



ANGOLA TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN

Duration	1 August 2018 – 31 December 2019
Total cost to WFP	USD 17 888 445
Gender and Age Marker Code	4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Angola is a refugee-hosting nation. Across the country, there are now over 70,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Recently, in March 2017, violent conflict between armed groups as well as inter-ethnic tensions in DRC's Kasai region led an estimated 35,000 people to flee across the border into Angola's Lunda Norte Province. Refugees report having fled indiscriminate mass killing and other grave human rights abuses, as well as shortages of food, basic goods and services, and the destruction of community and livelihood assets.

This Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) positions WFP, together with other UN agencies, as a partner of the Government of Angola in meeting the food and nutrition needs of the DRC refugees in Lunda Norte Province. The T-ICSP is in line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021) to ensure that everyone has access to food.

The T-ICSP is aligned with the objectives of the Angola Inter-Agency Refugee Appeal and the DRC Regional Refugee Response Plan (January 2018 to December 2019). In addition, the T-ICSP has integrated recommendations from the WFP/FAO Joint Rapid Food Security and Agriculture Assessment,¹ the WFP Market Assessment,² the WFP Baseline Survey,³ and findings from the UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM).⁴

The T-ICSP has one strategic outcome which will contribute to SDG 2. WFP will provide unconditional food assistance with nutrition messaging to meet daily energy and nutrient requirements of food-insecure refugees. Value vouchers will cover a portion of the ration to allow diversification of diets and address beneficiary preferences for locally available foods. The remainder of the ration will be provided through in-kind food assistance.

DRC refugees faced sexual and gender-based violence prior to leaving the conflict zone in Kasai and have continued to experience such forms of violence since arriving to reception centres/settlements in Angola. The T-ICSP aims to prevent gender-based violence and contribute to gender equality.

¹ WFP / FAO Joint Rapid Food Security and Agriculture Assessment Report, June 2017.

² WFP Market Assessment Report in Lunda Norte, July 2017.

³ WFP Baseline Survey, November 2017.

⁴ UNHCR / WFP Joint Assessment Mission April to May 2018.

1. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

Angola has an estimated population of 29.8 million, of which 14.8 million are female and 15 million are male. Youth under the age of 25 constitute 79 percent of the population.⁵ Angola ranks 150 out of 188 countries on the 2016 Human Development Index⁶ and is categorised as a Least Developed Country. With a Gini co-efficient of 0.55, it is one of the most unequal countries in the world.⁷

A prolonged decline in petroleum prices beginning in 2014 has had a significant impact on the Angolan economy, with growth decreasing from 10.3 percent between 2004-2014 to 2.5 percent in 2017. The current economic crisis underscores the importance of diversifying Angola's economy and reducing dependency on oil revenues. The agriculture sector represents only about 11 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).⁸ The country faces substantial developmental challenges, including a need to strengthen governance, build institutional capacity, and improve infrastructure. A significant portion of the population lives in poverty, particularly rural communities, women and youth. Approximately 40 percent of all children under the age of 15 live in poverty.⁹ In addition, the country is affected by limited access to basic services and structural gender inequalities, particularly in access to work and remuneration for labour. The Population and Housing Census, conducted in 2014, indicated that the unemployment rate is 24 percent. Angola scores 0.1719 on the Social Institutions Gender Index, reflecting medium levels of discrimination against women in social institutions (in terms of formal and informal laws, social norms, and practices).

Angola is a refugee-hosting nation with over 70,000 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The refugees who arrived prior to 2017 are mainly situated in and around urban centres in Angola and have the right to move and work.¹⁰ Violent conflict between armed groups as well as inter-ethnic tensions in the Kasai region of DRC have led an estimated 35,000 people to flee across the border into Angola's Lunda Norte Province since March 2017. The movement of these 35,000 refugees is restricted, and they are primarily reliant on humanitarian assistance.

Among the 35,000 refugees biometrically registered in Lunda Norte Province, 22 percent are women, 27 percent girls, 25 percent men and 26 percent boys.¹¹ Refugees were initially hosted in Cacanda and Mussunge reception centres and with host communities in Dundo town. The Government is supporting the re-location of refugees from the reception centres and Dundo to the Lóvuá refugee settlement (85 kilometres west of Dundo). Refugees from the reception centres have already been re-settled and the re-location of refugees living in and around the urban areas of Dundo is expected to commence in early August 2018.

⁵ UNFPA: <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/AO>

⁶ UNDP has not calculated the Gender Inequality Index or Gender Development Index for Angola as there is insufficient data available.

⁷ The top 20 percent of the population receive 59 percent of all income, whilst the poorest 20 percent receive only 3 percent. Christian Michelsen Institute: <https://www.cmi.no/projects/1907-inequality-in-angola> .

⁸ World Bank Angola Estimates, December 2017.

⁹ While there is no sex-disaggregated data on poverty in Angola, child labor and early marriage are some of the protection risks facing boy and girl children, respectively.

¹⁰ Angola is a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

¹¹ Of the 35,500 biometrically registered refugees, 49 percent are female and 51 are percent male.

While the rate of new arrivals in Dundo has stabilized, with no new arrivals recorded since August 2017, the security situation in Kasai remains volatile and conditions are not adequate for safe and dignified return. Humanitarian actors in Angola have established emergency operations to provide protection and assistance for up to 50,000 refugees.¹²

Prior to escaping the conflict in Kasai, DRC refugees experienced high levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). While women and girls were targeted by acts of sexual violence, men and boys were tortured and forcibly recruited into armed groups.

An estimated 53 percent of the DRC refugees in Angola reception centres/settlements are under the age of 18, and 42 percent under the age of 11. These young boys and girls are likely to have experienced violence in DRC, and continue to face significant protection risks in Angola, including exploitation for labour and sex.¹³

1.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 2

Access to food

Angola's food and nutrition situation is classified as "serious" according to the 2017 Global Hunger Index. Poverty is directly linked to access to food with an estimated 37 percent of Angolans living below the national poverty line.¹⁴ The incidence of poverty in rural areas stands at 58 percent, three times higher than in urban areas. In both urban and rural areas, women face greater challenges in accessing food. Decisions related to household purchases are often contingent on male spouses or male heads of household.¹⁵

The food security situation of refugees in Lunda Norte has remained stable since June 2017 when WFP initiated a food security response. Findings from the UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) undertaken in May 2018 show that food assistance provided by WFP is the most important source of food for refugees.

Based on results from the recently conducted JAM, a lack of income opportunities and high food prices affect household ability to supplement food assistance.

End malnutrition

Undernutrition among children in Angola contributes significantly to child mortality. Wasting rates are at 8.2 percent and underweight is 12.2 percent. UNICEF data indicates that in all cases, boys are more affected by malnutrition than girls.¹⁶ Micronutrient deficiencies, in particular vitamin A and iron, threaten the growth, development and survival of infants and young children.¹⁷ Poor diets, inadequate sanitation and hygiene, and gender inequalities also have impacts on health status.

More than 50 percent of women and men do not have access to health services, and women are unable to access basic sexual and reproductive health services.¹⁸ Data from 2016 highlights an

¹² For example, the Inter-Agency Refugee Appeal for Angola (January – December 2018) highlights that agencies continue to mainstream gender and protection, and sexual and gender-based violence considerations into assessments as well as the implementation of activities.

¹³ UNHCR (2018) and ACAPS (2017, 2018).

¹⁴ While there is no sex-disaggregated data on poverty in Angola, there are qualitative examples highlight how limits on a women's access to and fair remuneration at work predispose women to poverty.

¹⁵ Angola Multiple Indicator Health Survey (2015-2016).

¹⁶ UNICEF/WHO/World Bank joint child malnutrition estimates (May 2018),

<https://data.unicef.org/data/malnutrition/>

¹⁷ https://www.unicef.org/videoaudio/PDFs/Situations_Analysis_Angola_EN_low-res.pdf

¹⁸ WHO <http://www.who.int/hac/crises/ago/background/profile/en/>, Health Policy Project.

HIV and AIDS prevalence of 2.4 percent at the national level,¹⁹ with women aged 15 and above constituting 57 percent of people living with HIV and men 39 percent.

The latest assessment of refugees in Lóvuá refugee settlement and Dundo conducted by WFP and partners indicates a global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 2.13 percent, with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at 1.91 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) at 0.22 percent.

Smallholder productivity and incomes

Across the country, the scale and depth of rural poverty stands in sharp contrast to the country's significant agricultural potential. The country has an estimated 35 million hectares of arable land with only 11 percent under cultivation. The agriculture sector represents approximately 11 percent of GDP. More than half of Angola's poor reside in rural areas and depend almost exclusively on agriculture for their livelihood. Smallholder farmers rely on cultivation techniques that have low levels of productivity and contribute to environmental degradation. While women are responsible for 70 percent of traditional subsistence agriculture and 24 percent of commercial agriculture, few women hold land tenure.²⁰

Agriculture has been identified as the primary means for improving livelihoods and some refugee households have been allocated plots of land in Lóvuá refugee settlement (3,300 are male-headed households and 700 female-headed households). These households can grow vegetables and keep livestock on their plots to supplement their diets and income. Agricultural productivity in the camp is however hampered by challenges related to low soil quality, provision of agricultural inputs, and delayed allocation of plots.

Sustainable food systems

Lunda Norte Province imports close to 95 percent of what it consumes. The food market in Dundo is well supplied with basic commodities. Both formal retail and open markets have staples, such as cassava flour, beans, maize flour, rice, and fish and non-staples such as potatoes. The JAM findings indicate that the structure of the food market remains the same as 2017, but prospects for an expansion are likely. The market is also more dynamic, and there are indications from traders that the volume of trade flows across the province have increased in the past 12 months due to the re-opening of the border with DRC.

➤ **Macro-economic environment**

Angola has made substantial progress in economic and political terms since the end of the civil war in 2002. In response to declining GDP growth,²¹ the Government has cut expenditures, especially in the social sectors.

➤ **Key cross-sectoral linkages**

Between 2015 and 2020, life expectancy in Angola is estimated at 59 years for men and 65 years for women. The estimated under five mortality rate in 2008-2009 was 194 deaths per 1,000 live births. By comparison, the global average in the same period was 48.²² A high under five mortality rate, limited access to contraceptives, and limited ante and post-natal care are indicative of limited access to sexual and reproductive health services.²³

¹⁹ Data from 2016 Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) dissemination meeting.

²⁰ The Institute of Security Studies in Africa; Jenny Clover (2005) and FAO (2014).

²¹ In 2016, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate was one percent.

²² UNICEF https://www.unicef.org/videoaudio/PDFs/Situations_Analysis_Angola_EN_low-res.pdf p.46.

²³ SADC Stats Year Book (2015) and Global Gender Gap Report (2016).

Access to education is estimated at 83 percent and the primary school net attendance ratio is 78 percent for girls and 80 percent for boys. The secondary school net attendance ratio is 27 percent for girls and 29 percent for boys.²⁴

1.3. HUNGER GAPS AND CHALLENGES

This T-ICSP has been developed based on the needs of the DRC refugee population in Angola's Lunda Norte Province. According to the latest WFP market assessment conducted in Dundo, food price inflation and the volume of goods being imported into the country pose key challenges to food security. In addition, a lack of modern cultivation techniques results in low levels of productivity for smallholder farmers. Gender-based violence predisposes women and girls to hunger and poverty in Angola.

1.4. KEY COUNTRY PRIORITIES

➤ *Government priorities*

The Government of Angola is committed to addressing severe structural impediments to sustainable development. The Government is working towards a transition strategy that is linked to the 2018 to 2022 National Development Plan (PND), progress on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and the Multi-Annual National Budget. Gender considerations have been integrated into the PND. In addition, a key priority of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion is to empower rural women.

To respond to the refugee influx from DRC, the Government established an inter-ministerial committee composed of key Directors and Secretaries of State from the Ministries of Defence, Interior, Health, Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Energy, Planning and Social Reintegration, and the Provincial Governor of Lunda Norte. This committee has designated the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Empowerment to work with UNHCR as the primary interlocutor and lead agency for all matters related to refugees.

➤ *United Nations and other partners*

The United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2015-2019 forms the basis of the United Nations contribution to national development priorities. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is focused on supporting the Government's efforts to mainstream the SDGs into the PND. At the sectoral level, UN agencies are working jointly with relevant ministries to identify priorities and pathways to achieving the SDGs. The Angola Inter-Agency Refugee Response Plan is embedded in the Regional Refugee Response Plan for DRC refugees covering January to December 2018. The United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Team (UNHCT), led by the Resident Coordinator, oversees humanitarian assistance in the country through the Disaster Management Team (DMT) Working Group. Consistent with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR is coordinating the refugee response in support of the Government of Angola in Lunda Norte province and Dundo. Inter-agency coordination meetings and sectoral working groups linked to the refugee response govern UN and partner stakeholder activities and programmes.²⁵

²⁴ https://www.unicef.org/videoaudio/PDFs/Situations_Analysis_Angola_EN_low-res.pdf p.48-49.

²⁵ DRC Regional Refugee Response Plan - January-December 2018.

2. STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR WFP

2.1. WFP'S EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

WFP has supported the response to the DRC refugee influx into Lunda Norte Province since May 2017, following an official request by the Government to provide assistance. Based on food security, agriculture and market assessments conducted in June and July 2017,^{26, 27} WFP launched an emergency operation to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of refugees from the Kasai region in DRC.

The findings of the market assessment conducted in 2017 and findings from the JAM highlighted that WFP should seek opportunities for increasing household dietary diversity through the introduction of additional protein sources and fresh vegetables. WFP planned to introduce cash-based transfers (CBT) in early 2018, however, due to funding constraints, implementation has not yet taken place.

WFP and UNHCR are actively working towards creating an enabling environment to increase refugee self-reliance and enhance household assets by strengthening agricultural practices, supporting gender-sensitive income-generating activities and vocational trainings. Further livelihood assessments are however required to identify and map the skills and interests of the refugees, potential needs and gaps of host communities, and the priorities of provincial authorities to better inform livelihood programming.

DRC refugees have continued to experience SGBV since their arrival to Angola. Since July 2017, UNHCR has documented over 172 cases of SGBV in the refugee reception centres/settlements. 63 reported cases affected children (boys and girls), and 152 affected women and girls. A baseline survey conducted by WFP in November 2017 showed that over 55 percent of female-headed households in Dundo reported being affected by protection issues in the previous two months. Findings from the May 2018 JAM indicate that approximately 15-20 SGBV cases are reported monthly among the WFP-assisted refugees, mainly involving women and young girls.

With 53 percent of the refugees under 18, and 42 percent under the age of 11, WFP has made use of age-appropriate programme design and implementation for this T-ICSP. Given that youth and children are vulnerable to SGBV, exploitation and abuse, youth-friendly assistance, messaging and support services will be provided by WFP and partners. WFP will establish formal reporting mechanisms and referral systems for identified SGBV cases. WFP will work with UNHCR, the Government and other partners and in consultation with refugees, including children, to monitor, identify and mitigate gender and protection challenges.

2.2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR WFP

Key priorities for WFP based on lessons learned, assessments and surveys include:

- i. Continue to provide emergency food assistance to DRC refugees living in Lunda Norte Province;
- ii. Work with partners to ensure provision and availability of gender-responsive and age-appropriate nutrition screening services, community sensitisation activities and, in cases

²⁶ WFP-FAO Joint Rapid Food Security and Agriculture Assessment Report. June 2017.

²⁷ Paulo Filipe (WFP VAM consultant) "Contextual Analysis in Support of a Cash Based Intervention: A Market Assessment Report Lunda Norte, Angola" July 2017.

where treatment for acute malnutrition is required, appropriate referrals and case management;

- iii. Promote and provide dietary diversity in Lóvuá refugee settlement using value vouchers and in-kind modalities with nutrition messaging;
- iv. Promote self-reliance opportunities in Lóvuá refugee settlement through the development of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood activities in collaboration with relevant UN agencies and partners;
- v. Promote peaceful co-existence between refugee and host communities; and
- vi. Mainstream an approach which responds to identified gender inequalities to empower women, men, girls and boys.

2.3. STRATEGIC CHANGES

This T-ICSP is a continuation of the existing Emergency Operation (EMOP 201083) for conflict-affected refugees from the Greater Kasai region of DRC from August 2017 to July 2018. No strategic changes from the EMOP will be introduced through this T-ICSP. The EMOP is focused on addressing the immediate food and nutrition needs of refugees. The T-ICSP will continue through December 2019 in line with the corporate timeframe for the roll-out of the Integrated Road Map (IRM). During this period, WFP will assess the need and nature of any future assistance based on an assessment of the food security needs of the refugee population.

The recommendations from the JAM highlight the need for humanitarian and development partners to identify opportunities for increasing refugee self-reliance through working with the Government and meeting the needs of host communities. WFP will jointly conduct a livelihoods assessment with UNHCR and other partners, in consultation with refugee and host community members. Depending on the findings of the livelihoods assessment, WFP may revise the T-ICSP to include self-reliance activities that are gender-transformative.

3. WFP STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

3.1. DIRECTION, FOCUS AND INTENDED IMPACTS

The T-ICSP positions WFP, together with other UN agencies, as a partner of the Government of Angola in meeting the food and nutrition needs of the DRC refugees in Lunda Norte Province. The T-ICSP is in line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021) to ensure that everyone has access to food.

The T-ICSP is aligned with the objectives of the Angola Inter-Agency Refugee Appeal and the DRC Regional Refugee Response Plan (both covering the January 2018 to December 2019 period). The T-ICSP has integrated recommendations from the WFP/FAO Joint Rapid Food Security and Agriculture Assessment,²⁸ the WFP Market Assessment,²⁹ the WFP Baseline Survey,³⁰ and the JAM.³¹ The T-ICSP includes one strategic outcome, the focus of which is to contribute to SDG 2. Considering the SGBV faced by DRC refugees from Kasai, as well as identified gender inequalities in Lunda Norte province, efforts will be made to integrate gender into all aspects of programme design and implementation.

²⁸ WFP / FAO Joint Rapid Food Security and Agriculture Assessment Report, June 2017.

²⁹ WFP Market Assessment Report in Lunda Norte, July 2017.

³⁰ WFP Baseline Survey, November 2017.

³¹ UNHCR / WFP Joint Assessment Mission April to May 2018.

The design of the nutrition response under the EMOP was informed by data received in mid-2017. At this time, there was an influx of refugees arriving with high vulnerabilities and poor nutritional status. This trend has since stabilised and GAM rates remain low, averaging 1 to 2 percent since October 2017. Due to these low rates, WFP will not provide nutrition prevention activities, in line with the changes that were reflected through budget revision one to the emergency operation. WFP will continue to monitor the nutrition situation and provide nutrition-sensitive general food assistance distributions (GFD) by including Super Cereal in the food basket.³² WFP will also pursue work with partners to ensure the provision and availability of nutrition screening services, community sensitization activities and, in cases where treatment for acute malnutrition is required, appropriate referrals and case management of children.

WFP will activate a prevention and/or treatment approach, as appropriate, should GAM levels deteriorate to above 10 percent or if new risks, such as a disease outbreak, emerge. UNICEF has confirmed that it will re-commence screening and sensitization as well as expand its admission criteria to include provision of treatment for children identified as suffering from MAM.

3.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOME, FOCUS AREA, EXPECTED OUTPUT AND KEY ACTIVITY

3.2.1. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: REFUGEES ARE ABLE TO MEET THEIR BASIC FOOD AND NUTRITION REQUIREMENTS IN TIMES OF CRISIS AND SHOCKS

➤ Outcome description

In the context of the recent displacement of DRC refugees from Kasai into the Lunda Norte Province, WFP will provide unconditional food assistance to DRC refugees. Strategic Outcome 1 responds to the basic food requirements of the refugees in Lóvuá refugee settlement and Dundo who rely solely on WFP assistance to maintain their food security. WFP will complement the food basket with Super Cereal, and will include delivery of contextualised key nutrition messages to enhance the nutrition-sensitivity of the intervention.

➤ Focus area

The focus area of this outcome is crisis response.

➤ Expected output

This outcome will be achieved through the following output: refugees (tier 1) receive unconditional voucher and/or food transfers with nutrition messaging (output category A1) to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Strategic Result 1).

➤ Key activity

Activity 1: Provide voucher and/or food-based transfers to refugees

WFP will provide unconditional food assistance with nutrition messaging to meet daily energy and nutrient requirements. Value vouchers will cover a portion of the ration to allow diversification of diets and enable beneficiary preferences for locally available foods, such as cassava flour and dried fish. The remainder of the ration will be provided through in-kind food assistance. This approach seeks to strengthen the local economy by generating additional demand for local production and market development. Value vouchers will be made out in the name of the women in targeted households to amplify their voices in the household. This hybrid approach is in line with the preference of Government. However, due to funding constraints, it has not yet been implemented. Under the T-ICSP, WFP initially plans to provide 5000 refugees with a mixed food and value voucher ration. The hybrid approach will be scaled up

³² The inclusion of Super Cereal in the GFD food basket is contingent on the availability of sufficient funds.

incrementally to target an additional 5000 refugees each month to provide an opportunity for markets to absorb increased demand.

All refugees will receive 60g of Super Cereal per day to improve the consumption of protein and micronutrients. WFP will work with partners to incorporate gender-responsive nutrition sensitization messaging during distributions.

To address issues of SGBV, WFP will work with partners to create a referral system, available at the distribution helpdesk, that maps where survivors of SGBV can access legal, social or psychosocial services. To complement this, WFP will use social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to sensitize humanitarian actors and beneficiaries on effective prevention and response to SGBV. Food distribution committees, which will be constituted by an equal number of men and women, will be empowered to understand the referral system.

As the majority of the refugee population is under the age of 18, food assistance, nutrition sensitization and SGBV prevention will be implemented in a manner that is accessible to and includes children, encourages their feedback and seeks to respond to age-specific needs.

3.3. TRANSITION AND EXIT STRATEGIES

Voluntary return from Angola to DRC is unlikely in the near to medium-term based on the latest analyses of the current security context in Kasai. While the primary focus of this T-ICSP is to assist food insecure refugees to meet their basic food security and nutrition needs, WFP will work with UNHCR and partners to enable refugees to enhance their livelihoods and achieve self-reliance. In support of this objective, WFP will:

1. Generate evidence about food insecurity and malnutrition, as experienced by women, men, girls and boys, to strengthen programme design and implementation and improve the level and quality of services provided by the Government.
2. Support key government ministries with technical experts to enhance the integration of gender-transformative food security and nutrition activities within the Government's refugee policies and plans.
3. Work with partners to identify and develop livelihood opportunities equitably for women and men refugees and host communities, to reduce their dependence on food assistance.
4. Jointly advocate with partners for the identification of longer-term, sustainable solutions for the refugees in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. BENEFICIARY ANALYSIS

WFP aims to reach 35,000 food insecure refugees biometrically registered by UNHCR in Lóvua refugee settlement and Dundo under Strategic Outcome 1. In accordance with the “do no harm” approach, WFP will ensure that its interventions do not contribute to gender inequalities or discrimination, and effectively mitigate risks of SGBV. WFP plans to introduce SCOPE, a beneficiary identity and benefit management system, for the delivery of value vouchers during the T-ICSP using the refugee registration list that is managed by UNHCR.

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	Activity 1: Provide voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	11 173	10 727	6 568	6 532	35 000
TOTAL without overlap		11 173	10 727	6 568	6 532	35 000

4.2. TRANSFERS

4.2.1. FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1	
Activity	Activity 1	
Beneficiary type	Unconditional general food distribution	Unconditional general food distribution
Modality	In-kind	Hybrid: In-kind and value voucher
Cereals	450	250
Pulses	60	30
Oil	25	25
Salt	5	5
Super Cereal	60	60
Total kcal/day	2 156	2 156
% kcal from protein	14.5%	14.5%
Cash (USD/person/day)	-	0.40
Number of feeding days per month	30	30

Food type / cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	5 303	1 939 906
Pulses	662	396 901
Oil and fats	446	352 049
Mixed and blended foods	1 071	670 834
Other	89	7 586
TOTAL (food)	7 571	3 367 276
Cash-based transfers (USD)	-	5 459 940
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	-	8 827 216

The food basket will consist of 450g of maize meal, 60g of pulses, 25ml of oil and 5g of salt per refugee per day, complemented by 60g of Super Cereal per day.

Based on available retail price data, the cost of value vouchers in Lunda Norte Province is two times higher than in-kind food assistance. WFP will, therefore, implement a hybrid model in which a portion will be provided as in-kind assistance and the remainder through value voucher. This approach will enable dietary diversification and acknowledge refugee preference for locally available products. The value voucher is worth USD 0.40. It was calculated based on the local retail price of cassava and dried fish and will cover half of the maize meal and pulse requirements.

4.2.2. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INCLUDING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Humanitarian and development actors will assume responsibility for supporting refugees living in the Lóvua refugee settlement and host communities, while Government efforts will be focused on strengthening the capacities of the provincial and municipal governments to provide both the refugees and host community with basic public services. WFP will work with key supporting ministries to strengthen government capacity to manage the refugee operation in the Lunda Norte Province. As part of broader capacity strengthening activities, WFP will continue to advocate for the implementation of assistance to be in line with the draft Global Compact on Refugees and a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

There are on-going discussions between the Government of Angola and WFP to organize a learning visit to Uganda. This would provide an opportunity for the Government to learn about the Ugandan refugee assistance model, which integrates livelihood activities into the response to increase self-reliance for food and nutrition security. WFP will also share lessons learned and best practices from other refugee-hosting countries in the region.

4.3. SUPPLY CHAIN

The T-ICSP will require approximately 7,571 metric tons of food. Local, regional and international purchases, including through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), will be used to ensure cost-efficiency. Procurement will be carried out in accordance with the principles of value for money, competition, fairness and transparency. WFP will continue to purchase food from within the region and ship it to the main port of Luanda, where food will be delivered to local forwarding agencies to deliver directly to extended delivery points (EDPs) in Dundo and Lóvua. This has proven to be more cost-effective than overland transport. WFP has established a shortlist of service providers to facilitate ocean transport.

The storage facilities that have been established at the EDPs in Dundo and Lóvua will continue to be managed by World Vision International and UNHCR. UNHCR will continue to be responsible for transporting food from the EDPs to final delivery points in accordance with the global Memorandum of Understanding. To support the implementation of CBT, WFP will actively engage retailers to develop or expand their presence in Lóvua settlement.

4.4. COUNTRY OFFICE CAPACITY AND PROFILE

Prior to the outbreak of conflict in Kasai, WFP did not have an operational presence in Angola. A WFP office has been established in Luanda with a field presence in Dundo. This presence does not constitute a fully-staffed Country Office and there is limited in-country capacity. The Regional Bureau for Southern Africa (RBJ) will continue to support the operation both remotely and through in-country missions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of food assistance to refugees.

4.5. PARTNERSHIPS

To achieve the strategic outcome outlined in the T-ICSP, WFP is co-chairing the recently-established Dundo-based Food Security and Livelihoods Working Group to coordinate

activities. WFP will partner with the Government of Angola, and in particular the Ministry of Welfare and Social Reintegration, UNHCR, UNICEF and other UN agencies, World Vision International and other NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders through a wide range of operational and strategic partnerships to better coordinate assistance and enhance complementarities. WFP is collaborating with UNHCR and FAO to identify longer-term livelihood activities and aims to leverage these partnerships to support the transition from food assistance to resilience and self-reliance.

To combat gender inequalities and respond to SGBV, WFP will work closely with implementing partners and the Ministry of Family and the Promotion of Women. WFP will ensure that partners have adequate gender competencies, and abide by WFP's commitment to gender equality, non-discrimination and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

5.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

WFP will develop a comprehensive gender-responsive monitoring, review and evaluation (MRE) plan in line with the Corporate Monitoring Normative Framework and Regional Bureau Monitoring Strategy. The MRE plan will detail the frequency and methodology for collecting data on each indicator in the T-ICSP's logical framework, and data will be disaggregated by sex and age to address the limited availability of such data from Government and partners. The baseline and targets for the outcome indicators will be defined using existing data from the JAM.

WFP will conduct individual, household, and community-level monitoring, and will increase the use of emerging data collection and reporting technologies to reduce monitoring costs while increasing efficiency. Post-distribution monitoring surveys will be undertaken to monitor outcome indicators in line with corporate minimum monitoring requirements. Outcome and output indicators will be monitored and reported in COMET. Monitoring will be implemented jointly with UNHCR and other partners to increase coverage and improve the quality of data through cross-validation.

WFP, together with partners, will conduct a review of the implementation of the T-ICSP during the first quarter of 2019. This review will reflect on the lessons from monitoring and other assessments and will inform implementation for the remaining period of the T-ICSP. Depending on the funding situation and whether WFP will be transitioning to a long-term programme, WFP and partners will consider the commissioning of a decentralised evaluation in mid-2019.

5.2. RISK MANAGEMENT

➤ *Contextual risks*

While violent conflict in the greater Kasai region of DRC has abated in recent months, the situation remains volatile. An escalation in violence between armed actors, increased inter-ethnic tensions, or the threat of either could create a further wave of displacement across the border into Angola. Further postponement of national elections due to be held in December 2018 in DRC could also negatively impact stability in the Kasai region.

WFP will closely monitor developments in DRC, and specifically in Kasai, through continued and regular interactions with the UNCT in Angola and DRC. WFP will maintain the ability to rapidly scale-up and adapt its operational capacities should the situation in Kasai deteriorate.

➤ **Programmatic risks**

Insufficient, unpredictable, and late funding will affect WFP’s ability to procure and distribute food assistance to DRC refugees in a timely and cost-effective manner. WFP’s risk mitigation strategy to address funding constraints is outlined in the “resource for results” section below.

Refugees could be exposed to diminished purchasing power should a limited number of retailers engage in manipulation of food prices. Such risks will be identified and mitigated through regular price monitoring, information obtained via the beneficiary feedback mechanism, enforcement of contractual terms with retailers, and regular review exercises with contracted retailers.

There is also the risk that the inadequate integration of gender equality and protection into humanitarian assistance will hamper the implementation of the T-ICSP. In order to respond to the different needs and capacities of women, men, boys, girls and gender-diverse people, WFP will continue to collect and analyse sex and age-disaggregated data and strengthen beneficiary feedback mechanisms. WFP will also implement complementary gender and protection activities in collaboration with partners.

➤ **Institutional risks**

RBJ will continue to support the operation both remotely and through in-country missions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of assistance. The need for essential additional skills and capacity in Angola will be monitored and WFP will recruit appropriate profiles as necessary.

6. RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

6.1. COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET

Strategic Outcome	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	4 743 029	13 145 416	17 888 445
TOTAL	4 743 029	13 145 416	17 888 445

The T-ICSP has a total budget of USD 17 888 445 to provide food assistance through value voucher and/or in-kind assistance in support of DRC refugees in Angola’s Lunda Norte Province. The budget includes provisions for activities which seek to address SGBV. This includes the development of an SGBV referral tree, SBCC on SGBV at food distributions and gender empowerment workshops that will be conducted in conjunction with food distribution committees.

6.2. RESOURCING OUTLOOK

The refugee operation in Angola has been funded through a combination of WFP internal financing, UN emergency funding (CERF), and donor contributions. Angola EMOP 201083 has been funded at 43 percent from August 2017 to June 2018. The forecast for this T-ICSP is based on historical trends that have included support from multi-lateral and directed multi-lateral donors and CERF. RBJ will work together with the Angola office to engage with potential partners and government representatives to support the refugee response. Continued support is anticipated from the US, France and CERF. Innovative funding mechanisms are also being explored, including debt-swap mechanisms with the Government of Angola and private

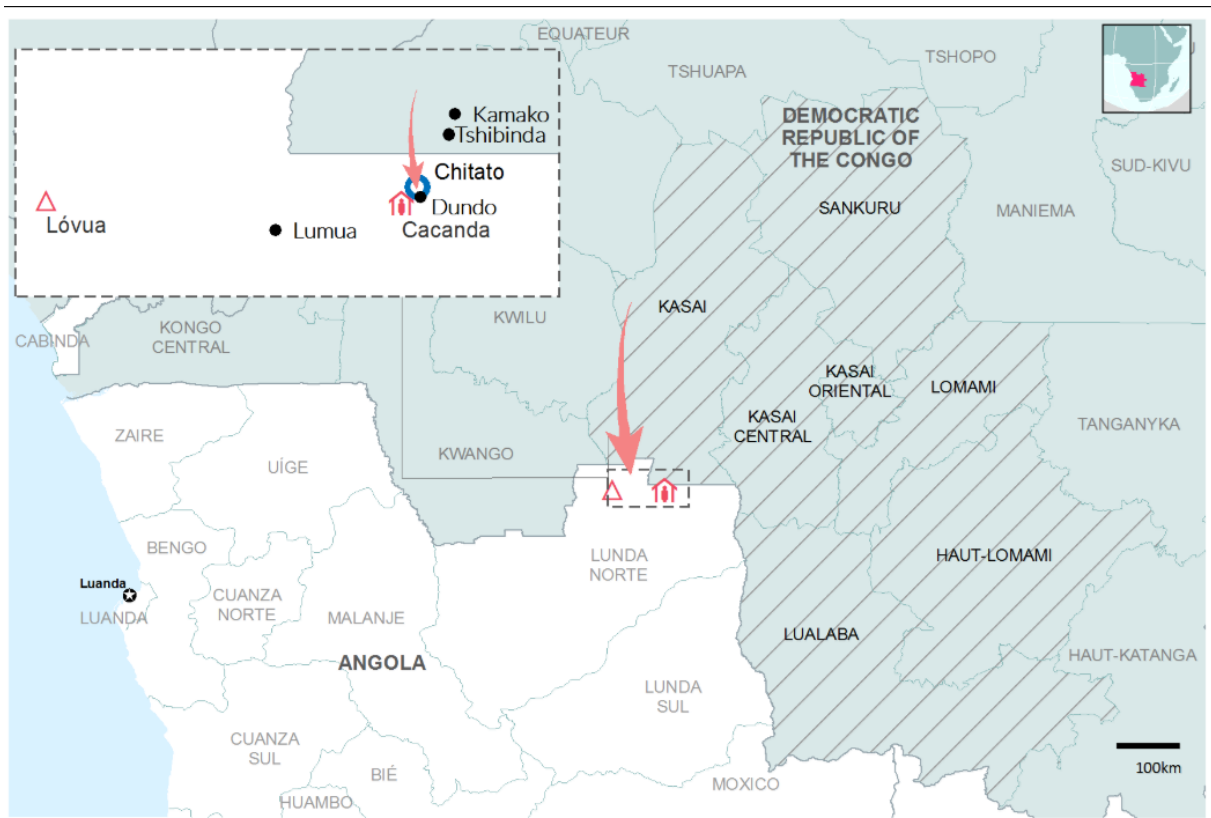
sector engagement. The T-ICSP requires USD 4.7 million in 2018 and USD 13.1 million in 2019.

6.3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

WFP will continue to advocate and raise awareness among the donor community on the need for on-going humanitarian assistance to DRC refugees in Angola's Lunda Norte Province. WFP will develop a partnership action plan that will outline key opportunities in support of the refugee operation and related activities. In addition to strengthening partnerships with existing donors, WFP will undertake local fundraising efforts and will explore the possibility of partnering with non-traditional donors, such as the African Development Bank and the private sector. Continued collaboration with UNHCR and other partners will serve as a platform for joint resource mobilization efforts. To date, WFP has received support from USAID and France.

ANNEX II: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN ALONG STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (USD)		
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR 1/ SDG 2.1	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	
Transfer	15 148 420	15 148 420
Implementation	569 456	569 456
Adjusted DSC	1 078 786	1 078 786
Sub-total	16 796 662	16 796 662
ISC (6.5%)	1 091 783	1 091 783
TOTAL	17 888 445	17 888 445



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Create date: 22 Jan 2018 Sources: UNHCRS, UNCS, Angolan Government

Areas affected by outbreak of violence since August 2016
 Refugee settlement
 Reception centre
 Congolese refugees

ANNEX IV: ACRONYMS

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework	CRRF
Democratic Republic of Congo	DRC
Disaster Management Team	DMT
extended delivery points	EDP
Global acute malnutrition	GAM
Global Commodity Management Facility	GCMF
Gross Domestic Product	GDP
Integrated Road Map	IRM
Moderate acute malnutrition	MAM
Monitoring, review and evaluation plan	MRE
National Development Plan	PND
Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls	PLW/G
Severe acute malnutrition	SAM
Social Behaviour Change Communication	SBCC
Social Institutions Gender Index	SIGI
Sustainable Development Goals	SDG
Tool for Managing programme operations Effectively	COMET
United Nations Country Team	UNCT
United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs	UN DESA
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Team	UNHCT
United Nations Partnership Framework	UNPAF
Vulnerability Assessment Committee	VAC