

Crisis response revision of the Angola interim country strategic plan (2020–2022) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	January 2020– December 2022	One year extension	January 2020– December 2023
Beneficiaries	76 500	488 800	565 300
<i>(USD)</i>			
Total cost	24 985 308	38 461 918	63 447 227
Transfers	17 713 024	30 338 584	48 051 607
Implementation	3 267 451	3 698 742	6 966 194
Adjusted direct support costs	2 554 001	2 478 241	5 032 241
Subtotal	23 534 475	36 515 566	60 050 042
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	1 450 833	1 946 352	3 397 185

Gender and age marker code*: 3

* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Rationale

1. The budget revision seeks to extend the current interim country strategic plan (ICSP) to December 2023 in order to align with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and the national development plan. In addition to this, the revision will increase the number of refugees and other crisis-affected populations under activities 1 and 2 and introduce two new activities relating to nutrition (activity 5) and emergency school feeding (activity 6) for the drought response in the south of Angola. The ICSP budget will also be increased to include a service provision partnership with the UNDP and the Global Fund for the transportation of medical supplies under the existing activity 4.
2. Following the most severe drought since 1981, WFP continues to proactively engage the Government of Angola in mounting a drought response. In line with the latest mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping results (30 March 2022), more than 40 percent of the population of the southwestern provinces of Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Namibe, Huila, Huambo and Benguela are using crisis or above-crisis food-based coping strategies¹ to survive. Based on the 2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report for South-Western Angola, between October 2021 and March 2022 the number of people in IPC phase 3 or above was expected to rise from 1.32 million to 1.58 million, of which an estimated 416,000 faced IPC phase 4 (emergency) conditions. The 2021 standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions survey also indicated a significant increase in the prevalence of acute malnutrition in the southwest of the country.

¹ [HungerMap LIVE \(wfp.org\)](https://www.hungermap.org/).



Changes

Strategic orientation

3. There will be two new activities proposed for inclusion into the ICSP namely:
 - activity 5 under strategic outcome 1: "Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children age 6-59 months"; and
 - activity 6 under strategic outcome 1: "Provide support to the Government for nationally-owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children".
4. These new activities will correspond to three new outputs under strategic outcome 1.

Strategic outcomes

5. According to the latest Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees data, only 10 percent of refugees are planning to return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo after the re-start of voluntary repatriation in 2022, while the refugee population in Lovua will continue to grow due to new births. Taking these factors into account, and as agreed with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number of refugees under activity 1 will be increased from 6,000 to 8,000 for the remaining ICSP period.
6. In addition, also under activity 1, WFP will continue to work closely with the civil protection and national counterparts to scale up the drought response. A total of 245,000 beneficiaries will be provided with commodity vouchers through to the end of the ICSP. Distribution of commodity vouchers will initially target families in Curoca, Cahama and Gambos municipalities returning to their places of origin from the Calueque area.
7. To contribute to improved resilience of drought-affected communities, WFP plans to introduce a cash-based transfer modality (commodity voucher) for activity 2 and start an asset creation project to target 30,800 beneficiaries in Huila province (Quipungo and Caluquembe municipalities). The municipalities for this pilot project were selected following a series of field visits that identified high levels of vulnerability among resident populations, coupled with limited access to water, markets and production.
8. Through the proposed new activity 5 (strategic outcome 1) WFP will introduce targeted supplementary feeding to treat children with moderate acute malnutrition in drought-affected areas, providing ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to 28,000 children under 5 years. In addition, the families of malnourished children will receive commodity vouchers (USD 50 per 7-person household), targeting 196,000 beneficiaries over the ICSP period (2022–2023).
9. The proposed new activity 6 (strategic outcome 1) will ensure that school-age children meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of increased vulnerability, WFP will support the Government in providing commodity vouchers for 15,000 children monthly in rural areas. WFP will use the latest IPC data and nutrition assessments to inform targeting.
10. The budget for activity 3 will be increased to accommodate support to the Government for the new home-grown school feeding activities. WFP will work with provincial authorities to reinforce their capacity to implement school feeding, resilience building and vulnerability analysis programmes and will support the preparation of the emergency school feeding programme in the south.



11. The budget for activity 4 will be increased to accommodate the new partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Fund on health system supply chain management. WFP will ensure the reception and storage of tuberculosis, HIV, malaria medicines and other related COVID-19 commodities at warehouses managed by WFP in Benguela and Luanda. WFP also plans to continue procuring RUSF on behalf of the Government of Angola, in accordance with a memorandum of understanding with the Government.

Supply chain challenges

12. For activities 1, 2 and 5, WFP largely procures commodities, including RUSF for moderate acute malnutrition treatment, from neighbouring countries, as this is significantly more cost-effective than procuring within Angola. For activity 6, WFP will work through cooperating partners who will use commodity vouchers to procure food locally and prepare meals at community/school kitchens. WFP will continue to work with other cooperating partners to explore improved local procurement options. For activity 4, WFP will manage last mile deliveries of medicines and health supplies to over 500 health facilities in Benguela and Cuanza Sul. A total of 160 mt RUSF are to be procured for the provincial health directorate of Luanda to strengthen the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Luanda province.

Partnerships

13. All activities will be implemented in close coordination with the provincial authorities to ensure improved capacities and sustainable transfer of skills at the end of the project. Under activity 5, WFP will work with provincial health directorates to increase the number of health units that provide nutrition services.

Monitoring and evaluation

14. A monitoring and evaluation associate will oversee the reporting process. Process monitoring will be conducted by field monitors to be recruited for new projects. In addition to this, a decentralized evaluation is scheduled for mid-2022.

Proposed transition/handover strategy

15. Through Activity 5, WFP will be training health unit workers to treat and prevent MAM. Under SO3 service provision, WFP will be procuring RUSF on behalf of the Government of Angola, which WFP is ready to continue after the end of emergency interventions. For the school feeding, WFP will work closely with school administrations to build their capacity to implement school feeding programmes based on local production. In addition, WFP has been providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and the Multisectoral School Feeding Committee to build their capacity to implement HGSF programmes.

Country office capacity

16. To ensure the implementation of activities, WFP will open a sub-office in Benguela and recruit additional staff.

Risk management

17. Insufficient funding for crisis response activities under strategic outcome 1 remains the most significant risk for WFP operations. Mobilizing resources in Angola is challenging due to low visibility of operations. WFP has been proactively engaging with potential donors to inform evidence-based decision making.



Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY							
Strategic outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1 (in-kind)	Current	1 363	1 341	1 688	1 608	6 000
		Increase/(decrease)	454	448	562	536	2 000
		Revised	1 817	1 789	2 250	2 144	8 000
	1 (commodity voucher)	Current	17 528	16 100	18 347	18 025	70 000
		Increase/(decrease)	61 348	56 350	64 215	63 087	245 000
		Revised	78 876	72 450	82 562	81 112	315 000
	2 (in-kind)	Current	113	111	141	135	500
		Increase/(decrease)	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	113	111	141	135	500
	2 (commodity voucher)	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/(decrease)	7 712	7 084	8 073	7 931	30 800
		Revised	7 712	7 084	8 073	7 931	30 800
	5 (in-kind)	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/(decrease)	0	0	14 000	14 000	28 000
		Revised	0	0	14 000	14 000	28 000
	5 (commodity voucher)	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/(decrease)	49 079	45 080	51 371	50 470	196 000
		Revised	49 079	45 080	51 371	50 470	196 000
	6 (commodity voucher)	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/(decrease)	0	0	8 250	6 750	15 000
		Revised	0	0	8 250	6 750	15 000
Total (without overlap)	Current		19 004	17 552	20 176	19 768	76 500
	Increase/(decrease)		115 528	108 121	134 996	130 155	488 800
	Revised		134 532	125 673	155 172	149 923	565 300

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY							
	Strategic outcome 1						
	Activity 1		Activity 2		Activity 5		Activity 6
Beneficiary type	Refugees	Drought	Refugees	Drought	Nutrition		Emergency school feeding
Modality	Food	Commodity voucher	Food	Commodity voucher	Food	Commodity voucher	Commodity voucher
Cereals	450		450				
Pulses	60		60				
Oil	25		25				
Salt	5		5				
Super Cereal							
RUSF					100		
Total kcal/day	2 052	1 221	2 052	1 221	537	722	520
% kcal from protein	9.9	9.2	9.9	9.2	12	11	13
Cash-based transfers (USD/per person/per day)		0.33		0.34		0.2381	0.5
Number of feeding days per year	270	210	360	135	270	270	154*

* Seven months in 2022 (22 days per month) and ten months in 2023 (220 feeding days).

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	5 157	1 819 004	1 620	1 064 820	6 777	2 883 823
Pulses	688	757 076	216	405 635	904	1 162 711
Oil and fats	287	183 140	90	205 004	377	388 144
Mixed and blended foods	331	154 737	252	711 629	583	866 366
Other	57	5 631	18	2 029	75	7 660
Total (food)	6 520	2 919 587	2 196	2 389 117	8 716	5 308 705
Cash-based transfers		2 099 790		13 723 299		15 823 089
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	6 520	5 019 377	2 196	16 112 416	8 716	21 131 794



Cost breakdown

18. This ICSP revision proposes an increase in the budget of strategic outcome 1 due to an increase in the number of refugees being targeted, a scale up of the drought response, the introduction of a cash-based transfer modality (activity 2) and the introduction of new activities 5 and 6, for moderate acute malnutrition treatment and prevention and home-grown school feeding respectively. In alignment with this, the budget of strategic outcome 2 will be increased to accommodate additional support to the Government in their implementation of the new activities. The budget of strategic outcome 3 will be increased to accommodate the new partnership with the UNDP and the Global Fund.

	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	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Root causes	
Transfers	20 806 862	3 730 546	5 801 176	30 338 584
Implementation	2 438 365	999 324	261 053	3 698 742
Adjusted direct support costs				2 478 241
Subtotal				36 515 566
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)				1 946 352
Total				38 461 918

	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	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Root causes	
Transfers	30 038 243	11 111 153	6 902 211	48 051 607
Implementation	5 210 817	1 494 324	261 053	6 966 194
Adjusted direct support costs	3 131 956	1 277 890	622 395	5 032 241
Subtotal	38 381 015	13 883 367	7 785 659	60 050 042
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	2 494 766	902 419	0	3 397 185
Total	40 875 781	14 785 786	7 785 659	63 447 227