

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

Angola interim country strategic plan (2020-2022), revision 1

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	January 2020 – December 2022	No change	January 2020 – December 2022
Beneficiaries	29 000	(22 500)	6 500
(USD)			
Total cost	28 485 010	(6 282 351)	22 202 658
Transfer	22 920 521	(7 580 315)	15 340 207
Implementation	1 346 966	1 755 485	3 102 451
Direct support costs	2 479 001	-	2 479 001
Subtotal	26 746 488	(5 824 829)	20 921 658
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	1 738 522	(457 522)	1 281 000

1. RATIONALE

1. This revision to the Angola ICSP is required to adjust the number of beneficiaries under Activities 1 and 2 under Strategic Outcome 1 to reflect the repatriation of refugees, remove the cash-based transfers modality, and remove the Super Cereal from the ration given the stable nutritional situation of the refugees. At the request of the Government of Angola, a new Strategic Outcome for on-demand supply chain service provision will be introduced to support the Government and partners humanitarian COVID-19 response. WFP's technical assistance will be made possible through government funding that was originally allocated from the World Bank.
2. Under the tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the Governments of Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees in Angola started in August 2019. In March 2020, the repatriation had to be suspended due to the rainy season and the deterioration of road conditions. With the state of emergency and the subsequent COVID-related movement restrictions introduced in Angola at the end of March, the repatriation has been postponed until further notice.
3. Since August 2019, approximately 22,500 Congolese refugees returned home – through voluntary repatriation and self-organized return – from the Lovua settlement in the Lunda Norte province to the Kasai region in DRC, where fighting amongst armed groups has decreased, and security conditions have improved. According to UNHCR, the refugee population in the Lovua settlement is approximately 6,500.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

4. This revision will introduce a change to the strategic orientation of the interim country strategic plan (ICSP). A new Strategic Outcome (SO) will be introduced for food procurement, transport, and warehousing to support the Government.
5. The new strategic outcome for on-demand supply chain service provision will accommodate the procurement of ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSFs) for the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities. The new SO is also aligned with the Agreement for the Provision of Technical Assistance between WFP and the Ministry of Health of Angola.
6. The new SO results from a comprehensive dialogue with the Government and is in line with national priorities, including the National Development Plan 2018-2022 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2022. The provision of services under this SO will complement the national nutrition response to mitigate the social and economic impacts of COVID-19. The nutrition interventions that the new SO will contribute to are fully aligned with the Multisectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan (2019-2022) that aims to reduce malnutrition in Angola through targeted interventions with a focus on the first 1,000 days.

Strategic outcomes

7. *Strategic outcome 1: Activity 1: Provide food to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.* WFP will reduce the number of beneficiaries from 23,000 to 6,000 under Activity 1 due to repatriation. This revision will also remove the cash-based transfers modality as it has not been implemented due to the high implementation cost. The Super Cereal will be removed from the food basket given the refugees' stable nutritional situation.
8. *Strategic outcome 1, Activity 2: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance.* Similar to the reasons stated above, WFP will reduce the number of beneficiaries under Activity 2 and remove the cash-based transfers modality.
9. *Strategic outcome 3: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services. Activity 4: Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners (category 10; modalities: SD/CS).* The new SO will augment operational capacities in terms of land transport and warehousing to support the Government and partners' humanitarian COVID-19 response.

Operational arrangements

10. WFP will procure 405 metric tonnes of RUSF and anthropometric equipment for the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate. The provincial authorities will use the supplies to implement screening of more than one million children and provide treatment to at least 37,000 children affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Under SO2, WFP will also provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health. WFP will strengthen the capacity of health

workers and providers, enabling them to deliver training to the project health activists in the intervention areas and to ensure screening, active case finding, identification, and referral to treatment of MAM cases at the community level. WFP will support the government in the monitoring of all activities that will be entirely managed by the Provincial Health Directorate. As a result, children who will receive the treatment will be reported as Tier 3 beneficiaries under SO2 Activity 3 (Output 1).

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

11. Following repatriation, the number of people supported under Activity 1 will be reduced from 23,000 to 6,000 from September 2020 to July 2021. The number of beneficiaries for Activity 2 will also be reduced to 500 beneficiaries (125 participants) from July 2021 to the end of the ICSP. Refugees and host communities will participate in the asset creation and skills development activities. The overall number of assisted refugees decreased from 29,000 in 2019 to 6,500 in 2020.

Transfer modalities

12. Based on the monthly market price monitoring, Activity 1 food basket will be revised to remove the provision of cash-based transfers (CBT) component that has not been implemented to date due to the high implementation cost compared to in-kind food assistance. During the post-distribution monitoring conducted in May 2020, 88 percent of beneficiaries indicated preference of food assistance instead of cash given the price volatility. Due to a relatively stable nutritional situation of refugees, with the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate below 3 percent and significantly below the emergency threshold, it is recommended to remove the Super Cereal commodity from the Activity 1 food ration.

Country office capacity

13. To ensure effective implementation of the newly introduced SO3, staff members will be recruited. The services under SO3 will be rendered on a full-cost recovery basis.

Supply chain challenges

14. WFP procures the food commodities mostly from neighboring countries, which proves to be significantly cost-effective compared to procuring within Angola.

Monitoring and evaluation

15. In the current context of COVID-19, WFP has expanded its remote monitoring to cover areas where physical or on-site monitoring is not currently feasible. In addition, a Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant will be recruited to ensure timely monitoring of all technical assistance activities. WFP will support the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate in the monthly collection of data on RUSF use and supply, as well as on programme activities and beneficiary numbers.

Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities

16. Equitable participation of women and men in the design and implementation of activities will be promoted through inclusive and representative community groups. The assets

created will be of equal benefit to women and men in the targeted populations and will be equally accessed and managed.

17. A complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) is in place for beneficiaries. The Food Management Committee (FMC) has been established by WFP and partners to allow beneficiaries to voice their concerns about the assistance provided and broader protection issues such as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). The FMC consists of seven women and seven men who are volunteers from the refugee community. The committee members receive regular training on conflict resolution, the importance of confidentiality, and relevant protection matters from UNHCR and other partners. The MAM treatment beneficiaries will have an opportunity to evaluate the programme and the quality of services through a follow-up form (quantitative assessment) and their participation in the focus groups for the mid-term and final evaluation (qualitative assessment).

Risk management

18. WFP will closely monitor repatriation developments, especially in Kasai through continued and regular interactions with the United Nations country teams in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Limited institutional capacity of national entities and the inadequate availability/capacity of potential partners remain another considerable risk for CO's activities. To mitigate this, WFP Angola will continue to engage in dialogue with partners and national entities to support them on a range of technical matters and enable them to ensure effective and efficient assistance. The need for essential additional skills and capacity in Angola, especially for Activity 3, will be monitored, and WFP will recruit staff with appropriate skills as necessary.

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY							
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1. Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	1. Provide food to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	Current	5 233	5 142	6 470	6 164	23 000
		Increase/decrease	(3 870)	(3 801)	(4 782)	(4 556)	(17 000)
		Revised	1,363	1,341	1,688	1,608	6,000
	2. Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance.	Current	1 363	1 342	1 688	1 608	6 000
		Increase/decrease	(1 250)	(1 231)	(1 547)	(1 473)	(5 500)
		Revised	113	111	141	135	500
2. National institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to advance food security and nutrition by 2022	3. Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola.	Current					
		Increase/decrease					
		Revised					
3. Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	4. Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners.	Current					
		Increase/decrease					
		Revised					
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	6 586	6 484	8 158	7 772	29 000
		Increase/decrease	(5 120)	(5 032)	(6 329)	(6 029)	(22 500)
		Revised	1,476	1,452	1,829	1,743	6,500

Transfers

Strategic outcome	1		2
Activity	1	2	3
Beneficiary type			
Modality (indicate food or CBT)	food	food	
Cereals	450	450	
Pulses	60	60	
Oil	25	25	
Salt	5	5	
Supercereal	0	0	
Supercereal Plus			
micronutrient powder			
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)	2,052	2,052	
% kcal from protein	9.9	9.9	
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day; use average as needed)			
Number of feeding days per year	360	180	

	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	5,850	1,965,600	(693)	(146,597)	5,157	1,819,004
Pulses	756	782,460	(68)	(25,384)	688	757,076
Oil and Fats	540	359,100	(254)	(175,960)	287	183,140
Mixed and blended foods	1,296	608,861	(965)	(454,124)	331	154,737
Other	108	9,180	(51)	(3,549)	57	5,631
TOTAL (food)	8,550	3,725,201	(2,030)	(805,613)	6,520	2,919,587
Cash-based transfers (USD)		7,200,000		(7,200,000)		-
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	8,550	10,925,201	(2,030)	(8,005,613)	6,520	2,919,587

3. COST BREAKDOWN

19. The decrease in costs under strategic outcome 1 results from the scaling down of operations due to the refugee repatriation process and the removal of the Super Cereal from the food basket.
20. The strategic outcome 2 costs are increased in line with the Agreement with the Ministry of Health of Angola on the Provision of Technical Assistance.
21. The increase in costs under strategic outcome 3 reflects the introduction of on-demand and supply chain services for partners.

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Root Causes	
Transfer	(11,812,931)	3,131,581	1,101,035	(7,580,315)
Implementation	1,325,485	430,000	-	1,755,485
Direct support costs				-
Subtotal				(5,824,829)
Indirect support costs (6.5%)				(457,522)
TOTAL				(6,282,351)

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Root causes	
Transfer	6,858,564	7,380,607	1,101,035	15 340 207
Implementation	2,607,451	495,000	-	3 102 451
Direct support costs	1,285,521	1,080,547	112,933	2 479 001
Subtotal	10,751,536	8,956,154	1,213,968	20 921 658
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	698,850	582,150	-	1 281 000
TOTAL	11,450,386	9,538,304	1,213,968	22 202 658

Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

ANGOLA (ICSP 2020-2022)		
SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 5 – Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 8 – Enhance global partnerships (SDG Target 17.16)
CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES
OUTCOME 1: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	OUTCOME 2: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022	OUTCOME 3: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees and other crisis-affected households (tier 1) receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements [A1: unconditional resources transferred] Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected households (tier 1) benefit from assets, income and skills that improve livelihoods and support self-reliance [A2: conditional resources transferred] 	OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable populations (tier 3) in Angola benefit from policies and strengthened institutional capacity to improve their food security and nutrition outcomes [C: capacity <u>developed</u> and technical support provided] Children (tier 3) in Angola benefit from strengthened national capacity to manage school feeding programs to improve their school life and meet their nutrition requirements [C: capacity <u>developed</u> and technical support provided] Vulnerable populations, including children (tier 3) in Angola benefit from policies and institutional capacity on food fortification and transformation to meet their nutrition requirements [C: capacity <u>developed</u> and technical support provided] 	OUTPUTS: On-demand supply chain services are provided and assets are maintained and upgraded as needed, enabling relevant stakeholders [H] [SR 8]
ACTIVITY 1: Provide food to refugees and other crisis-affected populations [Activity Category 1; Modality: food and CS]		ACTIVITY 4: Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners (category 10; modalities: SD/CS).
ACTIVITY 2: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance [Activity Category 2; Modality: food and CS]	ACTIVITY 3: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola [Activity Category 9; Modality: CS]	