

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Angola Interim Country Strategic Plan (2020-2022), Revision 2

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<i>January 2020 – December 2022</i>	<i>No change</i>	<i>January 2020 – December 2022</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	6 500	70 000	76 500
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>22 202 658</b>	<b>2 782 650</b>	<b>24 985 308</b>
Transfer	15 340 207	2 372 817	17 713 024
Implementation	3 102 451	165 000	3 267 451
Direct support costs	2 479 001	75 000	2 554 001
Subtotal	20 921 658	2 612 817	23 534 475
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	1 281 000	169 833	1 450 833

### 1. RATIONALE

1. This budget revision seeks to introduce cash-based transfer (CBT) as a transfer modality under strategic outcome 1, activity 1 to immediately respond to the impact of the drought by supporting the most drought-affected vulnerable populations in the south of Angola.
  
2. In 2021 the southwestern provinces of Angola experienced the most severe drought in the last 40 years. The 2021 IPC report for South-Western Angola highlighted the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation in Cunene, Huila and Namibe provinces. Between October 2021 and March 2022 the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above is expected to rise from 1.32 million to 1.58 million people<sup>1</sup>, of which an estimated 416,000 are facing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) conditions and have difficulties in accessing food or are only able to meet their minimum food requirements through crisis and/or emergency coping strategies. The preliminary results of the 2021 SMART survey also indicate a significant increase in the prevalence of acute malnutrition in the southwest of the country. In 2022 the situation continued to deteriorate with the latest WFP Regional Outlook forecasting below average rainfall conditions for southern Angola for January – March 2022.
  
3. Following the establishment of the Calueque transit camp for returnees from Namibia, people from the most drought-affected municipalities of Huila and Cunene migrated to the Calueque area hoping to get assistance from the Government. Increased migration, often to municipal capitals, has also been observed within the most affected municipalities. The capacity of provincial/municipal authorities to provide assistance to these additional migrants is limited, and the Government plans to facilitate their return to their areas of origin. The Government is planning to provide transportation from three logistical points in the municipalities of Curoca, Cahama and Ombadja (for people from Gambos, in Otchindjau locality). The latest Hunger Hotspots report recommends the implementation of a cash+ approach to allow vulnerable households to meet their immediate food and livelihood needs and provide livelihood assistance in the most affected regions in

<sup>1</sup> Situação da insegurança alimentar e nutricional aguda nas províncias de Cunene, Huíla e Namibe. Ministério da Agricultura e Pescas. Luanda, Agosto de 2021.

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southwestern parts of the country<sup>2</sup>. WFP therefore plans to provide 5,000 families returning to their place of origin with commodity vouchers, through a CBT modality, for a period of 3 months, to ensure that they are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.

4. Additionally, in August 2021 the Angolan Ministry of Health (MoH) submitted a formal request to WFP requesting support in their response to the impact of the prolonged drought in the south of Angola. To meet this request, WFP Angola will also provide immediate lifesaving support, through a CBT modality, to 5,000 families of malnourished children.

## **2. CHANGES**

### ***Strategic orientation***

5. Budget revision 1 was approved by the Regional Director in December 2020, adjusting the number of beneficiaries for the DRC refugee assistance operation (activities 1 and 2) and introducing a new strategic outcome (SO3) for on-demand supply chain service provision to the Government and partners. The ICSP budget was decreased by USD 6.28 million.
6. Through this budget revision, the ICSP will now target both refugees and other crises affected populations (including drought affected Angolans) under existing strategic outcome 1 “Refugees and other crisis affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis”.

### ***Strategic outcomes***

7. Activity 1 has been modified slightly to accommodate the enhanced support provided to drought-affected populations.
8. Revised activity: Provide food and *cash-based transfers* to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.
9. *Operational arrangements:* To assist drought-affected populations WFP plans to distribute commodity vouchers (70 USD per seven-person household) to 5,000 families (35,000 beneficiaries) that are returning to their place of origin, as well as distributing commodity vouchers (70 USD per seven-person household) to another 5,000 families (35,000 beneficiaries) of malnourished children in the south of Angola.
10. *Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:* WFP will target 10,000 drought-affected families, this will include 5,000 families of malnourished children, that will be identified through the community screening undertaken in partnership with provincial authorities and World Vision. Another 5,000 families required to return to their place of origin will be identified in partnership with the Government Civil Protection Office through a planned transportation logistical exercise. For both programmes, WFP will work closely with Government counterparts to use existing social protection programmes for registration and targeting of beneficiaries in Cunene and Huila provinces. Geographical targeting will also be informed by a series of field visits in Huila and Cunene provinces that was undertaken

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<sup>2</sup> WFP and FAO. 2022. Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: February to May 2022 Outlook. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8376en>

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jointly with OCHA, World Vision and the provincial/municipal authorities in February 2022.

11. *Transfer modalities:* A CBT modality will be incorporated into strategic outcome 1, activity 1. This will enable WFP to provide commodity vouchers to 10,000 drought-affected vulnerable families in Cunene and Huila provinces, thereby assisting them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements for 3 months. Due to the drought and poor food production, imported in-kind food assistance is not preferable for the Government. The CBT modality will therefore be implemented in close coordination with the Civil Protection, which will also allow WFP to support the building of national operations management capacities.
12. *Partnerships:* All the activities will be implemented in close coordination with the provincial Civil Protection Offices and National Government to ensure improved capacities and sustainable transfer of skills at the end of the project. WFP will work together with other UN agencies and government partners to coordinate drought response interventions and ensure that targeted households also receive more sustainable types of assistance.
13. *Accountability to Affected Populations:* WFP will work closely with cooperating partners and stakeholders to establish various feedback mechanisms for beneficiaries to voice their concerns, including suggestion boxes and post-distribution monitoring to explore the effects of assistance on households and collect any feedback.
14. *Monitoring & Evaluation:* M&E arrangements will continue to ensure timely and quality monitoring of assistance of all modalities as per WFP corporate standards and the CO's M&E plan. Process monitoring (distribution and post-distribution) and lessons learnt exercises will be embedded into the CBT activity.
15. *Country office capacity:* The suggested activities will be overseen by WFP sub-office in Lubango with constant support from Luanda and the Regional Bureau.
16. *Risk Management:* Insufficient funding for activities under SO1 remains the most significant risk for WFP operations. Mobilizing resources in Angola might be difficult due to its Middle-Income Country status (the graduation of Angola to Middle/Income Country was postponed to 2024 due to COVID-19 negative economic and social consequences) and low visibility of operations. WFP Angola has been pro-actively engaging with potential donors to inform evidence-based decision making. The social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic pose an additional challenge to Angola, threatening to further aggravate the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations.

## Beneficiary analysis

Strategic outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1	Current	1 363	1 341	1 688	1 608	6 000
		Increase/decrease					70 000
		Revised					76 000
	2	Current	113	111	141	135	500
		Increase/decrease					
		Revised	113	111	141	135	500
2	3	Increase/decrease					
		Revised					
3	4	Current					
		Increase/decrease					
		Revised					
<b>TOTAL</b> (without overlap)		Current					6 500
		Increase/decrease					70 000
		Revised					76 500

## Transfers

Strategic outcome	1		
Activity	1		2
Beneficiary type	Refugees	Drought	Refugees
Modality (indicate food or CBT)	food	CBT	food
Cereals	450		450
Pulses	60		60
Oil	25		25
Salt	5		5
Supercereal			
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 (USD/household/month)		70	
Number of feeding days per year	360	90	180 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> CO plans to start the implementation of this activity in July 2022 and continue until the end of the ICSP.

	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	5 157	1 819 004	0	0	5 157	1 819 004
Pulses	688	757 076	0	0	688	757 076
Oil and Fats	287	183 140	0	0	287	183 140
Mixed and blended foods	331	154 737	0	0	331	154 737
Other	57	5 631	0	0	57	5 631
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	6 520	2 919 587	0	0	6 520	2 919 587
Cash-based transfers (USD)				2 099 790		2 099 790
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	6 520	2 919 587		2 099 790	6 520	5 019 377

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

17. The increase in the budget is related to strategic outcome 1, with a USD 2.5 million increase under transfers and implementation for activity 1 to provide commodity vouchers, through a CBT modality, to 10,000 drought-affect vulnerable families in Cunene and Huila provinces, thereby assisting them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.

	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	2 372 817			2 372 817
Implementation	165 000			165 000
Direct support costs				75 000
Subtotal				2 612 817
Indirect support costs (6.5%)				169 833
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2 782 650</b>

	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	9 231 381	7 380 067	1 101 035	17 713 024
Implementation	2 772 451	495 000	0	3 267 451
Direct support costs	1 468 482	972 586	112 933	2 554 001
Subtotal	13 472 314	8 848 193	1 213 968	23 534 475
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	875 700	575 133	0	1 450 833
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14 348 015</b>	<b>9 423 326</b>	<b>1 213 968</b>	<b>24 985 308</b>