

SAVING
LIVES

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Angola Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP started the implementation of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2020-2022 in Angola. With the new ICSP, WFP began to provide technical assistance to the Government, while continuing to support refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the province of Lunda Norte. WFP started active engagement and cooperation with national and sub-national public institutions on a range of areas including school feeding, vulnerability analysis and early warning, as well as addressing micronutrient deficiencies and acute malnutrition.

In July 2020, WFP signed a multi-year agreement with the Government of Angola, under the World Bank's Health System Performance Strengthening Project, for the provision of technical assistance in the areas of school feeding, vulnerability analysis and early warning, and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) response in the province of Luanda.

With the opening of a new sub-office in Lubango (Huíla province), WFP started consultations with local authorities for the development of a school feeding plan for the four southern provinces affected by the drought in 2019 (Huíla, Namibe, Cuando Cubango and Cunene). At the national level WFP began discussions with the Government on the establishment of a Multisectoral Committee on School Feeding to coordinate the development of a National School Feeding Policy.

Supporting the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP launched a country-wide mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping (mVAM) exercise that will provide critical information on the dynamics of food security in the country and inform the necessary response interventions. The implementation of the project on the community-based management of acute malnutrition with the provincial authorities of Luanda and the Ministry of Health was initiated at the end of 2020. In December, WFP and the Provincial Health Directorate started distributing specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to health units in the targeted municipalities, in particular ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) for children aged 6-59 months.

The refugee assistance in Lunda Norte (north-east of the country) continued amid a 66 percent decrease in the number of beneficiaries due to the repatriation of refugees to DRC in 2019 and the beginning of 2020. WFP maintained its support by providing critical food assistance to 6,698 women, men, girls and boys. In close collaboration with UNHCR, its cooperating partner World Vision International and other humanitarian and development agencies, WFP worked to ensure that all beneficiaries, irrespective of their race, gender and age, have access to protection and complaints and feedback mechanisms. Nutrition education and screening for malnutrition continued to be provided for the refugees by World Vision. To guarantee the safety of beneficiaries at the time of the global COVID-19 pandemic, WFP adjusted its standard operating procedures to comply with health protocols and minimize the risks of spreading the virus, in line with corporate guidance, by enhancing COVID-related messaging and sensitisation, reducing the frequency of distributions by providing rations covering a longer period to minimise gatherings at food distribution points, and ensuring the use of personal protective equipment at distribution sites.

WFP supported national counterparts in their response to the 2019-2020 drought in the south and to the COVID-19 pandemic through the provision of technical assistance on vulnerability analysis and mapping, nutrition, and supply chain management. Starting in August 2020, regular flights of the Humanitarian Air Service connected the Humanitarian Hub in Johannesburg (South Africa) with Luanda, which allowed for the continuous movement of critical humanitarian and health cargo and personnel to support the Government's COVID-19 response.

In line with the new ICSP, in 2020, WFP worked to contribute to the achievement of SDG 2 and SDG 17 in Angola. WFP supported its national counterparts to ensure that vulnerable populations, including children, benefit from policies and strengthened institutional capacities of the Government to advance food security and nutrition by 2022, and better respond to shocks. In parallel, continuous humanitarian operations in Lunda Norte improved food and nutrition security of refugees at the time of increased vulnerability due to movement restrictions and the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.



6,698

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

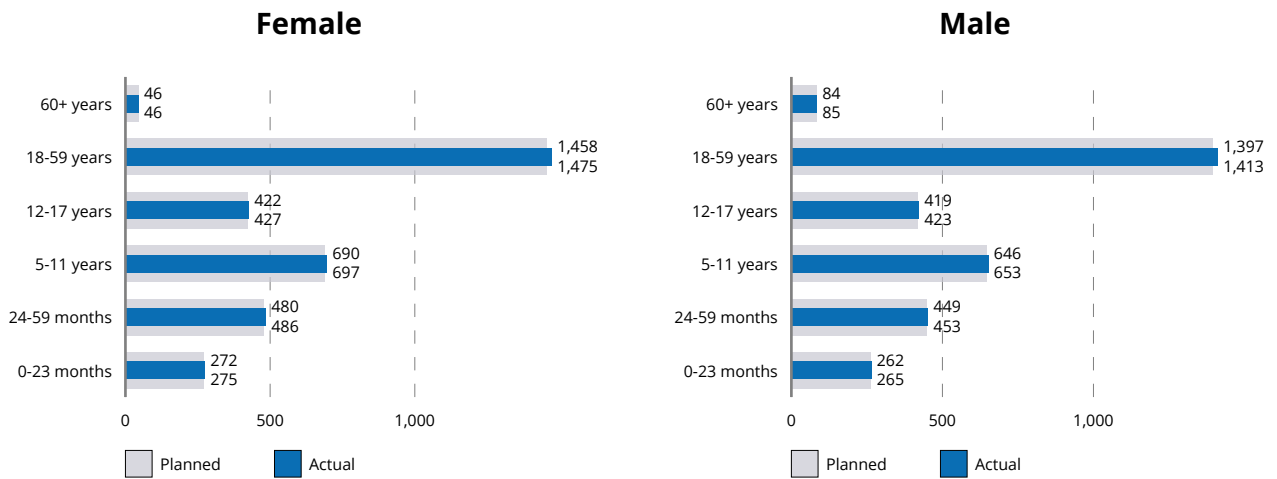


51% female

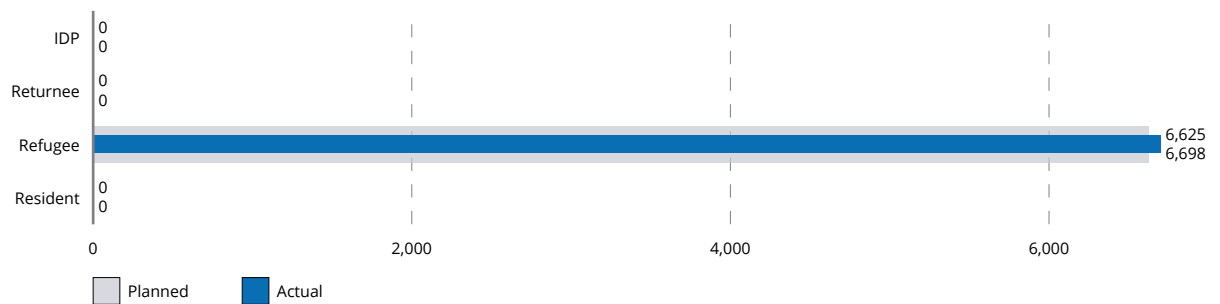


49% male

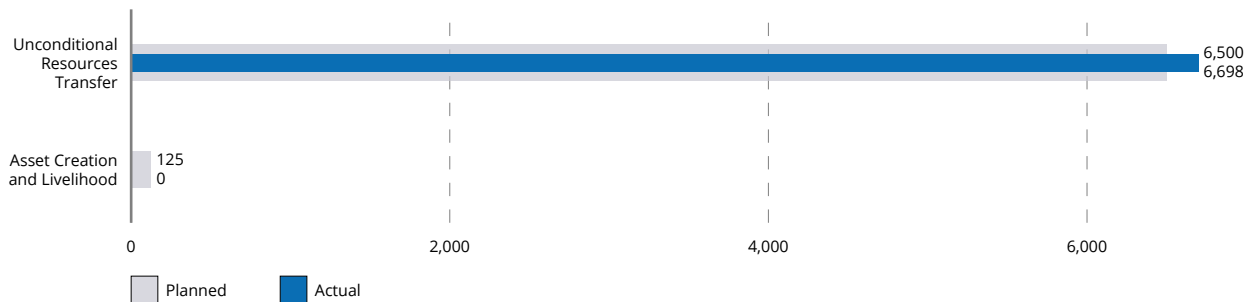
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

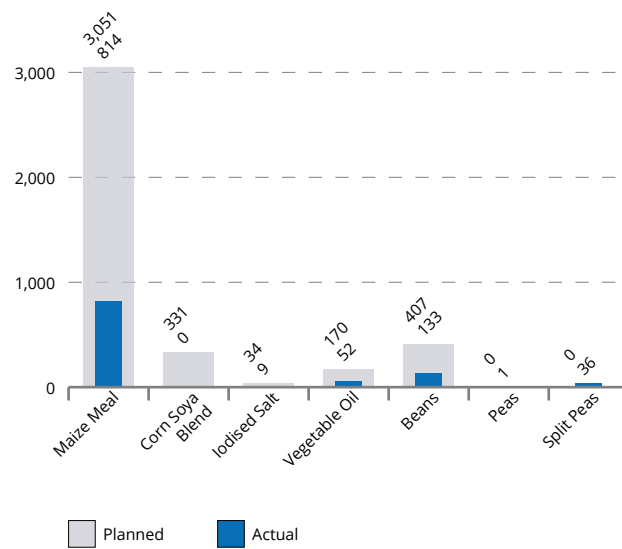


1,045 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020

of 3,992 mt total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Angola's recent advances towards macro-economic stabilization and sustainable growth are likely to be impacted by the economic and social consequences of COVID-19, with increasing unemployment and spiralling inflation. The country continues to face significant challenges. A large proportion of the population remains in poverty and without access to basic services. The incidence of multi-dimensional poverty is 52.5 percent at the national level with a significant gap between urban and rural areas (1). Women's empowerment is prioritized in national policies and in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2022, but significant imbalances persist.



According to the first results of the country-wide mobile food security assessment (mVAM), launched by WFP in 2020, around 5.2 million people have insufficient food consumption. The situation is more challenging in the south where vulnerable communities are recovering from the impacts of the 2019-2020 drought, the most severe in 40 years. Young children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women and girls are the most vulnerable to malnutrition. COVID-19 and related restrictions exacerbated the problem of malnutrition with adverse effects on the availability of and access to food, ability to care for children and access to health services.

The capacity of institutional actors to respond to sudden-onset crises remains limited. Credible and timely food security information are variable in terms of coverage and frequency. Constrained capacity to provide systematic analysis continues to hinder evidence-based programming.

Agricultural resources remain underutilized with low productivity of smallholder farmers and lack of investments. Various climate-related risks continue to pose a serious challenge to food and nutrition security.

In 2015, a WFP field mission was deployed to Angola to identify potential areas of collaboration with the Government. Following that, a draft Memorandum of Understanding was prepared and negotiations undertaken with relevant institutions. In May 2019, WFP and the Government signed the Agreement on Technical Assistance to support national efforts toward the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The agreement focused on the provision of technical assistance in the areas of vulnerability analysis and mapping, school feeding and nutrition. Technical assistance remain the main focus for WFP's actions in Angola.

In 2017, WFP resumed humanitarian operations in Angola following an official request from the Government to respond to the influx of refugees from DRC into Lunda Norte province. With Angola being a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, the Government works closely with humanitarian partners to ensure the safety and security of refugees, support birth registration and voluntary repatriation, and provide access to education for children in the settlement. However, refugees still face significant constraints and WFP continues to work with partners and the Government to advocate for the free movement of refugees outside of the refugee camp in Lóvuá. Under Strategic Outcome 1 of the current ICSP, WFP works to assist DRC refugees in the province of Lunda Norte and other crisis-affected populations. Repatriation efforts led by the Government and UNHCR have led to a reduced number of beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance. Since August 2019, approximately 22,500 Congolese refugees have returned home through spontaneous and organized repatriation. The remaining refugees still depend on WFP's food assistance, which, in December 2020, was provided to 6,698 refugees in the Lóvuá settlement.

Working towards the SDG 17 goals, Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 focus on the provision of technical assistance and services to the Government and partners. WFP provides technical assistance to national institutions on; school feeding, vulnerability analysis and early warning, acute malnutrition response and addressing micronutrient deficiencies. To ensure that humanitarian and development actors and national institutions have access to WFP's expertise and services, WFP started providing on-demand and supply chain services for partners to augment their operational capacities.

COVID-19 Response

The COVID-19 state of emergency and the subsequent movement restrictions introduced in March 2020 negatively affected the mobility of refugees in Lóvuá settlement who, for the lack of available public transportation, were unable to leave the settlement to access markets and shops in the neighbouring city of Dundo, some 100 km away. Heavily guarded police checkpoints have been installed throughout Dundo. Even after many of the restrictions were relaxed, increased costs of transportation and goods continued to pose a heavy burden on refugees and their livelihoods. While no COVID-19 cases were registered among the residents of the refugee settlement, one refugee residing in Dundo tested positive with the virus. The repatriation started in 2019 was put on hold in March 2020. There are over 1,000 refugees in the Lóvuá settlement who earlier expressed interest in returning to DRC, but are currently unable to cross the border. The pandemic also affected supply chains, mainly the shipping of commodities into Angola, and resulted in delays in the arrival of WFP's food consignments.

WFP worked to adapt its operations to the changing context and provide support to partners. Through increasing rations and reducing the frequency of distributions, WFP managed to cover the monthly food requirements of refugees, while also ensuring that COVID-related risks were minimized. In parallel, WFP supported partners in their COVID-19 response, including assistance on supply chain and nutrition.

Together with the World Bank and Gavi, WFP assisted the Ministry of Health in the the quantification and budget of supplies for COVID-19 emergency response. To address the deterioration in nutritional status brought about by the social and economic consequences of the pandemic, WFP, together with the provincial authorities of Luanda and the Ministry of Health, started the intervention to address moderate acute malnutrition through community-based management approaches. To ensure the continuity of humanitarian operations, WFP established regular air connections between the Humanitarian Hub in Johannesburg and the Angolan capital Luanda for critical cargo and humanitarian workers.



To monitor the impacts of COVID-19 on households, COVID-related questions were included in the mVAM food security and nutrition assessment that was launched by WFP in 2020. The first results showed that more than 45 percent of households experienced challenges to access markets and health services, and 62 percent had to resort to crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.

Risk Management

In 2020, the risk of insufficient or late funding continued to be an important constraint for WFP in Angola. Due to the lack of funding to support livelihood activities for refugees in Lunda Norte, many of them remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance and cannot attain self-reliance. Social and economic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic can further limit livelihood opportunities for refugees and other vulnerable communities. Lack of resources to support the Government in the areas of addressing micronutrient deficiencies and emergency preparedness and response is another critical challenge for WFP's efforts to strengthen national capacities for the achievement of SDG 2. Together with partners, WFP continues to advocate for livelihood support programmes and technical assistance projects and explore the possibilities of new partnerships.

To expand WFP's limited capacity in Angola, new staff members were recruited in 2020 to support the operations, especially under the Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. The Regional Bureau continued to provide support on both strategic and operational matters, although remotely due to border closures and movement restrictions.

The risks of recurring conflict in the neighboring DRC and the new wave of refugees to Angola did not materialize in 2020, while the risks of limited mobility for refugees were further exacerbated by COVID-related movement restrictions. WFP worked to provide lifesaving assistance to DRC refugees in Lunda Norte to meet their basic food requirements. WFP has been advocating for the restart of repatriation, as soon as the epidemiological environment allows, to ensure a safe return for refugees wishing to go back to DRC.

Together with partners, WFP continued to support the functioning of a transparent feedback mechanism for its beneficiaries, so that any concerns refugees might have are timely and adequately addressed, and gender and protection considerations are comprehensively integrated in WFP's programmes.

Partnerships

In line with the new ICSP, in 2020 WFP started exploring new partnership opportunities to strengthen its contribution to national development priorities. Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the provision of technical assistance in 2019, WFP cultivated a comprehensive and strategic relationship with the Government to map existing needs and building on WFP's solid experience and implementation capacity.

In July 2020, WFP signed a multi-year USD4.5 million Agreement on the Provision of Technical Assistance with the Government, financed with support from the World Bank. The agreement covered school feeding, vulnerability analysis and early warning, and acute malnutrition response in the province of Luanda. With extensive experience and expertise in these areas, WFP became a partner of choice for the Government and the World Bank. To improve institutional capacities, WFP started working with relevant partners, including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Education and the provincial authorities of Luanda, Huila, Cuando Cubango, Namibe and Cunene. The interventions supported by WFP were in line with the national priorities, including the National Development Plan 2018-2022, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2022.

The trilateral engagement between WFP, the Government and the World Bank has been crucial in terms of supporting wider CSP objectives, in particular technical assistance and service provision activities that will grow WFP's credibility as a development partner. This partnership lays the foundation for future negotiations with International Financial Institutions on other areas of common interest, including emergency preparedness and response and addressing micronutrient deficiencies as part of the national effort to combat stunting (chronic malnutrition).

Through the provision of technical assistance, WFP supported the Government as it formulated national development policies, and contributed to strengthened capacities of Government institutions to advance food security and nutrition, including through better analysis and quality of the food security data and improved nutrition policies, setting the stage for further partnership to more accurately meet the needs of the Angolan people. In 2020, WFP assisted in the development of the second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and started the preparations for the development of the National School Feeding Policy. The acute malnutrition response in the province of Luanda supported by WFP was also part of the national COVID-19 response.

The humanitarian operations in Lunda Norte have been supported by USAID and the Government of Japan, allowing WFP to meet the basic food and nutrition requirements of the refugees. The consistent country-level dialogue with these partners permitted timely mobilisation of resources to support WFP's refugee response.

From the very start of the refugee response in Lunda Norte, WFP has been collaborating with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). To ensure complementarity in humanitarian operations, WFP, UNHCR and other partners cooperated through the existing inter-agency mechanisms at both national and field level. WFP and UNHCR, in line with the Joint Livelihoods Strategy, plan to work together in 2021 to implement livelihood support activities to reduce refugees' dependence on food assistance and become self-reliant. WFP continued its cooperation with World Vision International, both for its refugee response and for the Government-led project on the community-based management of malnutrition in the province of Luanda. To support its technical assistance projects, WFP started discussions with various UN agencies on potential collaboration for school feeding (UNICEF, UNDP and FAO), nutrition (UNICEF) and vulnerability analysis and mapping (FAO).

Despite the fact that WFP managed to expand its donor base in 2020, most of the support received was earmarked at the activity level. Flexible and multi-year funding is needed to sustain implementation. The lack of funds for livelihood support activities and movement restrictions related to COVID-19, did not permit WFP and UNHCR to implement the Joint Livelihood Strategy to support refugees in the attainment of self-reliance.

CSP Financial Overview

















Close to ninety percent of the required resources were available to meet the needs-based plan for 2020. In September, a budget revision was undertaken in line with the decreased number of direct beneficiaries (refugees) and to accommodate the new technical assistance and service delivery projects. Resourcing levels varied across Strategic Outcomes and most of the expenditures accrued to the refugee response operations.

The funding for refugee assistance operations was provided by WFP's traditional donors in Angola – USAID and the Government of Japan. Amid the significant decrease in the number of refugees to be assisted, the funding needs for direct food transfers under Strategic Outcome 1 decreased. Given the stable nutrition situation of refugees, Super Cereal was removed from the food basket. The cash-based assistance modality was also removed, as per the latest budget revision, due to its high implementation costs. While WFP managed to meet the basic food and nutrition requirements of DRC refugees in Lunda Norte, not all the activities under this strategic outcome received the necessary support. Due to limited funding, the livelihood support activities for refugees and other vulnerable populations were not implemented in 2020.

Thanks to its strategic internal financing mechanisms, WFP succeeded in ensuring a prompt response to the consequences of the severe 2019 drought in the south of the country. Funding from the Immediate Response Account for special preparedness activities enabled WFP to strengthen the national vulnerability assessment and nutrition capacities and support supply chain planning activities.

Closer to the end of the year, increased levels of funding became available for technical assistance and service delivery under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. Implementation of these activities only started at the end of 2020, hence the annual expenditures were lower than planned. The funds for the implementation of Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 were provided by the Government of Angola with support from the World Bank. The technical assistance covered school feeding, vulnerability analysis and mapping, and nutrition, including community-based management of acute malnutrition in the province of Luanda. The provision of services under Strategic Outcome 3 was aimed at complementing the national nutrition response in Luanda province to mitigate the social and economic impacts of COVID-19.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	 4,273,552	 2,629,848	 2,885,718	 1,727,253
02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022	 2,653,452	 0	 3,179,888	 66,485
03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	 1,101,035	 0	 1,152,648	 0
Total:	 8,028,039	 2,629,848	 7,218,254	 1,793,738

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP worked to ensure that DRC refugees residing in the province of Lunda Norte were able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. In 2020, WFP also supported the Government's response to the 2019-2020 drought contributing to the recovery of vulnerable populations in the south of the country. For this purpose, WFP provided support on vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), supply chain management and nutrition.

The available funding for this Strategic Outcome was at 83 percent of assessed needs, but varied across activities. The livelihood support activities for refugees were not initiated in 2020 due to limited funding support. The cash-based transfer modality was also not introduced because of high implementation costs. The overall expenditures were below the originally planned figures due to a significant decrease in the number of beneficiaries resulting from massive repatriation of refugees to the Democratic Republic of Congo. The repatriation exercise was however put on hold in March 2020 due to COVID-19. The support for the drought response was funded through WFP's internal funding mechanism and covered preparedness activities on VAM, nutrition and supply chain.

Under Activity 1, WFP provided regular unconditional food transfers to refugees. This activity was accompanied by sensitization (at waiting areas prior to food distributions) on good nutrition practices, health and hygiene, COVID-19 prevention, and Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). To complement the WFP food basket, refugees were encouraged to use local foods. The screening of children for malnutrition using the mid-upper arm circumference measurement was conducted by nutrition mobilisers and supervised by World Vision International (WVI) nutrition monitors. Children found to be acutely malnourished were referred for treatment to Medecins du Monde, UNHCR's health implementing partner.

During the reporting period, WFP reached 6,698 beneficiaries in Lunda Norte (3,406 women and girls, 3,292 men and boys) with 1,045 tons of food assistance. Compared to 2019, the number of people assisted was 66 percent lower, mainly due to repatriation of refugees to DRC. Given the reduced number of beneficiaries, the amount of food distributed was lower than planned. For the food transfers, WFP procured and distributed maize meal, pulses, salt and vegetable oil. Most of the commodities were procured regionally (South Africa, Namibia and Mozambique). To ensure that the monthly food requirements of refugees were met, while minimising the risks of the spread of COVID-19, the frequency of food distributions was adjusted to once every two months, in line with revised COVID-19 food distribution guidelines. Importantly, Personal Protective Equipment were provided to the staff and mobilisers at the distribution sites.

During the post-distribution monitoring survey of October 2020, 56 percent of households reported an adequate food consumption score (FCS), compared to 65 percent in 2019. The decrease can be attributed to the lack of adequate access to markets by refugees during the COVID-19 lockdown, the social and economic consequences of the pandemic, and the delays in the arrival of food consignments caused by the impacts of COVID-19 on global supply chain operations. The percentage of households with poor FCS was higher among households headed by women (24 percent

against 18 percent for households headed by men). Since May 2020, the number of households headed by women with borderline or poor FCS increased by 12 percent, which can be explained by the disproportionate social and economic impacts of COVID-19 on women. WFP and partners continued to encourage more women to come to the distribution points to receive food for the household, so that they could also benefit from the sensitization messaging on health and nutrition.

The opening of a market inside Lóvuá settlement in September 2020 had a positive impact on food security of residents ensuring that refugees have access to a dignified place to conduct trade. Many residents were allocated stalls built by UNHCR's WASH partner Norwegian Church Aid.

WFP's Field Monitors and WVI's Accountability Officers were always present throughout the distribution to ensure that beneficiaries can at all times share any feedback or complaints. Multiple mechanisms were also in place to guarantee accountability to affected populations, including the Food Management Committee (FMC), a Community Help Desk and suggestions boxes at distribution points. Through these mechanisms beneficiaries could, in a confidential manner, voice their concerns about the assistance provided and broader protection issues such as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and PSEA.

For the drought response in the south, WFP supported the Civil Protection Commission in identifying logistics gaps and bottlenecks and establishing a common strategy to address them. Downstream support for supply chain planning and management was also provided. With the spread of COVID-19, WFP stepped up to assist with a range of supply chain activities for the emergency response, including the revision of primary health care supplies, funded by the World Bank.

In the south, WFP worked with WVI on the SMART Survey designed to assess the nutritional status of children (6-59 months) and contribute towards improved evidence-based management of the nutritional situation in the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Namibe. According to the survey data, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition based on weight-for-height was around 4 percent, while the prevalence of chronic malnutrition was 40 percent in Cuando Cubango and 34 percent in Namibe.

WFP has been providing technical assistance to the government Food Basket programme that involved distributions of food and hygiene items to families in the provinces of Luanda, Namibe, Huila, Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Bengo and Cuanza Norte. WFP assisted in the preparation of nutrition and hygiene materials for social behaviour change communication.

To contribute to the food security of vulnerable populations, both in Lunda Norte and in the south, WFP worked with a wide range of partners. For the refugee response, humanitarian agencies, including WFP, cooperated through the inter-agency coordination mechanisms established to address any operational and strategic issues and ensure complementarity, including in the areas of food security and nutrition. Regular inter-agency coordination meetings were organised in Dundo and, together with UNHCR, WVI and other partners, WFP also participated in the Food Security and Livelihood Working Group to encourage refugees to engage in agriculture and, to that end, facilitated the collaboration with the local Institute for Development and Agronomy. To ensure high quality implementation for both refugee assistance operations and immediate preparedness activities, WFP worked in close cooperation with its cooperating partner World Vision International (WVI).

The impact of COVID-19 on supply chain operations presented the main challenges to WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 1. While in 2020 WFP managed to cover the basic food requirements of refugees, the delays in food consignments resulted in an inconsistent distribution schedule. Occasionally, WFP had to procure food locally to ensure the continuity of operations, while also working to minimise the risks of such delays and ensure timely delivery of all commodities.

The majority of refugees currently residing in Lóvuá settlement wish to remain in Angola, although there are still some residents who have expressed a desire to return to DRC. For more refugees to reach acceptable food consumption levels, promotion of livelihoods support needs to increase. To help refugees gain self-reliance, WFP plans to seek support for asset creation and livelihoods activities in 2021 and for the implementation of the UNHCR-WFP Joint Livelihoods Strategy.

Gender and age were partially integrated into the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, including through the analysis of specific needs of households headed by women and men during the post-distribution monitoring surveys. Women and the representatives of youth participated in the work of the Food Management Committee and Community Help Desk. The person-related data was disaggregated by sex and age in all the programme documents.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food and/or CBTs to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	1
Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance.	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022



In line with Strategic Outcome 2 and SDG17 goals, WFP works to strengthen the capacities of the national institutions in Angola to implement programmes to advance food security and nutrition by 2022. In the context where the capacities of many institutional actors to respond to shocks and manage evidence-based and results-oriented projects remain limited, WFP supported its national partners enhancing their technical competencies and assisting in the implementation. The areas of technical assistance covered under Activity 3 of the Strategic Outcome 2 in 2020 were determined by the Government's policy agenda and included school feeding, vulnerability analysis and mapping, acute malnutrition response in the province of Luanda and addressing micronutrient deficiencies.

The resources for technical assistance activities in 2020 were made available in line with the Agreement on the Provision of Technical Assistance signed in July between WFP and the Ministry of Health under the World Bank's Health System Performance Strengthening Project. The available funding for this Strategic Outcome was at 120 percent of assessed needs. However, since the implementation only started closer to the end of 2020, the overall expenditures were below the originally planned ones.

WFP contributed to a number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components, including the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy, and worked to ensure that vulnerable populations in Angola can benefit from improved technical capacities of government institutions at the national and local level. All the organised trainings and workshops were attended by both women and men.

After the opening of a new sub-office in Lubango (Huíla province), WFP started dialogue with the provincial authorities about the preparation of a regional feasibility study to determine the development of a school feeding operational plan in eight municipalities of Namibe, Huíla, Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces, based on locally produced and available foods. WFP supported the Ministry of Education in its engagement with other relevant entities for the establishment of an Multi-sectoral School Feeding Committee. This inter-agency structure will coordinate the preparations for the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) school feeding workshop planned for early 2021 and encourage the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in the process. The SABER workshop will allow the assessment of existing national capacities on school feeding and contribute to the development of a National School Feeding Policy for sustainable and efficient programmes that populations in Angola could benefit from. In November, WFP Angola started engaging with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition in Cote d'Ivoire to share experiences and good practices. In the south, WFP started preparations for the feasibility study in the four drought-affected southern provinces (Namibe, Huíla, Cunene and Cuando Cubango) to develop a locally appropriate school feeding plan, in line with the work plan agreed with the Government.

To promote the collection of reliable and timely data for food security assessments, WFP provided on-the-job training to employees of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and launched the first national mobile food security assessment (mVAM) to track food security trends and the impacts of COVID-19 on incomes and households in real-time. The first results showed that 5.2 million people in Angola have insufficient food consumption, which is most prevalent in the South of the country. WFP coordinated the data processing and analysis and provided trainings for call operators. In coordination with MoA, WFP interacted with partners and stakeholders to create a consensus on food and nutrition

security priorities and facilitate the establishment of a National Vulnerability Assessment Committee and a Multi-sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Working Group. The WFP team participated in the development of the second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and facilitated the dialogue with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) programme. The analysis of drought hotspots prepared by WFP was adopted by the Government as a key source of information on vulnerability.

To support the national counterparts in their response to acute malnutrition, WFP, as requested by the Government, assisted in the training of medical personnel in the 5 municipalities of Luanda, to ensure that they can appropriately use the Ready-to-use Supplementary Food (RUSF) procured by WFP on behalf of the Government for the treatment of acute malnutrition in children under five years of age. Fifty-three health workers were trained in December (83 percent women). Through the provision of on-the-job trainings for the staff of health units, WFP and the provincial authorities plan to encourage more health facilities to start providing the necessary treatment for malnourished children. The intervention was designed to contribute to a faster and a more comprehensive recovery of communities suffering from the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in urban areas, where informal labour is a primary source of income for many. A nutrition screening at the community level in the targeted areas is planned to start in early 2021, and the provided training will allow health professionals to be prepared to effectively treat the referred cases and to prevent their further deterioration. With the Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Directorate, WFP started the recruitment of community health workers who, following training to be provided by WFP and DPS, will be performing the screening and sharing nutrition materials within targeted communities to reinforce the sensitization activities within the project.

Stunting reduction, with a specific focus on food fortification, was another area for WFP's technical assistance, as per the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2019 between WFP and the Government. In December 2020, WFP and the Ministry of Health organised a workshop "Staple food fortification, a strategy to combat malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in Angola" to promote the development of a National Food Fortification Strategy and the establishment of a Multi-Sectoral National Fortification Alliance. The establishment and formalizing of the National Alliance will be one of the priorities for 2021. The workshop was attended by representatives of the Government, UN agencies, private sector and civil society organisations.

In 2020, WFP worked with a wide range of partners, including government entities, NGOs and international financial institutions. The identification of the areas for technical support under Strategic Outcome 2 was a result of a comprehensive dialogue with the Government which WFP continued throughout the year. All the technical assistance projects initiated in 2020 are led by the government partners. The cooperation with the World Bank ensured funding support for the projects and contributed to strengthening the role of WFP as a development actor with the right expertise. WFP expanded its cooperation with World Vision International for the acute malnutrition response in Luanda province led by the Provincial Health Directorate. WFP will also coordinate with other partners, including UN agencies, to ensure complementarity where possible.

Due to COVID-related restrictions, some technical assistance activities were executed virtually. These adjustments illustrated weak capacities of provincial partners for teleworking, particularly on VAM. The acute malnutrition trainings for health personnel were also adjusted to be conducted in line with COVID-19 protection measures. At the same time, new forms and platforms for communication were explored, as well as other tools to assess the food security situation (satellite imagery, mobile interviews).

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola. The main objective of the activity is to strengthen national systems contributing to SDG 2	N/A

Strategic outcome 03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services



Under Strategic Outcome 3 and SDG17 goals, WFP worked to ensure that humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services. The Strategic Outcome was introduced after the first budget revision of the current ICSP and is designed to augment operational capacities of partners in terms of land transport and warehousing and provide on-demand supply chain services to improve capacities for response to COVID-19 and other shocks.

Under Activity 4 of this Strategic Outcome, WFP procured Ready-to-use Supplementary Food (RUSF) for the Provincial Health Directorate of Luanda to support the project on the community-based management of acute malnutrition in children under five years of age.

The procurement was covered by the Agreement on the Provision of Technical Assistance signed in July between WFP and the Government of Angola and supported by the World Bank. The available funding for this Strategic Outcome was at 105 percent of assessed needs, but due to a late start of implementation, the actual expenditures were lower than planned. In total, 98 metric tonnes of RUSF arrived in Luanda in 2020 and was successfully handed over to the Provincial Health Directorate of Luanda. The procurement of 163 metric tonnes more was secured and the delivery to Luanda is expected in February 2021. In total, 261 mt should be enough to support community-based management of acute malnutrition for at least nine months. The full implementation of the 12-months project will require 405 metric tonnes.

In December 2020, WFP and the Provincial Health Directorate started the distribution of RUSF to health units in five municipalities of Luanda (Viana, Cacuaco, Cazenga, Talatona e Kilamba Kiaxi) to enable its national counterparts to effectively respond to an increasing number of cases of acute malnutrition in the province. By the end of 2020, 1.25 metric tonnes of supplements were distributed to 7 health units. A higher consumption is expected in 2021, as soon as the health units start to feel more confident treating malnutrition, and the community screening is launched in early 2021 amid further relaxation of COVID-related restrictions. WFP will support the health units that received the supplements in the usage of RUSF, management of MAM cases and the relevant reporting.

The provision of services under this Strategic Outcome supported the national nutrition response and complemented the intervention designed to enforce the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition at the community level while mitigating the social and economic impacts of COVID-19. WFP worked in close collaboration with the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate and partners to ensure the timely delivery and hand-over of supplies. WFP will also support the Provincial Health Directorate with logistics of the provided commodities enhancing their operational capacities. To ensure faster clearance process, WFP will continue to actively engage with relevant national authorities and will coordinate with the provincial authorities and the administration of the CECOMA (*Central de Compras de Medicamentos e Meios Medicos de Angola*) warehouse where the supplements are stored to negotiate the adequate conditions for storage.

The available information on the malnutrition situation in the province of Luanda remains limited, and the project needs are expected to become clearer as the activities start at the field level and the first screening data is shared. In early 2021, the provincial authorities are expected to scale up the use of RUSF supplies to treat children affected by

moderate acute malnutrition. The distribution and procurement plans will be further adjusted in line with the feedback received from relevant partners.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Despite significant progress in establishing a legal and political structure to advance gender equality, considerable imbalances still persist and are particularly evident in rural areas. At the same time, the National Development Plan 2018-2022 prioritises women empowerment and aims at increasing the awareness of the importance of women in the development process.

In 2020, WFP continued to incorporate age and gender perspectives in its programming. All programme documents captured beneficiary data by sex and age, and particular needs and priorities of the targeted women and men were analysed and reported. The data from the Post Distribution Monitoring surveys in Lóvua included information on the decision-making roles in a household. Respondents were asked who decided on the use of food assistance in the family, and around 50 percent answered that both men and women took these decisions. In 2020, WFP Angola started to disaggregate the data on the awareness and the use of feedback mechanisms by the gender of the head of the household. As a result, it was registered that while almost 80 percent of households headed by men reported being aware and using the existing complaint and feedback mechanisms, only 55 percent of households headed by women indicated the same. WFP and partners continued to encourage mainly women to come to food distribution point to get the food in order to empower them to play a bigger role in food management, increase their exposure to messaging related to their entitlements, protection and PSEA, and to mitigate the risk of misuse.

The UN agencies and their implementing partners continued to emphasise the importance of addressing the concerns of women refugees during regular meetings and through established feedback mechanisms. The needs of women were promoted through the Food Management Committee (FMC) established by WFP and partners in 2018. For example, FMC worked to promote more opportunities for women to be employed as casual workers who helped WVI prepare the food rations and monitor distribution. The FMC also recommended that people with special needs – including pregnant and lactating women and the elderly – should be given priority. In 2020, the FMC consisted of 7 women and 7 men (including the representatives of youth). For children (6-59 months old) regular nutrition screenings were organised at the distribution point by nutrition mobilisers and supervised by WVI's nutrition monitors.

Under SO2, WFP initiated technical assistance activities to school feeding, including supporting the preparations for the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Committee to coordinate multi-sectoral participation in school feeding at the national and local level. The Angolan Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Empowerment is expected to be part of this inter-agency mechanism and contribute to the development of programme components. WFP also began the implementation of the project on the community-based management of malnutrition in the province of Angola that, among other things, will sensitize mothers and other family members about the nutrition and health practices to avoid malnutrition in children under 5. The interventions on food fortification that WFP was promoting in 2020 will improve women's micronutrient status and help to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020 WFP, UNHCR and other partners continued to work to ensure that refugees were able to openly voice their concerns about the quality of assistance provided and their needs through various feedback channels. Beneficiaries were consulted on food distribution plans and participated in brainstorming sessions on how to improve the distribution process, ensure accountability and reduce theft of supplies.

Prior to each food distribution, information sessions were conducted for recipients to explain targeting criteria, entitlement amounts and how to provide feedback. Suggestion boxes were installed at the food distribution points, and a Community Help Desk was set up to offer confidential counselling and, if necessary, referral. WFP, UNHCR and others continued working to raise awareness of the importance of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) among their own staff and the refugee population.

WFP, UNHCR and other partners continued working to ensure the safety and dignity of refugees before, during and after distributions. A survey conducted in October 2020 showed that 99 percent of respondents indicated that they were feeling safe, while only 1 percent of the households reported facing safety concerns on their way to, at and from the food distribution point.

The Food Management Committee (FMC) designed to provide a safe space for refugees to share any feedback, consisted of volunteers from the refugee community and included representatives from women, youth and people with disabilities. The FMC members (7 women and 3 men) continued to work at the food distribution points during distributions to ensure that beneficiaries have multiple avenues to express their concerns related to food security and other matters. Issues raised to the Committee were either dealt with in real time, where possible, or referred onto protection and other partners in a timely manner for appropriate specialist support and advice. The Committee members received training on conflict resolution, the importance of confidentiality and relevant protection matters, including PSEA, from UNHCR and other protection partners.

The Food Management Committee also worked to help the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS - UNHCR's Protection Partner) to resolve disputes about food at the food distribution points, and assisted in distribution for families where one of the members had been reported to receive food and not share with others. The FMC supported pregnant and lactating women, elderly and people with disabilities to ensure they get access to the JRS transportation from the distribution point to their residential plots.

To explore the effects of assistance on beneficiaries and assess household food security and coping strategy usage, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys were conducted in May and October through WFP's cooperating partner World Vision International (WVI). WFP provided the relevant training for WVI staff, including on PSEA. During the October PDM, most of the refugees indicated that they were aware of various feedback mechanisms and their entitlements. At the same time, the post-distribution survey registered a difference between households headed by women and men. Eighty five percent of households headed by men reported being aware of their entitlements, while 71 percent of households headed by women indicated the same. WFP and partners continued to encourage more women to come to the food distribution point to increase their exposure to relevant messaging, including on their entitlements, protection and PSEA.

Overall, 54 percent of households were completely satisfied with both the quality and quantity of WFP food commodities, while 14 percent of households reported being unsatisfied with both aspects. The main concern among the beneficiaries was the small size of the food basket for one-person families. Earlier beneficiaries also expressed their preoccupation with the new type of commodity, (yellow split peas) introduced into the food basket. Responding to their queries, WFP organised information sessions to better explain the nutritional value and cooking methods for the new food.

Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Having experienced recurring cycles of drought over the past several years, Angola remains vulnerable to climate risks, the southern provinces have been disproportionately affected and subsistence agriculture and high levels of unemployment are prevailing. The natural disasters severely impact agriculture, the use of existing water resources and energy generation. The climate shocks negatively affect the food security of vulnerable communities due to their greater dependency on agriculture and their relatively worse ability to adapt to the changes. The latest mobile food security assessment (mVAM) data shows that around 5.2 million people of the 31 million people in Angola have insufficient food consumption with higher incidence in the south.

The technical assistance projects initiated by WFP in 2020 are designed to contribute to healthier ecosystems through sustainable agricultural practices for home-grown school feeding and improved capacities of national counterparts to assess the consequences of climate shocks and ensure adequate response.

In its refugee assistance activities, WFP continued to work to ensure that no environmental harm results from its activities. The production and sale of charcoal for cooking continued to decline in Lóvua settlement, mainly due to stricter enforcement by the Angolan authorities of laws to prevent deforestation and pollution. Lóvua residents were also encouraged to plant trees to help regenerate the natural forest. In addition, to reduce packaging costs and minimise its environmental footprint, WFP encouraged beneficiaries to reuse the bags and bottles to receive the distributed food commodities. The packaging was washed and prepared for reuse by the WVI casual workers at the food distribution points. Around 70 percent of all oil containers and maize meal bags were reused.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

Due to high implementation costs Cash-Based Transfers were not introduced as planned. In line with the ICSP budget revision in September 2020, this modality was removed.

No reporting on SDG-related indicators was done in 2020 due to the start of some ICSP activities late at the end of 2020 and the resulting lack of data on the WFP contribution to SDGs.

The data on the number of persons with disabilities was not available in 2020. In 2021 the office will work to provide an estimated number.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

1 World Bank. 2020. Angola Poverty Assessment. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34057>

Strategic outcome 01

The actuals for A.1 and A.2 for Activity 02 (provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance) are missing, since the Activity was not implemented in 2020.

Strategic outcome 02

Due to the fact that the activities under this Outcome only started at the end of 2020, no monitoring data was available to calculate the WFP Gender and Age Marker.

Strategic outcome 03

Due to the fact that the activities under this Outcome only started at the end of 2020, no monitoring data was available to calculate the WFP Gender and Age Marker.

Progress towards gender equality

There is no data for the Type of transfer received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity, since the implementation of Activity 2 has not started in 2020.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,257	3,292	101%
	female	3,368	3,406	101%
	total	6,625	6,698	101%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	262	265	101%
	female	272	275	101%
	total	534	540	101%
24-59 months	male	449	453	101%
	female	480	486	101%
	total	929	939	101%
5-11 years	male	646	653	101%
	female	690	697	101%
	total	1,336	1,350	101%
12-17 years	male	419	423	101%
	female	422	427	101%
	total	841	850	101%
18-59 years	male	1,397	1,413	101%
	female	1,458	1,475	101%
	total	2,855	2,888	101%
60+ years	male	84	85	101%
	female	46	46	100%
	total	130	131	101%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	0	0	-
Refugee	6,625	6,698	101%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	125	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	6,500	6,698	103%



Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize Meal	3,051	814	27%
Corn Soya Blend	331	0	0%
Iodised Salt	34	9	28%
Vegetable Oil	170	52	31%
Beans	407	133	33%
Peas	0	1	-
Split Peas	0	36	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis						- Crisis Response	
Output Results							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	3,304 3,196 6,500	3,406 3,292 6,698	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,733	1,045	
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches						
E*: Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		General Distribution	Number	15,000	3,123	
E*: Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	Number	30,000	5,045	
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	64 61 125		
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	259	0	

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Refugee; Lovua; Food									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	56.14	>56.14	>56.14	59			Joint survey
		Male	73.14	>73.14	>73.14	55			
		Overall	68	>68	>68	56			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.3	<8.3	<8.33	17			Joint survey
		Male	5.37	<5.37	<5.37	27			
		Overall	6.29	<6.29	<6.29	24			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.19	<35.19	<35.19	24			Joint survey
		Male	21.49	<21.49	<21.49	18			
		Overall	25.71	<25.71	<25.71	20			
Refugees; Lovua; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	12.06	≤12.06	≤12.06	16.96			Joint survey
		Male	11.32	≤11.32	≤11.32	12.31			
		Overall	11.55	≤11.55	≤11.55	13.6			

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugee; Lovua; Food	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	General Distribution		Overall	70	≥70	≥70	70	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugee; Lovua; Food	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	28.29	≥50	≥50	35.33	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	26	≥50	≥50	16.33	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	45.71	=100	=100	48.33	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugee; Lovua; Food	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	53	=100	=100	100	
			Male	62	=100	=100	98.60	
			Overall	59	=100	=100	99	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugee; Lovua; Food	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	53	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	62	≥90	≥90	98.60	
			Overall	59	≥90	≥90	99	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugee; Lovua; Food	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	85.70	≥90	≥90	98.80	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	96.30	
			Overall	92.90	≥90	≥90	97	

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees; Lovua; Food	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	41	≥58	≥58	43.50	
			Male	58	≥63	≥63	57.91	
			Overall	49.50	≥62	≥62	50.70	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees; Lovua; Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP Angola/Alvaro Tuzizila

DRC refugee Mavula Denis showing how he prepares the land for planting horticultural vegetables.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/angola>

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis
SO 2	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022
SO 3	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance
CPA1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola
URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	1,692,976	0	0	0
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	2,580,576	2,629,848	2,885,718	1,727,254
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	95	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,273,552	2,629,848	2,885,813	1,727,254
5	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	2,653,452	0	3,179,889	66,485
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,653,452	0	3,179,889	66,485
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	1,101,035	0	1,152,648	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,101,035	0	1,152,648	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	164,068	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	164,068	0

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Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			8,028,040	2,629,848	7,382,418	1,793,739
			823,431	210,370	373,785	252,089
			8,851,471	2,840,218	7,756,203	2,045,828
			496,438	184,614	273,855	273,855
			9,347,909	3,024,833	8,030,058	2,319,683


Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

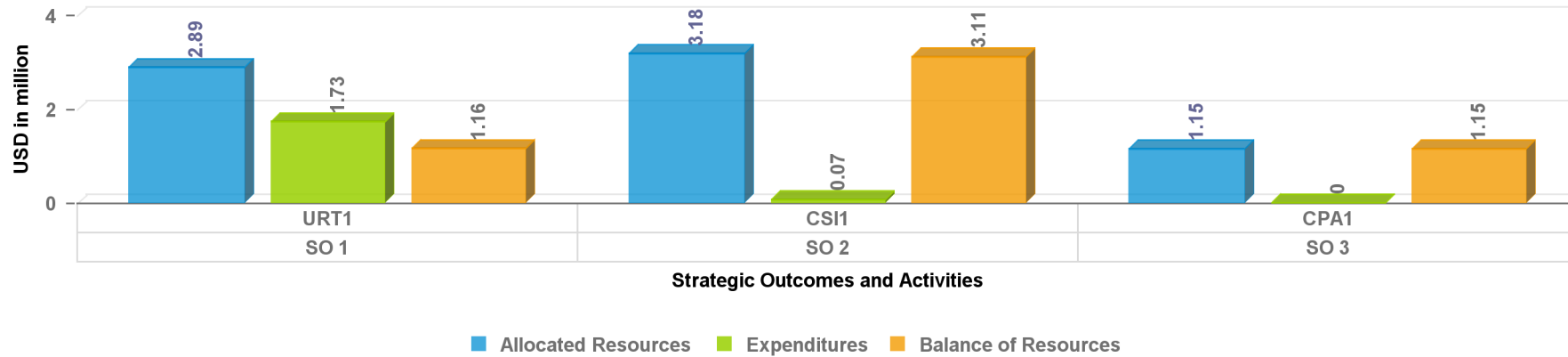
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis
SO 2	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022
SO 3	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners
CS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola
URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	1,692,976	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	2,580,576	2,885,718	0	2,885,718	1,727,254	1,158,464
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	95	0	95	0	95
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,273,552	2,885,813	0	2,885,813	1,727,254	1,158,559
5	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	2,653,452	3,179,889	0	3,179,889	66,485	3,113,403
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,653,452	3,179,889	0	3,179,889	66,485	3,113,403

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	1,101,035	1,152,648	0	1,152,648	0	1,152,648
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,101,035	1,152,648	0	1,152,648	0	1,152,648
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	164,068	0	164,068	0	164,068
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	164,068	0	164,068	0	164,068
Total Direct Operational Cost			8,028,040	7,382,418	0	7,382,418	1,793,739	5,588,679
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			823,431	373,785	0	373,785	252,089	121,696
Total Direct Costs			8,851,471	7,756,203	0	7,756,203	2,045,828	5,710,375
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			496,438	273,855		273,855	273,855	0
Grand Total			9,347,909	8,030,058	0	8,030,058	2,319,683	5,710,375



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures