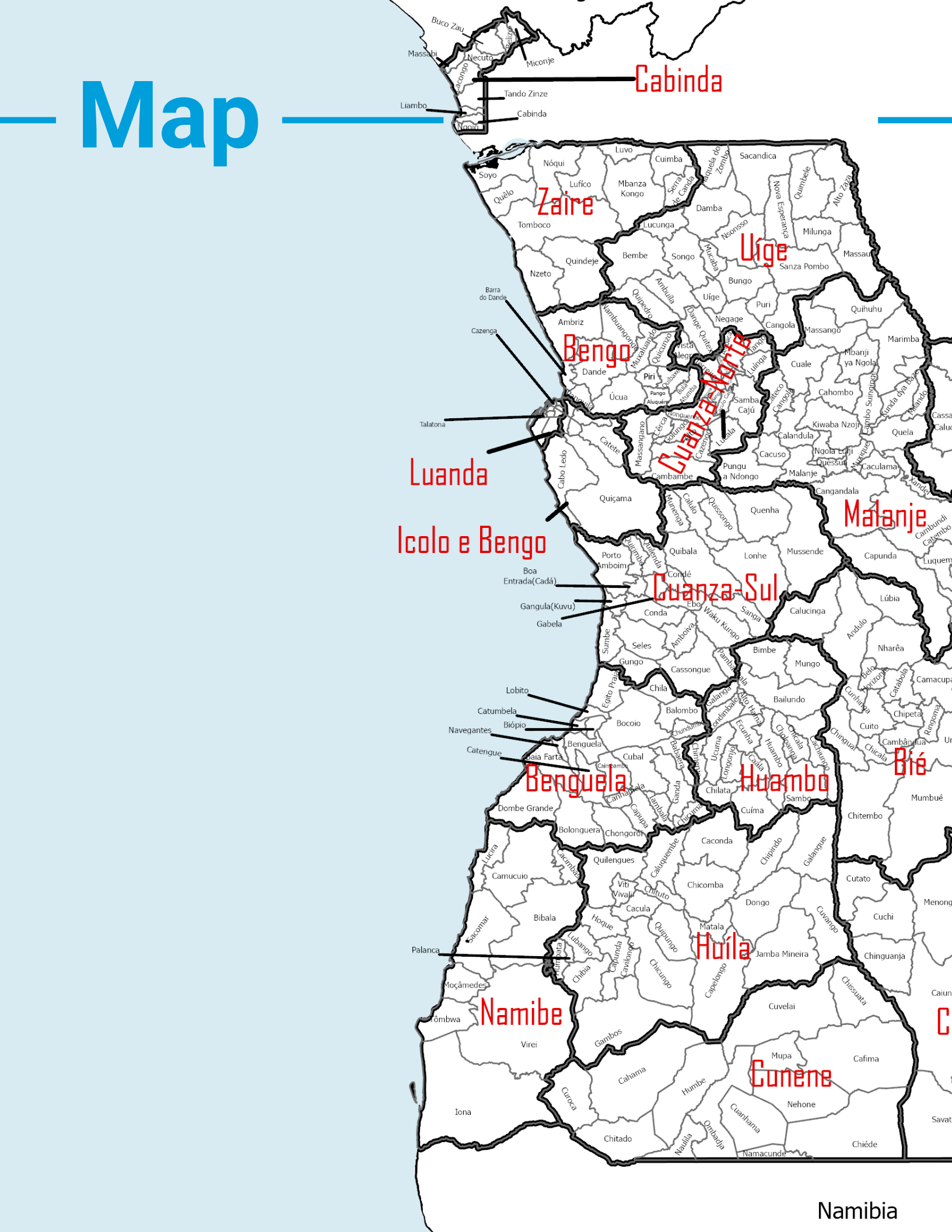


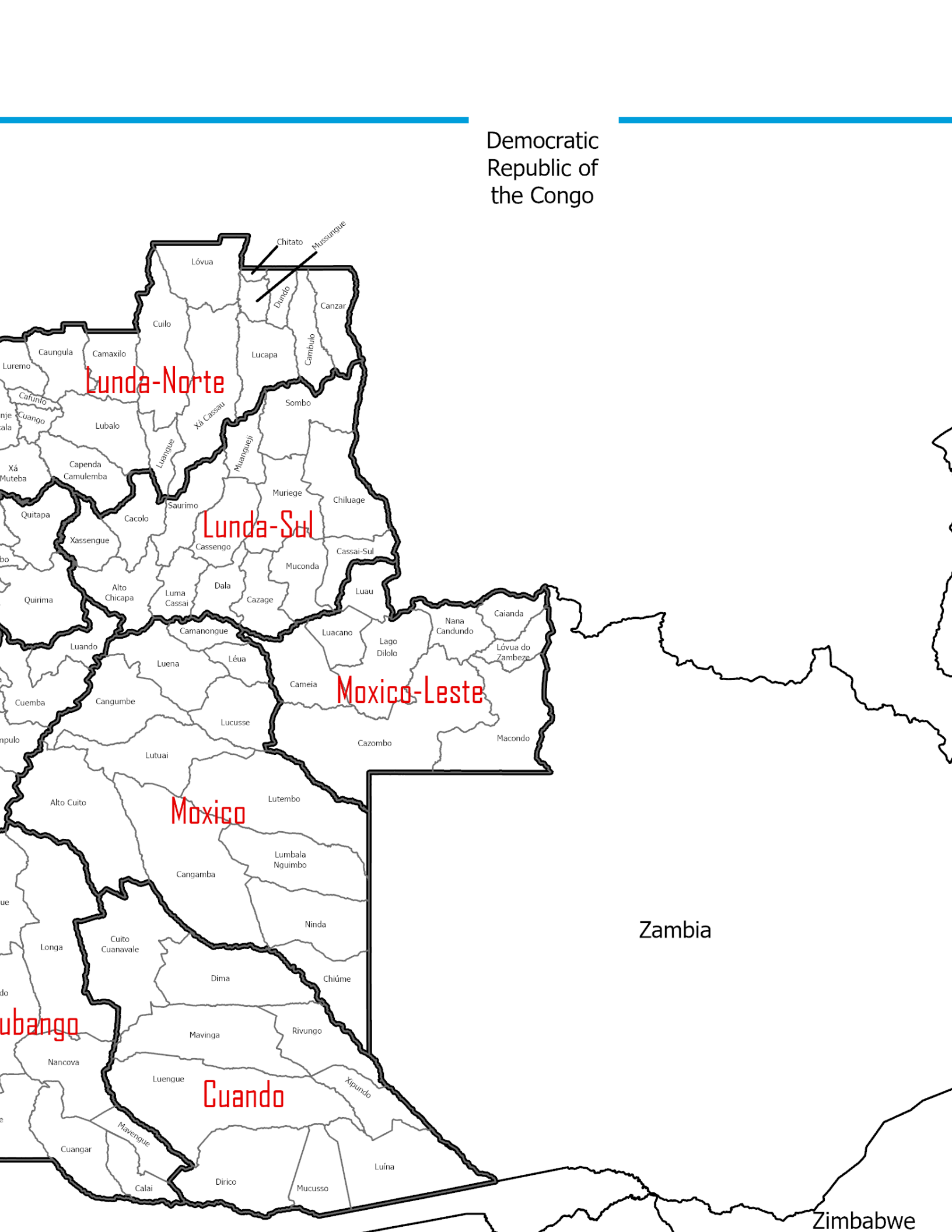
ANGOLA

UN Country Results Report 2025

UNITED NATIONS
ANGOLA

Map


Cabinda
Zaire
Uíge
Bengo
Cuanza Norte
Luanda
Icolo e Bengo
Malanje
Cuanza-Sul
Bié
Benguela
Huambo
Huíla
Namibe
Cunene
Namibia
Buco Zau
Massabi
Necuto
Miconje
Tando Zinze
Liambo
Ngoio
Soyo
Luvo
Cuimba
Sacandica
Nóqui
Lufico
Mbanza Kongo
Quêlo
Tomboco
Damba
Lucunga
Nova Esperança
Quimbele
Alto Zaza
Milunga
Massau
Nsonso
Mucaba
Songo
Bembe
Quindeje
Nzeto
Sanza Pombo
Bungo
Barra do Dande
Cazenga
Ambriz
Negage
Puri
Quihuhu
Cangola
Massango
Marimba
Dande
Piri
Úcua
Cuale
Mbanji ya Ngola
Cahombo
Talatona
Samba Cajú
Kiwaba Nzoji
Quela
Calandula
Cacuso
Ngola Luiji
Quessua
Caculama
Pungu a Ndongo
Cambambe
Malanje
Cangandala
Cabo Ledo
Quiçama
Quenha
Cambundi Catembo
Porto Amboim
Quibala
Lonhe
Mussende
Capunda
Luquem
Boa Entrada(Cadá)
Condé
Gangula(Kuvu)
Conda
Ebo
Waku Kungo
Sanga
Calucinga
Lúbia
Gabela
Seles
Ambova
Bimbe
Nharêa
Gungo
Cassongue
Mungo
Lobito
Chila
Bailundo
Catumbela
Balombo
Bocoio
Chipeta
Biópio
Cuito
Navegantes
Benguela
Cambândua
Catengue
Baia Farta
Cubal
Chicala
Chinguar
Chicala
Dombe Grande
Chilata
Sambo
Mumbué
Cuíma
Chitembo
Bolonguera
Chongoroi
Caconda
Quilengues
Chipindo
Galangue
Camucuio
Cutato
Chicomba
Viti
Vivali
Chituto
Dongo
Menong
Cacula
Cuchi
Bibala
Hoque
Matala
Cuvango
Sacomar
Quipungo
Palanca
Jamba Mineira
Chinguanja
Moçâmedes
Capelongo
Chissuata
Cuvelai
Tômbwa
Virei
Gambos
Mupa
Cafima
Cahama
Humbe
Curoca
Nehone
Iona
Cuanhama
Ombadja
Chitado
Naulila
Namacunde
Chiéde


Democratic Republic of the Congo
Chitato
Mussungue
Lóvua
Dundo
Canzar
Cuilo
Caungula
Camaxilo
Lucapa
Cambulo
Luremo
Lunda-Norte
Cafunfo
Cuango
Sombo
Xá Cassau
Lubalo
Luangue
Muangueji
Capenda Camulemba
Xá Muteba
Muriege
Chiluage
Saurimo
Quitapa
Cacolo
Lunda-Sul
Xassengue
Cassengo
Cassai-Sul
Muconda
Alto Chicapa
Luma Cassai
Dala
Luau
Quirima
Cazage
Caianda
Nana Candundo
Camanongue
Luacano
Lago Dilolo
Luando
Lóvua do Zambeze
Luena
Léua
Cameia
Moxico-Leste
Cuemba
Cangumbe
Lucusse
Cazombo
Macondo
Lutuai
Alto Cuito
Lutembo
Moxico
Lumbala Nguimbo
Cangamba
Ninda
Zambia
Longa
Cuito Cuanavale
Dima
Chiúme
ubango
Mavinga
Rivungo
Nancova
Luengue
Xipundo
Cuando
Mavengue
Cuangar
Luína
Dirico
Calai
Mucusso
Zimbabwe

Contents

- **Country Map** 02
- **Table of Contents** 04
- **Foreword from the Resident Coordinator** 06
- **UN Country Team** 08
- **Partners of the UN development system in the country** 09
- **Acronyms** 10
- **Chapter 1 – Country and Regional Context** 14
  - **1.1 Key developments in the country and regional context** 14
  - **1.2 Key Development Trends and Emerging Issues** 18
- **Chapter 2 –**
  - **UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework** 22
  - **2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework by Priority Area** 22
  - **2.2 Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs** 30
    - **i. People** 30
    - **ii. Peace** 37

iii. Prosperity 43

iv. Planet 48

- **2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda** 53
- **2.4 Results of the UN working more and better together: coherence, effectiveness and efficiency** 55
- **2.5 Evaluations and Lessons Learned** 58
- **2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization** 60

- **Chapter 3 – UNCT key focus for next year** 62

Foreword

The year 2025 was a year in which Angola's resilience was both tested and demonstrated. As the country marked fifty years of independence, it did so at a moment of both challenge and opportunity. Fiscal pressures, a rising cost of living, a cholera outbreak and social tensions placed real demands on communities and institutions. Yet these challenges were met with determination, solidarity and a continued commitment to progress.

This report is a reflection of what can be achieved when national leadership, communities and partners come together around shared priorities. It captures a year of important progress under the 2024–2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, but more importantly, it reflects a shared effort to translate commitments into meaningful change in people's lives.

Across the country, we saw communities responding to crises while building greater resilience for the future. We saw health workers protecting families, farmers strengthening their livelihoods, young people acquiring new skills and communities finding practical solutions to the challenges they face. We also saw institutions working to become more responsive, inclusive and accountable. These are the results that matter most: not simply what was delivered, but what people and communities are now better able to do.

The progress achieved in 2025 belongs first and foremost to the Republic of Angola. The United Nations is privileged to contribute to this national journey, working alongside the Government, civil society, development and humanitarian partners, the private sector and communities across the country. Our role is to bring together knowledge, partnerships and resources in support of Angola's own priorities and ambitions, while helping to ensure that development reaches those who are most at risk of being left behind. The fiftieth anniversary of independence also offered an important moment to look both backwards and forwards. Fifty years of independence represent a remarkable national journey, marked by profound transformation as well as unfinished work. The next chapter will require continued investment in people, stronger institutions, greater economic opportunity, and determined action to address climate and other emerging risks. It will also require listening to the aspirations of Angola's young population and creating the conditions for them to shape the country's future.
As we enter the second half of the Cooperation

Framework, the challenges ahead are significant. Global financing pressures are increasing, climate risks are intensifying, and development needs are becoming more complex. But so too is the opportunity to build on the progress already made and to accelerate action where it matters most.

The United Nations remains committed to accompanying Angola on this journey—with partnership, integrity and a shared sense of purpose. We will continue to work with national and international partners to support solutions that are locally owned, inclusive and sustainable, and to ensure that development translates into greater opportunity, dignity and resilience for all.

The achievements of 2025 remind us that progress is possible, even in difficult circumstances, when we work together. They also remind us that the most important measure of our collective success is whether we are creating a better future for the people of Angola—and ensuring that no one is left behind.



Amanda Khozi Mukwashi
United Nations
Resident Coordinator in Angola

UN COUNTRY TEAM



















































Other Development Partners







PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

Multilateral and International Financial Institutions
World Bank, European Investment Bank, Gavi the Vaccine Alliance, European Union, EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) , IMF, AfDB, Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria, Global Environment Fund.

Bilateral Donors and Development Agencies
Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), United States of America, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Denmark, Morocco, Kenya, Slovenia, Norway, Korea, Camões Institute, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, GPEI, GPE Brazil.

International NGOs and Civil Society Organizations
JHPIEGO, World Vision, Mwana Pho.

Private Sector
Banco de Fomento Angola (BFA), Roche, Azule Energy, BODIVA Stock Exchange, BAI Bank, BFA Bank, TAAG Angola Airlines, UNITEL, Plenty Belize, France-Angola Chamber of Commerce (CCIFA), Tony Blair Institute.

Foundations and Philanthropies
The Gates Foundation, Fondation Botnar, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, De Beers Group, The Carter Center, Rotary International, Westaves, JUCARENTE, UK-UN CONNECT, Mastercard Foundation.

Academic and Research Institutions
Universidade Privada de Angola, Universidade Rainha Njinga a Mbande, Universidade Katyavala Bwila, Yale University, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), Universidade Católica, José Eduardo dos Santos University.

Regional Bodies
Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, SADC Parliamentary Network.

Acronyms

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ADPP	Development Aid from People to People
ADRA	Action for Rural Development and Environment
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRIPOL	African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation
AML/CFT	Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism
ARMED	Regulatory Agency for Medicines and Health Technologies
AU	African Union
BAI	Angolan Investment Bank
BFA	Angola Promotion Bank
BODIVA	Angola Debt and Securities Exchange
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CCIFA	Chambers of Commerce France-Angola
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECHO	EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
EIB	European Investment Bank
ENSAN II	National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy
ESAAMLG	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FFI	Food Fortification Initiative
FONAS	National Forum of Water and Sanitation
GAVI	Vaccine Alliance
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GC	Global Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPEI	Global Polio Eradication Initiative
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
HR	Human Rights

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
IDREA	Survey on Expenditure, Income, and Employment in Angola
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIMS	Multiple Health Indicators Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INEFOP	National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training
INTERPOL	The International Criminal Police Organization
JAWFP	Japan Association for the World Food Programme
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex
MAPTSS	Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security
MASFAMU	Ministry of Social Action, Family, and Promotion of Women
MAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration
MED	Ministry of Education
MINAGRIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MINAMB	Ministry of Environment
MINDENVP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans of the Homeland
MINEA	Ministry of Energy and Water
MINFIN	Ministry of Finance
MININT	Ministry of the Interior
MINJUD	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MINJUSDH	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
MINPERMAR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MINPLAN	Ministry of Planning
MINSA	Ministry of Health
MIREX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSMEs	Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OGA	Gender Observatory of Angola
OGE	National State Budget

Acronyms

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
PwD	People with Disabilities
RAPP	Agricultural and Fisheries Census
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa
rCSI	Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation +
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
RTCs	Rural Transformation Centers
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADP-C&H-SAMAP	Smallholder Agriculture and Commercialization Project
SAHOP	Southern Africa Heads of Prosecution
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAMAP	Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project
SBC	Social and Behaviour Change
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Service for Migration and Foreigners
SNFs	Specialized Nutritious Foods
SREP	Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
STI(s)	Sexually Transmitted Infection(s)
SYP	Safeguard Youth Programme
TA	Technical Assistance
TaRL	Teaching at the Right Level
TB	Tuberculosis
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPA	Public Television of Angola
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITEL	United by Telecommunications
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC R1325	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNTOC	The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
UNWOMEN	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAC	Violence Against Children
VOLREP	UN's voluntary repatriation program
VPI	Voluntary Pilot Initiative
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAEC	initiative for Agroecological Zoning



Chapter 1

1.1 - KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

The year 2025 marked the 50th anniversary of Angola's independence, a significant national milestone as the country continues on its path towards democratic consolidation, building upon notable governance advancements in recent years. Despite important reform efforts and recent signs of stabilization, Angola continues to face structural development challenges that shape its economic and social outlook. Although the economy remains vulnerable to external shocks, dependence on oil and gas has been gradually declining: oil extraction accounted for less than 14% of GDP in 2025, compared with 19% in 2024, while oil and gas declined from more than 94% to around 92% of the value of exports. This evolution reflects some results of diversification efforts, particularly in agriculture and fisheries, which currently account for more than one quarter of GDP. In 2025, the non-oil economy grew by 5.11%, offsetting the contraction in the oil sector (-5.23%), and was a key factor in GDP growth of approximately 3.13%[1]. Poverty and inequality remain structural challenges and central development priorities, as recognised by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the Government's Long-Term Strategy "Angola 2050" and the National Development Plan 2023-27, which place particular importance on human capital development and the promotion of more inclusive and equitable opportunities[2]. At the

1 INE: National Accounts and External trade.

2 The latest available official figure, based on INE's IDREA 2018-2019, estimated that 40.6% of the population lived below the national poverty line. Given the age of the survey, this figure does not necessarily represent the situation in 2025-2026 and should be updated when the results of the new survey under preparation become available.



same time, Angola's rapidly growing population—estimated at over 3.5 per cent annually following the results of the latest General Population and Housing Census—creates both opportunities and pressures, as labour market absorption and the pace of economic transformation struggle to keep up with rising expectations, particularly among youth.

While non-oil sectors such as agriculture, construction, and fisheries contributed positively to economic activity, overall growth remained close to the country's demographic growth rate. As a result, per capita income growth is expected to remain negative in the short term, highlighting the need to accelerate economic diversification and job creation.

Under the new statistical methodology applied since 2025, the unemployment rate was estimated at 20.1 per cent in the final quarter of 2025, rising to 43.3 per cent among young people. High levels of informal employment—approximately 78.6 per cent as of the final quarter of 2025—further constrain youth inclusion and income security, with significantly higher rates among women (88.7 per cent) than men (69.5 per cent) and a greater incidence among rural populations (93.2 per cent)[3].

Macroeconomic conditions are gradually improving, supported by ongoing fiscal consolidation and monetary policy adjustments. Public debt has declined significantly over recent years, falling from above 100 per cent of GDP in 2020 to around 51 per cent of GDP in 2025, reflecting sustained fiscal reform

3 INE: Employment Survey (IV Quarter 2025).

efforts and improved debt management. However, fiscal space remains constrained, partly owing to high debt-service obligations, which totaled approximately USD 27.12 billion in 2025. Of this amount, USD 5.38 billion corresponded to interest payments - equivalent to approximately 24% of fiscal revenues and 4% of GDP - which continues to constrain the execution of expenditure in the social sectors.



In the 2025 State Budget, allocations to health represented approximately 5.7% of total expenditure, below the 15% target established under the Abuja Declaration, while education spending stood at around 6.5%, below the Education 2030 financing benchmarks. Part of the debt currently being serviced financed hospitals, schools and other social infrastructure; its repayment therefore also reflects public investments brought forward[4]. Expanding and improving the efficiency of public spending in these sectors remains critical to strengthening human capital and supporting inclusive growth over the long term.

Inflationary pressures, which rose significantly in previous years, have begun to ease. Annual inflation declined from around 28% in 2024 to approximately 15.7% in 2025 and continued to fall in early 2026, reaching about 14.6% in January. Consolidating this trajectory will be important to safeguard households' purchasing power, particularly among the poorest and most vulnerable populations, while also containing the cost of delivering essential services in a context that remains exposed to external pressures.

Angola's macroeconomic outlook is also shaped by ongoing governance and institutional reforms. The country remains under "increased monitoring" by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as of March 2026, reflecting continued efforts to address strategic deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing framework. Progress in this area, together with broader improvements in financial governance and transparency, will remain important for strengthening investor confidence and supporting Angola's long-term economic transformation.

Angola also advanced its financial inclusion agenda in 2025 with the launch of the first National Strategy for Financial Inclusion, established through Presidential Decree No. 237/25 of 18 November.

Overall, Angola's development trajectory reflects a period of gradual transition. Macroeconomic stabilization and diversification efforts provide a foundation for future growth, yet structural constraints—including high unemployment, persistent

4 Ministry of Finance: Public Debt Statistical Bulletin (2025).

poverty, and limited fiscal space—continue to require sustained policy attention. Accelerating economic diversification, strengthening human capital investments, and expanding productive employment opportunities will remain central to ensuring that economic growth translates into broad-based and inclusive development outcomes.

With the new Public Administrative Division, the number of provinces expanded from 18 to 21, as part of the Government's broader decentralization agenda aimed at strengthening territorial governance and improving public service delivery. While the reform represents a significant institutional development with potential long-term governance implications, its implementation has been gradual with delays in holding local elections and strengthening budgetary autonomy.

On the diplomatic and regional stage, Angola assumed the Chairmanship of the African Union, elevating its profile as a continental actor and creating new platforms for engagement on peace, security, and development. The President of the Republic of Angola played a key role in mediating the agreements between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda. Angola also hosted major international forums in Luanda, including the African Union-European Union Summit and the African Union-United States Business Summit, while participating in other high-level global platforms such as the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), and the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development. The latter results in the Compromisso de Sevilla, with its strong emphasis on domestic resource mobilization, combating illicit financial flows, and debt sustainability. These commitments are directly relevant to Angola's domestic governance reform agenda.

The Lobito Corridor continued to attract significant regional and international attention as a transformative infrastructure investment connecting Angola, Zambia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. While the Corridor holds genuine potential to boost trade, diversify the economy, and create jobs, it also brings heightened risks, including increased exposure to trafficking, smuggling, illicit financial flows, and environmental crime, that will require strong regulatory frameworks and enforcement capacity to manage. Angola's signing of the new Cybercrime Convention reinforced its commitment to addressing emerging digital threats, while ongoing efforts to address FATF grey listing deficiencies continued to be a priority for financial system integrity.

Angola's updated demographic and health data, published in the 2023–2024 Multiple Indicators and Health Survey, provided important benchmarks for the year. Maternal mortality declined from 239 to 170 deaths per 100,000 live births since 2015–2016, progressing, but still far from the SDG target of 70 by 2030. Angola's most recent demographic and health data, published in the IIMS 2023-2024, point to important changes in the country's fertility patterns. According to the survey results, the fertility rate has been declining, from around 6.2 children per woman recorded in the IIMS 2015-2016 to approximately 4.8 children per woman in 2023-2024, although disparities persist by area of residence (3.8 in urban areas versus 6.9 in rural areas). However, the use of modern contraceptive methods remains very low, at

16 per cent, while the unmet need for family planning remained unchanged at 37 per cent overall and 44 per cent among adolescent girls, with no significant change since the previous survey. At national level, 14% of all women aged 15-49 and 15% of women who are currently married/in union use a modern family-planning method. Among sexually active women who are not in union, this rate rises slightly to 27%.



Angola also submitted its third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) in 2025, marking an important step in its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement, with the document reflecting strengthened integration of adaptation priorities across key sectors.

Food security remains a central development priority. According to the latest Report on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), published by the INE, severe food insecurity declined from 19.5% of the population in 2023 to 11.7% in 2025. Over the same period, moderate food insecurity increased from 55.1% to 59.2%, possibly reflecting, in part, the transition of people previously classified in the severe category to a less serious situation. Consequently, the combined prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity recorded a more limited decline, from 74.6% to 70.9%. This reflects a gradual improvement in food access, indicating that investments in development programmes and policy efforts are beginning to yield results. Meanwhile, according to the Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (IIMS 2023–2024), chronic malnutrition (stunting) affects 40 percent of children under the age of five, while acute malnutrition (wasting) stands at 5 percent. Malnutrition stems from multiple interrelated factors, including limited access to nutritious food, inadequate water and sanitation, suboptimal infant and child feeding practices, and lack of access to essential services

1.2. Key Development Trends and Emerging Issues

Angola's development landscape in 2025 continued to be shaped by structural challenges and specific risks with immediate and medium-term implications. These risks included public health emergencies, disruptions in external financing for essential health products, and pressures related to climate change, particularly drought and soil degradation in the southern provinces. These factors placed additional pressure on services, supply chains, and vulnerable communities, highlighting the importance of strengthening institutional preparedness and response capacity, diversifying financing sources, and promoting coordinated responses.

The health sector continued its expansion, with Angola now counting 3,355 health units and over 44,000 hospital beds, including expanded intensive care capacity, and a health workforce that has grown by nearly 47,000 professionals since 2017, 80% deployed to municipalities. Primary health care accounted for

73.6% of all consultations, representing nearly 21 million visits, with increased antenatal care attendance and institutional deliveries reflecting gradual progress on maternal health. Malaria mortality declined from 25 to 20 per 100,000 cases between 2023 and 2024. The implementation of the "Nascer Livre para Brilhar" (Born Free to Shine) campaign also constitutes a landmark in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, contributing to the reduction of the transmission rate from 26% in 2019 to approximately 13% in 2025[5].

Important progress was also made in expanding access to diagnosis and treatment, with the availability of viral load and early infant diagnosis testing in all provinces across the country, the updating of clinical protocols, and the introduction of more effective therapeutic regimens.



Yet these gains were tested severely by a nationwide cholera outbreak declared in early January 2025, which spread across most provinces, resulting in tens of thousands of cases and significant mortality, with children under five disproportionately affected. Concurrent cases of measles and polio placed additional strain on an already stretched health system, exposing persistent structural gaps in water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure that continue to drive the transmission of waterborne and vaccine-preventable diseases. Rising noncommunicable diseases and growing mental health needs to add a further layer of pressure to a system still consolidating its foundations.

Immunisation coverage for routine vaccinations was maintained, with an increase observed for the following: BCG rose from 79% to 83%, HepB from 53% to 58%, Measles 2 (Ms2) from 58% to 61%, and Yellow Fever (YF) from 62% to 71%; Rota2 from 52% to 54%, whilst there was a slight decrease in Oral Polio Vaccine 1 (IPV1) from 58% to 55%; Oral Polio Vaccine 3 (OPV3) from 65% to 60%; Penta3 from 62% to 61%; the Pentavalent Vaccine 3 (Penta3) from 64% to 60% and the Tetanus Vaccine 2 + pregnant women (TT2+G) from 50% to 49%, respectively.

More than 6.8 million children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis, reaching a coverage rate of over 95%. A total of 4.4 million doses of the oral cholera vaccine were administered, contributing to the reduction of the case fatality rate to 2.4%. The Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Campaign targeted 1,982,864 girls aged 9 to 12 and vaccinated 1.26 million girls in its first year of implementation, achieving 67% coverage.

At the beginning of 2025, reductions in external funding provided for sexual and reproductive health constrained the availability of modern contraceptive

5 UNAIDS: Spectrum (2025).

methods. In response, the emergency reallocation of other financial resources made it possible to secure approximately 8.7 million units of male condoms, scheduled for delivery in early 2026, partially mitigating the existing gap. However, constraints persisted in the availability of other contraceptive methods, highlighting the need to diversify funding and procurement sources and to strengthen the resilience of essential health product supply chains.

Education outcomes still present challenges. An estimated 4.5 million children (5-18 years old) are out of school, and national assessment results show that only 37% of Grade 4 students can identify clear information in a text, and just 22% can solve basic mathematical problems. Primary school completion stands at 58.1%, with low enrolment and high repetition and dropout rates concentrated in the transition from Grade 3 to Grade 5, a critical bottleneck in the learning continuum. These figures point to a learning crisis that goes beyond access and reflects deep structural gaps in teaching quality, school availability, and management of the system. To address such situations, the National School Feeding Scheme was approved; the 'Teaching at the Right Level' programme, which is currently being rolled out, ensures that children master basic reading and numeracy skills by the appropriate age, thereby preventing them from dropping out of school; and the country has joined the Global Partnership for Education, a multi-sectoral initiative aimed at strengthening education systems in developing countries.

Child protection data[6] reveal persistent and emerging risks and indicate that psychological and physical disciplinary practices remain widespread. The high volumes of violence-related calls to the national child's helpline reflect ongoing protection concerns across the country. Early marriage and adolescent pregnancy continue to affect girls' safety and life chances, while birth registration gaps leave significant numbers of children without legal identity, limiting their access to services and social protection. The visit of the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on Violence against Children, undertaken at the Government's request, complemented ongoing national policies and initiatives, helping to enhance their visibility and reaffirm, at the highest political level, Angola's commitment to the Global Pathfinding Alliance on ending violence against children.



Social protection reached a significant milestone with the launch of Kwenda 2.0, Angola's expanded cash transfer program now targeting an estimated 2.2 million households with particular emphasis on urban poverty. In addition to serving as a poverty mitigation mechanism, the Kwenda Program is a central instrument for achieving the outcomes under the People Pillar, as it includes not only direct cash transfers, but also other components such as productive inclusion, the promotion of civil registration,

6 Source: INAC/MASFAMU SOS Child Helpline.

and bringing public services closer to communities. Since the start of its implementation, the program has reached 95 municipalities, 328 communes, and 15,375 neighborhoods or villages, with coverage across all provinces. Kwenda 2.0 marks a shift toward a more child-sensitive model, linking transfers to health, nutrition, and early childhood development services, building on Phase 1's reach of over one million households and reflecting a maturing understanding of what comprehensive social protection requires.

Underlying these programmatic advances is a growing recognition that the family — rather than the individual — is the foundational unit of social policy. Strengthening family cohesion, building resilience against social vulnerability and domestic violence, and ensuring that families have access to integrated support mechanisms are increasingly central to Angola's social development strategy.

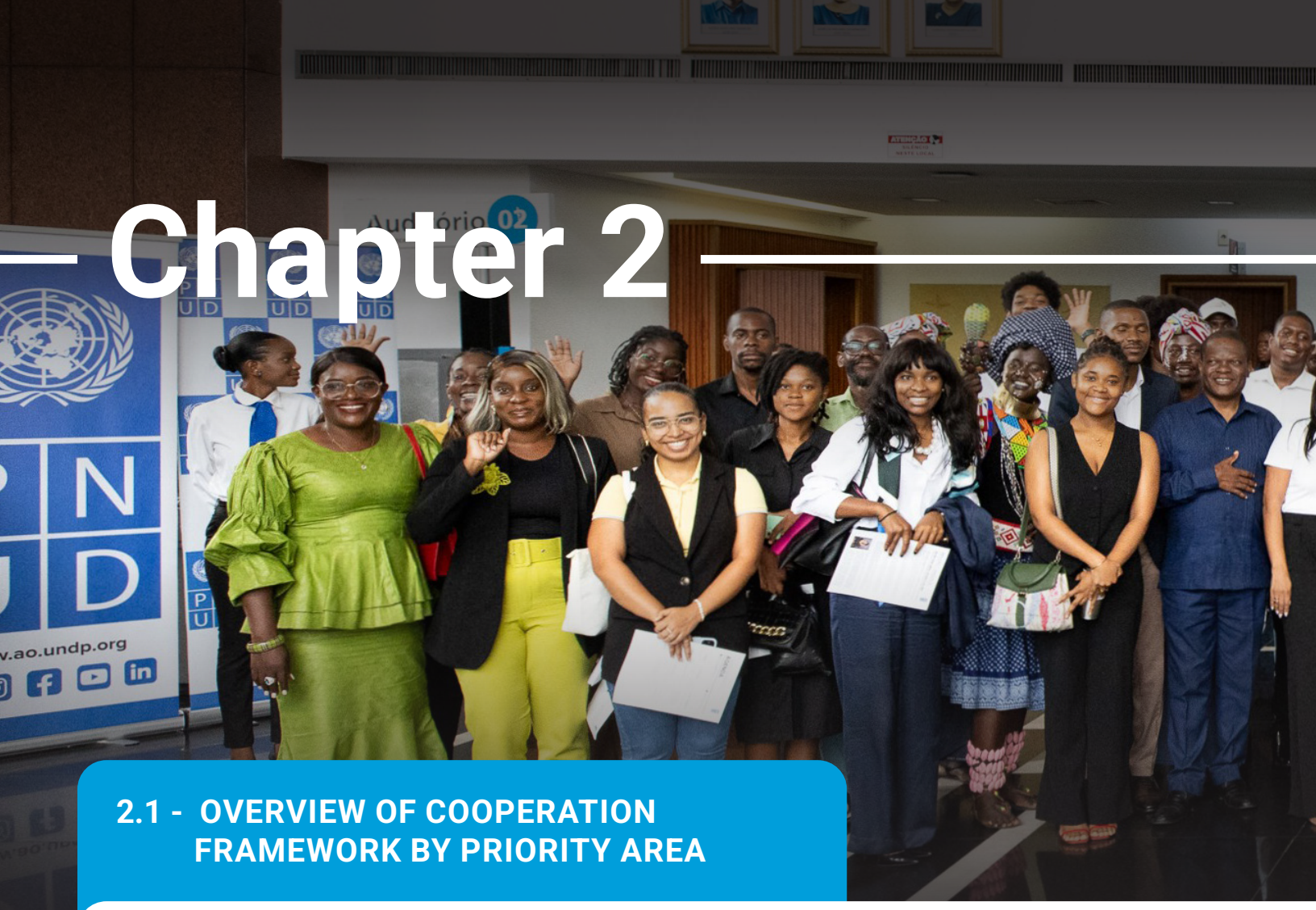
In terms of migration dynamics Angola continued to function simultaneously as a country of origin, transit, and destination throughout the year, with internal and cross-border movements shaped by labour demand, informal economic activity in urban centres, and environmental stress in southern provinces, particularly in drought-prone Cunene, where climate variability and land degradation are increasingly driving mobility patterns. The relationship between climate change and population movement is an emerging policy frontier that Angola is beginning to grapple with, and one that will require integrated approaches spanning environment, land management, and migration governance.

The governance and security landscape presented a mixed picture. Angola's 4th Universal Periodic Review resulted in 283 recommendations from peer states, of which the Government accepted 209 and noted 74, reflecting both the progress made and the distance remaining on human rights. On the economic crime front, the expansion of extractive industries, including rare earth minerals and ongoing illegal gold mining, is generating new vulnerabilities to illicit financial flows, corruption, and environmental crime. Drug trafficking routes affecting the broader Southern African region, the growth of cyber-enabled crime targeting public and private institutions, and the exploitation of social vulnerabilities for trafficking and GBV all represent emerging risks requiring strengthened institutional responses.



Climate change and disaster risk cut across all these trends. Angola's southern provinces continue to experience prolonged drought and land degradation, while flooding affects other regions and places pressure on food systems, access to water, livelihoods and public health. To counter these trends, the Government has been implementing several initiatives, including the Drought Mitigation Programme and FRESAN, among others, as measures to mitigate the effects of these phenomena.

Chapter 2



2.1 - OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK BY PRIORITY AREA

1

PEOPLE: Human capital development

Outcome 1: By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, use and have equitable access to quality social services delivered by effective institutions.

2

PEACE: Democratic Governance and Human Rights

Outcome 2: By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, strengthening prevention capacities and promoting peace and security in the region.



3

PROSPERITY: Economic Diversification and Sustainable Food Systems

Outcome 3: By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth.

4

PLANET: Climate Resilience and Sustainable Natural Resources Management

Outcome 4: By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, benefit from sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and are resilient to disasters and climate change.

Two years into the 2024–2028 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, the United Nations Country Team in Angola has built a body of results that represent meaningful cumulative progress toward the framework's vision of a more prosperous, equitable, resilient, and well-governed Angola. This section reflects on what has been achieved across the four pillars of the Cooperation Framework, how those results are beginning to reduce the structural risks identified in the Common Country Analysis, and how Angola's UN system is contributing to global agendas and initiatives in ways that amplify national impact.

Across the People pillar, cumulative investment in health systems, nutrition, education, and social protection is beginning to shift the structural conditions that have historically constrained human development in Angola. Neonatal mortality has fallen from 24 to 16 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality from 239 to 170 per 100,000, significant reductions that reflect not just individual interventions but a strengthening of the primary health care system that underlies them. The nationwide rollout of HPV vaccination, reaching over 1.26 million adolescent girls, has positioned Angola as a regional reference for cervical cancer elimination and established a prevention platform with decades of impact ahead. UN Agencies collaboratively supported the Ministry of Health in developing an updated National Adolescents and Youth Health Policy, reviewing the National Protocol for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM), and developing a National Food Fortification strategy (currently being finalized). Building on experience of supporting the Cholera Response, the operationalisation of emergency coordination mechanisms, including the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre and six regional centres, directly addresses one of the most consequential risks identified in the Common Country Analysis (CCA): Angola's exposure to epidemic outbreaks in a context of fragile service delivery and limited surveillance capacity.

The launch of the National Social Protection Strategy, the expansion of the Kwenda cash transfer programme with the goal to reach out to 2.2 million households and with a child-sensitive design, and the production of Angola's first Child and Women's Multidimensional Poverty Indexes collectively mark an evolution and maturing of the national social protection system. In its first phase, the Kwenda Programme made payments to 1,371,602 families. Of the beneficiary households, 64.8% were headed by women. Through the Integrated Social Action Centres (CASI), 155,004 identity cards were also issued, while 54,129 beneficiaries completed productive-inclusion projects. The ratification of ILO Social Security Convention No. 102 and the establishment of the first disability insurance scheme represent landmark expansions of formal social protection that will extend coverage to previously unprotected workers and their families. In education, the formative evaluation of the Teaching at the Right Level pilot and the endorsement of the GPE Partnership Compact provide the strategic and evidence foundation for addressing Angola's learning crisis, where around 4.5 million children remain out of school and learning poverty is acute.

Under the Peace pillar, the UN has contributed to strengthening Angola's institutional architecture for human rights, justice, gender equality, child protection, and the rule of law. Angola's engagement with its 4th Universal Periodic Review cycle represents a deepening of its formal commitment to international human rights standards, supported by a Local Human

Rights Committee network that covers approximately 19 million people across 11 provinces, publishing the only citizen-input human rights report included in the National Security Brief. The digitalization of the Ombudsperson's Office, with 24 Virtual Hearing Rooms conducting 39,600 hearings annually and creating opportunity to improve access to justice for 9 million citizens, is a tangible reduction of one of the CCA's identified governance risks: the gap between formal justice institutions and citizens' practical ability to access them. The revision of the Child Integral Development and Protection Law, the recommendation for adoption of the PRIMERO child protection data system across five ministries, and the finalisation of the Child Marriage Study in Malanje and Lunda Norte represent cumulative progress on child protection that is building toward a coherent national system rather than isolated interventions. The launch of the Gender Equality Observatory and Angola's Second Generation National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 reflect the UN's contribution to the global Women, Peace and Security agenda at national level, complementing Spotlight Initiative-aligned efforts on GBV prevention and response that have reached thousands of service providers and survivors through One-Stop Shop centres and institutional strengthening. Concerning financial crime, cumulative capacity building across supervisory, prosecutorial, judicial, customs, and tax authorities, alongside strengthened AML/CFT oversight and reforms undertaken in line with FATF and ESAAMLG recommendations, continues to fortify Angola's institutional capacity to detect, prevent, and sanction money laundering and related tax evasion schemes. These reforms, including improved regulatory frameworks, and improvements implemented across financial institutions, are reinforcing financial transparency and contributing to a more secure investment climate.

Angola has strengthened law enforcement and judicial capacities to address organised criminal activity, particularly in areas linked to cyber enabled offenses and trafficking related illicit markets, and recent enforcement outcomes underscore this progress. In 2025, authorities reported seizures of elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn and other wildlife items at Luanda International Airport, arresting criminals attempting to smuggle more pieces of illegal wildlife products.

In addition, Angola successfully participated in major international cyber police operations, including INTERPOL's Operation Serengeti 2.0, which dismantled 25 illegal cryptocurrency mining centers in the country and resulted in the arrest of 60 foreign nationals involved in large scale cyber enabled criminal activity.[7] Angola also recorded a major enforcement success through its participation in INTERPOL and AFRIPOL's Operation Catalyst, during which national authorities detained 25 suspects involved in illegal money transfer systems linked to money laundering and terrorism financing.

Moreover, capacity building across customs and border control entities is improving Angola's management of cross border flows along strategic economic routes. Furthermore, operational cooperation with Namibia, Botswana, and Zambia is contributing to more coherent regional approaches to shared border challenges and corridor security.

7 Source: INTERPOL https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2025/83-arrests-in-landmark-African-operation-against-terrorism-financing.

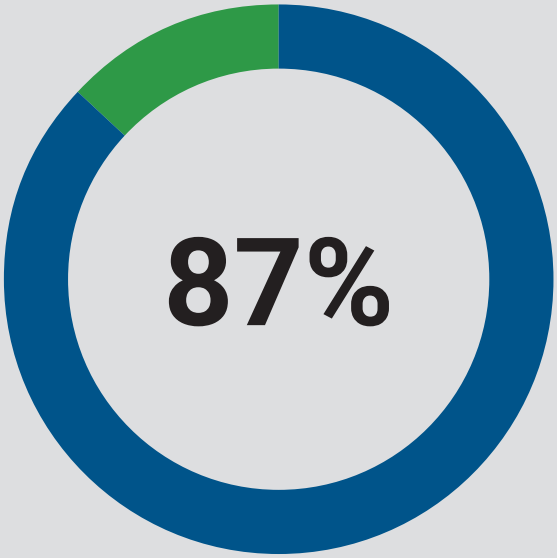
The Prosperity pillar has seen cumulative results that span the full spectrum from national policy to household livelihoods. The approval of the Second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN II), the National Family Farming Policy, the Rural Development and Extension Programme, and the development of the National Strategy for the Reconversion of Agrifood Systems (2026 – 2035) (pending approval from the Government) within the same framework cycle represents an unprecedented coherence in Angola's food and agriculture policy architecture, a direct response to the CCA's identification of food system fragility as a structural development risk. The expansion of the agricultural extension network from 40 to 246 staff, reaching over 101,000 smallholder households across 11 provinces and more than doubling maize yields, demonstrates that policy frameworks are beginning to translate into productive outcomes at community level. Angola's simultaneous adoption of three revised international labour statistics standards, and the development of the Labour Market Information System Masterplan lay the data foundations for evidence-based employment policy that the country has historically lacked. The UN's growing role as a facilitator of innovative financing, including green bonds, blended finance instruments, and the mobilization of a €50 million AgrInvest package for the Lobito Corridor, directly supports the Secretary-General's Common Agenda priorities on SDG financing and positions Angola to access new forms of capital beyond traditional official development assistance.

Under the Planet pillar, the Cooperation Framework's first two years have produced a qualitative shift in Angola's climate governance architecture. The submission of the third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), progressing from meeting one of four child-rights compliance criteria to all four, the start of the elaboration of the first National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and the development of a Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system for the for emissions control in the electricity sector collectively represent a step change in Angola's formal climate commitments and its capacity to track and report on them. These achievements directly support Angola's obligations under the Paris Agreement and reflect the Secretary-General's Common Agenda emphasis on accelerating climate action in developing countries. Community-level adaptation is also gaining traction: nearly 29,000 smallholder farmers are now receiving climate information services, 94% of surveyed participants have integrated climate-smart agricultural innovations into their farming, and the adoption of sustainable soil management and biodiversity-friendly practices is spreading across nine provinces. The research partnership with Yale University on climate-induced mobility in Cunene is generating evidence on one of the least understood dimensions of Angola's climate vulnerability, laying the foundation for programming and policy responses, which are still under development.

Across all four pillars, the cumulative direction of travel is clear: Angola's national systems are stronger, its policy frameworks are more coherent, its evidence base is richer, and its institutional capacity to deliver for its people is growing. The risks identified in the Common Country Analysis, namely epidemic vulnerability, governance gaps, food system fragility, climate exposure, and social exclusion, have not disappeared, but the foundations to address them are more solid at the end of 2025 than they were at the start of the framework cycle. The task for the years ahead is to build on these foundations with the scale, continuity, and financing that transformative change requires.

Delivery Rate in Angola

Amount of expenditure compared to the available resources in the country

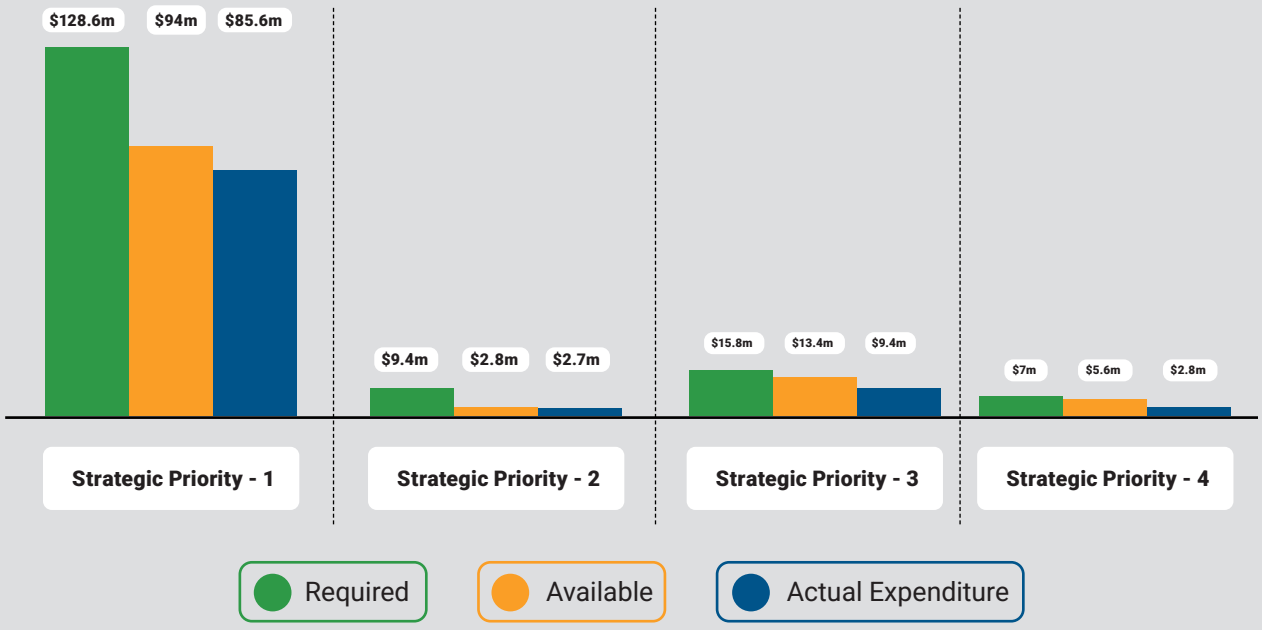


Total Available Resources:

$115.8m

Remaining Available Resources: $15.2m

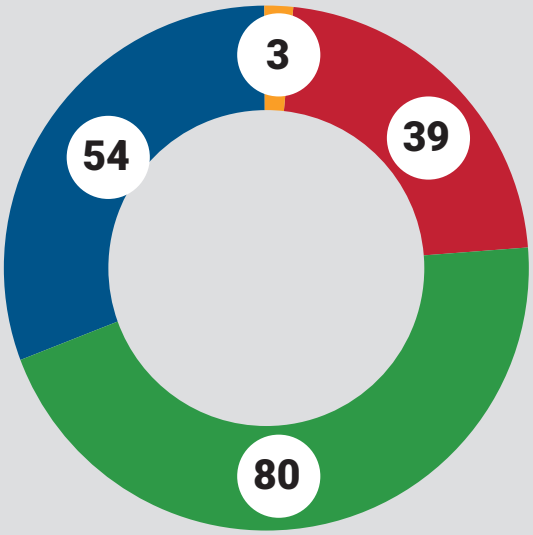
Total Expenditure: $100.6m



Programmatic Interventions by Marker Coding Scale

This visual displays the number of programmatic interventions and the extent to which they contribute towards gender equality and empowerment of women.

- Marker 0
- Marker 1
- Marker 2
- Marker 3

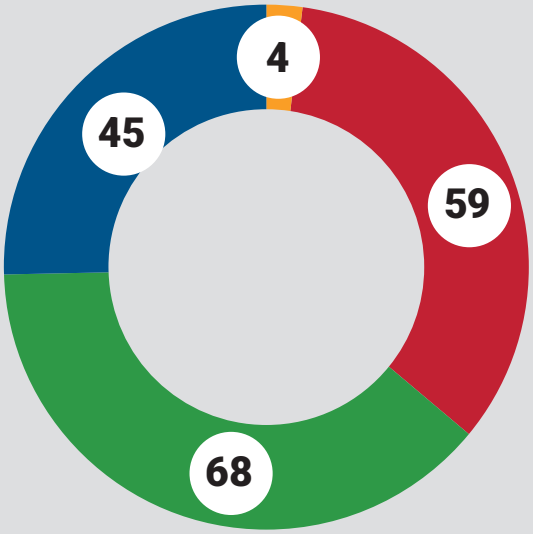


Gender Marker

Programmatic Interventions by Marker Coding Scale

This visual displays the number of programmatic interventions and the extent to which they contribute towards the realisation of human rights.

- Marker 0
- Marker 1
- Marker 2
- Marker 3

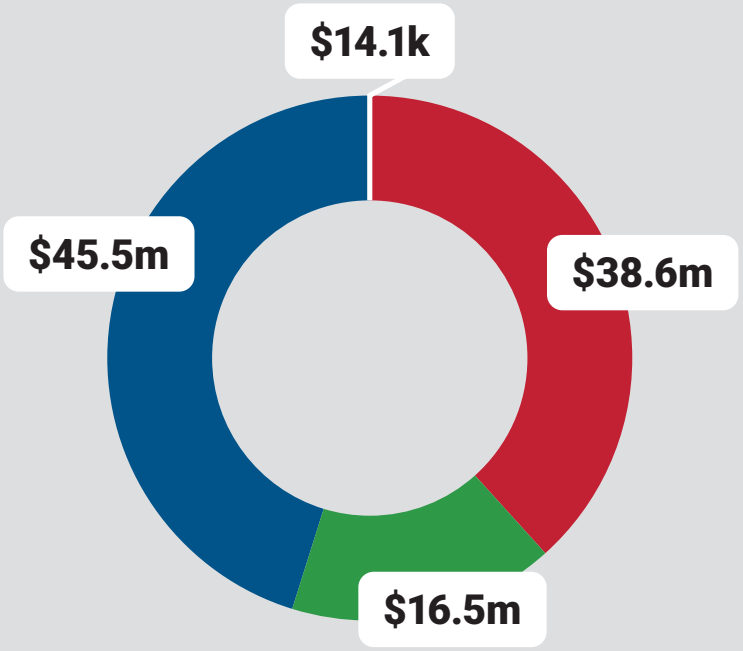


Human Rights Marker

Funding by Marker Coding Scale

This visual displays the UNCT funding marker by coding scale.

- Marker 0
- Marker 1
- Marker 2
- Marker 3

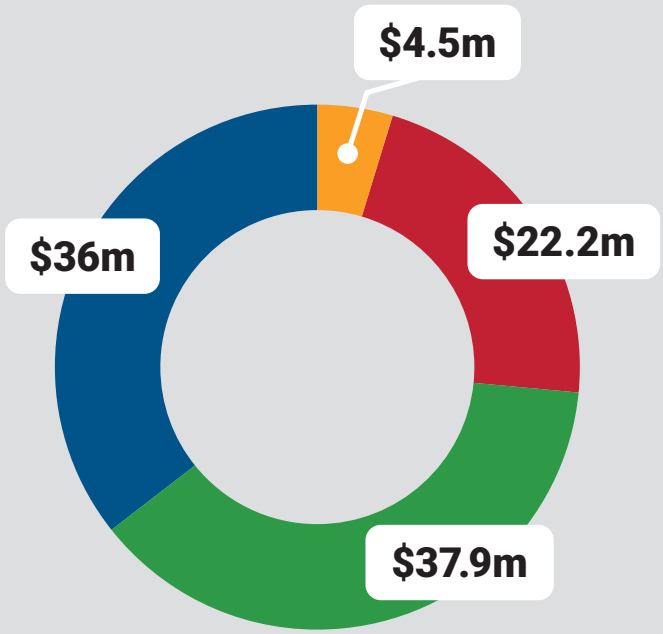


Gender Equality Marker

Funding by Marker Coding Scale

This visual displays the UNCT funding marker by coding scale.

- Marker 0
- Marker 1
- Marker 2
- Marker 3



Human Rights Marker

2.2 Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs



People

Angola made significant strides in public health in 2025, with UN support driving measurable reductions in mortality, expanded disease prevention, and strengthened national health systems across all levels.

Among the notable achievements, in addition to the progress already mentioned in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, life expectancy increased from 61 to 64 years and under-five mortality fell from 68 to 52 per 1,000 live births. Angola maintains one of the lowest HIV prevalence rates in sub-Saharan Africa, with national HIV prevalence among the population aged 15-49 declining from 2% to 1.6%[8].

The UN's work in emergency response was a defining feature of the year. Over 4.4 million people were vaccinated against cholera across three rounds of oral cholera vaccination in 2025, substantially reducing transmission risk in high-risk areas, while the case fatality rate fell from 6.9% at the beginning of January to 2.4% as of December 2025. Community engagement was central to this response, with over 1,175 religious and community leaders mobilised nationwide. A total of 14.35 million doses of polio vaccine were distributed in two rounds of polio

8 IIMS 2023-24.

vaccination campaigns and maintained population immunity. A national HPV vaccination campaign reached 1.26 million adolescent girls aged 9–12, positioning Angola as a regional reference for cervical cancer elimination. Angola also maintained its record of nearly six years free of human dracunculiasis cases. The UN supported cholera response extended well beyond vaccination, with 312 municipal water technicians, of which 150 women, and 2,943 members of Rapid Response Teams, of which 1,436 women, health workers, volunteers, and community leaders trained on cholera prevention, chlorine water treatment, and handwashing promotion. In parallel, 4.2 tons of calcium hypochlorite and 25,850 cholera family kits were distributed to affected households, and water quality mapping found that 57 percent of 1,678 tested water points met safety standards, providing a solid baseline for continued improvement.

The cholera emergency brought the WASH agenda into sharp focus. Access to safe water was restored for nearly 25,000 people through the rehabilitation of 14 water systems — a direct intervention that reduced transmission risk in some of the country's most affected communities. Essential WASH supplies reached 455,483 students, of which 214,142 were girls, across 398 schools in 10 provinces, ensuring that schools remained safe learning environments even at the height of the outbreak. Critically, 108 teachers, of which 35 women, and 104 school managers, of which 23 were women, were trained on cholera prevention and emergency preparedness — an investment in human capacity that means school communities are now equipped to respond to future health emergencies without waiting for external support.

Progress in maternal and child health was equally significant, with the UN seeing important results achieved. These substantial improvements were supported by the UN's work to strengthen primary health care, updated clinical protocols, improved access to quality services, and workforce training. The UN supported the Government of Angola in the development and printing of the Maternal and Child Health Record Booklet in braille, expanding access for women with visual impairments, as well as in the printing and dissemination of these booklets for pregnant women in rural provinces. Additionally, a total of 200 health professionals (nurses and doctors) received training on neonatal care. In 2025, 180,009 children (88,205 boys, 91,804 girls) aged 0–59 months accessed life-saving care through UN-supported IMCI services, improving early detection and treatment of the leading causes of under-five morbidity and mortality. This represents a substantial expansion in reach compared to 2024, from two (Huila, Cunene) to four additional provinces (Namibe, Uíge, Bié and Bengo), enabling children in previously underserved and high-burden areas to access quality primary health care, including treatment for pneumonia, malaria and diarrhoeal diseases. Severe acute malnutrition treatment reached 76,877 children, of which 39,205 girls, supported by the expansion of the network of nutrition service delivery points, which increased from 684 to 1,098 facilities, improvements in the nutrition supply chain, and community engagement in promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices. Three government-led, UN supported, SMART surveys generated critical evidence to refine targeting and inform nutrition policy, particularly on stunting among children under five. The National School Feeding Programme (2025-27), approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2025 and presented by Angola's Minister of Education at the

Second Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition in Brazil, reflects the Government's commitment, supported and shaped by the UN, to boosting human capital development and recognition of school feeding as a strategic investment to strengthen food systems and advancing national development priorities.

To further strengthen the maternal health workforce, the UN trained 73 health providers including gynaecologists, obstetricians, and midwives from 16 provinces to improve their technical capacity in Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care and Post-partum Haemorrhage through a training-of-trainers programme.



The UN supported the Government's HIV, TB, and malaria response across three focus provinces — Benguela, Bié, and Cuanza Sul — through updated treatment guidance, strengthened data quality, and enhanced service coordination. A UN supported social cash transfer programme for pregnant women living with HIV benefited 2,469 women and infants, supporting early infant diagnosis and sustained care engagement, while the national HIV Law received parliamentary approval with UN technical support. Medical oxygen availability was expanded through PSA oxygen plant installation in eight maternal and child health hospitals across three provinces, benefiting over 2 million people. Long-lasting insecticidal nets were distributed to 4 million people across three provinces, strengthening malaria prevention. Healthcare waste management was improved through incinerator installation in two hospitals, enabling safe treatment of waste from 25 health facilities. The national regulatory authority ARMED advanced toward Regulatory Maturity Level 3 by 2027, strengthening oversight of medicines and health technologies, while updated National Health Accounts (2020–2023) improved health financing transparency and decision-making.

The UN's work on sexual and reproductive health and rights reached into schools, health facilities, and communities across all 21 provinces. Nearly 298,000 students (including 52% girls), including 836 with disabilities, received Comprehensive Sexuality Education across 681 schools across all provinces. Of those, nearly 78,000 adolescent girls strengthened their knowledge on Menstrual Hygiene Management and received menstrual kits, addressing one of the most persistent but least visible barriers to girls' continued education. GBV Action Plans were institutionalised across 530 schools, creating permanent structures such as student clubs, trained gender focal points, and active reporting mechanisms. To expand adolescent-friendly health services, 289 health providers across eight provinces developed their competency in quality SRH services through training, which addressed prevention of adolescent pregnancies and of gender-based violence, HIV prevention and response, among other key services, using an updated training manual. Additionally, 53 health units across 14 provinces were ensuring that young people have access to dignified and age-specific care that meet their specific SRH needs, at a health centre closer to where they live.

Total 57 multi-sectoral service providers were trained and developed their capacity in survivor-centred case management, laying the operational foundation for the first One-stop shop centres for GBV integrated services, that will be formally launched by the Government in 2026.

The country faced a significant shortage of contraceptive supplies due to the global funding challenges in SRHR. The UN supported strengthened evidence-based advocacy and partnership towards increased domestic investment in family planning. One of the good examples was a UN inter-agency technical support provided to a parliamentarian workshop in November 2025 on SRH and family planning, and climate change. Attended by around 200 parliamentarians from relevant commissions, this workshop provided evidence on budgeting and spending, and climate change effects on SRH, and generated commitment from parliamentarians to advocate for increasing domestic investment to ensure access to SRH including family planning. Following this workshop, the UN organised final debates on General State Budget 2026 to provide continued support to the finalisation and approval process.

Evidence generation for HIV programming was significantly strengthened as well through large-scale UN supported surveys targeting key populations. Integrated Bio-behavioural Surveys produced critical data for female sex workers, transgender women, men who have sex with men, and prisoners, informing tailored prevention strategies for groups that are often hardest to reach. An HIV Drug Resistance Survey covering over 1,700 patients provided essential evidence to guide updated treatment protocols. Several key strategic documents were also developed, including national strategies for Adolescent and Youth Health, Key and Vulnerable Populations, PrEP, and HIV Self-Testing, as well as the first-ever National Condom Strategy and its operational plan, all aimed at boosting availability and accessibility of condoms and strengthening behaviour change communications, particularly for adolescents, youth, and key populations. The UN also introduced the HIV Programming Self-Assessment Tool to Angola through a participatory workshop involving government, civil society, and international organisations, identifying major gaps and informing partner prioritisation. In collaboration with the National HIV program and other partners, UN supported documenting good practices from a HIV inclusive service in Rangel health centre and assessed the readiness of Zango hospital to replicate the good practice.



The UN's support to food systems in 2025 delivered results at every level of the chain. At the governance level, the Second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN II) and its Action Plan were approved by the Council of Ministers, providing Angola with a robust, coordinated framework for evidence-based food security action for years to come. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale report, developed with UN technical support, now provides internationally

comparable data on food access, enabling policymakers to design interventions based on how hunger is actually experienced by households rather than proxy indicators alone. The National Strategy for the Reconversion of Agrifood Systems (2026–2035) charts a longer-term course toward sustainable, inclusive food systems that prioritise smallholder farmers, women, and youth. The UN also provided technical guidance to the Ministry of Health in the review of the National Protocol for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) to align the protocol with the latest guidelines, strategies and scientific evidence and to incorporate best practices. To advance the food fortification agenda, the UN and the Food Fortification Initiative (FFI) offered technical and financial assistance in the validation of the food fortification landscape analysis and the revision and budgeting of the national food fortification strategy (currently being finalised). Underpinning all of this, the UN strengthened the national data architecture through the completion of the Complementary Annual Agricultural and Fisheries Census and the Integrated Data Report on Rural Economy and Agriculture, tools that will inform evidence-based planning across the agrifood sector for years ahead.

On the ground, the impact was equally tangible. In drought-affected provinces where food insecurity intersects with acute malnutrition in some of the most vulnerable communities in the country, the UN provided life-saving nutrition support to 13,450 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, alongside commodity vouchers to 39,000 people. Recovery rates exceeded international SPHERE standards, reaching 86 and 92 percent in Cunene and Huíla respectively, demonstrating the effectiveness of an integrated approach combining therapeutic nutrition with food assistance and behaviour change communication. Some 6,000 Congolese refugees in the Lóvua settlement received unconditional food transfers accompanied by nutrition education, with ongoing screening and treatment ensuring that the most vulnerable children did not fall through the cracks.



UN-supported agricultural development reached 101,351 households — 486,485 people, 53% of them women — through an expanded extension network across nine provinces. This scaling of human capacity is arguably the most durable investment made in 2025: extension workers embedded in communities are the link between national agricultural policy and the smallholder farmer deciding what to plant and how to manage water. The results are already visible, with 84% of targeted households preparing a greater variety of meals and 98% reporting consuming a wider range of food, concrete evidence that improved knowledge and access are translating into better nutrition outcomes at household level. Institutional capacity was further strengthened through targeted training

of 74 government staff across central and provincial departments in procurement, finance, monitoring and evaluation, and nutrition.

Social protection saw landmark institutional advances in 2025. Angola's ratification of ILO Social Security Convention No. 102 in June, accepting four branches of protection covering medical care, old-age, maternity, and employment injury, represents a formal, binding commitment to progressive expansion of social protection coverage benchmarked against international standards. The tripartite process that led to ratification brought together line ministries, social security regimes, and workers' and employers' organisations in a structured dialogue facilitated by the UN, building consensus and establishing a shared roadmap for extending coverage to currently unprotected populations. Family and survivors' benefits have already been identified for future ratification. In parallel, Presidential Decree No. 15/25 established Angola's first comprehensive disability insurance branch, offering structured and predictable income protection for workers who become unable to work due to non occupational disability. Collectively, these steps demonstrate Angola's commitment to consolidating a modern, rights based social protection system aligned with international standards and designed to expand protection progressively and sustainably.

A USD 60 million child-focused component integrated into Angola's Kwenda 2.0 cash transfer programme marked one of the most significant financing milestones of the year, embedding child- and disability-sensitive design into a programme that reaches Angola's most vulnerable families and strengthening its linkages with nutrition, early childhood development, and disability services. Complementing this, Angola produced its first Child and Women's Multidimensional Poverty Indexes with disability-disaggregated data, giving policymakers for the first time a clear, evidence-based picture of how poverty is experienced differently by children, women, and persons with disabilities, a tool that will inform budgeting and advocacy for years ahead.

These achievements reflect a deliberate shift in Angola's approach to social protection — from a collection of discrete programmes toward an integrated system that links income transfers to basic social services, structured family support mechanisms and pathways to productive inclusion. The goal is not dependency but autonomy: ensuring that beneficiary families have the conditions, capabilities and connections to improve their own lives sustainably.



The UN's contribution to migration management and public health security, while smaller in scale, was no less important in its impact. Forty Angolan migrants were supported to return voluntarily from third countries through the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programme, with 10 receiving individualised business development support to rebuild

livelihoods on return. Over 160 health workers and community actors were trained across five provinces on cholera surveillance, hygiene promotion, risk communication, and early detection, strengthening the frontline capacity that is ultimately the first and most important line of defence against epidemic spread.



UN's Safeguard Young People program changing lives.

Sara Chiquinho is the director of the GL-2022 School Complex in Belas. She is proud of an achievement that goes beyond statistics: there have been no recorded pregnancies among her students for a year.

The change began with Sara herself. After participating in a Comprehensive Sex Education training, she started talking — first with her own daughters, then at church, then at school. Not everyone welcomed it. "At first, some parents said we were teaching naughtiness. It was difficult. But I continued because I knew we were protecting our children."

Over time, resistance gave way to trust. More than 300 parents now support the sessions. For Sara, the most important result is not the statistics — it is what she sees in the girls. "Now they ask questions. They seek help. They no longer suffer in silence."



Peace

In 2025, the UN's support to governance, peace, and institutional effectiveness delivered results that will shape Angola's institutional landscape for years to come by strengthening human rights architecture, expanding access to justice, advancing gender equality, protecting children, and building the legal and operational frameworks needed to combat financial crime, corruption, and maritime insecurity.

Human rights saw landmark progress as Angola accepted 209 of 283 recommendations from its 4th Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycle, a concrete expression of the Government's long-term commitment to aligning national practice with international human rights standards, built through sustained UN partnership. To translate these commitments into citizen-level impact, the UN convened a public forum mobilizing 58 civil society organisations, including LGBTI+ and key population-led groups, and 163 participants to strengthen awareness and ownership of national human rights obligations. The UN also advocated for the alignment



of national legislation with international human rights standards, including the ratification of the Convention on Enforced Disappearances, as part of its follow-up to the UPR process and the HR75 Initiative.

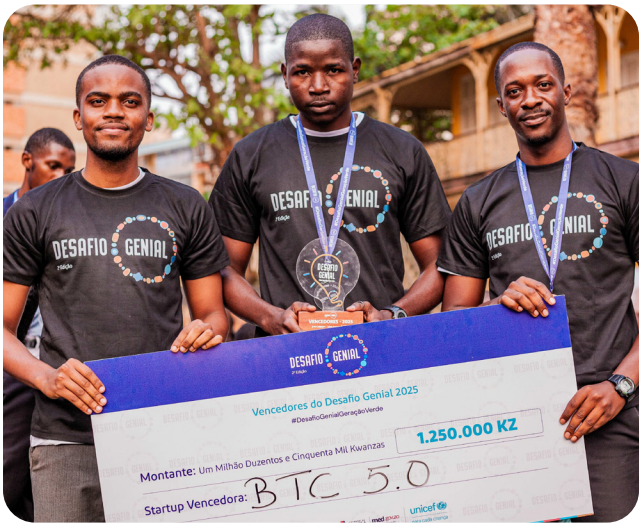
Eleven provinces and 55 municipalities benefited from strengthened human rights protection through the training of 300 members of 21 Provincial and 326 Municipal Local Human Rights Committees. These Committees now actively monitor and publish the only report on human and environmental rights with citizen input included in the National Security Brief, a significant institutionalisation of grassroots accountability that links local communities directly to the highest levels of national security planning. Three provinces were equipped with laptops and smartphones to accelerate the digitalisation of this network, using technology as an accelerator for rights-based governance and ensuring that human rights monitoring is no longer confined to urban centres with institutional resources.

Access to justice expanded significantly through UN-supported digitalisation of the Ombudsperson's Office, with 24 Virtual Hearing Rooms which will become operational by the end of 2026 across 12 provinces, bringing the institution's reach to 9 million citizens. In five provinces, regional staff received training in IT, data analysis, and monitoring and evaluation, strengthening the Office's capacity to process high volumes of complaints and use data to improve service delivery. The UN also supported the enhancement of civil society sector capacities on CEDAW, and the National Human Rights Strategy, reinforcing the policy and legal framework within which justice institutions operate. For citizens in remote provinces who previously had no practical path to formal redress, the combination of digital infrastructure and strengthened institutional capacity represents a qualitative shift in what justice means in practice. Gender equality advanced on multiple fronts, with the UN playing a central and catalytic role throughout. The official launch of the online Gender Equality Observatory (OGA) in March 2025, a quantitative and qualitative data dissemination platform incorporating key indicators , placed gender equality at the centre of public policy monitoring and strengthened evidence-based accountability toward Agenda 2030. The OGA represents a significant institutional achievement: for the first time, Angola has a dedicated, publicly accessible platform that tracks

progress on gender equality and makes that data available to policymakers, civil society, and citizens alike.

The UN supported Angola's Second Generation National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, promoting Women, Peace and Security through technical expertise and inclusive engagement, including ensuring the participation of young female Angolans in CSW 69th session, contributing to building capacity of young women to negotiate and fully participate in the peace process along with the Resolution 1325. Commitments from the Government on strengthened social protection, prevention and response to GBV, and gender-responsive budgeting were secured at UNGA 80 following UN-facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogue. The UN also provided technical inputs to the pre-session of the CEDAW's 93rd session, during which the progress and challenges in implementation of the CEDAW recommendations for Angola were reviewed and discussed.

The UN's work on gender-responsive budgeting deepened significantly in 2025, recognising that sustainable gender equality requires not just policy commitments but resources allocated to back them up. A UN-supported gender-sensitive analysis of Angola's 2025 State Budget was completed to inform more equitable public resource allocation, with capacity-building reaching 17 civil society organisations to strengthen advocacy for gender-responsive budgetary priorities. To institutionalize these gains, the UN trained 77 stakeholders from Parliament, key ministries, civil society, and the Court of Auditors on gender-responsive budgeting tools, the Gender Equality Seal, and audit reforms that promote transparency and inclusion in public finance oversight. These efforts collectively build a constituency for gender-responsive governance that spans the executive, legislature, judiciary, and civil society, a broad coalition that is essential for lasting change. Through Government-run Family Counselling centres supported and strengthened by the UN under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women across the country, 1,875 women and girls accessed GBV essential services, while the UN coordinated the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence with government and civil society partners, sustaining national dialogue and public awareness on gender equality and child rights throughout the year.



Progress on gender equality in Angola must ultimately be measured not only in institutional commitments but in women's economic lives. In 2025, the UN strengthened its focus on women's economic empowerment, supporting expanded access to credit and financial services, vocational training targeted at women in informal and rural economies, and initiatives to increase women's participation in the formal labour market. Integrated services for the prevention of and response to gender-based violence were further strengthened, recognising

that economic independence and protection from violence are mutually reinforcing dimensions of women's empowerment.

Child protection was a major focus of UN support in 2025, with progress spanning legislation, evidence, justice, and frontline services. Building on the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence Against Children, the UN supported Angola in advancing its commitments under the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children across several interconnected workstreams. A national child justice conference brought together 60 participants to promote child-sensitive justice approaches nationwide, ensuring that Angola's justice system treats children not merely as subjects of adult proceedings but as rights-holders with specific needs and protections. Eighteen high-level government delegates from justice, social affairs, education, health, finance, and planning participated in UN-facilitated learning exchanges in Finland and Iceland, studying models of integrated child protection services that brings together health, justice, social services, and law enforcement under one roof to reduce the trauma experienced by child victims. Multi-sectoral initiatives were identified for adaptation in the Angolan context, with South-South cooperation further reinforced through participation in regional Pathfinding conferences in Nigeria and Ethiopia.

With UN technical support, the Child Integral Development and Protection Law was revised to include alternative care provisions, prohibit corporal punishment, and address children in street situations. Capacity building reached 225 law enforcement officers from the Ministry of Interior on gender-based violence and child protection, enhancing child-sensitive responses at the frontline where protection commitments meet reality. The UN convened seven ministries and five municipalities to adopt the PRIMERO Child Protection Information Management System, improving case tracking, data quality, and accountability across the child protection system. UN-supported research on violence against children across 30 public schools in three provinces, involving 636 students including girls and children with disabilities, revealed high levels of violence including online sexual abuse, directly informing prevention strategies and education policies, with 51 education and health officers subsequently trained on mental health, psychosocial support. School safety protocols were



also developed for national rollout. The UN-supported finalisation of the Child Marriage Study in Malanje and Lunda Norte sets the foundation for policy dialogue and legislative reform when officially launched in 2026, addressing one of the most persistent violations of girls' rights in the country.

The UN significantly strengthened Angola's capacity to combat financial crime, money laundering, and terrorist financing. Through sustained UN engagement, prosecutorial, judicial, tax, and customs capabilities were reinforced, with improved analysis of complex cases and structured peer cooperation among judges, prosecutors, and financial authorities contributing to stronger cross-border collaboration. Operational capacities were built to conduct asset tracing, parallel financial investigations, and intelligence-led interventions across strategic sectors including banking, extractives, trade, and infrastructure, areas of relevance given the strategic importance of the Lobito Corridor to Angola's economic future and regional connectivity. National training capacity was developed to sustain and replicate specialised expertise, ensuring that gains are not dependent on continued external support but embedded in Angolan institutions. The UN also guided Angola's strengthening of its legal and policy framework on cybercrime, enhancing national authorities' understanding of international standards in the context of the new Cybercrime Convention.

Maritime security, critical for an oil-producing coastal nation whose economic lifeline runs through its coastline and ports, was strengthened through UN support to the revision and validation of standard operating procedures for the Maritime Operations Centre, improving readiness to address piracy, maritime crime, and search and rescue incidents in a structured and coordinated manner. Progress was made toward harmonised procedures for joint maritime operations, strengthening evidence collection and inter-institutional cooperation across Angola's maritime security architecture. A UN-facilitated comprehensive fisheries value chain analysis, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Fisheries, strengthened Angola's capacity to identify and address crime and corruption along one of the country's most strategically and



economically important sectors.

Migration governance contributed to social cohesion and stability through a UN-delivered capacity-building programme for the State Migration Service focused on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, enhancing officers' understanding of rights-based migration management, data needs for evidence-based policymaking, and protection-sensitive border procedures, including referral mechanisms for vulnerable migrants and potential trafficking victims. By supporting more predictable, transparent, and rights-based migration management, the UN helped reduce risks associated with irregular migration, exploitation, and trafficking that can undermine community trust and social cohesion.



Empowering Refugees and Host Communities

Antoinette Ekoko — known to everyone in the Lóvua settlement as Maman Antho — fled the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2017 when conflict displaced tens of thousands across the Kasaï region. Eight years later, she is no longer waiting for aid. She is farming.

“We do not want to depend on humanitarian aid,” she says. “The time of emergency is over — now is the time for development.”

Maman Antho is one of 3,200 refugees and host community members in Lunda Norte supported by the UN through agriculture and beekeeping training, income-generating activities, and start-up kits. Since 2023, participants have harvested over 215 metric tons of rice, maize, sorghum, and vegetables. The initiative is designed to do more than feed families — by bringing refugees and Angolan host communities together around shared livelihoods, it builds the social cohesion that turns a settlement into a community.

“Before joining the project, I did not know how to cultivate cassava,” Maman Antho says. “Now I have cassava on my farm. I do not need to buy it anymore.”



Prosperity

Agricultural development and rural livelihoods saw some of the most tangible and far-reaching results of the year. UN-supported interventions reached over 101,000 smallholder farmers across 11 provinces, with maize productivity rising from 0.5 to 1.1 metric tons per hectare, more than doubling yields and generating surpluses channelled to markets, with over 49 percent of targeted smallholders' maize now marketed commercially. The expanded agricultural extension network, scaling from 40 to 246 staff, was the backbone of this achievement, embedding technical support directly in communities across Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huíla, Malanje, Uíge, Zaire, and Namibe. Women's participation in farmer field schools exceeded 50%, with women actively involved in leadership roles in rural producer organisations. In Huíla, Benguela, and Uíge, rural communities expanded cultivated land from 3 to 21 hectares through UN-supported upgrades to water management and irrigation systems, directly benefiting 180 families and demonstrating the transformative link between clean energy solutions, climate-resilient agriculture, and local economic development.

The UN supported the approval of two landmark agricultural policy frameworks, the National Family Farming Policy and the Rural Development and Extension Programme II, establishing a strategic foundation to guide public and private investment in smallholder farming for years ahead. The National Farmer's Registry and Incentives Delivery and Management System was designed and operationalised with UN technical support, enhancing identification and targeting of small producers and facilitating more efficient delivery of incentives and support services across the agrifood sector. Over 115 cooperative sub-projects in Cuanza

Sul and Huíla received financing through grants, focusing on agricultural production, processing, and commercialisation. Community fund boxes expanded to 209, supporting approximately 57,475 people with credit and savings, with 46 percent women and 33 percent youth participation, making meaningful progress on financial inclusion in communities where formal banking has historically been absent.

The link between social protection and economic inclusion remained a strategic priority in 2025. Job and income generation programmes targeted vulnerable groups — including Kwenda beneficiary households — providing vocational training, start-up support and market linkages that move families from transfer dependency toward sustainable livelihoods. Female entrepreneurship received particular attention, with dedicated support for women-led micro and small enterprises as a pathway to economic independence and household resilience.

Strategic investment mobilisation was another significant dimension of the UN's prosperity work in 2025. UN technical guidance contributed to the development of a €50 million investment package under the AgrInvest initiative to strengthen agricultural value chains and productive infrastructure along the Lobito Corridor — one of Angola's most strategically significant economic development priorities — as well as a €30 million blue economy component focused on sustainably harnessing marine and coastal resources. By advising on de-risking instruments, investment design, and technical feasibility, the UN helped position these projects to unlock finance, improve value chain competitiveness, and support inclusive economic growth. Complementing this, partnerships with the BODIVA Stock Exchange and two commercial banks were strengthened to build institutional capacities for the issuance of thematic bonds aligned with Angola's Nationally Determined Contributions, with over USD 50 million in sustainable financing expected to be unlocked by 2026, demonstrating the UN's growing role as a facilitator of green and climate-aligned investment.

Angola also advanced its financial inclusion agenda in 2025 with the launch of the first National Strategy for Financial Inclusion, established through Presidential Decree No. 237/25 of 18 November. The Strategy sets out guidelines to increase banking penetration and expand access to financial products and services across the population, with particular attention to women, rural communities, agricultural and informal workers, adolescents and young people — the segments historically least served by the financial system. Its development brought together public and private bodies, financial institutions, social partners and international organisations in a coordinated effort to accelerate financial inclusion as a driver of economic activity and well-being.



In 2025, the UN worked across a broad and interconnected prosperity agenda, strengthening the data systems that underpin evidence-based policymaking, expanding economic opportunity for

women, youth, and smallholder farmers, advancing labour market governance, and supporting Angola's strategic positioning for sustainable investment and economic diversification. The results span national policy frameworks and community-level livelihoods, reflecting the UN's role as both a systems-level partner to government and a direct enabler of opportunity for Angola's most vulnerable people.



Angola's capacity to generate and use high-quality data for development planning advanced significantly in 2025. The timely release of the 2024 Population and Housing Census results, within 12 months of data collection, provided the Government with updated, disaggregated population data to identify geographic disparities, target underserved populations, and monitor progress against national development priorities and the SDGs. UN technical and financial support strengthened post-enumeration processes including the Post-Enumeration Survey, data validation, calibration, and dissemination, reinforcing adherence to international standards and the credibility of outputs.

An assessment of the integration of Demographic Dividend recommendations into the National Development Plan and Angola 2050 Strategy confirmed progress in mainstreaming demographic considerations while identifying gaps in translating policy commitments into coordinated, adequately financed implementation.

Labour market data underwent an equally important transformation. Angola implemented three revised international labour statistics standards simultaneously, the 19th, 20th, and 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians resolutions on work statistics, work relationships, and informality, through UN-supported amendment and piloting of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey. This institutional transformation will equip policymakers with internationally comparable, contemporary data on employment, dependent contractors, and workers' exposure to informality, critical foundations for designing targeted interventions on decent work and accurately monitoring progress against SDG 8 and African Union Agenda 2063 goals. In parallel, the UN facilitated the development of the Labour Market Information System Masterplan, which will consolidate, standardize, and disseminate labour market data across previously fragmented institutions, strengthening Angola's capacity to identify skills gaps, track employment trends, and design responsive training programmes aligned with market demand.

Skills development and green economic transition were advanced through the scaling of digital and renewable energy initiatives across four provinces, expanding access to renewable energy for 9,523 people, 60% of them women, by powering schools, rural hubs, and households. These interventions simultaneously reduced dependence on charcoal, created green entrepreneurship opportunities, and demonstrated

the transformative link between clean energy, climate resilience, and local economic development. Over 1,000 vocational trainers and administrators enhanced their competencies in modern pedagogy, digital tools, and labour market-responsive curricula, while 3,500 young people, of which 52% women, gained practical skills in digital literacy, renewable energy, and agribusiness, improving employability and opening pathways to self-employment. The UN also trained 229 public officials in renewable energy planning and digital governance, enabling greater integration of clean energy solutions into local government policies and municipal development strategies.



Refugee and host community livelihoods were strengthened through the scaling of resilience activities benefiting approximately 3,200 refugees and host community members through start-up kits and training in income-generating activities including agriculture, fruit tree planting, and beekeeping, with a target of producing at least 20 metric tons of honey annually through a partnership with a national university. For drought-affected communities in Huíla and Cunene, the UN is scaling up efforts to provide solar-powered water supply systems, skills training, agriculture inputs, and technical assistance to more than 31,000 people including 1,500 smallholder farmers. A joint initiative on sustainable fish farming, piloted with Angola's National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training, aims to create economic opportunities for young people while enhancing food and nutrition security. Through South-South Triangular Cooperation, the UN, in coordination with Egypt's Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Embassy of Egypt, facilitated a study visit to Egypt for a delegation from the Government of Angola. Participants included representatives from key government ministries, including Agriculture and Forestry, Finance, Industry and Commerce, as well as the Agrarian Development Fund. The visit showcased Egypt's experience in establishing and managing strategic grain reserves and improving market access for smallholder farmers.

Angola's integration into regional and international labour mobility frameworks advanced through the development of a National Labour Migration Policy, an initiative designed to strengthen regulatory frameworks, enhance inter-ministerial coordination, and promote fair recruitment and decent work for migrant workers. Multi-stakeholder consultations with employers, trade unions, and civil society are shaping a policy that positions labour migration as a tool for development rather than a source of vulnerability, aligned with international labour migration standards and Angola's economic diversification strategy. South-South institutional cooperation was fostered through peer-learning exchanges between Angola and Cabo Verde on labour mobility governance and skills development, while circular migration pathways between Angola and Portugal were advanced through private-sector and government dialogue.



Powered by Possibility - Youth in Benguela Prepare for the Future with Solar Energy

Victorina Tchiteculo did not expect to find her future in a solar panel. But at the Dom Bosco Training Centre in Benguela, that is exactly what happened.

“I learned how to install solar panels, how to cut, how to solder,” she says. “I gained so much experience that today I can even start my own business.”

Victorina is one of thousands of young Angolans — more than half of them women — being trained in renewable energy, digital skills, and agribusiness through UN-supported vocational programmes. At Dom Bosco, 36 solar systems installed with UN support serve as working laboratories where students learn by doing, gaining practical skills in a sector that is growing fast across Angola.

Fellow student Óscar puts it simply: “This training added depth to my technical skills. I’m finishing now and hope to apply everything I learned.”

For both of them, the panels in the courtyard are not just equipment — they are a sign that the skills they are building today can power their future.



Planet

In 2025, the UN's support to Angola's Planet agenda delivered results at every level, from landmark national climate policy frameworks to community-level adaptation practices adopted by tens of thousands of smallholder farmers. Across climate governance, youth engagement, biodiversity protection, disaster risk management, and sustainable agriculture, the UN worked as a unified system to strengthen Angola's capacity to anticipate, reduce, and respond to climate-related risks while positioning the country on a stronger pathway toward low-emission, climate-resilient development.

Angola's national climate governance architecture was significantly strengthened in 2025 through two distinct advances. The submission of Angola's third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), with UN support, strengthened its alignment with the Paris Agreement and broadened the scope of the country's climate commitments. NDC 3.0 progressed from meeting only one of the four child-rights criteria and 23 of the 47 indicators to meeting all four criteria and 46 indicators, reflecting a more inclusive approach to climate action that recognises children and young people as rights-holders and agents of change. In

2025, Angola also began developing its first National Adaptation Plan (NAP), identifying eight priority actions in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, education, social protection, health and nutrition, with dedicated sections on children, young people and gender. At the end of 2025, the NAP was still under development.

In 2025, the UN supported the development of the proposed Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for emissions control in the electricity sector. Developed in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Water and the Ministry of Environment, the proposed system provides for the standardisation of methodologies and institutional arrangements to track greenhouse gas emissions, energy production and consumption, and mitigation actions. The UN also supported the integration of updated sectoral data and mitigation scenarios from the energy, agriculture and land-use sectors into Angola's NDC 3.0, strengthening the technical foundation for low-emission development. With UN technical assistance, two Global Environment Facility (GEF-8) project proposals on community resilience and ecosystem-based aquaculture were also developed, contributing to community-based climate adaptation.

Angola's NDC 3.0 establishes concrete commitments across both adaptation and mitigation. On adaptation, priority actions target water security, food systems, health, and coastal resilience, directly addressing the vulnerabilities most acutely felt by rural and drought-affected communities. On mitigation, the NDC charts a pathway for emissions reduction across energy, land use and agriculture. Community resilience is embedded throughout, with locally led adaptation initiatives receiving dedicated support. The NDC also signals Angola's intent to mobilise climate finance at scale, positioning the country to access international climate funds and green investment instruments as it transitions toward a low-emission development pathway.

Youth engagement in climate action was a distinctive feature of the year. The UN organised seven youth and climate consultation workshops across Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela, Huíla, Cunene, Namibe, and Icolo e Bengo, reaching 312 young people and enabling them to articulate local climate risks and solutions while strengthening their understanding of climate impacts. Participants' contributions informed the NDC 3.0 process and the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The second edition of the Youth Challenge engaged 270 youth teams across four thematic areas including eco-connectivity, digital solutions, sustainable entrepreneurship, and environmental education, creating pathways for start-ups contributing to the green economy. The UN also supported the Local Conference of Youth, engaging 75 young people whose contributions were shared with the Global Conference of Youth and with Lusophone African countries ahead of COP30. At the subnational level, the UN deployed GIS-based tools to strengthen early warning systems for droughts and floods, integrating these with national meteorological and hydrological services to improve anticipatory action and preparedness. More than 150 officials and community members were trained in disaster preparedness and the use of climate information, and the finalisation of Community Coordination and Operations Command Centres in two provinces enhanced real-time response capacity and coordination during climate shocks. The UN also strengthened Angola's disaster risk management framework by supporting the integration

of risk reduction, climate resilience, and food security into national and local planning processes, ensuring that drought-prone provinces are increasingly able to incorporate disaster risk management considerations into sectoral plans and public investment decisions. Ten Community-based committees in Luanda Province were supported to develop their capacity on minimum standards for GBV in emergencies including natural disasters, recognising that climate shocks disproportionately affect women and girls and that emergency preparedness must be gender-responsive.

The link between climate change and its human consequences was the focus of a major inter-agency advocacy initiative in November 2025, when the UN convened an advocacy meeting with 200 parliamentarians on sexual and reproductive health and climate change, within the framework of the SADC parliamentary network. Discussions focused on the collateral effects of climate change on sexual and reproductive health, migration, the demographic dividend, and the need for increased domestic resources for family planning services for the most vulnerable populations, recognising that climate vulnerability and reproductive health vulnerability are deeply interconnected, particularly in Angola's Dry Corridor.

The evidence base for understanding climate-induced mobility was advanced through a significant research partnership with Yale University and the Ministry of Environment and Planning. A joint field research mission in Cunene Province collected qualitative and environmental data on how drought, land degradation, and water scarcity influence mobility patterns, working closely with local universities and community organisations. This collaboration strengthened national understanding of climate-migration dynamics and laid the groundwork for future evidence-based programming, while also deepening the engagement of local institutions in Cunene in national climate resilience efforts. Findings are expected to inform the design of future UN and government initiatives on climate resilience and mobility.



Practical adaptation at community level delivered some of the most tangible results of the year. Nearly 29,320 smallholder farmers began receiving climate information services within Farmer Field Schools, and approximately 26,578 improved their agricultural practices by adopting climate-smart technological packages, with around 94% of surveyed participants integrating these innovations into their farming operations. The adoption of mulching by approximately 60% of Farmer Field School participants, climate-resilient seed selection by 66% and soil conservation practices including contour lines, limestone application, and improvement plants across nine provinces represent a genuine shift in how Angola's

smallholder farmers are managing climate risk. Smallholders in Cuanza Sul and Huíla are integrating coffee cultivation into their farming systems as a climate adaptation strategy, improving soil health, regulating local microclimates, reducing erosion, and providing alternative income streams that reduce economic vulnerability to climate-related crop failures. The adoption of botanical and biological insecticides as sustainable alternatives to conventional chemical inputs is further supporting healthier ecosystems and reducing soil and water contamination.

The UN also supported the drilling of three deep boreholes in drought-prone areas of Cunene Province, generating critical data on the Angola-Namibia transboundary aquifer and strengthening the evidence base for groundwater management, with safe and reliable water access for local UN support to policy and legal reforms, training programmes for rangers and border officers, and the establishment of a national wildlife trade monitoring system improved data collection, reporting, and inter-agency coordination on wildlife crime. The application of DNA analysis to seized wildlife products reinforced the scientific identification of species and geographic origin, strengthening the evidentiary basis of investigations and enabling authorities to better link seizures to trafficking networks. A crime-scene-to-court approach strengthened collaboration among law enforcement, prosecutors, judicial authorities, and frontline rangers, contributing to more effective enforcement against wildlife crime and related corruption.

Cross-border cooperation with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Namibia further reinforced enforcement, intelligence sharing, and overall environmental governance, recognising that biodiversity protection in southern Africa is inherently a regional challenge. Community-level actions helped reduce poaching and human-wildlife conflict, embedding conservation incentives at the local level where they have the most lasting impact.



In the areas of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource management, the 2025 results also included conservation and REDD+ initiatives—reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including the conservation and sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks—supported through a USD 2.5 million partnership with Azule Energy. Cooperation with the Government of Norway, through a multi-country agreement, also strengthened efforts to reduce marine litter. Together with cross-border cooperation to combat wildlife crime, these initiatives enhance the visibility of the results achieved through the partnership between the Ministry of Environment and the United Nations system in the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.

Early warning and disease surveillance capacities were reinforced through the training of 30 Animal Health

technicians and 20 Community Animal Health Worker brigade technicians on event-based surveillance for zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases, strengthening Angola's frontline capacity to detect and respond to animal health threats before they escalate into broader public health or food security crises.

Impact assessments on losses and damages caused by El Niño and La Niña provided evidence to improve risk-informed planning and disaster preparedness in the agrifood sector, linking climate variability directly to food system vulnerability and the need for adaptive management.



A Garden of Light

When Juliana lost her husband, she was left with six children and a small farm in Baixa da Missão, Huíla, that season after season of failed rains had left barely productive. El Niño shortened her planting windows. Her harvests withered.

Taking matters into her own hands, Juliana joined a community farming group where she and over 20 fellow farmers installed a solar-powered micro-pump paired with low-pressure drip irrigation — drawing groundwater with renewable energy and delivering it directly to plant roots, reducing evaporation and ensuring consistent moisture even through dry spells. The group adopted organic mulch to keep soil cool and moist, and diversified into vegetables, staple crops, and legumes to enrich the soil.

"We used to carry water in buckets, and it was never enough," she recalls. "Now, with the solar pump and drip lines, we can irrigate even during dry spells. The plants are healthier, and we save time and energy."

The results reach beyond the field. "Now I can support my children's education," she says. "My older children study at university. The younger ones help in the field after school."

2.3. Support to Partnership and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Angola's development agenda in 2025 was advanced through a widening and deepening set of partnerships that mobilised expertise, financing, and innovation across government, the private sector, civil society, and the international community.



In health, strategic collaboration with Gavi, the World Bank, GPEI, and the European Union supported forward planning for the 2026–2030 immunisation cycle, reinforcing domestic co-financing commitments and improving the predictability of funding behind nationally defined immunisation and primary health care targets. The relaunch of National Health Accounts covering 2020–2023, undertaken with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance, enhanced expenditure tracking, transparency, and evidence-based resource allocation. During the cholera outbreak, the UN mobilised rapid financing through CERF, engaging Africa CDC, ECHO, and bilateral partners for surge capacity and operational support. Critically, 2025 saw expanded private sector engagement in public health, with corporate partners contributing financial resources, medical supplies, and technical expertise to outbreak response and laboratory capacity, and private clinics integrated into coordinated cholera response efforts, expanding service coverage and strengthening referral pathways in affected provinces. Institutional strengthening of the national medicines regulatory authority advanced through collaboration with the European Union, while dialogue on domestic pharmaceutical production continued as a strategic priority to reduce import dependency.

Migration governance partnerships advanced on multiple fronts. The UN signed a Memorandum of Understanding with TAAG Angola Airlines to formalise cooperation on passenger protection, early identification of trafficking risks, and capacity building for frontline aviation staff, reflecting the importance of engaging the transport sector in broader migrant protection efforts. The launch of a project supporting the Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security in developing a National Labour Migration Policy created a structured platform for dialogue among public institutions, social partners, and experts on how labour migration can contribute to Angola's socioeconomic transformation. The EU-funded MOVER project deepened engagement with private sector actors and INEFOP on ethical recruitment and labour mobility, laying groundwork for future co-financing opportunities that leverage private sector contributions to migrant protection and skills development. Multi-agency cholera preparedness partnerships combined mobility-sensitive outreach with WASH expertise and epidemiological leadership, with cross-border dialogue between health professionals in Lunda Norte and the DRC's Kassai province reinforcing regional disease prevention efforts.

Private sector and innovation partnerships strengthened Angola's economic transformation agenda. A new agreement with PwC Angola deepened collaboration on governance, digital transformation, and private sector engagement. A USD 2.5 million partnership with Azule Energy is supporting green rural employment and carbon emission reduction through public-private partnerships in conservation and REDD+ initiatives. An MoU with the Tony Blair Institute advanced cooperation on digital transformation and agricultural development. The Government of Norway partnered with the UN through a multi-country agreement on marine litter reduction, reinforcing environmental protection efforts. To promote sustainable tourism and cultural preservation, the UN, the Ministry of Tourism, and AmCham Angola launched a crowdfunding initiative positioning Massangano as a hub for sustainable tourism and inclusive development. New contributions from the Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP) and the Mastercard Foundation were vital to sustaining nutrition and food assistance for communities affected by shocks.



Agricultural partnerships generated significant new financing commitments. The entry into force of a fishery and aquaculture project worth USD 90 million and the approval of a multi-phased agricultural project valued at USD 141 million, both in partnership with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture, represent major new investment in Angola's productive sector transformation. The UN leveraged the Agricultural Working Group to advance structured dialogue among development partners and the Government, enhancing coordination, improving alignment of investments with national priorities, and sharing lessons across the sector. Partnerships with NGOs including CODESPA, ADRA, and ADPP, private sector enterprises, and public financial institutions were essential in formalising farmers' organisations, developing cooperative management capacity, and strengthening linkages to input and output markets. South-South and triangular cooperation between Angola and East and Southern African countries was advanced through a regional workshop in Nairobi convening project management units across the region, while experience-sharing on Gender Action Learning System implementation with São Tomé deepened regional knowledge exchange.

Education and WASH sector governance were strengthened through partnership-driven reforms. The development of the Education Partnership Compact, elaborated with the support of the Global Partnership for Education, provides a central framework for reform, partner alignment, and mutual accountability, with a focus on teacher capacity, workforce management, and foundational learning. The UN strengthened national WASH sector coordination through support to the National Water and Sanitation Forum (FONAS), co-led with the National Directorate of Water, advancing

analysis of systemic bottlenecks in regulatory frameworks governing water resources and sanitation services. A participatory budget preparation process supported by the UN resulted in the Ministry of Finance requiring for the first time that provinces and sectors consult with partners before submitting 2026 budget proposals, with forum recommendations published as an annex to the Budget Proposal submitted to Parliament, enhancing transparency and providing a formal record of stakeholder contributions.



2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

In 2025, the UN Country Team in Angola demonstrated that working as one system consistently delivered more than the sum of its parts. Across health, food security, data, governance, and climate resilience, joint programming, shared analysis, and coordinated advocacy produced results that no single agency could have achieved alone. The year was characterised by a deliberate deepening of inter-agency collaboration, with joint results groups, shared coordination platforms, and integrated programming becoming the default mode of operation rather than the exception.

The most visible expression of this coherence was the UN's integrated approach to Angola's overlapping health emergencies. Joint cholera preparedness and response efforts brought together health, WASH, nutrition, logistics, and protection mandates, enabling the UN to support national and provincial authorities with a response that spanned early warning, community hygiene promotion, vaccination campaigns, supply chain management, and frontline service delivery across multiple provinces simultaneously. A logistics agreement between UN entities ensured last-mile delivery of life-saving medical supplies to hard-to-reach communities, demonstrating how operational complementarity between agencies with different comparative advantages can close critical gaps where individual agency reach falls short. The operationalisation of the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre and the delivery of over three million cholera vaccine doses and 7.8 million polio vaccinations were achievements made possible by the deliberate pooling of agency-specific expertise across immunisation systems, logistics, community engagement, and regulatory capacity. The Vaccine Alliance, the World Bank, and the European Union were key external partners in this effort, with the UN's role as convener and coordinator ensuring that external financing and technical support were channelled coherently into national systems rather than fragmented across parallel tracks. The institutional strengthening of Angola's national medicines regulatory authority, advanced through a partnership with the European Union, further illustrates how the UN's ability to broker external partnerships amplifies results beyond what bilateral engagement could achieve.

Joint data work produced some of the year's most significant policy-enabling results, and stands as

one of the clearest illustrations of the Delivering as One principle in practice. Through close, sequenced collaboration between multiple UN entities and Angola's National Institute of Statistics and Ministry



of Planning, with methodological guidance from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, Angola produced its first National Multidimensional Poverty Index alongside new Child and Women's MPIs with disability disaggregation. These are not merely technical products: validated by the Minister of Planning and set for national launch in early 2026, they will directly inform the redesign of Angola's national Poverty Reduction Programme, translating joint analytical work into policy reform with nationwide consequence. The collaboration extended further, with the MPI methodology subsequently applied to the 2024 Census to generate municipal-level poverty data, a level of geographic granularity that enables targeted, evidence-based investment in the communities that need it most. Building on the same institutional relationships, UN support enabled Angola to simultaneously adopt three revised international labour statistics standards, producing a harmonised Quarterly Labour Force Survey questionnaire that will for the first time give policymakers internationally comparable data on employment, informality, and work relationships.

Food systems transformation was another area where joint UN action unlocked results that exceeded individual agency reach. The UN co-chaired the Prosperity Results Group, bringing together the food security, nutrition, agriculture, and livelihoods mandates of multiple agencies into a coordinated programming and advocacy platform, and delivered integrated technical assistance to the Government for the simultaneous development of three interlocking national policy frameworks: the National Strategy for the Reconversion of Agrifood Systems (2026–2035), the Second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN II), and the revised National School Feeding Programme. The significance of these three frameworks being developed in a coordinated rather than sequential manner cannot be overstated: it means Angola now has a coherent, mutually reinforcing set of policies and programmes governing food production, food access, and child nutrition, rather than the fragmented sectoral strategies that have historically characterised this space. Joint exploration of programming and policy engagement opportunities across food security, agriculture, and rural livelihoods mandates is already identifying pathways for deeper collaboration in 2026. The development of a joint anticipatory action framework, bringing together humanitarian coordination, food

and nutrition security, and climate mandates, will further strengthen early warning systems and national preparedness for climate-related shocks, directly addressing the humanitarian-development divide that too often undermines the coherence of food security and nutrition responses in countries like Angola.



Joint advocacy amplified the UN's influence on policy in ways that individual agency engagement could not have achieved. Multi-agency collaboration on gender equality shaped Angola's Beijing+30 commitments presented at UNGA 80, bringing together gender, development, health, and population mandates into a coherent national platform. The Court of Auditors conducted a GBV audit that embedded gender accountability into national financial oversight mechanisms, a novel and significant application of audit tools to gender equality that emerged directly from inter-agency collaboration between governance and gender-focused UN entities. The UN Gender Working Group served as the platform for this coordinated advocacy, ensuring that gender equality commitments were pursued consistently across policy, institutional, and community levels rather than addressed in isolation by individual agencies. On nutrition, joint advocacy and programming advanced the food fortification agenda and coordinated the response to global acute malnutrition in drought-affected areas, with the joint review of the Protocol for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition representing a technical collaboration that will improve the quality of malnutrition treatment across Angola's health system. On climate, a joint inter-agency advocacy meeting with approximately 200 parliamentarians on sexual and reproductive health and climate change, convened within the SADC parliamentary network and drawing on population, health, development, and migration expertise, demonstrated how pooled convening power and complementary technical mandates can open policy spaces and sustain political attention on issues that sit at the intersection of multiple agendas.

Migration governance illustrated how a mandate that might appear peripheral to broader development priorities can, when integrated into joint UN work, contribute meaningfully across multiple outcomes. By linking migration capacity-building activities to UNSDCF priorities and to governance programmes led by other UN entities, and by providing regular migration-related inputs into joint situational assessments and coordination platforms, covering mobility trends, border management, and climate-induced displacement, the UN ensured that migration considerations were reflected coherently across policy dialogue, technical assistance, and joint programming rather than treated as a separate track. Participation in Protection, Climate and Environment, Humanitarian, and Migration working groups enabled migration expertise to flow into joint products and positions in real time, strengthening the overall quality and



inclusiveness of the UN's analytical and programmatic offer to the Government.

Partnership with civil society, academia, and international financial institutions further extended the UN's reach and effectiveness in ways that would not have been possible through government engagement alone. Collaboration with youth-led civil society organisations strengthened community engagement on HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and climate action, reaching populations and geographic areas where formal institutional channels have limited penetration. Academic partnerships with national universities supported knowledge generation and training on public health priorities, embedding UN-supported capacity development within Angola's own higher education system for greater sustainability. A research partnership with Yale University on climate-induced mobility in Cunene Province demonstrated the value of the UN's convening role in bringing international academic expertise into direct collaboration with national institutions and local communities, generating evidence that will inform government programming for years ahead. Engagement with the European Union, the World Bank, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance leveraged external financing and technical capacity that multiplied the impact of UN-supported interventions, particularly in immunisation systems strengthening, pharmaceutical regulatory capacity, and sustainable investment mobilisation. Through the refugee response in Lunda Norte, joint planning, advocacy, and fundraising between UN entities with complementary protection, food security, and nutrition mandates ensured a coordinated, dignified, and comprehensive response for one of Angola's most vulnerable populations, demonstrating that working as one is not just an organisational principle but a practical commitment to the people the UN exists to serve.

2.5. Evaluation and Lessons Learned

2025 generated a rich body of evidence across the UN's work in Angola, reinforcing several lessons that will shape future programming.

The most consistent finding across health, governance, and social protection was that institutional embedding produces more durable results than crisis response.

The cholera outbreak demonstrated that reactive financing mechanisms constrain speed and scale, underscoring the importance of sustained investment in preparedness. The same logic applies to health workforce development: persistent shortages of trained staff and supervisory capacity, particularly at subnational and primary care levels, cannot be addressed through surge approaches alone. Long-term investment in workforce planning, pre-service training, and retention strategies is essential to sustaining the gains achieved this year.



The cholera response also reinforced that health sector interventions alone are insufficient to break transmission cycles driven by structural determinants. Sustained reductions depend on coordinated action across WASH, local governance, and community participation to co-design solutions. Engaging community platforms proved decisive in service uptake, trust, and behavioural change. Evidence-based community engagement must be embedded into national strategies and resourced on a sustained basis, as well as prioritised during emergencies.

Evidence from social protection programming confirmed that income support alone cannot break the intergenerational transmission of poverty. The Valor Criança impact evaluation reinforced the need to pair cash transfers with measures that strengthen human capital, a lesson directly embedded in the design of Kwenda 2.0, which links transfers to improved access to essential services for children. In parallel, the formative evaluation of the remedial education programme Aprendizagem na Idade Certa provided findings that will guide the next phase of implementation to improve foundational literacy and numeracy. A five-day national evaluation capacity building workshop reached nearly 70 participants from 21 central ministries and 16 provinces, establishing a Community of Practice to sustain knowledge sharing and build an evaluation culture within government.

On financing and scale, two lessons emerged clearly. First, the private sector's demonstrated interest in green bonds and blended finance through the Angola Stock Exchange represents a genuine opportunity for the UN to assume a leading role in innovative SDG financing. Second, insufficient concentration and scale continue to limit the visibility and impact of many interventions. Resources need to be focused on scaling up what works rather than dispersed across multiple smaller initiatives with limited continuity.

Integrated, multi-sector approaches consistently outperformed siloed interventions. Combining renewable energy access with agribusiness and digital training boosted productivity, resilience, and women's economic participation in ways that single-sector approaches could not replicate. Cross-sector and regional cooperation proved essential in tackling wildlife crime and environmental governance, a model applicable across multiple program areas. In migration

programming, joint work across UN entities on cholera preparedness demonstrated that public health interventions in migration-affected communities are more effective when community outreach, data collection, and WASH messaging are integrated within a coordinated framework rather than delivered in parallel.

2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

In 2025, the UN Country Team in Angola mobilised resources across a diverse portfolio of bilateral, multilateral, private sector, and innovative financing partnerships, reflecting a deliberate strategic shift away from traditional donor dependency toward a more diversified, sustainable funding base aligned with the UNSDCF 2024–2028 priorities.

The UN mobilised funds from a broad donor base spanning European humanitarian financing and bilateral contributions from Korea, Japan, Canada, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and the United States, demonstrating the breadth of international confidence in the UN's programming in Angola. Private sector engagement complemented this, with Banco de Fomento Angola commercial bank contributing USD 500,000 and UNITEL offering in-kind support valued at approximately USD 35,000 through free SMS data services, enabling over 7.9 million SMS communications to U-Report users and giving more than 7,500 people access to UN information through digital platforms at no cost to the programme. New private sector partnerships were initiated under the Generation Unlimited Youth Challenge in collaboration with national committees from the United States, United Kingdom, Finland, and Japan, opening additional funding channels for youth programming in Angola and signalling growing international private sector interest in Angola's development trajectory.

The year marked meaningful progress in mobilizing innovative and private finance for sustainable development. A USD 2.5 million partnership with Azule Energy is supporting green rural employment and carbon emission reduction through public-private partnerships in conservation and REDD+ activities, demonstrating the viability of corporate partnerships as a financing mechanism for climate-positive development.



These developments position the UN as a facilitator of innovative financing rather than simply a conduit for traditional donor flows, a role that carries significant strategic value as global official development assistance faces increasing pressure.

Resource mobilisation in 2025 also benefited from the UN's growing recognition as a trusted upstream partner to government. Cost-sharing arrangements for procurement services, designation as executing agency for GEF-funded initiatives, and a new

memorandum of understanding with the Tony Blair Institute on digital transformation and agricultural development all reflect the strengthening of the UN's positioning as a partner of choice for both government and non-traditional development actors. The UN's climate-migration research partnership with Yale University and the Ministry of Environment and Planning attracted partner interest beyond its original scope, reinforcing the strategic value of evidence-driven programming as a resource mobilisation tool in its own right, demonstrating that investing in high-quality research opens doors to future co-financing that activity-based programming alone cannot.

Looking ahead, the financing landscape presents both challenges and opportunities. Global funding pressures and shifting donor priorities make diversification not just a strategic preference but an operational necessity. The foundations laid in 2025 in green finance, private sector partnership, government cost-sharing, and evidence-driven resource attraction position the UN Country Team well to navigate this environment. The priority for 2026 will be to consolidate and scale these mechanisms, ensuring that innovative financing complements rather than displaces the sustained core funding that Angola's most vulnerable populations continue to depend upon.



Chapter 3



UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities Through the Cooperation Framework.

As Angola moves into the final years of its National Development Plan 2023–2027, the UN Country Team enters 2026 with a clear sense of where sustained effort is most needed and where the foundations laid in 2025 can be consolidated into lasting impact.

- **Health** will remain a central pillar of the UN's work. Priorities include supporting the Ministry of Health with the development and implementation of the first National Primary Health Care strategy and investment case, reinforcing municipal-level service delivery and integrated disease management. The UN will support Angola's Global Fund application for the next cycle, a critical resource mobilisation milestone for HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria programmes, alongside the development of malaria and yellow fever elimination strategies and strengthened antimicrobial resistance surveillance. Likewise, the UN continues to redouble its evidence-based advocacy with the Government, parliamentarians, IFIs and other partners to progressively increase domestic resource allocation and build a sustainable financing mechanism for nutrition interventions and to ensure access to modern contraceptive supplies.

The operationalisation of the National Immunisation Strategy, endorsed in late 2025, will be a major focus, as will the update of the National Action Plan for Health Security and expansion of laboratory and sentinel surveillance networks. Advocacy to increase domestic financing for modern contraceptive methods will seek to protect the maternal mortality gains documented in the 2023–2024 IIMS (Demographic and Health Survey), while the expansion of inclusive HIV services, building

UNCT key focus for next year



on a pioneering model targeting key populations including LGBTQ+ communities, will be evaluated for national replication. The UN will also support obstetric fistula repair and social reintegration programmes, addressing a condition estimated to affect 18,000 to 22,000 women in Angola, and advance a joint health facility survey and EmONC mapping exercise across all 21 provinces.

- **Food security and nutrition implementation** will move from policy to delivery. The Second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN II), approved in 2025, will be operationalised through multi-sectoral approaches, including strengthened supply chain management, procurement systems, malnutrition treatment protocols, technical assistance to the Government, and resilience programming. Community support groups will be mobilised to improve infant and young child feeding practices, with adolescent mothers a particular focus. Government-led food security and nutrition assessments, supported by the UN, will continue to generate the evidence needed to sustain advocacy with government and donors for increased investments to achieve national development priorities.

- **Economic diversification and youth employment** will be advanced through scaled-up initiatives on financial inclusion, MSME development, entrepreneurship, skills development, renewable energy access, tourism, and digitalisation. The UN will deepen its work on innovative financing, consolidating green bond partnerships, expanding crowdfunding and private sector engagement, and supporting the Government's national planning system to better monitor SDG progress. Strengthening upstream governance of natural resources and public finance transparency will ensure that Angola's considerable resource wealth translates more equitably into development outcomes

- **Rule of law and institutional integrity** will remain a priority, with a particular focus on Angola's capacity to address financial crime, money laundering, and organised crime risks. The UN will support Angola's efforts to address cybercrime and cyber-enabled illegal activities, advance maritime



security frameworks, and continue to strengthen GBV investigative and response capacities. Environmental crime, including wildlife trafficking and fisheries crime, will receive sustained attention, recognising that natural resource governance is inseparable from Angola's long-term prosperity..

- **Migration governance** will advance through the finalisation and operationalisation of the National Labour Migration Policy and the expanded use of the Displacement Tracking Matrix in the north and south of the country. A partnership with Angola's national airline will improve protection procedures for vulnerable travellers at airports, while climate-migration research initiated in Cunene will be expanded to inform national adaptation planning with an evidence base that is currently absent across much of the region.

Across all of these areas, the UN enters 2026 with a stronger institutional foundation, deeper government partnerships, and a more diversified financing base than at any point in the current cooperation framework cycle, well positioned to deliver on Angola's development ambitions in the years ahead



UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Cover image: ©UNICEF Angola

CONTACT US:

United Nations Angola
Rosalinda Condominium
UN Building
Estrada Direta da Samba
Luanda, Angola

https://angola.un.org/

@AngolaONU