

**United Nations  
Socio-Economic Response &  
Recovery Framework  
COVID-19 in Angola**

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## 1. Introduction

In March 2020, in response to the global health pandemic of COVID-19 the United Nations Development System (UNDS) switched to emergency mode in order to support all Member States. As outlined in the [UN Secretary-General's Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity report](#), a significant proportion of the UN's existing US\$17.8 billion portfolio of sustainable development programmes across all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be adjusted and expanded towards COVID-19 related needs. As a result, the [UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19](#) was launched in April 2020, blueprinting an integrated support package to protect the needs and rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic during the first 12-18 months.

The UN Framework addresses five areas: 1) ensuring that essential health services are still available and protecting health systems; 2) helping people cope with adversity, through social protection and basic services; 3) protecting jobs, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, and informal sector workers through economic response and recovery programs; 4) guiding the necessary surge in fiscal and financial stimulus to make macroeconomic policies work for the most vulnerable and strengthening multilateral and regional responses; and 5) promoting social cohesion and investing in community-led resilience and response systems. In all Member States, UN Country Teams (UNCTs) have undertaken the task of repurposing and reprogramming efforts in close collaboration with donors and partners, without losing sight of the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

The socio-economic response is led by the UN Resident Coordinator, with UNDP as technical lead, working with the UNCT as one across all facets of the response. The UN Direct Health Response led by WHO is also integrated in order to achieve greater coherence and allow accountability.

Based on the mentioned five pillars, the UNCT in Angola prepared this UN Socio-Economic Response Plan to COVID-19, which addresses both programmatic and policy support national needs, to which a budget is attached with costs and financial gaps.

**Fig. 1. A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19**



Source: UNDG, 2020. A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19

## 2. Response Development

Within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic the UN Development System has a dual imperative: to urgently respond to the impacts of the pandemic and to support countries in rethinking development for the post COVID period and build back better. Additionally, the response should continue to support the needed development efforts of Angola and to ensure that the 2030 Agenda is maintained throughout the response to COVID-19.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2022 is based on the national development priorities established in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and on the principles of the UN Charter.

The UNSDCF is organized around four action areas which were developed to produce the desired outcomes and outputs: 1) Economic and social transformation; 2) Adolescents, youth and women empowerment; 3) Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population; and 4) Democracy and stability (fig 2).

The UNSDCF 2020-2022 continues to be relevant and is very much aligned with the UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19. As such, to elaborate an effective programmatic response to COVID-19, those operational activities of the UNSDCF 2020-2022 that align with the UN Socio-Economic Response Plan to COVID-19 have been given priority. Reprioritization of activities was achieved through close collaboration with GoA, within UNCT, donors and partners.

Fig. 2. Outcomes, Priorities and Alignment with SGD and NDP



Source: UNCT, 2019. UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework - Angola 2020-2022

### 3. UN Angola COVID-19 National Response

Based on the five pillars identified in the UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19, in May 2020, the UNCT in Angola conducted a rapid [assessment](#)<sup>1</sup> of the potential socio-economic impacts in the country, in partnership with the World Bank. The assessment highlighted that Angola faces a prolonged economic recession that started before the COVID-19 pandemic, volatility of oil prices, high fiscal and external vulnerability, high poverty and inequality, rising unemployment, as well as a limited access of the population to basic social services.

Government authorities have already adopted several key measures to respond to the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, among which: (i) transitional measures on the state budget 2020 to respond to the impact of COVID-19<sup>2</sup>; (ii) Immediate Measures to Alleviate the Negative Economic and Financial Effects provoked by the pandemic of COVID-19;<sup>3</sup> and (iii) other key initiatives, including the implementation of cash transfers.

The UN assessment of COVID-19 socio-economic impacts reaffirms the need to adopt a human rights-based approach to ensure that the measures to respond to the pandemic are people-centred, gender-sensitive and adequately support vulnerable groups.

This section therefore outlines UN Angola's national response to COVID-19 based on the key priorities derived from the assessment and the UNCT dialogue.

#### 3.1 Direct Health Response to COVID

In direct response to COVID-19 the following action will be undertaken:

- ✓ **Coordination and planning.** Under a sound multisectoral coordination at national and subnational level the implementation of the preparedness and response strategies will synergize the operations aimed at decreasing transmission and minimizing the direct COVID-19 adverse effects on the health population, increasing performance of the existing health services on the attention to the more severe and critically ill cases.
- ✓ **Engage and mobilize communities** to limit exposure and to slow the main drivers of transmission that are also the most important socio-economic activities. The protection of high-risk groups (chronic diseases, cancer patients, elderly population) as well as populations affected by comorbidities such as endemic diseases that increase the population burden of disease, must be considered. The lack of a robust health facility network makes community engagement and actions such as widespread basic hygiene, social distancing and the use of face masks, an absolute priority.
- ✓ **Search, test, isolate and care for cases** to control transmission. The availability of molecular tests, implementing contact tracing and application of containment procedures is essential in stopping the spread. There is need to close the existing gap on functional laboratory equipment and tests, and the adequate numbers of operational Rapid Response Teams.
- ✓ **Provide clinical care and maintain essential health services** to reduce mortality. Mechanisms to quickly allocate surge teams to priority hospitals as well as providing quality service through call centres and other virtual resources will diminish the risk of collapse and the prevention and control of infection in health workers.
- ✓ **Contingency planning** that must also include extreme scenarios, such as the need to rapidly and completely reconfigure and largely repurpose the entire health sector. The main support should be in organizing surge teams that can replace essential services and intensive care units affected

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<sup>1</sup>[https://www.ao.undp.org/content/dam/angola/docs/Publications/UNDP\\_AOCovid%20assessment%20Angola\\_issue%203\\_EN\\_May%2025\\_%202020\(003\).pdf](https://www.ao.undp.org/content/dam/angola/docs/Publications/UNDP_AOCovid%20assessment%20Angola_issue%203_EN_May%2025_%202020(003).pdf) .

<sup>2</sup> See: Presidential Decree n. 96/20.

<sup>3</sup> See: Presidential Decree n. 98/20.

by infected personnel, increase of capacity with tents and campaign hospitals and a focalized application of containment.

### 3.2 Health First and Protecting People

The primary strategic policies to be developed in time of COVID are: Public Health and Health Promotion Policies, Community Health, Environmental Health and School Health Policy; all of them under the operationalization of the Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR) and the normative umbrella of the International Health Regulation (IHR). Moreover, sustainability of the national immunization programme is essential and adaptive operational procedures need to be implemented according to the new existing protocols. Implementing such activities, including those related to the control of the existing polio outbreak emergency, is essential and cannot be stopped even in the presence of a sustained community transmission. As such, the UN will:

- ✓ **Support the identification of context-relevant essential services** and address redistribution of health workforce capacity, adaptation of guidelines and ensuring the necessary resilience of these services.
- ✓ **Sustain the operations of the information system**, notably the IDSR and DHS2, trying to accelerate the implementation countrywide. In this way, key evidences are provided to the main programs and other epidemiologic threats; ensuring the response capacity of the health system. The continuity of activities in areas as Anti-Microbial Resistance, Safe Elimination of Solid Waste and the availability of the institutional WASH is highly valuable also as a cross cutting factor in the COPVID-19 response itself.
- ✓ **Focus on targeting and scaling up activities** for maternal health and nutrition, on routine and outreach immunization including polio campaigns, prevention and treatment of communicable disease such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in addition to health promotion activities and psycho-social support.
- ✓ **Elaborate adaptive strategies** to ensure synergize between the benefits in reducing the transmission as in tuberculosis and to reduce the risk factors in the transmission of HIV and other sexual transmitted infections due to the prolonged application of containment measures.
- ✓ **Commit to improve access to highly vulnerable populations**, sustain essential interventions to achieve elimination and eradication of diseases even in difficult settings, sustain the gender and violence interventions including for the LGBTI population, supporting the access of the population to essential services in the context of the ODS and Human Rights and above all to support all efforts directed to sustain the well-being and dignity of the population.
- ✓ **Expand and scale-up** pro-poor social protection systems, by using the Cash Transfer Pilot Programme currently operational in three provinces and for which a new humanitarian cash transfer project will be facilitated in Luanda. Evidence for social protection decision-making will be secured through a tracking tool to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable families, an integrated single register for vulnerable populations and building resilience for more than a million draught affected population.
- ✓ **Implement improved food and nutrition services** with MoH to prevent and treat severe and moderate acute malnutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies. Amongst key actions: the registers for farmer field schools to enable rural households to access emergency social protection measures with MINAGRIP; technical assistance to GoA for national school feeding policies and programmes, based on evidence and sound planning; assistance to MoH in supply chain systems; support to local government for early warning and alerts for food and nutritional security.
- ✓ **Provide guidance to GoA on the continuity and quality of water and sanitation services**, infection prevention control training to APROSOC activists and procurement of supplies to Luanda, Cunene, Huila and Namibe.

- ✓ **Support GoA in the Education Sector Emergency Response Plan** and Operational Plan for sustaining learning of all children and adolescents.
- ✓ **Support the continuity of social services and access to shelters** by scaling up direct humanitarian interventions for the extremely vulnerable and groups at risk; as well as preparing guidelines on family separation prevention, temporary shelters and emergency centres; providing psychological support, violence prevention and reunification, through CSO and training all social frontline workers; avail social and traditional communication channels, including radios on services.
- ✓ **Strengthen coordination on GBV responses** to support victims.

### 3.3 Economic Response and Recovery

The global economic context and impact of lock-down measures in Angola caused disruption to supply chains and the complete cessation of operations in some sectors due to the need to introduce quarantines, and as such there are call for large interventions for economic recovery, restoring jobs and income.

In Angola, the pandemic is expected to exacerbate the structural problems of the fragile, oil-dependent economy. The instability and fall of oil prices will likely lead to a negative economic growth in 2020, in the context of a prolonged economic contraction. The economic situation is further aggravated by the fact that Angola is a net importer of food, agriculture is mainly subsistence and particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The crisis is expected to particularly affect young workers and the rural population, who are already in more vulnerable conditions than average.

The UN response to foster economic recovery is based on a set of programmes that impact on the recovery of economic activities and protection of jobs, especially those most vulnerable affected. The UN will:

- ✓ **Promote policy advocacy, analytics and dialogue** on multidimensional poverty and socioeconomic inequalities, as recommended in the rapid assessment.
- ✓ **Facilitate entrepreneurship**, with training and skills development to build and maintain MSMEs resilience through the involvement of business associations. This will include the promotion of employment opportunities through the involvement of the private sector in skills development by strengthening Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and linking supply and demand of labour skills.
- ✓ **Support innovation and digital solutions** in the higher education system and wider eco-system with focus on entrepreneurship.
- ✓ **Support economic activities in the informal sector of the economy**, through online registration of suppliers to facilitate operation by digital means, under biosecurity measures. It will also reduce the rural population's dependence on unsustainable ways of using natural resources, promoting alternative income options and combating climate change., including rural electrification based on renewable energy sources in remote areas without prospect for grid access.,
- ✓ **Identify priority actions to increase national production**, strengthening the financial capacity and capabilities of small and medium family producers, cooperatives, field schools and other associations
- ✓ **Facilitate rapid access to credit mechanisms** for small and medium sized farmers and rural cooperatives, so that they can obtain government funding for the agro-industrial sector.
- ✓ Strengthening rapid mechanisms to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the food security of the population by adapting the international scale of food insecurity expertise scale (FIES) to include the symptoms and effects of COVID-19 to assess the extent of crises.
- ✓ **Focus on civil protection technical assistance** in support of the drought response, including planning and logistics, and support to refugees in Lunda Norte to ensure that refugees can meet their food and nutritional needs. Support will continue to be provided to refugees in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

- ✓ **Strengthen partnerships with civil society organizations and youth-led organizations** to consolidate the community, social partners in the area of entrepreneurship and social innovation, and to empower young people and women.
- ✓ **Support more sustainable energy consumption** in urban areas, including the promotion of more fuel efficient and low emission cookstoves and the reduction of waste in the charcoal value chain.
- ✓ **Promote the development of non-traditional business opportunities** in rural areas based on community-based tourism in and around protected areas.

### 3.4 Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

The assessment of the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 in Angola revealed that the pandemic will likely exacerbate the already weak macro-fiscal situation.

The UN in collaboration with the world Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will provide support the Government to speed-up the implementation of the reforms agenda to foster the process of economic diversification, through the implementation of policy with strong impact in investment and labour market.

#### Fiscal space available for increasing spending

Angola needs fiscal space to finance the response measures to COVID-19 and to implement the recovery. The heavy burden of public debt has constrained the national budget. The country may need to seek debt relief and reprofiling debt, including with bilateral partners. The objective is that policy and actions are directed towards:

- ✓ The creation of more favourable business environment to harness the potential of MSMEs.
- ✓ Promote the transition from informal to formal economy to allow more tax contribution, given the vulnerability and characteristics of informal markets.
- ✓ Leverage its convening power, to facilitate dialogue with Government and private sector to foster sustainable investments with emphasis on digital transformation and environmental protection.

At the global and regional levels, the UN and especially the IFIs, due to its traditional role in the matters of debt management and fiscal issues, will primarily support Angola's debt management. On the other hand, at the national level, the UN and IFIs will provide analytical, advisory and technical assistance related to expenditure efficiency, targeting capital expenditure with high return that enable favourable conditions for private sector investments.

It is noteworthy that the UN supported the President of the Republic's Office to conduct a mapping and diagnostic of 36 social programs in Angola, which resulted in the identification of constraints and opportunities to improve the delivery.

#### Policy priorities and available policy measures

The assistance will include the establishment of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which considers the full range of financing sources and non-financial means of implementation that are available, and lay out a financing strategy to raise resources, manage risks, and achieve development priorities. This instrument is becoming largely adopted in many countries due to its high potential of producing significant positive impact in finance management in a more effective way. The tool is aimed to explore synergies when development partners do have a similar mechanism.

- ✓ Within this mechanism, the UN will also engage IFIs to provide technical assistance on public finance management and budget transparency, with the engagement of the National Assembly and civil society organizations.

### Multilateral collaboration

The UN will engage from a pro-poor angle and engage with the IFIs to support the country to strategize policy priorities and available policy measures to accelerate the delivery of key programs, including those funded by IFIs' loans.

- ✓ Regional cooperation on trade policy to coordinate and harmonize trade measures that impact on supply chains and connectivity is key.
- ✓ Support the government to benefit from the available potential of the African Free Trade Area (ACFTA), as it has the potential to generate significant economic gains and contribute to structural transformation.
- ✓ Continue to promote regional cooperation including through dialogue with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union.
- ✓ Continue to provide technical assistance for the LDC graduation, including trade-related support, including advisory on trade policy to boost the competitiveness of domestic sectors

In stepping up UN engagement at regional and multilateral level, the UN will work closely with the multilateral organizations, such as the European Union, to promote trade facilitation and market access to Angolan products.

Finally, the UN will promote cooperation to strengthen environmental protection and resilience, including by helping the Government access international climate and environmental finance and promoting South-South exchange, especially with countries of the SADC region.

### **3.5 Social Cohesion and Community Resilience**

The UN response will put communities at the center of the response to the pandemic and to ensure longer-term recovery, by promoting social and political dialogues, fundamental rights, inclusion of vulnerable populations, combating all forms of discrimination, participatory and transparent governance with the realization of local elections – *autarquias* - and spearheading community-led solutions, environmental sustainability and community resilience and food security. Thus, the UN will engage in:

- ✓ **Technical assistance and advisory for a consensual, impartial and inclusive local governance** through Parliament; local electoral capacity building with the National Electoral Commission and CSOs; targeted empowerment of women for local governance with the Caucus of Women Parliamentarians, MASFAMU and CSOs; and the implementation of participatory budgeting with the Ministry of Territorial Administration, local administrations and community-based organizations.
- ✓ **Expanding collaborations with CSOs and youth organizations** to foster gender, peace and social trust building initiatives, and promote local government-private sector-civil society partnerships as a driver to increase services coverage and leaving no-one behind, especially in remote rural areas, but also in fast-growing cities.
- ✓ **Empowerment of local communities in climate-smart techniques**, climate monitoring and resilient local development to respond to crises and emergency. Support local government agencies e.g. IDA, SNPC and IDF in building innovative mechanisms for community-based

agricultural extension services, disaster management groups, water and sanitation groups, farmer field schools and forest management.

- ✓ **Support international coordination mechanism for the sustainable management of transborder river systems** e.g. the Okavango Basin between Angola, Namibia and Botswana; the Cunene and Cuvelai river systems between Angola and Namibia; and international maritime water systems e.g. the Benguela Current that includes South Africa, Namibia and Angola. The UN will continue its very strong engagement to ensure the impact of COVID-19 on the people already affected by droughts in the South is fully assessed as basis for concerted action, and that prevention measures, including awareness sessions, are implemented. The UN will assist vulnerable communities in building their resilience to future disasters started in 2015 with support to the Government, in collaboration with partners such as the European Union and the World Bank, to conduct the 2012-2016 Droughts Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in the most-affected provinces of Huila, Namibe and Cunene.<sup>4</sup>
- ✓ **Support vulnerable groups and non-discrimination in collaboration with INE** in the ongoing national effort for coordination and training in rapid assessment tools and methodologies to generate disaggregated community-data and mapping, capturing otherwise invisible acute vulnerabilities, in liaison with the Ministry of Health. Support will continue to materialize helplines, such as GBV hotlines managed by MASFAMU, which provide referral pathways for GBV survivors, including access to psychological support, guarantee of personal safety and provision of legal support.<sup>5</sup> This action will be extended to the refugee and migrant communities, covering issues of gender equality and the empowerment of adolescent girls and young women.
- ✓ **Strengthen alignment of national human rights framework** with international law, the digitalization of human rights monitoring processes, strengthening the implementation and awareness of human rights policies in Angola and building capacity of institutions at national and local levels in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and Ministry of Interior.
- ✓ **Continued technical support for the strengthening of the Public Finance Management System** with the Court of Auditors, Parliament, Ministry of Finance and civil society; for the implementation of UNCAC; and for national corruption risk prevention strategy and processes at sectoral level, in collaboration with the multisectoral High-Level Working Group created by the President in 2019, with Office of the Attorney-General and the Public Administration General Inspections Services (IGAE).

#### 4. Partnership

The UN will mobilize its vast network of partnerships for an inclusive and coherent implementation of the COVID-19 socioeconomic response - its key partner being the Government of Angola. The UN will continue to work with the Government and involve its other partners from the international community, civil society and the private sector, and will strengthen its collaboration with other appropriate entities, capable of delivering results to benefit Angolan institutions and the population. Partners will be essential for carrying out impact assessments and analyses; financing and resource-mobilization; policy advocacy on urgent macroeconomic measures; debt stress relief and increase in fiscal space; effective programme design and delivery and planning for longer term measures.

To deliver on all pillars, a multidisciplinary approach is required which will include collaboration with:

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<sup>4</sup> The PDNA documents a total of “US\$750 million of damages and losses,” and “1.2 million people, women and children, being affected every year between 2012 and 2016”, based on which, the Drought Resilience Framework (DRF) 2018-2022 was developed. Accelerated implementation of recovery and resilience-building measures cannot be more critical than today in 2020, when impacted by the global COVID-19 crisis, right after another El Nino-induced drought severely affected the southern region in 2019.

<sup>5</sup> Among others, the UN will collaborate with MASFAMU, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Association of Women Justice and the Human Rights Center of the Catholic University of Angola.

- **International Financial Institutions (IFI)** such as World Bank, African Bank for Development, International Monetary Fund (FMI) and others to ensure that government maximizes the available resources and knowledge from its partners.
- **Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations** - key partners for programmatic implementation especially when response needs to be scaled up and accelerated while ensuring the most vulnerable groups are less at risk of being left behind. The UN will continue to partner with these organisations to implement the activities within the WHO Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Programme Plan, as well the implementation of the UNSDCF 2020-2022.
- **Private Sector** - instrumental in economic recovery and achieving Sustainable Development Goals. The UN will continue to develop initiatives and advocate to engage the private sector in a way that it can strongly participate in the immediate response to Covid-19 by, where possible, redirecting its production capacity towards needed medical equipment and medical supplies, and continuing to raise awareness on the need to participate in the preventions campaigns and protect all workers.

## 5. Resource Mobilization

The UN Response Plan will base its resource mobilization strategy on the new UN approach, where the UN convening power is used to channel donors and partners resources and funds to the development and implementation of sustainable development financing, that lead to the Government and UN collective results towards the achievement of SDGs.

Concretely, the Framework for COVID response plan will be funded by the agencies conventional funding modalities, by re-programmed available funds and mobilizing extra resources from different sources.

A total of USD 48,850,769.12 is anticipated for the entire implementation of the UN Angola COVID-19 Strategy with USD 14,301,544.00 (29%) of secured funding and 34,549,225.32 (71%) yet to be mobilised.

Table 1. Budget Forecast for UN Angola COVID-19 Strategy, 2020/21	USD								
	Total		Both (overall)	Available		Both (overall)	To be mobilized		Both (overall)
	2020	2021		2020	2021		2020	2021	
Direct Health Response	5,999,992.00	6,302,557.00	12,302,549.00	4,851,627.00	1,893,767.00	6,745,394.00	1,148,365.00	4,408,790.00	5,557,155.00
Pillar 1: Health First	3,333,825.00	2,953,395.00	6,287,220.00	2,087,150.00	525,000.00	2,612,150.00	1,246,675.00	2,428,395.00	3,675,070.00
Pillar 2: Protecting People	1,410,000.00	5,080,000.00	6,490,000.00	1,158,000.00	1,028,000.00	2,186,000.00	252,000.00	4,052,000.00	4,304,000.00
Pillar 3: Economic Response and Recovery	1,855,000.00	15,155,000.00	17,010,000.00	1,855,000.00	345,000.00	2,200,000.00	0.00	14,810,000.00	14,810,000.00
Pillar 4: Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pillar 5: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience	561,000.00	6,200,000.00	6,761,000.00	558,000.00	0.00	558,000.00	3,000.00	6,200,000.00	6,203,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,159,817.00</b>	<b>35,690,952.00</b>	<b>48,850,769.00</b>	<b>10,509,777.00</b>	<b>3,791,767.00</b>	<b>14,301,544.00</b>	<b>2,650,040.00</b>	<b>31,899,185.00</b>	<b>34,549,225.00</b>

The Agencies repurposed their planned resources for 2020 to respond quickly to the immediate response and recovery for Covid-19 and to the still relevant development activities. These are catalytic resources. In line with the UNSDCF 2020-2022, AJW Plan and Budget and the Global UN Socio-Economic Framework, new available funding modalities and opportunities will be explored. UN will work closely with the IFIs to ensure, where possible that IFI financing of Government priorities may also be entrusted to parts of the UN development system for implementation.

Some of the key instruments and funding modalities to be explored include for mobilization of further resources are:

- Governments’ own budgets
- WHO ‘Solidarity Fund’
- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).
- COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- SDG Fund
- Agency-specific resource-mobilization efforts organized around agency Appeals or Trust Fund initiatives
- Government-sponsored country-level Appeals
- UNCT-sponsored country level pooled funds
- GAVI

The RC is the overall responsible for a coordinated resource mobilization for joint interventions. Agencies will also engage individually in resource mobilization, as appropriate, and according to their mandate, partnerships and contribution to joint activities and pooled funding baskets.

## 6. Governance

The immediate socio-economic response plan to COVID-19 will be coordinated under the leadership and oversight of the Resident Coordinator, with the support of UNDP as technical lead and WHO for the Immediate Health Response while the wider UN Country Team will work as one across all facets of the response.

For better accountability, monitoring and integration with the UNSDCF, the five socio-economic pillars’ activities and results were integrated and led by the already established four Outcome Working Groups (WGs) of the UNSDCF and its respective chairs:

Working Groups	Chair	Co-Chairs
<b>Health first and Protecting people</b>	UNICEF/WHO	UNFPA
<b>Economic Response and Recovery</b>	FAO	UNDP
<b>Macro-Economic and Multilateral Collaboration</b>	RCO/UNDP	UNDP
<b>Social Cohesion and Community Resilience</b>	UNDP	UNHCR

The WGs will contribute towards the specific pillars of the Response Plan by means of coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. More specifically, the WG chairs who led the exercise of repurposing and reprogramming the UNSDCF annual joint work plan, will continue to ensure coordinated implementation of the Response Plan and interaction between partners throughout the 18-month response period.

The WGs will give technical advice at the strategic level – to the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT – whenever appropriate on the opportunities and challenges linked to the implementation of the Response Plan and on specific questions of management and implementation of programmes. The UNCT will supervise and guide the WGs, in order to guarantee, coordination, complementarity and the maximization of efforts and results. This supervision could also be done in other ways, such as by the Resident Coordinator or a Head of Agency. Furthermore, the UNCT will meet at the end of the year to review and evaluate Response Plan results.

Based on the original intent of the UNSDCF 2020-2022 guidance, the SDG targets and indicators remain as the default core of the monitoring framework for the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Plan. The WGs and the adjusted/updated UN Annual Joint Work Plan continue to be the main mechanism for adaptive programming, monitoring and evaluation. The WGs will review and regularly adapt the UN Response Plan outputs, activities and corresponding budgets in response to information emerging from continuous analysis, monitoring and reporting.

The UNCT in Angola will keep focus on bringing UN INFO online to serve as the universal tool for joint planning, monitoring and reporting on the UN Response Plan and the related UN Annual Joint Work Plan. There will be joint monitoring throughout the 18-month cycle of the UN Response Plan with regularly updated data and analysis. The most critical questions around the collective WGs will be identified and addressed to contribute towards achievement of the SDGs while maintaining the clear commitment to “Leave No One Behind”.

## **7. Annex**

### **UN Angola COVID-19 Strategy Work Plan 2020-2021**