



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Issuance date: 29 May 2024

Country strategic plan revision

Angola interim country strategic plan (2020-2025), revision 05

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>January 2020 - June 2024</i>	<i>12-month extension</i>	<i>January 2020 - June 2025</i>
Beneficiaries	572,600	12,780	585,380
Total cost (USD)	69,551,935	7,892,541	77,444,476
Transfer	52,626,445	5,134,078	57,760,523
Implementation	7,674,778	1,413,443	9,088,221
Direct support costs	5,578,464	1,039,439	6,617,903
Subtotal	65,879,687	7,586,960	73,466,647
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	3,672,248	305,580	3,977,828

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: RD

1. RATIONALE

1. This Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) revision seeks to extend the current ICSP for a period of twelve months, from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. This extension will allow sufficient time to transition from the current ICSP to the second-generation country strategic plan (2G CSP). This is essential to secure necessary governmental alignment and commitments that are required for the successful formulation and implementation of the 2G CSP.
2. A climate, nutrition and food security crisis are unfolding across Southern Africa, with an El Niño-induced drought affecting the main May harvest, including over eastern Angola. In addition, southern Angola has yet to recover from consecutive poor rainfall seasons. Since crop production is the primary source of livelihood in rural areas, these climate events will further exacerbate food insecurity and nutritional status of vulnerable populations. This effect is anticipated to be significant and will worsen up to the next harvest period in May-June 2025.
3. Considering the already felt adverse impacts of El Niño, WFP will continue to proactively engage the Government of Angola in coordinating a drought response in affected regions of the country. WFP will also continue to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, displaced as a result of the conflict in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and currently living in the Lóvuá settlement in Lunda Norte province.
4. During the extension period, WFP will continue to provide unconditional assistance to refugees from the DRC, as well as continuing its work to transition refugees from unconditional to conditional assistance through an Asset Creation and Livelihoods programme. Additionally, WFP will continue to screen and treat children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding woman and girls (PBW/G) for moderate acute malnutrition

(MAM) in emergency prone areas of the country. WFP will continue providing technical assistance and capacity strengthening to Government health care workers central and provincial levels. Finally, capacity building and skills transfer support will be provided to partners and Ministry of Health (MoH) personnel under a new Service Level Agreement (SLA) between WFP and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for a last mile delivery (LMD) project for medical/pharmaceutical warehousing and commodity management.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

5. There is no change in strategic orientation.

ICSP outcomes

6. Under ICSP Outcome 1, Activity 1, the revision seeks to decrease the number of refugees targeted during the extension period, from 6,700 to 5,600 refugees in 2024, due to the planned transition of households from unconditional assistance to the conditional assistance (400 people will be transitioned to conditional assistance in 2024) and to account for the reduction of the refugee caseload that took place in 2023, due to voluntary repatriation (800 refugees repatriated). In 2025, the number will be increased, from 5,600 to 5,900 due to the registration of 210 additional asylum seekers and their families (400), as well as to accommodate population increase due to the birth rate in the settlement (210), while 520 beneficiaries will be transitioned to conditional assistance.
7. The number of beneficiaries receiving livelihood support under ICSP Outcome 1, Activity 2 will be increased from 1,000 to 1,400 in 2024, as a result of beneficiaries transitioning from unconditional resource transfer under Activity 1 to conditional resource transfer under Activity 2, through the food-for-asset modality for asset creation and livelihoods (ACL). In 2025, the number of beneficiaries will increase from 1,400 to 1,920, as a result of the addition of new participants to be incorporated in the asset creation and livelihood activity. Additionally, WFP plans to expand the ACL activities to include a capacity strengthening component, building on ongoing United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) support for livelihoods interventions. A total of 480 participants will be added under Activity 2 capacity strengthening modality.
8. This revision will also increase in beneficiaries under ICSP Outcome 1, Activity 5 considering the expected increase in MAM cases due to El Nino-induced drought. Through an expected funding allocation, the number of children under 5 being screened and treated for MAM will be increased by 12,000 over the ICSP extension period, while the number of PBW/G will be increased by 300 over the ICSP extension period. The operation will take place in at least four municipalities of Huila province (Chibia and Humpata) and in Cunene province (Ombadja and Cuanhama).
9. Under ICSP Outcome 3, Activity 4, the revision seeks to add Output Category C under Output 6, to reflect the capacity strengthening modality. In 2024, a new SLA will be signed between WFP and UNDP, with an expected timeline of three years (2024 - 2027). Within the SLA, WFP LMD project for medical/pharmaceutical warehousing and commodity management will incorporate capacity building and skills transfer support to the partner and MoH personnel.

Partnerships

10. WFP will strengthen its engagement with the Government of Angola to ensure its focus is aligned with and complementary to the national development priorities. WFP will continue to proactively engage with the Government of Angola in coordinating a drought response in the southern and eastern regions of the country as part of the Humanitarian Intersectoral

Coordination Group (chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - OCHA).

11. Building on its distinct comparative advantages and expertise, WFP will continue to provide on-demand logistics services to the UNDP to ensure life-saving medical supplies reach the last mile while strengthening public health supply chain systems to better prepare and respond to future shocks. In parallel, the Angola Office, with the support from HQ, will continue to explore opportunities for collaborative initiatives with other partners and the host Government to scale up its on-demand and supply chain service activities.
12. In alignment with the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government in 2019, the Angola Office will continue expanding its collaboration with national academic and research institutions, particularly in research, data collection, analysis, and publication on nutrition and food security. This will enable WFP to build the capacity of national counterparts and ensure that reliable evidence is collected, analysed, and used to inform programmes, policies, and strategies of the Government, WFP, and its partners.

Country office capacity

13. Regarding the capacity to implement activities in the southern region of Angola, the Angola Office has a Field Office located in Huíla province with eight vehicles and seventeen motorbikes ready to be used in this region.
14. To ensure continued effective implementation of activities, WFP will maintain the sub-office in Benguela, while also reviewing the possibility of opening an additional office in Bié and recruiting additional staff to support LMD activities, depending on funding opportunities.

Supply chain

15. The Angola Office will continue to explore opportunities and capitalize on Angola's strategic positioning, with five operational seaports on a 1,650 km coastline, continuously developing road and railway networks, and potential to serve as enablers of Angola global trade along supply corridors with neighbouring countries, including the Republic of Congo (RoC), to facilitate humanitarian food movement. Through collaboration with the Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) unit, supply chain will also focus on developing the capacity of local food processors, millers, salt producers and grain traders to promote local purchases of essential food commodities and ultimately, aligning with Government strategic priorities on rural transformation, local food production enhancement and imports reduction. Further, fostering food fortification locally will not only ensure reduced WFP supply lead times but also supplement Governments' efforts to combat high levels of malnutrition.

Risk Management

16. Limited funding for crisis response activities under ICSP Outcome 1 and technical assistance activities under ICSP Outcome 2 remain the most significant risk for WFP operations. Given Angola's classification as an upper middle-income country, resource mobilisation will go beyond traditional donors and will include a plan that strengthens engagement with national government, emerging donors and partners, international financial institutions and innovative financing mechanisms.
17. Food and non-food item prices increased due to a combination of two major factors: i) the devaluation of the national currency (Kwanza), and ii) the removal of fuel subsidies. In 2023,

the exchange (AOA/USD) rose from 504 AOA in January 2023 to 830 AOA in December 2023¹, and in June 2023, petrol prices increased from 160 to 300 AOA/Liter, and consequently, the prices of all food commodities in markets went up significantly. The Angola Office will monitor prices and exchange rates every month and make the necessary budget and transfer value adjustments as needed.

¹ UN Operational Rates of Exchange Rate (<https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>)

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY ICSP OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY							
ICSP Outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
ICSP 1	1 (in-kind)	Current	1,817	1,789	2,250	2,144	8,000
		Increase/decrease	(182)	(179)	(225)	(214)	(800)
		Revised	1,817	1,789	2,250	2,144	8,000²
	1 (Commodity Voucher)	Current	78,876	72,450	82,562	81,112	315,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	78,876	72,450	82,562	81,112	315,000
	2 (in-kind)	Current	338	335	423	404	1,500
		Increase/decrease	98	94	117	111	420
		Revised	436	429	540	515	1,920
	2 (CS)	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/decrease	270	210	0	0	480
		Revised	270	210	0	0	480
	2 (Commodity Voucher)	Current	7,712	7,084	8,073	7,931	30,800
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	7,712	7,084	8,073	7,931	30,800
	5 (in-kind) (children)	Current	0	0	17,000	17,000	34,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	6,000	6,000	12,000
		Revised	0	0	23,000	23,000	46,000
	5 (in-kind) (PBW/G)	Current	210	0	90	0	300
		Increase/decrease	210	0	90	0	300
		Revised	420	0	180	0	600
	5 (Commodity voucher)	Current	49,079	45,080	51,371	50,470	196,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	49,079	45,080	51,371	50,470	196,000

² Total beneficiaries reached for the entire duration of the ICSP remains 8,000.

	6 (Commodity Voucher) (ONS)	Current	0	0	8,250	6,750	15,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	0	0	8,250	6,750	15,000
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	155,607	150,147	137,904	128,942	572,600
		Increase/decrease	480	210	6,090	6,000	12,780
		Revised	156,053	150,391	143,994	134,942	585,380

Transfers

TABLE 2: Food ration (g/person/day) or cash-based transfer value (USD/person/day) by CSP Outcome and Activity			
CSP Outcome	CSP 1		
Activity	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 5
Beneficiary type	Refugees	Refugees	Residents
Modality (food or cash)	Food	Food	Food
Cereals	450	450	
Pulses	60	60	
Oil	25	25	
Salt	5	5	
Sugar			
Super Cereal			
RUSF			100 ³
Total kcal/day	2,052	2,052	537
% kcal from protein	9.9	9.9	12
Cash-based transfers (USD/per person/per day)			
Number of feeding days per year*	360	360	360

* 6 months in 2024

³ Given to PBW/G in exceptional circumstances.

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	7,401	3,146,850	1,200	481,688	8,601	3,628,538
Pulses	987	1,215,676	160	92,672	1,147	1,308,348
Oil and fats	411	449,142	67	106,656	478	555,798
Mixed and blended foods	625	1,020,752	82	279,969	707	1,300,721
Other	82	10,899	13	5,666	96	16,565
Total (food)	9,505	5,843,318	1,523	966,652	11,029	6,809,970
Cash-based transfers		15,823,089		0		15,823,089
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	9,505	21,666,407	1,523	966,652	11,029	22,633,059

3. COST BREAKDOWN

15. This ICSP revision proposes a one-year extension of the ICSP, thereby resulting in a budget increase of USD 7.9 million.

WFP strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	Total
CSP outcomes	01	02	03	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Root Causes	
Transfer	3,052,649	107,600	1,973,829	5,134,078
Implementation	726,530	165,247	521,666	1,413,443
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>			1,039,439
Subtotal				7,586,960
Indirect support costs				305,580
TOTAL				7,892,541

WFP strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	Total
ICSP outcomes	01	02	03	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Root Causes	
Transfer	35,504,483	11,931,816	10,324,225	57,760,523
Implementation	6,420,367	1,885,135	782,719	9,088,221
Direct support costs	4,022,798	1,432,763	1,162,342	6,617,903
Subtotal	45,947,648	15,249,714	12,269,286	73,466,647
Indirect support costs	2,986,597	991,231	0	3,977,828
TOTAL	48,934,245	16,240,945	12,269,286	77,444,476

