

Project Number: 201076 | Project Category: **Single Country IR-EMOP**
Project Approval Date: May 10, 2017 | Planned Start Date: May 10, 2017
Actual Start Date: May 10, 2017 | Project End Date: August 09, 2017
Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

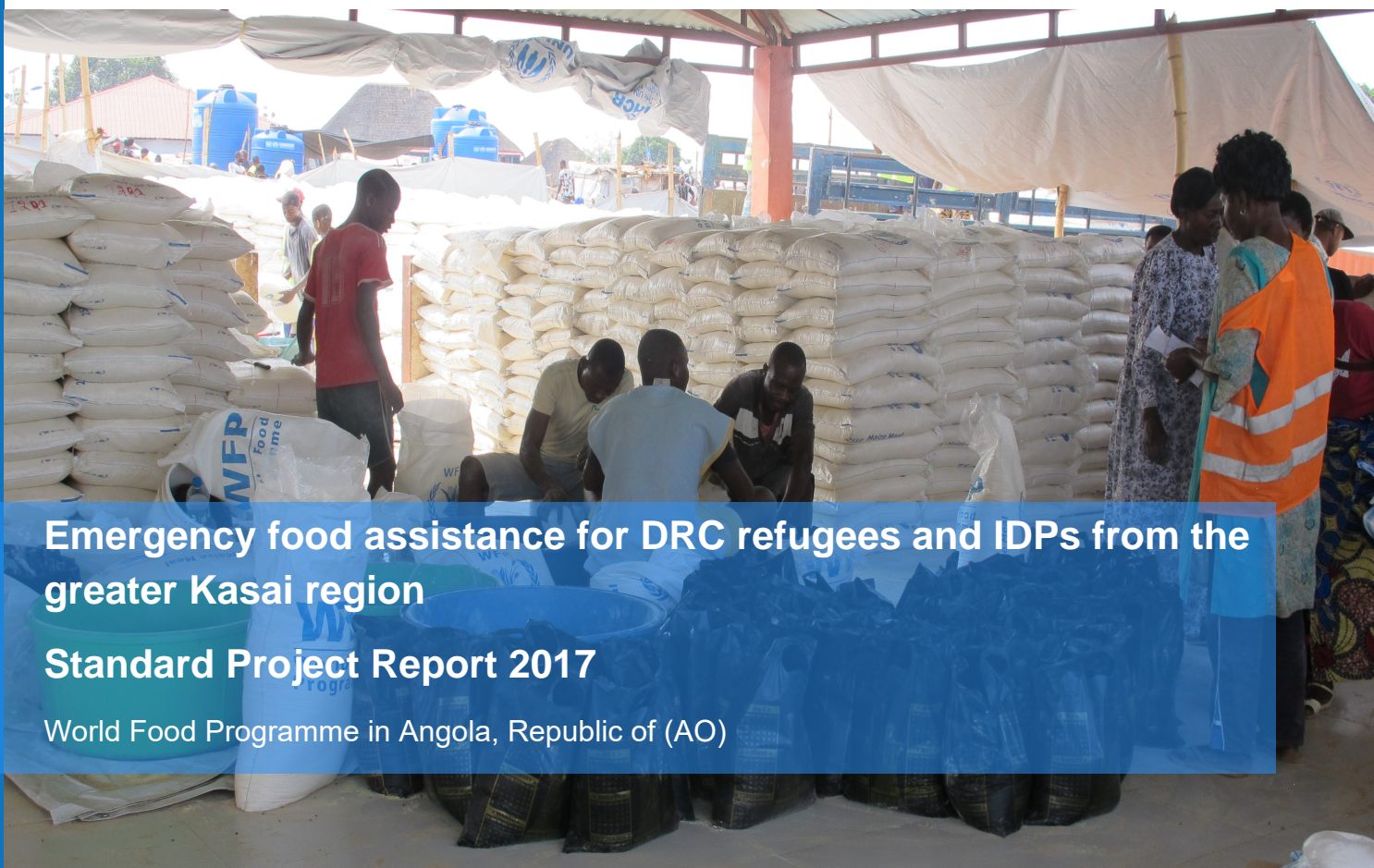
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Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Emergency food assistance for DRC refugees and IDPs from the greater Kasai region
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Angola, Republic of (AO)



World Food Programme

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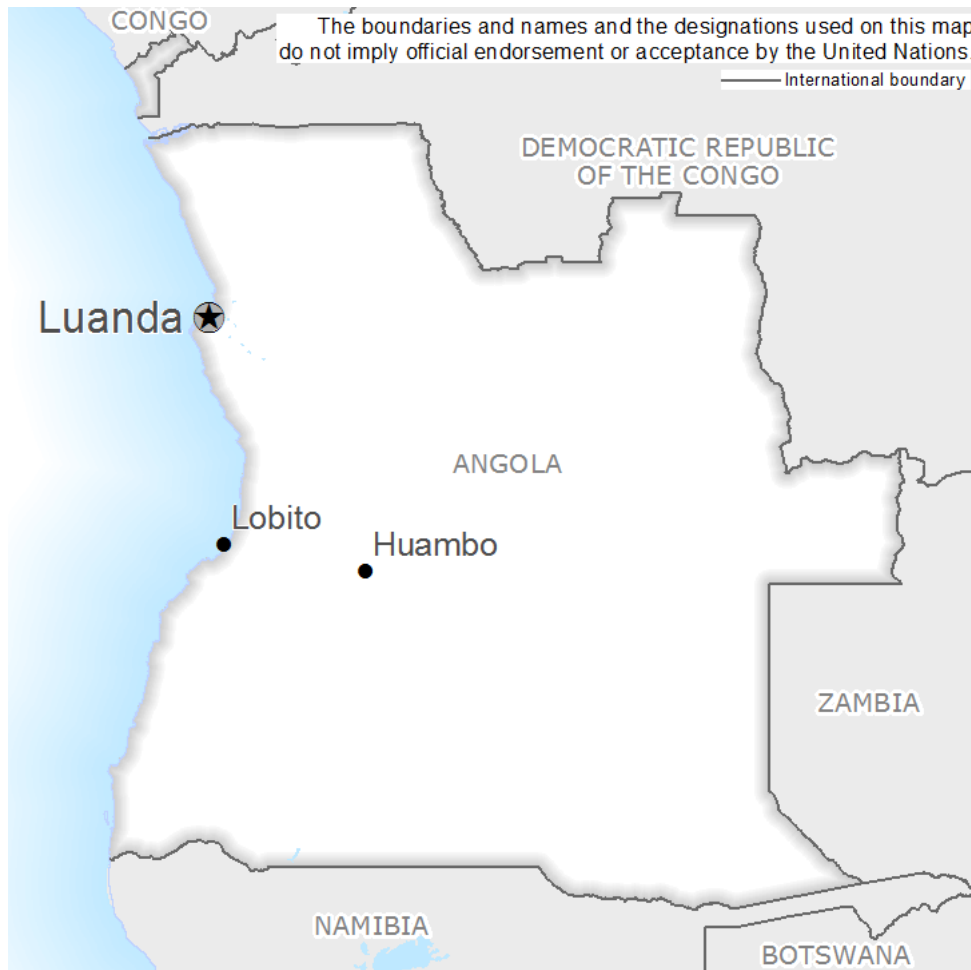
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

Not having been operational in Angola since 2006, WFP responded promptly to a May 2017 request from the government (the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration – MINARS) for support in meeting the needs of refugees from violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) who were crossing into the north-eastern province of Lunda Norte. A Rapid Food Security and Agriculture Assessment conducted with FAO indicated a high level of food insecurity as a result of conflict-induced displacement and high rates of pre-existing poverty.

WFP launched a 3-month Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) to provide food assistance to up to 23,000 refugees being accommodated at two reception centres established by the government near the town of Dundo: General Food Distributions (GFD) of maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt; and Super Cereal Plus for the prevention of acute malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months. Implemented in collaboration with UN and NGO partners, notably UNHCR, UNICEF and World Vision International, WFP assisted more than 28,000 registered refugees.

In August, the IR-EMOP gave way to a 12-month Emergency Operation (EMOP). This was designed to provide GFD to refugees (an interagency planning figure of up to 50,000); prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G); and provide treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). While the number of registered refugees subsequently reached 35,000, the number eligible for WFP assistance tended to be lower (owing to no-shows at distribution time and returns to Kasai). In December, 25,357 refugees received a monthly food ration – a growing number of them at the Lovua resettlement site. By

year-end, the EMOP's malnutrition prevention interventions had reached 1,387 children and 876 PLW.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Following its 14-year struggle for independence from Portugal, Angola fell into a bitter 27-year civil war that claimed the lives of over 1 million people and displaced an additional 4 million. Ending in 2002, the civil war devastated the country's social fabric and stalled economic development.

Over the last decade, the country has experienced significant economic growth fuelled by vast reserves of oil, with substantial gains in per capita gross national income. However, it continues to face massive developmental challenges, including reducing dependency on oil and diversifying the economy; rebuilding infrastructure; and improving governance, institutional capacities, public financial management systems, human development indicators and the living conditions of many of its people. Large pockets of the population remain in poverty, without access to basic services. Disparities in both income distribution and access to basic services are considerable.

Despite improvements since the civil war, the weakness of public institutions and limited human resource capacities are barriers to sustainable development, not least the attainment of the SDGs. Opportunities for civil society organizations to participate in decision-making processes have improved over time, but remain constrained.

More than half of Angola's poor live in rural areas and depend almost exclusively on agriculture. Women are responsible for 70 percent of traditional subsistence farming and 24 percent of commercial agriculture.

Undernutrition remains a serious public health problem. High rates of child stunting and micronutrient deficiency contribute to high under-five mortality rates, impede children's development and constrain productivity growth. The availability of up-to-date nutrition data is very limited, and the country suffers a severe shortage of trained nutritionists.

In mid-2016, a complex emergency began unfolding in the Kasai region of DRC, precipitated by inter-community tensions and clashes among local militia, the armed forces and self-defence groups. Some 1.4 million people were displaced within Kasai, and, by the end of 2017, some 35,000 had fled across the border into Angola's Lunda Norte province, as refugees.

In early May, after the number of registered DRC refugees had reached 17,000, the government requested UN assistance. It established reception centres at Cacanda and Mussungue near the town of Dundo, and subsequently initiated relocations from those sites to an envisaged longer term resettlement facility at Lovua, some 94 km to the west.

MINARS coordinated the refugee response on behalf of the government. Coordination mechanisms, led by MINARS and UNHCR, were established in both Luanda and Dundo.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Following an official request for support from the government of on 22 May, WFP promptly agreed to help respond to the crisis by providing food and nutrition assistance to the DRC refugee population in coordination with UN and NGO partners.

The Ministry of Welfare and Social Reintegration (MINARS), by order of an inter-ministerial committee, coordinated the response, with support from UNHCR. The UN Country Team, led by the Resident Coordinator, oversaw international humanitarian assistance. UNHCR convened regular meetings to coordinate stakeholders in Luanda and Dundo.

WFP launched a three-month Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) to meet basic food needs.

With FAO, it conducted a joint rapid food security and agriculture assessment in Dundo, including of the refugee reception sites. The findings confirmed high levels of food insecurity as a result of displacement and pre-existing poverty. In June, WFP conducted a rapid markets assessment, which confirmed the capacity of local retailers to accommodate additional demand for food. However, the survey recommended the use of vouchers instead of cash because of relatively rapid inflation.

On 1 August, WFP launched a follow-on 12-month Emergency Operation (EMOP) to allow continued support to refugees from Kasai region and lay the foundation for more durable solutions to their plight. It was aligned with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021) and prioritized actions consistent with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (achieving zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnering to support implementation of the SDGs).

The EMOP was implemented in coordination with relevant line ministries – notably MINARS – and humanitarian partners, including UNHCR and World Vision International (WVI).

Beyond its refugee response, WFP continued to engage with the government on a potential eventual accord for the provision of technical assistance in a number of areas, including school feeding, vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), and nutrition. WFP also continued to monitor the food security and nutrition situation in the vulnerable south of the country.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The IR-EMOP was funded from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA), a flexible facility sourced from unearmarked donations that enables prompt reaction to breaking emergencies.

The ensuing EMOP, initially costed at USD 18.2 million, secured contributions from the US, France and the Central Emergency Response Fund, but was under-resourced. Competition from high-profile emergencies elsewhere was partly responsible.

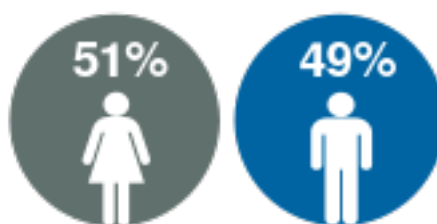
A subsequent budget revision lowered the envisaged cost of the 12-month operation to USD 15.2 million. The revision derived from a reduction in the volume of cash-based assistance given its assessed relatively high cost, and the removal of Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment for children aged 6-59 months in the wake of a significant progressive decline in the Global Acute Malnutrition rate among refugees.

WFP is a strong advocate of joint resourcing campaigns for the refugee response by the UN entities involved in this operation, not least with a view to a sustainable future for the displaced.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	3,271	3,243	6,514
Children (5-18 years)	4,371	4,709	9,080
Adults (18 years plus)	6,147	6,458	12,605
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	13,789	14,410	28,199



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	1,689	90	220	132	19	2,151

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country IR-EMOP	679	35	98	8	8	827
Total Food Distributed in 2017	2,367	125	319	140	26	2,978

Supply Chain

At the start of the refugee response there was a strong focus on the local purchase of food commodities – notwithstanding relatively high prices – given the urgency of expeditious delivery and distribution. That for the most part gave way to carefully calibrated procurement elsewhere in southern Africa – mostly South Africa – with the need to ensure the availability of foods in good time for the monthly distributions the foremost consideration in that regard.

The operation faced numerous logistical challenges, including the poor quality of roads in northeastern Angola, especially during the rainy season; the limited availability of local truckers; relatively high fuel prices; and bureaucratic impediments, such as cumbersome visa/permit requirements for foreign drivers in Angola and those transiting through neighbouring Namibia.

Supply chain challenges were eased towards the end of 2017 with the more systematic and largescale shipment of procured commodities from the South African port of Durban to the Angolan capital Luanda, and their onward movement by road to Dundo/Lovua.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	108	108
Iodised Salt	9	36	45
Maize Meal	-	810	810
Total	9	954	963
Percentage	0.9%	99.1%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	253
Maize Meal	2,531
Peas	468
Vegetable Oil	172
Total	3,425

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The Kasai refugees in Lunda Norte were initially accommodated at two reception centres, Cacanda and Mussungue, within Dundo municipality, the provincial capital of Lunda Norte, where humanitarian organizations provided a range of emergency services. The government of Angola identified Lóvua, 94 km west of Dundo, as a longer term resettlement site, and relocation there began in early August.

A joint rapid food security and agriculture assessment in May by WFP and FAO, covering the two reception centres and Dundo itself – where many of the refugees were living among the host community – found high levels of food insecurity, which they attributed to prior poverty and the displacement experience. A market assessment by WFP in June found local markets to be functional, and capable of supporting additional demand for basic food commodities. However, it also raised concerns that the introduction of food assistance in the form of cash transfers could further fuel already high inflation. A lack of banking facilities also made a cash option less viable. The assessment therefore recommended the potential use of vouchers. A voucher operation is planned to take place in 2018 under the subsequent EMOP.

The three-month IR-EMOP launched in May targeted up to 23,000 food insecure refugees, primarily with monthly general food distributions (GFD). These were to provide a daily per person food ration of 450g of maize meal, 60g of pulses, 25ml of vegetable oil and of 5g salt. Additionally, the operation envisaged 200g of Super Cereal Plus for children aged 6-23 months to prevent acute malnutrition.

At the outset, to meet urgent needs, some of the commodities were purchased locally in Angola and trucked to Lunda Norte. As the operation progressed, WFP sought more cost effective procurement elsewhere in southern Africa, primarily South Africa, with the commodities transported overland to warehouses in Dundo and Lovua, and on to final distribution points. These commodities were consigned to UNHCR, whose cooperating partner, Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) carried out the monthly distributions. Biometric registration of refugees at Cacanda and Mussungue was initiated by UNHCR in June.

The provision of Super Cereal Plus was part of a holistic malnutrition prevention exercise that included screening, sensitisation and, where necessary, referral for further treatment, and also involved UNICEF, other UN agencies and NGOs.

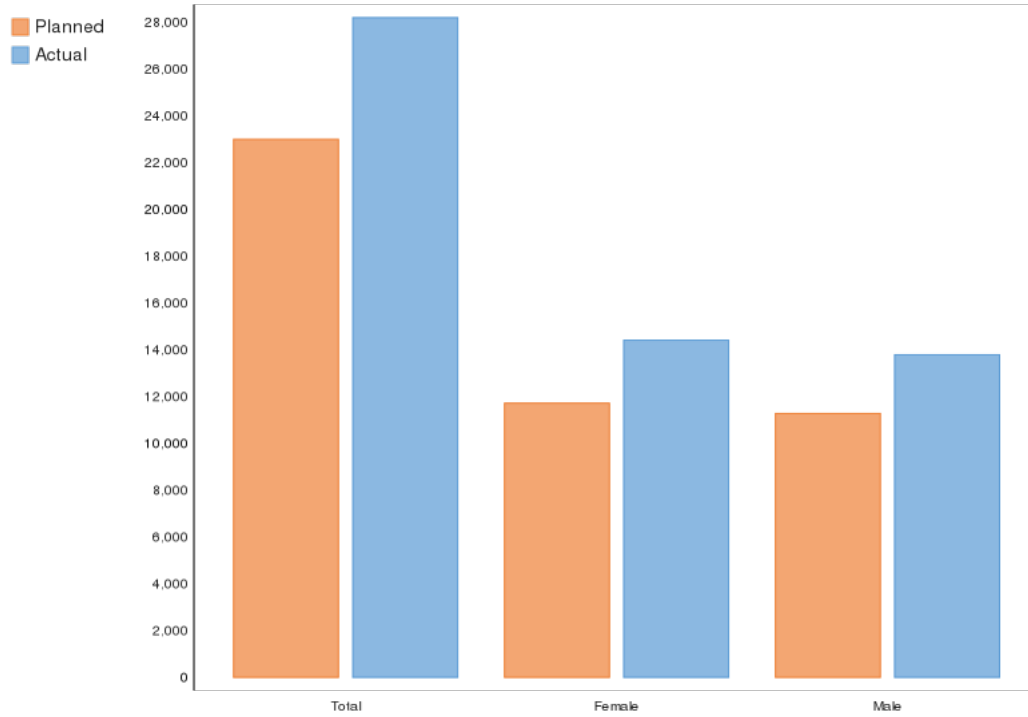
To ensure complementarity in the areas of food security, shelter, sanitation, education, child protection, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and assistance to persons with specific needs, WFP and other humanitarian and development partners coordinated their efforts through inter-agency mechanisms established in Dundo and Luanda. The government, UNHCR and partners jointly monitored displacement and humanitarian conditions, conducting assessments and intervening with assistance as needed.

Results

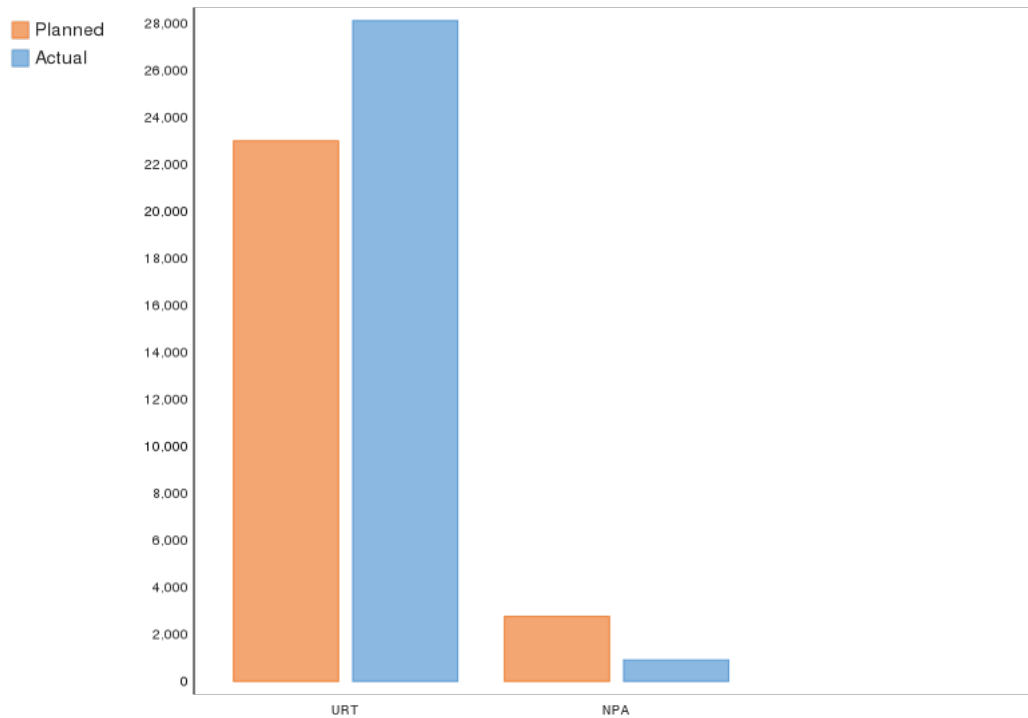
Under the IR-EMOP, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 28,199 registered refugees, and nutrition assistance to 909, distributing 827 mt of commodities.

More beneficiaries than planned were reached with general food distributions as the reception centres continued to receive refugees over the course of the operation. The prevention of acute malnutrition component did not reach the targetted number of children as this was found to have been overestimated at the project design stage, as accurate information was not available at the onset of the emergency.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

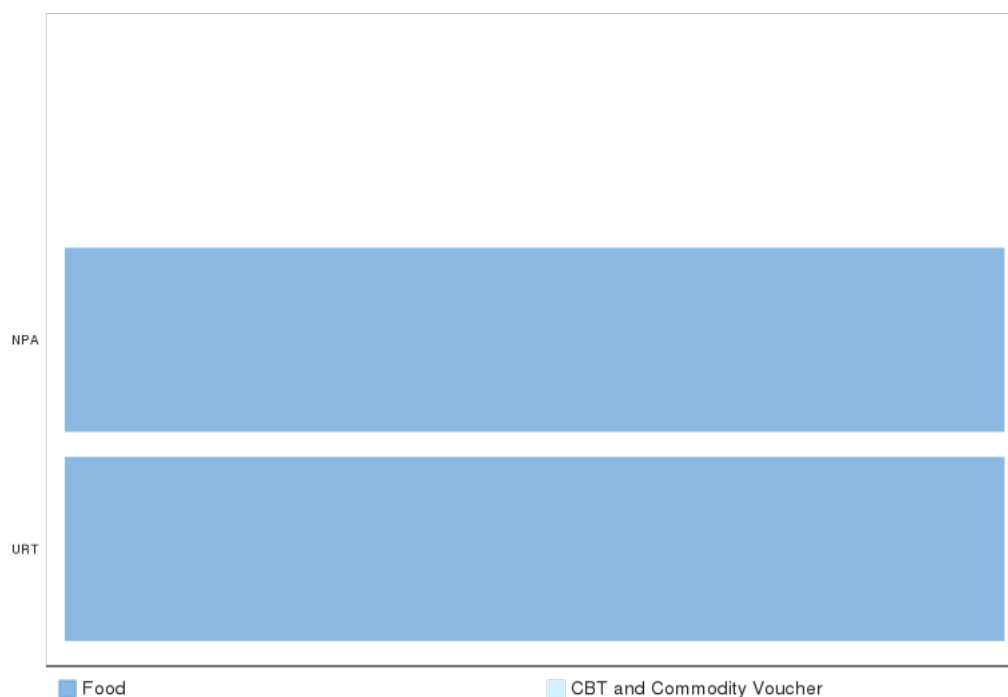


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	98	-
Corn Soya Blend	50	8	15.4%
Iodised Salt	10	8	72.9%
Maize Meal	931	679	72.8%
Peas	124	-	-
Vegetable Oil	52	35	67.4%
Total	1,167	827	70.8%

Performance Monitoring

Routine monitoring activities were carried out by WFP and its partners during distribution and post-distribution, with UNHCR and its implementing partner, JRS, who were responsible for overall distribution, playing a central role. The monitoring systems and processes established helped inform the subsequent EMOP.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In line with WFP's Gender Policy and the regional Gender Implementation Strategy, gender equality was mainstreamed into the design and implementation of the IR-EMOP. WFP and UNHCR worked with refugee

communities to establish gender-balanced food management committees, and encouraged the promotion of women to leadership positions with a view to ensuring that the specific needs of women and children were adequately addressed.

During sensitisation sessions, women refugees were encouraged to register as the recipients of household assistance entitlements and to collect the food on distribution days. While men are traditionally seen as heads of household in Kasai, they were encouraged to jointly make decisions on the use of assistance, particularly WFP food commodities.

WFP systematically monitored for gender-based violence, and, in collaboration with UNFPA and UNHCR, messaged on the subject during refugee sensitisation sessions.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP, UNHCR and their partners worked to ensure the safety and security of the refugees at all times, not least before, during and after distributions. Police officers routinely patrolled the roads between Dundo and the Cacanda and Mussungue reception centers. No major safety incidents were reported by WFP assistance recipients.

Before food distributions, WFP and UNHCR conducted information sessions with beneficiaries to ensure they were aware of targeting criteria and entitlements, and how to provide feedback.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Rufaro Musvaire

General Food Distribution at Cacanda Reception Center.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	11,279	11,721	23,000	13,789	14,410	28,199	122.3%	122.9%	122.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	3,619	3,589	7,208	3,271	3,243	6,514	90.4%	90.4%	90.4%
Children (5-18 years)	3,183	3,429	6,612	4,371	4,709	9,080	137.3%	137.3%	137.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	4,477	4,703	9,180	6,147	6,458	12,605	137.3%	137.3%	137.3%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	11,279	11,721	23,000	13,781	14,418	28,199	122.2%	123.0%	122.6%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	23,000	-	23,000	28,119	-	28,119	122.3%	-	122.3%
Malnutrition prevention activities	2,760	-	2,760	909	-	909	32.9%	-	32.9%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	6,267	-	6,267	7,599	-	7,599	121.3%	-	121.3%
Malnutrition prevention activities	2,760	-	2,760	909	-	909	32.9%	-	32.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All (General Distribution)	3,064	3,203	6,267	3,716	3,883	7,599	121.3%	121.2%	121.3%
Total participants	3,064	3,203	6,267	3,716	3,883	7,599	121.3%	121.2%	121.3%
Total beneficiaries	11,247	11,753	23,000	13,750	14,369	28,119	122.3%	122.3%	122.3%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	1,386	1,374	2,760	456	453	909	32.9%	33.0%	32.9%
Total beneficiaries	1,386	1,374	2,760	456	453	909	32.9%	33.0%	32.9%

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	108
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	43
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	9
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	810
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	45
		Total	-	1,015