme HIV/AIDS and partnerships with UNAIDS, WHO, WB, ABC AMZET
- ii) Partnerships for malaria with OMS, UNICEF, PSI
- iii) technical partnerships for tuberculosis with WHO and Doctors for Africa

**Poverty Reduction, Environment and MDG**

- i) Enhanced partnership with private sector through forums and discussions on private sector development
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crisis Prevention and Recovery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i) Institutional capacity for the National Mine Action Authority (CNIDAH) and of National Institute of Demining (INAD) enhanced at Central and Provincial Level</td>
<td>i) Mine action national strategic plan 2006-2011 developed and progress in time towards achieving goals and objectives</td>
<td>i) socio-economical Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) completed in all 18 provinces feeding into strategic planning on human security</td>
<td>i) Study visit to Demining Training School of Kenya, a regional reference centre, resulted in a strategic plan for the rehabilitation of the Demining Technical School of Viana</td>
<td>i) Mine risk education targeting women and children as a more vulnerable group</td>
<td>i) mine action supported by Japan and European Union</td>
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<td>i) national institutions role enhanced as the primary demining operators</td>
<td>i) National Mine Action Standards developed and promulgated with all 23 International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) incorporated</td>
<td>ii) comparative experience from Mina Action National Authority of Cambodia</td>
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<td>ii) UNDP supporting several international and national organization under rapid response fund, i.e APN and Handicap International</td>
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<td></td>
<td>iii) effective community leadership over community-based approaches of mine action risk education and Community Based Rehabilitation for Mine Victims</td>
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<td>iii) collaboration with private demining companies</td>
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Resource management

To ensure quality of the UNDP country programme in Angola both substantively and financially, our Resources Management Unit is constantly monitoring programme execution, particularly in the areas of results-based management and programme planning, monitoring and financial performance analysis.

To ensure sound programme management UNDP fosters constant learning and knowledge management in line with standard international business management guides and procedures. Accountability, risk management project assurance and sound systems for checks and balances are our permanent internal driver.

Performance measurement is widely used to quantify and improve organizational effectiveness. The Balanced Scorecard (BS) and Project Management Dashboard, UNDP Global performance measurement tools, have been introduced to translate organizational vision into measurable objectives and outcomes.

Over the last year UNDP Angola has continue to improve its programme and operational development being amongst the top 5 African countries with best performance.

During 2007 Angola country office spent US$ 22,540,673.53, which US$ 5,902,716.87 are core UNDP resources and 16,637,956.66 non-core resources, i.e contributions from external bilateral partners, as illustrated below.