

# Country strategic plan revision

## Angola interim country strategic plan (2020-2026), revision 06

People-Centred Framework on Accountability for Results score (FAR): 3

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<i>January 2020 - June 2025</i>	<i>12-month extension</i>	<i>January 2020 - June 2026</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>585,380</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>595,910</b>
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>77,444,476</b>	<b>15,152,972</b>	<b>92,597,447</b>
Transfer	57,760,523	11,985,008	69,745,532
Implementation	9,088,221	1,392,255	10,480,476
Direct support costs	6,617,903	966,700	7,584,603
Subtotal	73,466,647	14,343,963	87,810,610
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	3,977,828	809,008	4,786,837

## DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: RD

### 1. RATIONALE

1. This Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) revision aims to extend the current ICSP for a period of twelve months, from July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026. This extension will allow sufficient time to transition from the current ICSP to the new country strategic plan (CSP), in alignment with WFP's new CSP guidelines. This is essential to secure the necessary government alignment and commitments that are required for the successful development of the new CSP.
2. **Persistent food insecurity.** Agriculture in Angola is crucial to food security and holds tremendous commercial potential; however, the sector is underdeveloped, and commercial production is limited, employing 51 percent of the population mainly as subsistence farmers but contributing only 9 percent to GDP. However, the growth potential is immense: only about a third of the arable land is cultivated, and only about 2 percent of arable land benefits from machinery or even animal traction. Irrigation is also rare, and unsustainable practices are common<sup>1</sup>. Southern Angola has yet to recover from consecutive poor rainfall seasons. Since rain-fed agricultural production is the primary source of livelihood in rural areas, these climate events continue to exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition of at-risk populations.
3. **Child malnutrition remains a critical concern.** The prevalence of stunting among children aged 6–59 months has risen from 29% in 2007 to 40% in 2024<sup>2</sup> among those, 17% experience severe chronic malnutrition. The national prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is 5%. Alarming, only 20% of children aged 6–23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet, meaning that 80% lack access to adequate, diverse, and nutrient-rich food essential for healthy growth and development.
4. **Drought in southern Africa has been shown to impact school attendance**, contributing to increased dropout rates<sup>3</sup>. In response to the drought in 2022 and 2023, an emergency school feeding programme was implemented, reaching 9,390 students with a mixed modality of

<sup>1</sup> [Angola Country Climate and Development Report: World Bank 2022](#)

<sup>2</sup> [National Institute of Statistics](#)

<sup>3</sup> Nordstrom, A., & Cotton, C. S. (2025). [The Impact of a Severe Drought on Girls' Attendance and Learning](#). *American Educational Research Journal*, 0(0).

onsite feeding and take-home rations. The programme successfully maintained school attendance and reduced dropouts, indicating the value and impact of a school feeding programme in drought-affected areas of Angola. The Government has approved the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) in 2025 and, in alignment with this, requested WFP to continue to provide technical assistance, including development of guidelines, protocols, menus, and training.

5. **Severe cholera outbreak.** Since January 2025, Angola has been grappling with a severe cholera outbreak. The outbreak has rapidly spread across 18 of Angola's 21 provinces, impacting individuals of all age groups, with the highest burden observed among those under 20 years old, with Luanda province being the most affected. According to most recent data, 25,066 cases and 728 deaths have been officially reported, and case fatality rate is 2.9%, consistently above the WHO-recommended 1%<sup>4</sup>.
6. **DRC refugees in Angola.** Close to 56,000 refugees and asylum seekers live in Angola<sup>5</sup>. The Lóvua settlement currently hosts around 7,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), of which approximately 6,300 are receiving food assistance from WFP. A family reunification exercise with relatives who arrived in the country in 2017 and early 2018 was carried out by the Angolan authorities and benefited a total of 448 people. As a result of this exercise and the high birth rate in the settlement, an increase in the number of beneficiaries is expected. Lack of documentation remains one of the biggest challenges faced by refugees, resulting in movement restrictions and limited access to income opportunities. The current instability in the DRC has been monitored by UNHCR and the Angolan authorities, and a contingency plan has been established should an influx of refugees occur. A vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) exercise is underway to define the strategy for the assistance to be provided to the DRC refugees.

## 2. CHANGES

### *Strategic orientation*

7. There is no change in strategic orientation of the ICSP.

### *ICSP outcomes*

8. **Addressing food insecurity and rising malnutrition.** Through this revision, there will be an increase in beneficiaries under ICSP Outcome 1, Activity 5, due to the long-term impacts of El Niño-induced drought on food security in the south and southeast of Angola. Through an expected funding allocation, the number of children under 5 being screened and treated for MAM will be increased by 10% over the ICSP extension period, while the number of PBWG will be increased by 40%. The operation will take place in at least four municipalities of Cunene and Huíla provinces.
9. **Smallholder farmers support:** WFP Angola will work with the Government to strengthen national and sub-national systems in building household and community resilience against shocks. Evidence generated through these projects will be used to advocate for government investment in scaling up the projects nationally. Under this revision 750 smallholder farmer households will be targeted through a government-owned pilot project, with lessons informing potential scale-up in future CSP planning. Output 7 has been included under CSP Outcome 2, using the capacity strengthening modality: *"Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened capacities to enhance resilience to withstand shocks, to generate evidence for scaling national and subnational programmes"*.

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<sup>4</sup> WHO. Boletim informativo da cólera, 6 June 2025.

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR [Angola Presence Dashboard - April 2025](#)

10. **Responding to the cholera outbreak.** To support Government's response to the current cholera outbreak, WFP will provide Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) to health facilities in Luanda, targeting the treatment of acute malnutrition in children under 5 recovering from cholera, as well as delivering training to health care workers. WFP will coordinate with WHO and provincial task forces to ensure alignment and avoid duplication in the cholera response.
11. **Continuing support for DRC Refugees:** Under ICSP Outcome 1, Activity 1, WFP will continue assisting refugees during the extension period, targeting 4,640 beneficiaries—a reduction from 5,600—due to the planned transition of 2,300 refugees to Activity 2 and its resilience-building initiatives. From June 2025, refugee rations will be reduced due to funding constraints. In 2026, the office will shift from in-kind food assistance via local procurement to commodity vouchers. During this transition, WFP Angola will expand its list of vetted local suppliers and provide technical support to ensure compliance with WFP food safety and quality (FSQ) standards. FSQ requirements—including assessments, capacity strengthening, and monitoring—will be fully integrated under the voucher modality to safeguard the safety, quality, and nutritional value of food assistance. Targeting adjustments have been discussed with UNHCR and provincial actors to ensure alignment and equity, and community consultations are underway to ensure the CBT transition reflects beneficiary preferences and vulnerabilities.
12. **School Feeding in Emergency:** Based on the recently approved National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) strategy and the Government's request for continued WFP support, WFP Angola will increase the number of beneficiaries under Activity 6 by 5,000, as resource mobilization efforts continue. WFP would aim to reach 5,000 school children with take-home rations due to the limited school infrastructure and poor accessibility of clean water. In addition to direct support, WFP will work with PNAE on procurement systems, menu design, and school-level monitoring for improved sustainability.
13. **Continued service provision agreement with UNDP.** Under ICSP Outcome 3, Activity 4, the revision budget will be increased to accommodate the continuation of WFP Angola's LMD project for medical/pharmaceutical warehousing and commodity management will incorporate capacity building and skills transfer support to the partner and MoH personnel.
14. **Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis.** WFP Angola, with support from the Regional Office, is developing a VBT strategy for the refugee response. This strategy aims to transition its refugee assistance model from a status-based system to one based on vulnerability criteria. This shift aims to provide sustainable solutions for refugees' food security and nutrition by tailoring assistance packages to refugees' specific situations. In southern Angola, geographic targeting for the drought response will be informed by WFP's hotspot analysis and data from the 2023/2024 Multiple Indicator Survey (IIMS) on acute malnutrition at the municipal level. These findings will help prioritize municipalities for acute malnutrition treatment, distribution of commodity vouchers and emergency school feeding. Regarding the cholera outbreak response, geographic targeting will be based on the Ministry of Health weekly updates on number of cholera cases in Luanda.
15. **Transfer modalities:** In December 2023, WFP's headquarters finance unit, in coordination with the Regional Office and WFP Angola, conducted a financial sector assessment based primarily on public data due to low response rates from financial service providers. The findings revealed limited banking coverage, unreliable providers, and high transaction costs for cash transfer modality. The transfer modality analysis done by the Regional Office in 2024 recommended commodity vouchers for southern Angola (Cunene and Huila provinces).
16. **Partnerships:** During the extension period, and in line with the recommendations from the decentralized evaluation completed in November 2024, WFP Angola will develop a resource mobilisation strategy to guide engagement with traditional and non-traditional donors, fostering strong, mutually beneficial partnerships, and expand its funding base considering

an increasingly challenging funding landscape. Additionally, WFP Angola will implement a risk-adjusted financial strategy to account for various scenarios.

17. Monitoring and Evaluation: The Angola Office will strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, including the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), to align with corporate standards, ensuring deviations observed and feedback received is effectively communicated and risk mitigations are effectively put in place.
18. Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations: The external audit identified critical gaps in both accountability to affected populations and risk management practices within the project framework. It highlights the need to strengthen accountability to affected populations by conducting a prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) self-assessment, addressing gender and disability-related barriers and inequalities, and carrying out a fraud risk assessment, while also emphasising significant risk management gaps—including the lack of tracking systems for post-delivery product movements and the failure to capture known operational risks in the project's risk register—which may lead to diversion of medicines and increased logistical costs. WFP Angola is actively working to close the existing gaps in the processes.
19. Risk Management: Although inflation eased to 22.3% in April 2025, it is expected to remain in double digits due to lower oil prices, exchange rate pressures, dry weather, and the phased removal of fuel and utility subsidies. External debt repayments may strain Kwanza stability, while ongoing subsidy cuts and below-average rainfall are likely to sustain inflation, further reducing income and food access, impacting particularly rural populations. If funding constraints persist, WFP will prioritize life-saving activities and those with highest government ownership and co-investment.

## 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	8,000 <sup>6</sup>
	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	436	429	540	515	1920
		Increase/decrease	86	85	108	101	380
		Revised	522	514	648	616	2300
	2 (CS)	Current	270	210	0	0	480
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	270	210			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
	3 (CS)	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/decrease	375	375	0	0	750
		Revised	375	375	0	0	750
	5 (in-kind) (children)	Current	0	0	23000	23000	46000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	2000	2000	4000
		Revised	0	0	25000	25000	50000
	5 (in-kind) (PBW/G)	Current	420	0	180	0	600
		Increase/decrease	280	0	120	0	400
		Revised	700	0	300	0	1000

<sup>6</sup> Total beneficiaries reached for the entire duration of the ICSP remains 8,000.

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
	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
	6 (Commodity Voucher) (ONS)	Current	0	0	8,250	6,750	15,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	2750	2250	5000
		Revised	0	0	11000	9000	20000
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	156,053	150,391	143,994	134,942	585,380
		Increase/decrease	741	460	4,978	4,351	10,530
		Revised	157,265	150,851	148,972	139,293	595,910

### 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	Drought-affected
Modality (food or cash)	Food	Food	Commodity Voucher
Cereals	253.13	253.13	
Pulses	33.75	33.75	
Oil	14.06	14.06	
Salt	3.75	3.75	
Sugar			
Super Cereal			
RUSF			100 <sup>7</sup>
Total kcal/day	1,151	1,151	537
% kcal from protein	10.4	10.4	12
Cash-based transfers (USD/per person/per day)			
Number of feeding days per year*	360	360	360

\* 6 months in 2025 and 2026

<sup>7</sup> 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	8,601	3,628,538	- 1	- 615	8,600	3,627,923
Pulses	1,147	1,308,348	0	- 391	1,147	1,307,958
Oil and fats	478	555,798	0	- 197	478	555,600
Mixed and blended foods	707	1,300,721	193	646,224	900	1,946,945
Other	96	16,565	2	899	98	17,464
<b>Total (food)</b>	<b>11,029</b>	<b>6,809,970</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>645,920</b>	<b>11,222</b>	<b>7,455,890</b>
Cash-based transfers		15,823,089		6,741,209		22,564,298
<b>Total (food and cash-based transfer value)</b>	<b>11,029</b>	<b>22,633,059</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>7,387,129</b>	<b>11,222</b>	<b>30,020,187</b>

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

20. This ICSP revision proposes a one-year extension of the ICSP, thereby resulting in a budget increase of USD 15 million. This is largely weighted towards an increase in the MAM treatment and prevention for drought affected populations.

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)				
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	8,632,542	1,547,400	1,805,066	<b>11,985,008</b>
Implementation	1,042,850	322,600	26,805	<b>1,392,255</b>
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>			<b>966,700</b>
Subtotal				<b>14,343,963</b>
Indirect support costs				<b>809,008</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>15,152,972</b>

TABLE 5: OVERALL ICSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)				
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	44,137,025	13,479,216	12,129,291	<b>69,745,532</b>
Implementation	7,463,217	2,207,735	809,524	<b>10,480,476</b>
Direct support costs	4,773,806	1,582,646	1,228,152	<b>7,584,603</b>
Subtotal	56,374,048	17,269,596	14,166,966	<b>87,810,610</b>
Indirect support costs	3,664,313	1,122,524	0	<b>4,786,837</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,038,361</b>	<b>18,392,120</b>	<b>14,166,966</b>	<b>92,597,447</b>