



World Food
Programme

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Angola

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2026

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Overview

In 2025, Angola grappled with climate-induced shocks, global food crises, and public health emergencies. Rising food and fuel prices, combined with limited agricultural labour opportunities heightened vulnerabilities, forced many households to adopt negative coping strategies that undermine long-term food and nutrition security. Despite these challenges, the Government of Angola made notable strides to contain emerging risks while protecting the most vulnerable. These efforts, together with the country's vast natural resources and strategic geographic location, reinforced Angola's position as a key player in the region and fostered economic stability and growth.

Against this backdrop, within the framework of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2020-2026), WFP pursued a twin-track approach: strengthening national institutions, policies, and systems, to advance long-term food security and nutrition priorities, while implementing programmes to address underlying causes and meet the immediate needs of shock-affected populations.

In 2025, WFP reached 62,500 people across its activities, with women and girls representing 54 percent of those assisted. While WFP advocated with donors and partners to secure the required resources, severe funding shortfalls compelled WFP to scale down its operations. Against this background, WFP prioritised the most vulnerable populations while integrating resilience-building with its relief interventions, shifting toward more sustainable assistance models.

Using its lifecycle approach to combat malnutrition, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, assisted 13,500 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in drought-affected areas. WFP provided specialised nutritious foods for the management and treatment of acute malnutrition, alongside commodity vouchers. This ensured households with acutely malnourished members received integrated support, improving household food security and treatment outcomes. Monitoring data showed a 90 percent recovery rate — well above the SPHERE standard of 75 percent.

In collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP provided unconditional food transfers to 6,035 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo residing in the Lóvuá settlement. Due to funding constraints, WFP was forced to further reduce rations. WFP scaled up its food assistance for assets interventions, reaching approximately 3,300 refugees and host community members. WFP provided skills training, productive inputs, and conditional food assistance to address the basic needs of refugees. These efforts contributed to enhancing self-reliance and promoting social cohesion among refugees and host communities.

WFP's food assistance and nutrition programmes were complemented by social and behaviour change communication, reaching more than 42,000 people with health and nutrition messaging to promote lasting changes in nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours.

WFP reinforced its role as a key partner of the Government of Angola, and remained committed to enhancing country capacities, working with national and local institutions to support their development pathways.

As part of these efforts, WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Angola, scaled up its resilience programming, benefiting approximately 9,800 people through improved access to clean, safe water. The programme also strengthened local value chains and created economic opportunities for 1,400 smallholders affected by the prolonged drought and the El Niño event. Moreover, WFP started a pilot project on sustainable, climate-smart fish farming to promote small-scale operations and expand livelihood opportunities for young people, while long-term food and nutrition security.

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF) in developing the National Strategy for the Reconversion of Agrifood Systems (2026-2035). Additionally, the Second National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN II) was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2025, marking a critical step toward advancing national food and nutrition security goals.

WFP facilitated a study visit between Angola and Egypt aimed at showcasing Egypt's experience in establishing and managing strategic grain reserves and improving access to markets for smallholder farmers.

A key milestone was the approval by the Council of Ministers of the redesigned national school feeding programme, developed with technical assistance from WFP. This will be crucial for transitioning to a sustainable, home-grown school feeding model. Additionally, WFP facilitated Angola's engagement in the School Meals Coalition, enabling the country to learn from international best practices and access a global network of partners.

WFP assisted the Ministry of Health in strengthening governance, leadership, and management of the National Nutrition Programme. As part of the cholera response, WFP conducted trainings for government health staff and provided specialised nutritious foods in Luanda province to support vulnerable populations and strengthen essential

service delivery. Furthermore, WFP offered technical guidance to review the Protocol for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and to develop a national food fortification strategy aimed at addressing micronutrient deficiencies and improving health outcomes.

Together with other United Nations (UN) agencies, WFP established an anticipatory action working group to strengthen early warning systems and enhance national preparedness and response to climate-related shocks.

As a key enabler of the inter-agency response, WFP provided efficient, high-quality supply chain and on-demand services to the Government of Angola and humanitarian and development actors. Despite operational challenges, WFP supported the timely delivery of life-saving health supplies, thereby ensuring assistance reached remote and underserved populations while strengthening the resilience of the national health system.

WFP upheld the principles of 'leaving no one behind' and 'do no harm,' enhancing protection and accountability to safeguard the dignity of people assisted and address the specific needs of women, girls, and other at-risk groups throughout the programme cycle.

To address gender disparities, WFP adopted a multi-faceted approach to ensure that its programmes and capacity-building efforts contributed to equitable access and control over resources, economic empowerment, and full participation and equal leadership opportunities for women and girls.

WFP made notable progress in integrating nutrition across its programmes, systems, and partnerships, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable food and nutrition security. Through an integrated multisectoral nutrition response, comprising community-level interventions, strategic partnerships, and cross-cutting approaches, WFP contributed to addressing both immediate and longer-term nutrition needs.

WFP's ICSP in Angola was extended through June 2026. While the strategic direction was maintained, this extension will allow a smooth transition to a second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and stronger alignment with national development priorities.

WFP's operations relied on support from a diverse donor and partner base, including government donors and private sector partners. Through strategic collaboration with other UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, academia, and local stakeholders, WFP provided coordinated support to the Government of Angola, maximising the reach and impact of its interventions.

Looking ahead, WFP will focus on transitioning from short-term relief interventions to long-term, sustainable solutions that strengthen food systems to support the government in achieving its national development priorities while accelerating progress toward sustainable development.

62,561

Total beneficiaries in 2025



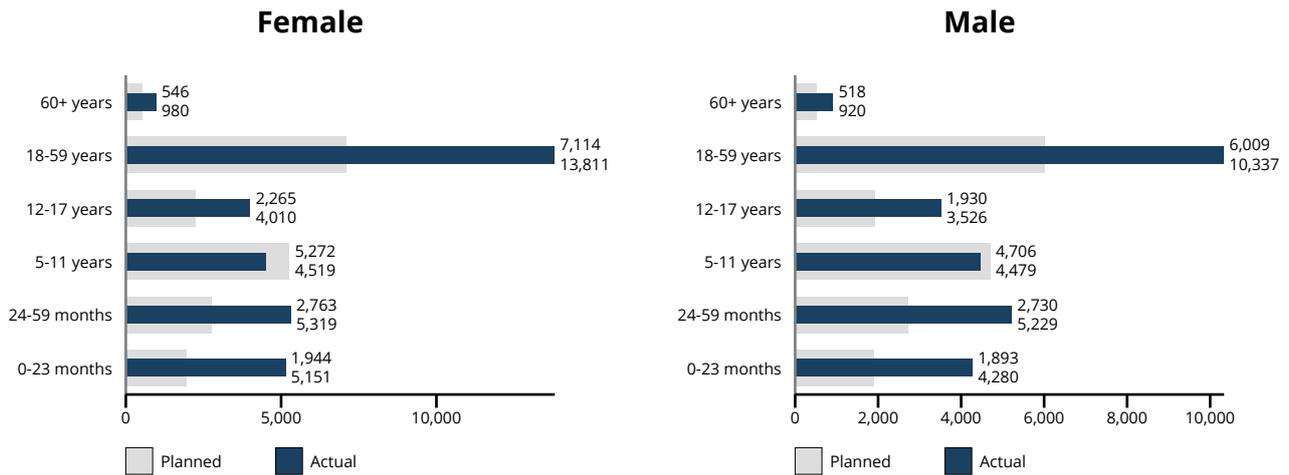
54% female



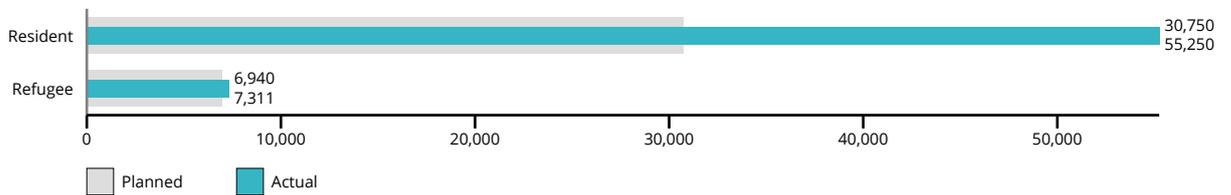
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,233 (51% Female, 49% Male)

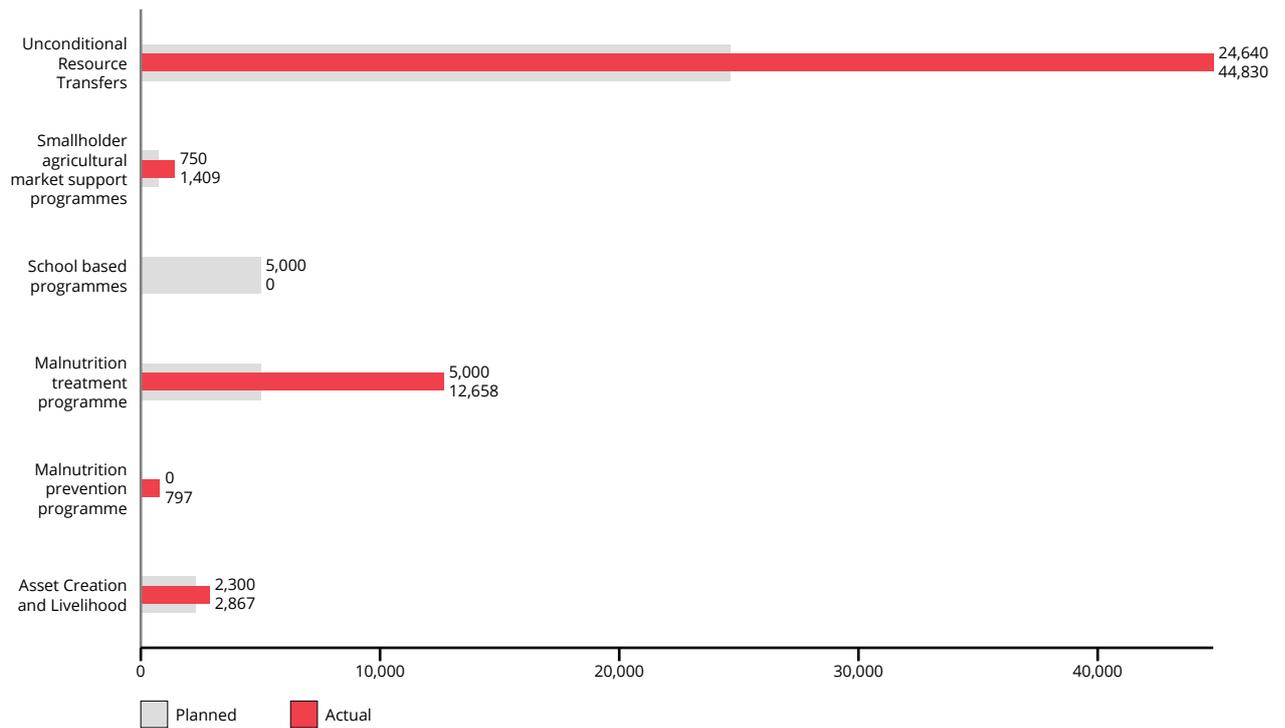
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



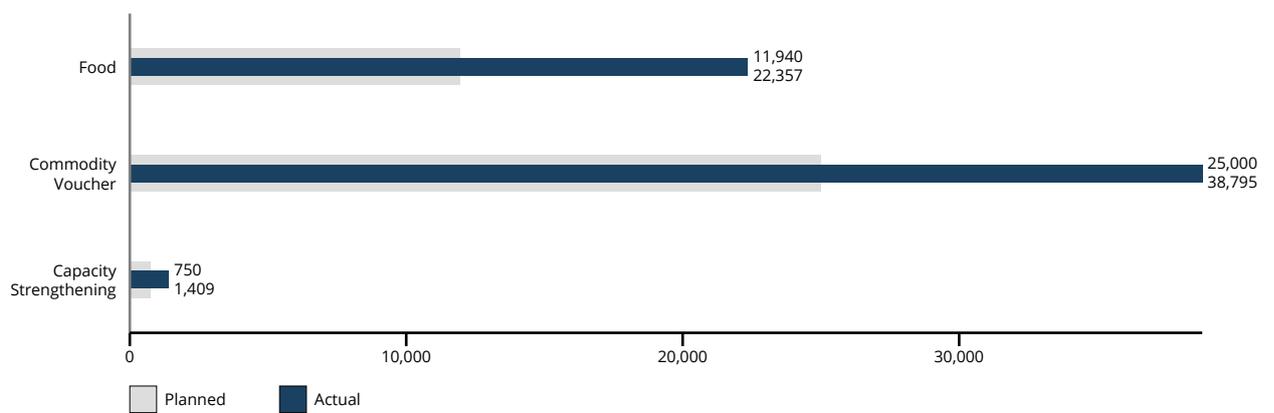
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



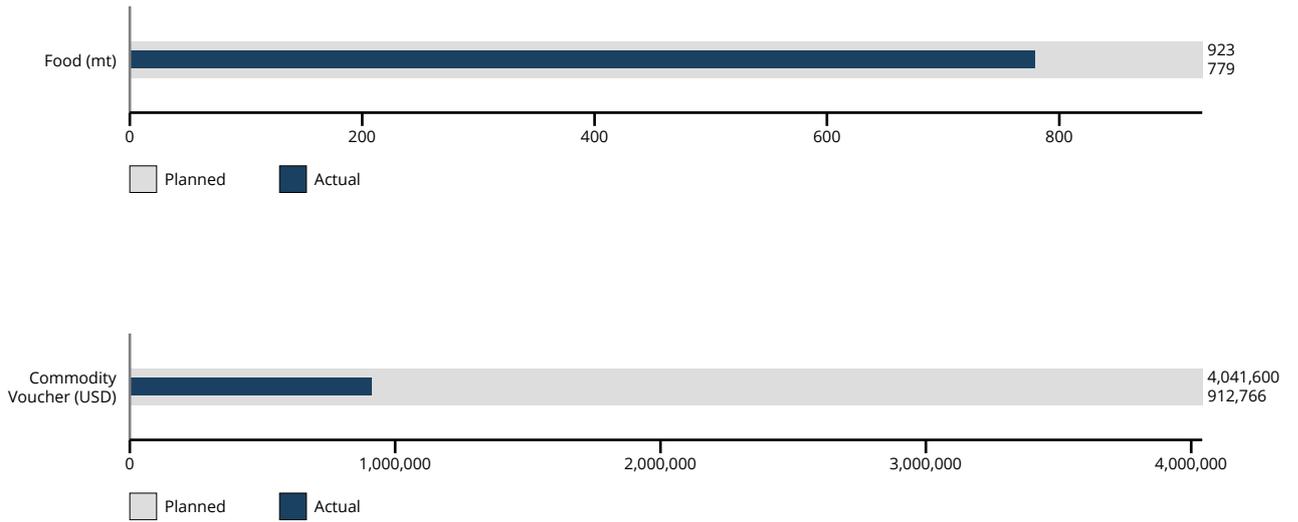
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



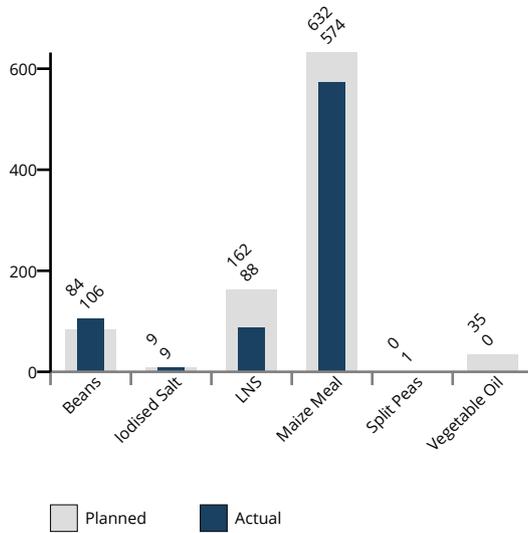
Beneficiaries by Modality



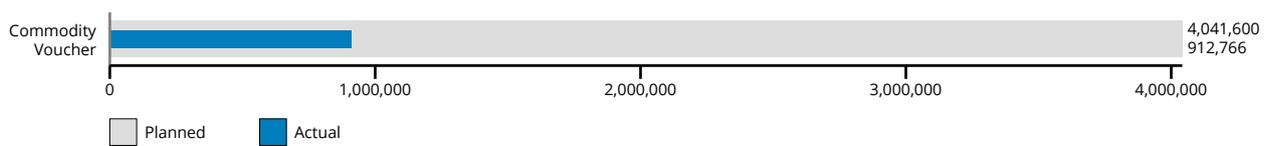
Total Transfers by Modality



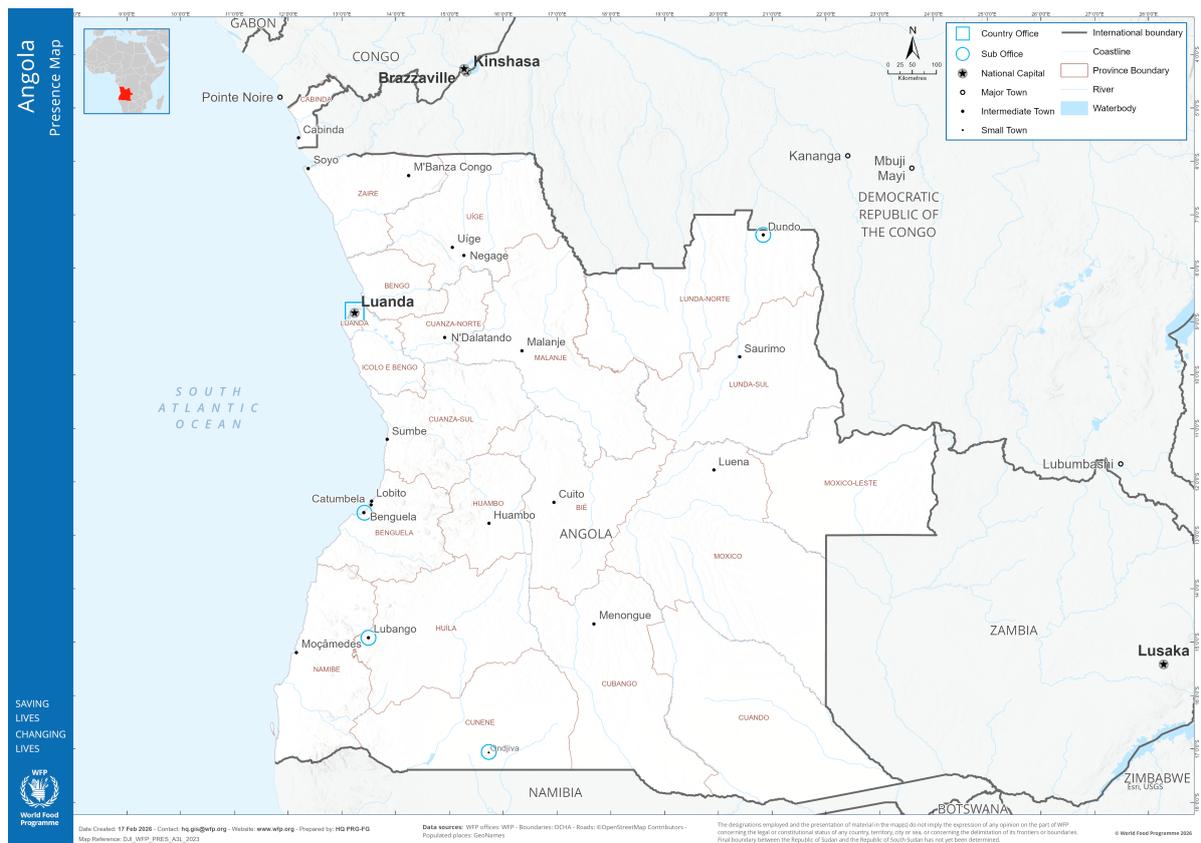
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Angola, a lower-middle-income country in southwestern Africa, has a population of 36.6 million [1]. Despite facing external shocks, including fluctuations in global commodity prices, inflation, rising fuel costs, climate-induced shocks, and public health emergencies, the country has demonstrated resilient growth. According to the 2025 Human Development Report, Angola is currently in the medium human development category, ranking 148th among 193 countries and territories. Between 1999 and 2023, Angola experienced a steady improvement in its human development index value, which rose from 0.379 to 0.616. This highlights gains in key areas, including health, education, and income [2],[3]. However, benefits remain unevenly distributed. According to World Bank projections, the poverty rate could rise to 43 percent by 2025, underscoring the need to strengthen social protection systems and invest in human capital [4],[5].

Agriculture remains the backbone of Angola's economy, supporting the food and livelihoods of two-thirds of the population [6]. However, despite the country's abundant arable land and favourable climate, agriculture is dominated by agro-pastoral systems, with 80 percent of farmers engaged in low-productivity subsistence farming [7]. The National Development Plan (PDN) (2023-2027) positions agriculture and rural development as key drivers of inclusive and sustainable growth and economic diversification, underscoring the government's commitment to increasing production, enhancing food security, and strengthening the resilience of food systems [8].

Angola has made notable achievements in advancing gender equality; however, there is a need to accelerate progress. In 2025, the country ranked 117th out of 148 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index, reflecting gender inequalities in economic opportunities, education, health, and political leadership [9]. Women constitute the majority of the labour force in agriculture; however, sociocultural norms and structural barriers often limit their access to and control over resources and their ability to equally benefit from and contribute to rural development and food systems transformation [10].

Angola continues to face severe impacts of climate-induced shocks, despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions [11]. Unreliable water availability and frequent extreme weather events, including floods and droughts, threaten agricultural production, food security, and livelihoods. Economic and climate risks, combined with high levels of vulnerability to poverty, are likely to result in a substantial increase in poverty incidence and severity and negatively impact food and nutrition security [12].

According to the latest Report on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), published by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the national prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity peaked at around 82 percent in 2021 — due to the most severe drought in four decades — but gradually declined to 75 percent by 2023. This reflects a gradual improvement in food access, indicating that investments in development programmes and policy efforts are beginning to yield results [13].

According to the Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (IIMS 2023-2024), chronic malnutrition (stunting) affects 40 percent of children under the age of five, while acute malnutrition (wasting) stands at 5 percent [14]. Malnutrition stems from multiple interrelated factors, including limited access to nutritious food, inadequate water and sanitation, suboptimal infant and child feeding practices, and lack of access to essential services.

Angola faced significant public health challenges, including cholera, poliomyelitis, and measles. The cholera outbreak, the most severe in a generation, has seen more than 25 percent of suspected cases in children aged 0 to 9 [15]. This is particularly concerning given the high rates of malnutrition, which heighten the risk of severe infections, placing additional strain on an already fragile health system.

Angola hosts nearly 56,000 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including 6,400 refugees residing in the Lóvuá settlement in Lunda Norte province [16]. The settlement's population has significantly declined since the 2017 conflict in the DRC's Kasai region due to voluntary repatriation and relocation of refugees to out-of-camp settings. Nevertheless, the majority continue to rely heavily on humanitarian assistance due to lack of documentation, movement restrictions, and limited livelihood opportunities.

WFP's operations in Angola are guided by its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2020-2026). WFP leverages its comparative advantages in emergency response, capacity strengthening, resilience, and service provision to address the immediate needs of shock-affected populations, while contributing to longer-term development efforts. The ICSP is closely aligned with the National Development Plan (2023-2027), the Long-Term Development Strategy, Angola 2050, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Supporting SDG 2, strategic outcome 1 prioritises addressing the basic food and nutrition needs of shock-affected populations, including refugees and populations affected by drought. WFP provides unconditional and conditional food transfers and integrated nutrition support, while promoting self-reliance through livelihood support activities. Strategic outcome 2 focuses on strengthening national capacities, policies and systems, and fostering South-South cooperation to support the Government of Angola in leading efforts to promote food and nutrition security. Supporting SDG 17, strategic outcome 3 focuses on the provision of high-quality, efficient on-demand and supply chain services to government institutions and partners.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP's operations in Angola faced a range of strategic, operational, financial and protection risks. To proactively manage these risks, WFP regularly updated its risk register and implemented appropriate mitigation actions.

To address strategic risks, WFP aligned resources with evolving operational needs through dynamic budget planning. Collaboration with the Government of Angola and key stakeholders was strengthened through continuous advocacy and communication to ensure sustained support and policy alignment.

To manage operational risks, WFP conducted a fraud risk assessment covering logistics, cooperating partner management, cash-based transfers, monitoring and community feedback mechanisms (CFMs). Awareness sessions were delivered to staff on WFP's anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) policy.

Internal controls were reinforced through the Global Assurance Plan, focusing on strengthening monitoring, improving CFMs, streamlining supply chain processes, and enhancing identity management. WFP adopted a multi-layered approach to ensure compliance with assurance standards while implementing context-appropriate controls when necessary.

Financial risks were mitigated through increased engagement with non-traditional partners to diversify its donor base. Additionally, WFP conducted regular market assessments and continuous monitoring of price levels to adapt to market changes.

To reduce protection risks, WFP maintained its strict adherence to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), applying it to all employees, partners, and external service providers. WFP conducted trainings for staff on PSEA and worked with the PSEA working group to support joint awareness engagements.

The 2024 internal audit of operations in Angola provided a comprehensive review and six agreed actions related to risk management and oversight, beneficiary management, voucher transfers, monitoring, cooperating partner management, and service provision. By the end of 2025, all internal audit recommendations had been implemented.

Through proactive risk management and strengthened internal controls, WFP ensured the integrity, efficiency, and accountability of its operations in a dynamic environment.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP strengthened its operations based on insights from post-distribution monitoring surveys, lessons learned exercises and the decentralised evaluation of its country capacity strengthening and refugee support interventions completed in 2024 [17].

One of the key recommendations of the decentralised evaluation was to intensify advocacy and policy engagement. To address this, WFP conducted extensive consultations with key government ministries and institutions to ensure alignment with national development priorities and accelerate the ratification of key strategies. These efforts contributed to the approval of the Second National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN II) and the revised National School Feeding Programme by the Council of Ministers.

The evaluation and other internal assessments also highlighted the importance of scaling up investments in community resilience interventions to enhance self-reliance and long-term food security. In response, WFP expanded resilience initiatives for refugees, host communities, and drought-affected populations, with a focus on agricultural and livelihood development through targeted training programmes.

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



58,300 shock-affected people received unconditional food assistance and integrated nutrition support



779 metric tons of food commodities and specialised nutritious foods provided by WFP

FFA

3,300 refugees and host community members participated in WFP's **food assistance for assets** projects



USD 0.9 million transferred through **commodity voucher** interventions



90 percent of children receiving nutrition support **recovered from moderate acute malnutrition**

Strategic outcome 1 focused on enhancing equitable access to food and nutrition for shock-affected populations, including refugees and drought-affected communities. This included unconditional food transfers and integrated nutrition support aimed at addressing basic food and nutrition needs. WFP scaled up livelihood support to strengthen self-reliance, social cohesion, and long-term resilience among refugees and host communities.

This outcome faced resource declines, securing only 81 percent of the annual requirements. To maximise limited resources and sustain assistance to those most at risk, WFP implemented a prioritisation plan for its drought interventions and further reduced rations for the refugee response. While these measures extended assistance throughout the year, there was deterioration of the food and nutrition outcomes of people assisted. Additionally, despite efforts to mobilise resources, no funding was secured for school feeding activities in 2025.

Refugee Response

WFP, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), provided unconditional food transfers to 6,035 refugees (52 percent of whom were women and girls) from the Democratic Republic of the Congo living in the Lóvuá settlement in Lunda Norte province. This included unregistered refugees who received assistance through the exceptional ration programme [1]. In July, due to resource constraints, WFP was forced to reduce food rations from 75 percent to 50 percent of the daily kilocalorie requirements.

The reduction in WFP assistance, combined with the downsizing of UNHCR's operations, negatively affected food security in the settlement. Post-distribution monitoring revealed a notable decline in the proportion of households with acceptable levels of food consumption, reducing from 74 percent in 2024 to 68 percent in 2025, with male-headed households remaining more food secure than their female counterparts. Furthermore, dependence on WFP food assistance remains significant, with around 80 percent of refugees relying on rations as their main source of livelihood.

WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and partners, also ensured nutrition screening, referrals, provision of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs), and follow-up for children diagnosed with acute malnutrition. Additionally, WFP integrated

social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities to promote the consumption of nutritious and diversified diets and support healthy behaviours, reaching 3,290 people.

These efforts were complemented by resilience-building initiatives aimed at enhancing self-reliance and food security for refugees and host communities. In collaboration with UNHCR and partners, WFP scaled up its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, reaching 3,300 refugees and host community members. WFP provided productive inputs, equipment, and skills training on different income-generating activities such as agriculture, fruit tree planting, and beekeeping. Additionally, refugees received conditional food transfers to address their basic food and nutrition needs. By providing assistance to both refugees and host communities, this initiative also fosters peaceful coexistence and social cohesion. In 2026, WFP plans to introduce other high-value chain production systems, such as fish farming, to diversify livelihoods and boost income.

WFP collaborated with UNHCR and local authorities to design a differentiated assistance strategy, planned for rollout in 2026. WFP will tailor support to refugees based on household needs and capacity, rather than providing uniform assistance based on status. The framework aims to gradually transition refugees toward self-reliance, promoting sustainable solutions, and ensuring WFP's limited resources are used effectively to meet the needs of the most food-insecure households.

Drought Response

In 2025, WFP continued to support the government-led drought response by delivering integrated nutrition support in Huíla and Cunene, two of the provinces hardest hit by drought. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP scaled down its interventions, allocating available resources efficiently to priority locations and targeting the most nutritionally vulnerable groups.

Together with the Ministry of Health and partners, WFP provided moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation and prevention support to 13,500 children under the age of five and PBWG. To improve recovery rates and household food security, WFP provided food assistance, through commodity vouchers, to families of children and PBWG diagnosed with acute malnutrition (38,800 household members reached) over a two-month period. In total, WFP transferred USD 0.9 million to people through commodity vouchers. By contracting local retailers, WFP ensured cost-effective and timely delivery of commodities while boosting local economies.

WFP and its cooperating partner trained more than 230 community health workers (CHWs) on managing acute malnutrition among children and PBWG. The training covered screening, active case finding, supplementation, counselling, stock management, and the use of commodity vouchers. By utilising CHWs to support outpatient malnutrition prevention and supplementation, WFP reduced costs compared to inpatient care while maintaining effectiveness in reaching those in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

In line with corporate mandates, WFP coordinated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to integrate the management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition cases through referrals and collaboration in areas where both agencies were operating.

To improve knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to food security, nutrition, and health, these activities integrated social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) messaging, reaching 38,900 people. Sessions focused on promoting healthy diets, optimal infant and young child feeding practices, maternal and child nutrition, and good water and sanitation practices.

Evidence showed positive outcomes, with results consistently exceeding international SPHERE standards in recent years. In 2025, recovery rates reached 90 percent, demonstrating the impact of WFP's integrated approach, which combines community screening, specialised nutritious foods, commodity vouchers, and SBCC.

Home-Grown School Feeding Programme

Recognising home-grown school feeding programmes as an essential social protection instrument and their role in human capital development, WFP introduced a school feeding component in its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in 2022. While funding constraints prevented the implementation of these activities in 2025, WFP maintained strong engagement with the Government of Angola, by providing technical assistance and expertise. Looking ahead, WFP will continue to advocate for increased resources and support national efforts to enhance the sustainability and scale up of the national school feeding programme.

Gender and age marker monitoring

WFP actively integrated gender and age considerations throughout the programme cycle. Children and PBWG were prioritised in nutrition interventions, while the specific needs of women, girls, and older persons were addressed during distributions. The food management committee remained gender-balanced, ensuring equitable participation in decision-making. WFP also encouraged women's participation in its FFA interventions to close gender gaps. Despite these efforts, the GAM scores, particularly for the refugee response, highlight the need to further strengthen

gender-sensitive approaches and improve gender- and age-disaggregated data to better inform design, implementation, and monitoring.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and/or CBTs to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children age 6-59 months	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide support to the Government for nationally-owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to improve food security and nutrition by 2026



5 national policies, strategies, programmes developed/ revised with WFP's technical support



1,400 smallholder farmers supported through WFP's resilience projects



9,800 people in drought-affected areas benefit from clean and safe water through WFP-supported initiatives

WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2020—2026) gives prominence to capacity strengthening through strategic outcome 2 with the aim of empowering the Government of Angola to lead efforts to promote food and nutrition security and achieve long-term, sustainable impact.

Although the capacity strengthening portfolio was funded at 110 percent of annual requirements, restrictive earmarking at the activity level and the lack of reliable, multi-year funding limited WFP's ability to engage in medium- and long-term planning and provide sustained technical support. Despite these constraints, WFP made significant strides in strengthening policies and systems, building technical expertise, facilitating South-South Cooperation, and fostering multisectoral collaboration with national stakeholders and other development partners.

Resilience

WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Angola, launched a new resilience project in Huíla and Cunene provinces, which have been severely impacted by the prolonged drought. A total of 1,400 smallholder farmers received 66 metric tons of drought-resilient seeds and agricultural tools, and technical assistance to strengthen their production capacity and improve household resilience to climate shocks.

WFP also partnered with a Japanese private company to pilot an agricultural platform using artificial intelligence and satellite data, supporting climate-smart agriculture and enabling evidence-based decision-making. A total of 16 government extension workers were trained to operationalise the platform [1]. In addition, WFP provided on-the-job training on climate-smart agricultural techniques, enhancing their capacity to support farmers with context-appropriate, climate-resilient practices.

As part of this project, WFP rehabilitated and upgraded 13 water points, benefiting over 9,800 people, the majority of whom were women and girls. These interventions restored vital water sources, improved water quality, and reduced travel distances, increasing the availability of water for household use and livestock. In 2026, WFP, in coordination with local authorities, will prioritise the establishment of water management committees to ensure long-term functionality, equitable access, and community ownership of water systems.

Together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP launched a pilot initiative on sustainable and climate-smart fish farming in Huíla province. Through this project, WFP is providing technical support to the Youth Citadel, managed by the National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training. The project aims to diversify vocational training curricula, expand income-generating opportunities for young people while enhancing long-term food and nutrition security.

Through South-South Triangular Cooperation, the Angola Office, in coordination with Egypt's Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Embassy of Egypt and the WFP Egypt country office, facilitated a study visit to Egypt for a delegation from the Government of Angola. Participants included representatives from key government ministries, including Agriculture and Forestry, Finance, Industry and Commerce, as well as the Agrarian Development Fund. The visit showcased Egypt's experience in establishing and managing strategic grain reserves and improving market access for smallholder farmers.

School Feeding

WFP continued to be an enabler, providing technical advice and expertise to enhance the sustainability and scale of the national school feeding programme. A key milestone was the approval of the redesigned National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) by the Council of Ministers in January 2025. The programme allocates 30 percent of its budget to purchasing food from smallholder farmers, improving the nutritional quality of school meals while strengthening local economies and contributing to human capital development. These efforts recognise school feeding as a strategic

investment that improves education, strengthens food systems, and contributes to the country's long-term development priorities.

To improve visibility and advocacy for home-grown school feeding, WFP supported high-level government participation in the Second School Meals Coalition Global Summit, held in Brazil. At the summit, the Minister of Education presented the PNAE, which underscores the country's commitment and leadership in expanding access to healthy, nutritious meals for school children. Additionally, WFP played a pivotal role in supporting the preparation and submission of Angola's voluntary progress report, showcasing how the country is advancing its national school meal programme.

Nutrition

WFP supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in strengthening governance, leadership, and management of the National Nutrition Programme.

To support the government-led cholera response, WFP collaborated with the Provincial Health Directorate to train 65 health workers in Luanda province on managing acute malnutrition, including screening, case finding, treatment, counselling, stock management, and the promotion of healthy feeding practices. WFP also provided specialised nutritious foods to strengthen the delivery of essential nutrition services in Luanda and Lunda Norte provinces, which were particularly impacted by the outbreak.

Together with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), WFP provided technical guidance to the MoH in the review of the National Protocol for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM). The aim was to align the protocol with the latest guidelines and strategies and to incorporate best practices and the latest scientific evidence.

To advance the food fortification agenda, WFP, the Food Fortification Initiative (FFI), and UNICEF offered technical guidance in the validation of the food fortification landscape analysis and the revision and budgeting of the national food fortification strategy [2].

WFP continued to support the Institute of Agrarian Development (IDA) in implementing the nutrition component of a large-scale project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). As part of this collaboration, WFP handed over a comprehensive package of nutrition materials designed to enhance the capacity of government extension workers to better integrate nutrition into their field activities. Looking ahead, WFP and IDA will continue exploring joint projects aimed at increasing agricultural productivity, reducing post-harvest losses, improving smallholder farmers' market access, including through the national school feeding programme, and improving nutrition outcomes.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

WFP remained a key development partner to the Government of Angola, offering policy support, technical guidance, and expertise on vulnerability assessment and analysis.

The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ENSAN II), developed with technical and financial assistance from WFP and other United Nations (UN) partners, was approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2025. WFP supported the stakeholder consultations at the provincial level, the preparation of the strategy document, and the technical approval workshop. The approval of ENSAN II marks a critical step toward advancing national food and nutrition security priorities and strengthening coordination mechanisms.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF) with the development of the National Strategy for the Reconversion of Agrifood Systems (2026-2035) through stakeholder consultations at the provincial level, preparation of the strategy document and support to the technical validation workshop. The strategy, also supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), aims to build sustainable, inclusive, and resilient agrifood systems to support agricultural transformation and promote food and nutrition security.

Anticipatory Action

WFP, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office, UNICEF, and FAO, established an anticipatory action working group. Looking ahead, WFP and partners, supported by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), will develop an anticipatory action framework. This joint effort aims to strengthen early warning systems and national preparedness and response to climate-related shocks.

Gender and age marker monitoring

WFP supported the host government in integrating gender considerations into policy development, ensuring that the revised national school feeding programme promoted gender-equitable access to school meals and gender equality in education. WFP prioritised women's participation in resilience interventions, providing training and skills development to promote equality in livelihood opportunities and strengthen their resilience. Moreover, WFP-supported rehabilitation of boreholes reduced the burden of long-distance water collection, particularly benefiting women and girls. However,

the gender and age marker score revealed areas to enhance gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches within WFP's capacity strengthening interventions.

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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



10,147 cubic meters of life-saving medical supplies (malaria, HIV, TB and COVID-19) and long-lasting insecticidal nets delivered



900 health facilities in Benguela, Cuanza Sul and Bié received medical supplies and long-lasting insecticidal nets



16.7 metric tons of critical supplies transported as part of the government-led cholera response

Strategic outcome 3 positioned WFP as a key enabler of the inter-agency response by providing supply chain and on-demand services to government actors, humanitarian agencies, and development partners. Leveraging its operational footprint and logistics expertise, WFP supported more efficient, coherent, and coordinated interventions, contributing directly to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

With the extension of the agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and new partnerships with the Mastercard Foundation and the World Health Organisation (WHO) for the cholera response, funding under this strategic outcome exceeded expectations, covering 182 percent of annual requirements.

Last-mile delivery project

Under the last-mile delivery (LMD) project, WFP provides supply chain services to UNDP. Supported by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (the Global Fund or GFATM), the project aims to accelerate the Government of Angola's efforts to improve access to life-saving medical supplies for remote and underserved populations and strengthen national supply chain systems.

In 2025, WFP remained the logistical backbone for storing and delivering medical products for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tuberculosis, malaria, and COVID-19, as well as long-lasting insecticidal nets. WFP also managed customs clearance for a large-scale mosquito net campaign in Benguela, Cuanza Sul, and Bié, ensuring smooth reception and compliance with regulatory requirements. These efforts enabled coordinated action with government stakeholders, UNDP, and other partners for timely storage and onward transportation.

WFP distributed 10,147 cubic metres (2,884 metric tons) of life-saving health commodities valued at USD 15.92 million [1]. This included approximately 4.3 million long-lasting insecticidal nets delivered to target municipal warehouses as part of the mosquito net campaign, reaching more than 7.9 million people. WFP exceeded planned targets under this strategic outcome, demonstrating consistent efficiency despite operational challenges.

WFP expanded its operational coverage, reaching nearly 900 health facilities in Benguela, Cuanza Sul, and Bié provinces. Additionally, emergency deliveries were carried out in Huambo, Luanda, Cuando, and Cubango as part of risk-mitigation measures. These further enhanced supply capacity across targeted areas. Through the implementation of optimal logistics practices, WFP maintained an on-time distribution rate of 100 percent, enabling timely access to essential supplies.

Access remained a key challenge for LMD operations, particularly in Cuanza Sul and Bié provinces, where poor road conditions and safety concerns prevented vehicles from reaching some remote health facilities. To address these constraints, WFP established alternative routes, deployed specialised vehicles for difficult terrain, and leveraged alternative transport such as motorbikes and boats. Moreover, emergency orders further increased operational pressure. In response, WFP optimised scheduling, pre-positioning of stock, and strengthened partner coordination.

Strategic collaboration with the Provincial Health Departments (GPS) was crucial to the success of the LMD project. By engaging GPS in distribution and inventory management, their teams monitored deliveries to health facilities and addressed issues in a timely manner, thereby reinforcing operational transparency, efficiency, and oversight.

To ensure timely and effective information-sharing, WFP continued to provide updates on facility conditions, road accessibility, and feedback from health facility focal points. These contributed to improving logistics coordination and efficiency. WFP also enhanced transparency and accountability through robust data visibility and regular reporting on achievements and operational challenges for both internal and external stakeholders.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue providing supply chain services to UNDP and the Government of Angola in Benguela, Bié, and Cuanza Sul while considering geographical expansion. Together with UNDP and partners, WFP will focus on

remodelling the distribution network, streamlining processes, reinforcing local capacities, and restructuring logistics chains to enhance operational efficiency. Furthermore, WFP will support the transition of its operations to the Benguela provincial medical warehouse, a government-owned facility identified as the long-term hub for Global Fund-supported storage and transport activities. This transition will promote national ownership and ensure reliable storage and distribution of health commodities.

Cholera Response

WFP expanded its on-demand service provision by signing a cooperation agreement with WHO. As part of the government-led cholera response, WFP transported 16.7 metric tons of critical medical and non-medical supplies from the Central Purchasing and Supply Center for Medicines and Medical Devices (CECOMA) in Luanda to four of the provinces most affected by the outbreak.

In 2026, WFP will continue to support the cholera response with funding from the Mastercard Foundation, providing capacity-building, in coordination with WHO and other stakeholders, to strengthen supply chain management and enhance preparedness and response capacities against health shocks.

Gender and age marker monitoring

While WFP's service provision activities supported the host government and humanitarian and development partners, no direct assistance was provided to beneficiaries. As a result, gender and age marker coding did not apply to these activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Government of Angola has made notable progress in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment through ambitious legal reforms and policy initiatives. This is reflected in Angola's ranking on the Global Gender Gap Index, which improved from 125th out of 146 countries in 2022 to 117th out of 148 countries in 2025 [1],[2],[3]. Over the past decade, literacy among women aged 15 to 49 increased from 58 to 65 percent, while the proportion of women making decisions alone or jointly about their income rose from 82 to 89 percent, reflecting growing economic autonomy. Pregnancy among adolescents aged 15 to 19 years declined from 35 to 27 percent, demonstrating progress in supporting girls' education and delaying childbearing [4]. Despite significant progress, entrenched patriarchal norms and institutional barriers continue to restrict women's access to education, economic opportunities, leadership roles, and productive assets.

Although women play a key role in Angola's agricultural workforce and in efforts to reduce poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition, they face structural barriers that restrict their access to productive assets and financial services, particularly in rural areas. These constraints limit women's contribution to agricultural productivity while increasing their vulnerability to climate-related shocks [5].

To address these challenges, WFP integrated gender-responsive actions across its programmes and capacity-strengthening efforts to advance national development priorities and WFP's gender policy objectives. Key priorities included amplifying women's and girls' voices, promoting their participation in decision-making, expanding access to economic opportunities, and strengthening institutional capacities.

WFP strengthened women's economic empowerment by supporting income-generating activities in resilience and refugee programmes. In drought-affected areas, WFP's resilience project emphasised women's participation, with more than 40 percent of participants being women. The rehabilitation of boreholes supported by WFP improved access to reliable water for daily needs and livestock, with positive effects on community well-being. By reducing the burden of long-distance water collection, women and girls had more opportunities to attend school and engage in productive activities. Furthermore, WFP supported women from refugee and host communities facing heightened vulnerability to food insecurity through skills training and provision of productive inputs. These activities aimed to help women diversify their livelihoods and boost their income, while improving access to healthy and nutritious diets and strengthening resilience to shocks.

Recognising women's critical role in food systems, WFP promoted their participation in decision-making structures. In the Lóvuá refugee settlement, the food management committee remained gender-balanced, with women representing 50 percent of its members.

To address barriers that limit women's participation in plenary sessions, WFP organised gender-segregated focus group discussions where possible to enable them to voice their needs, priorities, and aspirations. This approach ensured that women's perspectives were captured and meaningfully reflected in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of interventions.

WFP enhanced equitable and dignified access and participation in its programmes through inclusive design and implementation of the distribution process. Distributions were scheduled during daylight hours, with particular attention given to pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and persons with disabilities to address their specific needs. Additionally, gender and age considerations were integrated into WFP's targeting approach by prioritising pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6 to 59 months for nutrition assistance.

WFP addressed social norms through its social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiatives. These efforts promoted good nutrition practices, including appropriate diets for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as optimal infant and young child feeding. Men's engagement was encouraged to promote joint ownership and participation in household decision-making on health, nutrition, and food security.

Monitoring data highlighted differences in inclusive participation and decision-making in resource management. Among refugees, women played a central role in decisions related to the use of food assistance in 44 percent of households, a slight decrease from 46 percent in 2024. Men led decisions on non-food items in 32 percent of households while joint decision-making declined to 15 percent, down from 25 percent in 2024. For drought response interventions, women were the primary decision-makers in 63 percent of households, compared to 50 percent in 2024, with joint decision-making the norm in 30 percent, reflecting a shift towards more equitable household decision-making.

In line with recommendations from the decentralised evaluation, WFP supported government stakeholders in integrating gender considerations into national policy development, strengthening policy and operational outcomes [6]. The national school feeding programme, developed with WFP's technical assistance, aims to ensure gender-equitable access to school meals while promoting gender equality in education.

As part of its efforts to reinforce internal capacities on gender, protection, and inclusion (GPI) issues, a technical support mission of gender experts from the regional office and the Mozambique country office equipped staff with the knowledge and tools to integrate gender considerations into programme design, assessments, and monitoring. It also enabled the Angola Office to conduct a self-assessment, identify gaps and priorities, and develop a roadmap for GPI mainstreaming. Furthermore, the mission provided tailored recommendations to improve safe programming and promote gender parity across WFP's operations.

WFP contributed to inter-agency platforms advancing gender equality, women's empowerment, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). As part of the United Nations Gender Working Group, WFP gender focal points were trained on the application of key gender accountability tools and the integration of gender equality and PSEA standards into planning, programming, and implementation frameworks. WFP also contributed to the UN gender scorecard analysis. Recommendations from this analysis will help to further shape WFP's priorities and guide the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2024-2028), ensuring gender equality remains central to future programming. Moreover, WFP took part in the review and operationalisation of the gender and PSEA action plan.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In Angola, socio-economic challenges, compounded by climate-induced shocks and complex gender dynamics, pose significant protection challenges. These disproportionately affect women, girls, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups. These intersecting vulnerabilities have heightened risks, including the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, unequal access to resources and opportunities, and social exclusion and discrimination.

WFP upheld its commitment to ensuring the safety, dignity, and integrity of the people it served. This included addressing structural barriers that hinder access to assistance, strengthening protection and accountability to affected people, and promoting inclusive engagement and empowerment.

In collaboration with partners, WFP designed distributions to minimise travel distances and waiting times whenever possible. WFP prioritised people with specific needs, including pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups. Post-distribution monitoring showed that a high percentage of people assisted (93 to 100 percent) across various interventions reported no safety concerns related to their participation in WFP programmes and stated they were treated with dignity and respect, with no significant difference between men and women.

To address the needs of the most marginalised, WFP, in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), continued to provide food assistance to unregistered refugees under the exceptional ration programme [1].

Community engagement remained central to WFP's approach. As part of these efforts, WFP strengthened communication and collaboration with affected communities, with a particular focus on inclusion, transparency, and protection.

WFP collaborated with partners, local authorities, and community leaders to promote meaningful participation of affected people from the initial stages of interventions, fostering local engagement, sustainability, and ownership. For its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, WFP conducted upstream consultations to ensure livelihood activities responded to beneficiaries' needs and preferences. Moreover, by involving both refugees and host community members, these activities contributed to peaceful coexistence and improved resource management at the community level.

During the development of its vulnerability-based targeting strategy, WFP adopted a people-centred approach, actively engaging refugees through focus group discussions. This will enable WFP to prioritise assistance for those at higher risk of various vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities, female-headed households, and unaccompanied minors.

WFP provided timely and accurate information through multiple channels, including coordination meetings with government stakeholders, community leaders, its cooperating partner, World Vision, and UNHCR (for the refugee response). Key messages on project objectives, entitlements, and targeting criteria were disseminated through brochures, banners, and posters at distribution sites. To improve accessibility and inclusivity, these materials were translated into local languages whenever possible.

WFP's community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) provided a platform for affected communities to access programme information, voice concerns, and report issues, thereby enhancing their influence over programmes and improving quality [2]. The CFMs included suggestion boxes, management committees, community radios, and help desks.

WFP also carried out focus group discussions to gather feedback and better understand beneficiaries' knowledge about WFP's activities, preferences, and levels of access and awareness of CFMs.

For WFP's refugee response, feedback primarily focused on ration size, delays with distributions, and the lack of diversity in the food basket. While many expressed appreciation, refugees continued to request WFP to scale up FFA activities to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance, and enhance self-reliance. Under the drought response, 99 percent of those surveyed were satisfied with the communication, beneficiary selection, distribution management, and quality of assistance. However, post-distribution monitoring revealed a need for clearer communication on targeting criteria and the duration of assistance. This feedback was used to inform programme adaptations, ensuring

better alignment with the needs and priorities of affected people. In 2026, WFP will operationalise the SugarCRM platform to strengthen the management of complaints and feedback and enhance the use of CFM data for decision-making.

Monitoring data showed a notable increase in people reporting access to information about WFP programmes, including on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). For the refugee response, the percentage rose from 78 percent in 2024 to 95 percent in 2025, while for drought response activities, it increased from 9 percent to 97 percent, demonstrating improved community engagement across all programmes.

WFP remained committed to implementing its zero-tolerance policy for inaction on all forms of sexual misconduct. WFP strengthened its PSEA measures by building staff capacity and ensuring every office had a PSEA focal point trained to encourage reporting and manage SEA risks. Additionally, in line with recommendations from the 2024 internal audit, WFP completed the PSEA self-assessment.

WFP maintained active participation in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, contributing to the implementation of the Gender and PSEA Action Plan and benefiting from the technical expertise of specialised United Nations agencies. The working group also organised training sessions for cooperating partners and government stakeholders.

Building on these achievements, WFP will further refine its community engagement approach and advance efforts to transition towards vulnerability-based assistance. By enhancing partnerships, improving data management systems, and expanding capacity-building initiatives, WFP remains committed to ensuring protection and accountability for affected people, delivering assistance with dignity and respect.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Angola faces significant climate-related challenges, such as prolonged droughts and extreme weather events, that undermine progress towards sustainable food and nutrition security outcomes. Climate shocks accelerate land degradation, deforestation, and soil erosion, depleting natural resources and undermining environmental stability. Water scarcity reduces access to clean water for consumption and irrigation, disrupting agricultural production and community livelihoods [1]. This not only threatens food and nutrition security but also undermines Angola's economic development across key sectors, including agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, and human health [2],[3]. Economic and climate-induced shocks, combined with high levels of vulnerability to poverty, are likely to increase the incidence and severity of poverty and further deteriorate food and nutrition security [4].

To address these challenges, WFP integrated environmental considerations into its programmes to empower communities to withstand shocks and promote long-term sustainable food and nutrition security outcomes.

Under its resilience programme in southern Angola, WFP supported smallholder farmers to grow drought-resilient crop varieties, and reduce crop losses through the implementation of solutions that integrate digital technologies into agricultural value chains. These efforts included the operationalisation of Cropscope, a platform that provides real-time data on soil and weather conditions, enabling farmers to make informed decisions, optimise resources, and increase productivity. Additionally, WFP strengthened water resource management through the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing multi-use water systems.

Through its food assistance for asset creation (FFA) activities, WFP, in collaboration with José Eduardo dos Santos University and local authorities, implemented a beekeeping project in Lunda Norte province. WFP also restored degraded areas, transforming these into productive croplands. Moreover, WFP encouraged good agricultural practices through tree planting. These interventions helped reduce deforestation, promoted sustainable livelihoods, and fostered social cohesion by benefiting both refugees and host communities.

In line with its environmental and social safeguards framework, WFP staff and its cooperating partner, World Vision, were trained on screening tools in 2023 and 2024. In 2025, WFP conducted environmental and social screenings for its unconditional food assistance interventions to identify risks and implement mitigation measures, ensuring a "do no harm" approach for both communities and the environment [5]. Limited monitoring capacity and financial constraints restricted WFP's ability to scale up risk screening. Addressing these gaps will require targeted investments in monitoring systems as well as stronger coordination with government stakeholders and partners to ensure compliance with environmental safeguards.

In line with the Government's priorities to boost local food production, WFP sourced 100 percent of the food for the refugee response locally. These efforts improved fuel efficiency, and further reduced the environmental footprint of WFP's operations.

As part of the last-mile delivery project, WFP conducted quarterly distribution cycles and increased the prepositioning of medical supplies to meet seasonal demand. These measures contributed to improving fuel efficiency, thereby reducing carbon emissions. Moreover, WFP and the United Nations Development Programme explored ways to enhance waste management and ensure the safe, environmentally friendly disposal of medical supplies.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

While the Angola Office has not yet launched the Environmental Management System (EMS), efforts were undertaken to enhance environmental sustainability and minimise the environmental footprint of WFP's day-to-day operations.

Digital transformation was central to these efforts. Paper-based processes were largely replaced with digital workflows, significantly reducing paper consumption. New digital platforms improved data management by streamlining reporting, document storage, and internal communications. Tools such as electronic documents, digital approval systems, and virtual meeting platforms reduced reliance on printed materials and unnecessary travel, supporting WFP's carbon reduction objectives.

To improve fleet efficiency, WFP optimised routes, combined trips for nearby locations, and regularly monitored vehicle and fuel usage. Additionally, WFP spearheaded an agreement with the United Nations (UN) Booking Hub to enhance UN-wide carpooling [6]. In 2025, three UN agencies signed the agreement, thereby increasing inter-agency participation and operational efficiency.

As part of WFP's energy conservation measures, staff were advised to operate air conditioning units at 24C only when necessary and to keep doors and windows closed to minimise external heat and solar radiation. Further, the Angola Office reinforced the adoption of energy-saving practices, including encouraging the use of stairs instead of elevators, switching off lights when leaving the office, and powering down electronic devices when not in use.

To reduce plastic waste, WFP transitioned away from single-use plastics, moving towards more sustainable alternatives. WFP provided water dispensers in its offices and encouraged staff to bring reusable bottles or mugs.

By combining digitalisation, efficient resource management, and staff engagement, these efforts improved operational efficiency while embedding sustainable practices into WFP's operations and strengthening environmental performance.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In 2025, WFP further strengthened the integration of nutrition across its programmes, systems, and partnerships, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable food and nutrition security. Through targeted interventions, strategic collaborations, and multi-sectoral approaches, WFP effectively addressed immediate and longer-term nutrition needs at individual and systemic levels. WFP incorporated nutrition-sensitive programming across interventions, including resilience-building and food assistance programmes.

WFP provided specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to nutritionally vulnerable groups, including children under five years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) in provinces affected by the prolonged drought and those with high prevalence of malnutrition. In drought-affected areas, WFP's commodity voucher programme was designed with nutrition considerations embedded from the targeting stage. The vouchers were provided to households with children and PBWG diagnosed with acute malnutrition through WFP's community-based nutrition programmes. This integrated approach ensured that the people served by WFP benefited from complementary food and nutrition support, thereby improving treatment outcomes and addressing underlying causes of malnutrition.

WFP continued to address food and nutrition needs of refugees by integrating management of acute malnutrition with food assistance. Challenges persisted in ensuring that food rations were nutritionally adequate due to reduced funding. To mitigate these, WFP incorporated fortified food commodities into in-kind food rations when possible and ensured that acutely malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months received the necessary treatment support.

To promote lasting changes in nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes, and practices, WFP integrated social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) across its relief interventions. These efforts, which included nutrition education sessions, cooking demonstrations, and awareness campaigns, aimed to reinforce maternal and child health, dietary diversity, and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices. In total, 42,000 people, including parents, caregivers, and community gatekeepers participated in these sessions, gaining practical knowledge to improve their health and nutrition.

WFP also provided technical assistance and capacity-building to government and community health workers at national and local levels, enhancing their ability to plan and implement integrated health and nutrition programmes and to expand access, coverage, and utilisation of essential services to improve maternal and child health outcomes.

To build on these outcomes and enhance real-time monitoring of nutrition interventions, WFP developed the NutriPocket app, a mobile digital tool that allows health workers and programme staff to assess, track, and predict nutritional outcomes. The tool enables early detection of malnutrition, optimises treatment pathways, and strengthens data-driven decision-making, including in remote settings.

To address the structural drivers of malnutrition, WFP adopted a systematic strategy to link resilience-building projects with nutrition interventions. In drought-affected areas, WFP provided seeds to smallholder farmers to promote crop diversification and support sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices. Additionally, WFP's investments in the rehabilitation and upgrading of community water systems improved hygiene and reduced the prevalence of waterborne diseases, further contributing to improved nutrition outcomes.

Under its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, WFP combined conditional food transfers with the provision of productive inputs and training. WFP also provided beneficiaries with nutrition assets such as fruit trees. These interventions contributed to greater food availability and diversity in local markets while strengthening the resilience of food systems.

Another major milestone was the approval of the new national school feeding programme by the Council of Ministers. The programme incorporates nutrition-sensitive components that address the nutritional needs of school-aged children and improve health and education outcomes. Furthermore, it aims to foster healthier school environments by ensuring that 30 percent of the programme budget is allocated to purchasing nutritious food from local farmers. This approach enhances the nutritional quality of school meals and strengthens local economies while contributing to human capital development.

To institutionalise nutrition-sensitive programming, WFP collaborated with government institutions and development and humanitarian stakeholders to strengthen nutrition integration in policies, strategies, and programmes. Key partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other stakeholders facilitated joint programming and responses tailored to the needs of shock-affected populations. Together with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in reviewing the Protocol for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) to align it with the latest guidelines and strategies and to incorporate best practices and the most recent scientific evidence.

WFP advanced the food fortification agenda in collaboration with UNICEF and the Food Fortification Initiative (FFI) by supporting the Ministry of Health in the validation of the landscape analysis and the revision and budgeting of the national food fortification strategy. Further, WFP engaged private sector partners to scale up the fortification of staple foods and adopt best practices.

WFP Angola's nutrition-sensitive programming has been assessed, achieving a total score of 11, which places it in the "fully nutrition sensitive" category. This result demonstrates that nutrition-sensitive considerations were effectively and systematically integrated throughout programme design and implementation, reflecting strong adherence to nutrition-sensitive standards and best practices.

Despite these achievements, WFP faced challenges in its efforts to mainstream nutrition integration. Funding constraints limited the scope and scale of WFP nutrition interventions and investments in the development of people, systems, and programmes. Programme implementation remained focused on the output level, such as delivering awareness sessions, rather than on outcome-level changes. Furthermore, resilience and livelihood support activities, such as beekeeping and fruit tree planting, continued to be viewed primarily from the economic and empowerment lens, with nutrition remaining a secondary consideration.

Moving forward, WFP plans to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming by expanding SBCC initiatives, reinforcing local capacities, and deepening partnerships with the government, development partners, and community stakeholders. Enhanced data collection and analysis will inform adaptive programming, accelerating progress toward sustainable nutrition outcomes.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP strengthened strategic partnerships and explored new collaborations to advance its mandate in alignment with national development priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028. Leveraging its position as a trusted partner, WFP deepened its engagement with the government, international financial institutions (IFIs), government donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, academic institutions, and the private sector to diversify its funding base and sustain operations in Angola.

The Government of Angola remained WFP's main strategic partner. WFP developed a multi-pronged partnership spanning multiple ministries, geographical areas, and programmatic initiatives. Through technical assistance, policy and financial support, and evidence generation, WFP helped strengthen national food systems and improve food security and nutrition outcomes. At the national level, WFP deepened its engagement with key ministries, including Foreign Affairs, Planning, Agriculture and Forestry, Health, Education, and Social Affairs, Family and Women's Promotion. Moreover, WFP reinforced engagement with provincial and municipal authorities to improve programme quality and ensure complementarity and alignment with government initiatives and broader development priorities.

WFP supported the Government of Angola to leverage global platforms to strengthen advocacy for major initiatives and foster South-South Cooperation. Notably, WFP facilitated the participation of a high-level delegation led by the Minister of Education in the Second School Meals Coalition Global Summit in Brazil. The delegation engaged with key stakeholders to share knowledge and evidence and advocate for additional resources to enhance the sustainability and scale of the national school feeding programme.

WFP intensified engagement with donors and partners to deepen strategic collaboration and secure resources to sustain its operations. Traditional donors, such as Japan, the United States of America, and other UN agencies, remained critical funding sources. While WFP intensified advocacy efforts to secure multi-year, flexible commitments in line with the principles of the Grand Bargain, new direct contributions were limited to single-year allocations and earmarked at the strategic outcome or activity level. Multilateral funding provided crucial flexibility and was directed toward underfunded activities, such as food and integrated nutrition support, and resilience and livelihood support for refugees and host communities.

WFP enhanced transparency and accountability through regular briefings, bilateral meetings, and high-level field visits to share regular programmatic updates, demonstrate programme impact, and gather valuable feedback.

As part of its efforts to diversify its donor and partner base, WFP explored different collaboration mechanisms with IFIs. These included funding opportunities, technical cooperation, joint policy engagement, and advocacy efforts. Additionally, WFP participated in the Agricultural Partners Working Group, chaired by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank, and provided expertise and insights to the African Development Bank, World Bank, and IFAD to support the design and review of programmes in the agriculture, social protection, water, and sanitation sectors. These interactions reinforced WFP's positioning as a trusted and knowledgeable advisor in shaping development initiatives.

WFP expanded partnerships with the private sector, securing new contributions from the Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP) and the Mastercard Foundation, which were vital to sustaining nutrition and food assistance for communities affected by shocks. WFP also collaborated with a Japanese private company providing artificial intelligence-powered solutions and technologies to improve data-driven decision-making and enhance the impact of its interventions in the agriculture sector.

WFP reinforced its partnership with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to build more robust public health supply chains and strengthen the resilience of the national health system. Further, WFP expanded its on-demand logistics services by collaborating with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to support the government-led cholera response. Through engagement with humanitarian and development partners, WFP contributed to more effective, coherent, and coordinated responses.

WFP engaged with national and international academic and research institutions to facilitate knowledge exchange and foster collaboration on food security solutions, improving evidence-based programming and innovation.

To enhance operational efficiency and deepen field-level partnerships, WFP rolled out the Partner Connect platform. This improved reporting, ensured compliance with WFP standards, and enhanced performance tracking.

WFP advanced its contributions to the National Development Plan (2023-2027) and the Long-term Strategy, Angola 2050, integrating resilience-building into its relief interventions. These partnerships reflect WFP's commitment to strengthening national systems and delivering impactful programmes that address immediate needs while advancing long-term national food and nutrition security priorities.

Focus on localization

WFP deepened strategic partnerships with national and local stakeholders, including government stakeholders and academic institutions. By prioritising local actors, WFP promoted community ownership and strengthened the foundations for long-term sustainability.

WFP's efforts focused on technical assistance and knowledge transfer to scale up the national school feeding programme and enhance national leadership in food security analysis and nutrition. Additionally, WFP supported Government strategies to improve the nutritional quality of locally produced foods through fortification, contributing to food security and agricultural development.

As part of its resilience interventions, WFP collaborated with government extension workers to enhance local value chains and create economic opportunities for smallholder farmers.

WFP transitioned to direct implementation of its refugee response interventions, strengthening the role of affected communities and local authorities in programme design and enhancing overall programme quality.

WFP worked with World Vision, a well-established international non-governmental organisation with a deep field presence and strong understanding of the local context.

WFP partnered with José Eduardo dos Santos University, a national academic institution. Its expertise and complementary technical knowledge have been critical in maximising the impact and sustainability of WFP's beekeeping activities and contributing to diversified livelihoods and community resilience.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Within the "One UN" framework, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies to foster synergies, guided by a field-focused approach to ensure interventions were grounded in local realities, strengthen strategic alignment, and maximise impact.

WFP participated in the UN Country Team and contributed to various coordination platforms including the Programme Management Team and the Operations Management Team. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) co-chaired the UN Prosperity Results Group.

Together with FAO, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the development of the National Strategy for the Reconversion of Agrifood Systems (2026 - 2035). WFP, FAO, and IFAD explored opportunities for joint programming and policy engagement to advance national priorities.

In collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office, FAO and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP initiated consultations on the development of an anticipatory action framework to strengthen early warning systems and enhance national preparedness and response to climate-related shocks.

WFP maintained its longstanding partnership with UNDP, providing supply chain services to ensure the last-mile delivery of medical supplies. Additionally, WFP and UNDP launched an initiative on sustainable and climate-smart aquaculture in Huíla province aimed at creating economic opportunities for young people and enhancing food and nutrition security.

WFP and UNICEF strengthened advocacy and coordination efforts to advance the food fortification and nutrition agenda and coordinated the response to global acute malnutrition in drought-affected areas.

In partnership with UNICEF and the World Health Organisation (WHO), WFP supported the Ministry of Health in reviewing the Protocol for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition.

WFP signed an agreement with WHO to provide on-demand logistics services in support of the government-led cholera response.

WFP collaborated with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to coordinate the refugee response in Lunda Norte province and strengthened joint planning, advocacy, and fundraising.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP secured financial resources totalling USD 13.9 million. These included new direct and multilateral contributions, carryover funds, locally generated funds, and income from service provision. Despite continued donor support, the total available resources declined by nine percent from the USD 15.3 million received in 2024. Funding was unevenly distributed across strategic outcomes and activities.

In June 2025, the sixth budget revision of the WFP Angola Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2020-2026) was approved, increasing the cumulative budget from USD 77.4 million to USD 92.6 million. While the strategic direction remained unchanged, this revision extended the current ICSP by 12 months, until June 2026. This extension is critical to ensuring alignment with Government priorities and providing sufficient time to transition to the next Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

WFP sustained robust engagement with government partners, international financial institutions, development agencies, and the private sector. Despite efforts to diversify its donor base, traditional government donors and United Nations (UN) agencies remained the primary partners. Most contributions were earmarked either by activity, geographic area, or modality. This limited WFP's ability to implement certain planned activities and constrained operational agility. However, new contributions from private donors and flexible multilateral resources enabled WFP to redirect resources to underfunded activities, maximising their impact.

Strategic outcome 1, focused on ensuring access to food and nutrition for shock-affected populations, attracted the largest share of funding as in previous years. Despite substantial funding against annual requirements (80 percent), significant disparities were noted across activities. Due to chronic resource constraints, WFP continued to provide reduced rations to refugees. No new direct contributions were received for resilience-building activities for refugees and host communities. As a result, WFP relied on carryover funds and multilateral allocations to sustain them. Nutrition-specific activities received only 60 percent of the planned resources in 2025. This underfunding prompted WFP to scale up integration of nutrition-sensitive interventions across all activities to sustain progress and achieve nutrition outcomes. School feeding activities faced significant funding constraints and were not implemented. Expenditures reached 74 percent, as a significant portion of the contributions were received in the second half of the year and will be spent in 2026.

Strategic outcome 2, dedicated to strengthening the institutional capacity of national stakeholders, was fully funded as a result of new contributions from the Government of Japan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for resilience interventions. However, the lack of reliable, multi-year funding constrains WFP's ability to plan medium- and long-term technical assistance for the Government of Angola, putting at risk the gains achieved in recent years in other sectors, including food security analysis, nutrition, and school feeding. Expenditures under this strategic outcome amounted to 58 percent, as the remaining funds were allocated for specific capacity strengthening activities planned for implementation in 2026.

Strategic outcome 3, supporting supply chain and on-demand services, was funded at 182 percent of its annual requirements. This was primarily due to the extension of the agreement with UNDP and new partnerships with the World Health Organization and the Mastercard Foundation for the cholera response. The total expenditure reached 88 percent of available resources.

To address funding challenges and long delivery times, WFP adjusted its assistance and worked to improve cost-effectiveness. For its refugee response, food rations were further reduced. For its nutrition interventions, WFP leveraged the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to ensure the timely procurement of specialised nutritious foods [1]. By doing so, WFP maximised the impact of donor contributions, demonstrating the operational value of strategic foresight and efficient resource management.

Looking ahead, WFP anticipates severe resource constraints across its activities due to the evolving funding landscape, shifting donor priorities, and subsequent fiscal contractions. In 2026, WFP will adopt a prioritisation strategy aligned with available resources while continuing to advocate for early, flexible, and multi-year commitments to sustain its operations and strengthen programme sustainability.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	7,542,763	3,018,470	6,073,698	4,471,571
SO01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	7,542,763	3,018,470	6,073,698	4,471,571
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	991,510	684,292	2,095,043	1,387,724
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	527,541	534,973	973,987	812,337
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months	4,989,712	1,799,206	3,004,669	2,271,510
Activity 06: Provide school meals to children during and in the aftermath of crises	1,034,000	0	0	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,689,135	1,936,969	1,860,264	1,073,898
SO02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to improve food security and nutrition by 2026	1,689,135	1,936,969	1,860,264	1,073,898

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	 1,689,135	 1,936,969	 1,860,264	 1,073,898
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 2,129,076	 1,421,600	 3,879,102	 3,409,187
SO03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	 2,129,076	 1,421,600	 3,879,102	 3,409,187
Activity 04: Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	 2,129,076	 1,421,600	 3,879,102	 3,409,187
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 61,501	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 11,360,974	 6,377,039	 11,874,565	 8,954,656
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 948,377	 568,100	 1,776,265	 726,454
Total Direct Costs	 12,309,351	 6,945,139	 13,650,830	 9,681,110
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 650,166	 350,798	 259,029	 259,029

Grand Total	 12,959,517	 7,295,937	 13,909,859	 9,940,139
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Data Notes

Overview

Under the refugee response, the estimated number of persons with disabilities (PwDs) reflects actual data recorded in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) database. For the nutrition and smallholder agricultural market support programmes, the estimated number of PwDs was calculated using the most recent census data (2024), which reported a 4 percent disability prevalence in the Angolan population.

Operational context

[1] National Institute of Statistics (INE). 2024 Population and Housing Census.

https://www.ine.gov.ao/Arquivos/arquivosCarregados/Carregados/Publicacao_638992698392586291.pdf

[2] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2025 Human Development Report. <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index>

[3] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Data Futures Exchange. <https://data.undp.org/countries-and-territories/AGO>

[4] Poverty rate measured at the international poverty line of USD 3.0 per day in 2021 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

[5] The World Bank. Macro Poverty Outlook. October 2025. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fec5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-ssa.pdf>

[6] International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Context – Angola.

<https://www.ifad.org/en/w/countries/angola#:~:text=In%20Angola%2C%20IFAD%20loans%20support,areas%20of%20the%20central%20highlands.>

[7] Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). Increasing agricultural production in Angola. April 2024. <http://www.fao.org/3/cd0345en/cd0345en.pdf>

[8] African Development Bank. Angola: Country Food and Agriculture Delivery Compact. February 2023.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/angola-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact>

[9] World Economic Forum. 2025 Global Gender Gap Index. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/>

[10] Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Angola. Country Gender Assessment Series. November 2023. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc7104en>

[11] The World Bank. Angola - Drought Resilience Profiles (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. July 2023.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099072723174031975/P1730770a7f24b0ba094c109aa7e9a85a8d>

[12] Angola Country Climate and Development Report. Climate Change and Development Report (CCDR) Series. December 2022. World Bank. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/38361>

[13] National Institute of Statistics (INE). Report on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). February 2026. <https://www.ine.gov.ao/publicacoes/detalhes/NTA0Mzg=>

[14] INE. Multiple Indicators and Health Survey (IIMS) 2023–2024. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR162/PR162.pdf>

[15] Ministry of Health – National Directorate of Public Health. Cholera Situation Report. 28 December 2025.

<https://www.afro.who.int/countries/angola/publication/boletim-de-colera-2025-no-355>

[16] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Angola Population of Concern Snapshot - September 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/113738>

[17] The decentralised evaluation was commissioned by the Angola office and covered technical assistance and refugee support activities, implemented from 2017 to 2022. The evaluation was completed in 2024. The full evaluation report is available on WFP's website:

[https://www.wfp.org/publications/angola-evaluation-wfps-technical-assistance-activities-and-refugee-support-2017-2022.](https://www.wfp.org/publications/angola-evaluation-wfps-technical-assistance-activities-and-refugee-support-2017-2022)

Strategic outcome 01

[1] During the first half of 2025, WFP provided food assistance to highly vulnerable unregistered refugees under the exceptional ration programme. These included the chronically ill, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, older women and men, and single mothers. Highly vulnerable unregistered refugees were provided the same food basket - composed of maize meal, pulses, and salt - as those refugees biometrically registered by UNHCR.

Output Results

Activities 1 and 2 – "Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations" and "Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance", respectively:

The discrepancy between planned and actual figures for output A.2.6 ("Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in FFA activities") is due to the late transition of the new refugee cohort into FFA, which occurred toward the end of the year and reduced the total food distributed. It is also important to note that under FFA activities, only refugee participants receive food assistance. Consequently, the actuals under indicator "A.2.1 - Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance" were higher than planned.

Activity 5 - "Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months":

"A.1.2 - Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes": The number of children under five being supplemented for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was higher than initially planned - under output indicator as a result of the reduction in the average treatment duration (from 3 to 2 months) which allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries during the reporting year.

The discrepancy between the planned and actuals under output indicators A.2.2, A.4.1, B.2.1 can be explained by the scale down of WFP's integrated nutrition support interventions due to funding constraints.

The overachievement under output indicator "E.4 (Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches)" for the integrated nutrition support programme is related to several factors, namely (i) inclusion of beneficiaries who participated in SBCC activities both at the household and community-level and (ii) increase in the frequency of activities to improve programme outcomes and indicators, namely those on cross-cutting issues.

Activity 6 - School Feeding Programme

The school feeding component could not be implemented due to the lack of resources.

Outcome Results

Activity 5 - Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months:

"1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)" and "1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet": The 2024 follow-up values not available since WFP was unable to collect these due to resource constraints and limited human resources capacity.

The MAM recovery rate for both Huila and Cunene remained significantly above the SPHERE standard (>75%). This strong performance is partly explained by WFP's integrated approach, combining nutrition support with commodity vouchers provided as a protection ration to strengthen household food security during treatment. The community-based delivery model also enabled early identification and treatment of cases, reducing complications and accelerating recovery. Default and non-response rates were also lower than SPHERE thresholds, further demonstrating the effectiveness of the integrated interventions.

The underachievement for some outcome indicators can be explained mainly by the limited access to food as a result of, but not limited to, the reduction of purchasing power, inflation, poor infant and young child feeding practices, inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices as well as crop losses, low agriculture production, due to the prolonged drought.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Rural extension refers to a participatory approach within agricultural systems where trained local farmers (commonly referred to as 'agricultural extension workers' or 'rural extensionists') transfer knowledge and technical skills to other farmers in the community to achieve agricultural goals.

[2] The national food fortification strategy is expected to be finalised in 2026.

Other Outputs:

"F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure" (Output Indicator; Smallholder agricultural market support Activities): Due to competitive market prices for seeds in the region and resulting cost savings, WFP was able to increase the number of beneficiaries targeted under this activity (from 750 to 1,409).

"Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives" (Detailed/Intermediate Output Indicator C.4.g.2; Food Security Sector (CCS)): These activities could not be carried out due to funding constraints.

"Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives" (Detailed/Intermediate Output Indicator C.4.g.2; Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)): The overachievement reflects additional nutrition trainings conducted as part of the cholera response, which were not originally planned.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The overachievement is due to the transport of cargo for the large scale mosquito net campaign, which had not been included in the original planning figures for Detailed / Intermediate Output indicator 'H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported'.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The Global Gender Gap index annually benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political Empowerment).

[2] World Economic Forum. 2022 Global Gender Gap Index. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2022/>

[3] World Economic Forum. 2025 Global Gender Gap Index. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/>

[4] National Institute of Statistics (INE). Multiple Indicators and Health Survey (IIMS) 2023–2024. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR162/PR162.pdf>

[5] Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). Increasing agricultural production in Angola. April 2024. <http://www.fao.org/3/cd0345en/cd0345en.pdf>

[6] The decentralised evaluation was commissioned by the Angola Country Office and covers Technical Assistance Activities and Refugee Support in Angola, implemented from 2017 to 2022. The evaluation was carried out from 2023 to 2024. The full evaluation report is available on WFP's website: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/angola-evaluation-wfps-technical-assistance-activities-and-refugee-support-2017-2022>.

Progress towards Gender Equality indicators: the Interim Country Strategic Plan is not tracking the cross-cutting indicators on the proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation and those reporting economic empowerment for most of the activities; however, WFP plans to systematically report on these in the future.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] During the first half of 2025, WFP provided food assistance to highly vulnerable unregistered refugees under the exceptional ration programme. These included the chronically ill, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, older women and men, and single mothers.

[2] Although the Angola office has an internal CFM, it did not meet the minimum standards required under the Global Assurance Plan (GAP). Consequently, the mechanism could not be considered fully functional for the purposes of indicator CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism. In 2026, WFP is planning to roll out a corporate solution (SugarCRM) for CFM-monitoring, issue categorisation, escalation, analysis, and reporting.

Protection indicators – Cross-cutting indicator at the CSP level:

"Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)": The 2024 follow-up value is missing since WFP is yet to start the implementation of these standards in Angola; however, the country office plans to do so in the future.

"Country office has an action plan on community engagement": WFP does not yet have an action plan on community engagement but it plans to develop one in the future.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Government of Angola. Nationally Determined Contribution of Angola. September 2025. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-09/Angola%20NDC_September2025_Upload.pdf

[2] Ibid.

[3] International Fund for Agricultural Development. Angola – Country Context. 2026. <https://www.ifad.org/en/w/countries/angola>.

[4] World Bank. Angola Country Climate and Development Report. Climate Change and Development Report (CCDR) Series. December 2022. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/38361>.

[5] Environmental risk screening data are not fully mainstreamed across all of the activities under the Angola Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2020 – 2026). Therefore, the data for the percentage of field-level agreements (FLAs), memorandums of understanding (MoUs), and construction contracts (CCs) that were screened for environmental and social risks falls short of the target of 100 percent. However, WFP undertook environmental and social risk screenings for its unconditional food transfers and FFA (screened in 2024) interventions. WFP Angola plans to screen the remaining ICSP activities in 2026.

[6] The UN Booking Hub, powered by WFP, offers shared services from 18 UN bodies. The UN Booking Hub allows staff and managers to book field accommodation services and optimise the guesthouse's daily management activities. It standardises business processes, automates request tracking, and improves service delivery through real-time monitoring of customer satisfaction. At the same time, it promotes synergies and efficiency gains as it is designed in accordance with the principles of mutual recognition, costing, and customer satisfaction.

Financial Overview

[1] The GCMF is WFP's strategic and internal working capital management mechanism utilised to purchase food before country offices receive their contributions. It enables the delivery of food to beneficiaries with the shortest possible lead time. The food is purchased and delivered to strategic locations for dispatch as soon as country offices receive cash contributions to purchase commodities.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
- B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	17,786	28,771	162%
	female	19,904	33,790	170%
	total	37,690	62,561	166%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,893	4,280	226%
	female	1,944	5,151	265%
	total	3,837	9,431	246%
24-59 months	male	2,730	5,229	192%
	female	2,763	5,319	193%
	total	5,493	10,548	192%
5-11 years	male	4,706	4,479	95%
	female	5,272	4,519	86%
	total	9,978	8,998	90%
12-17 years	male	1,930	3,526	183%
	female	2,265	4,010	177%
	total	4,195	7,536	180%
18-59 years	male	6,009	10,337	172%
	female	7,114	13,811	194%
	total	13,123	24,148	184%
60+ years	male	518	920	178%
	female	546	980	179%
	total	1,064	1,900	179%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	6,940	7,311	105%
Resident	30,750	55,250	180%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	2,300	2,867	124%
Malnutrition prevention programme	0	797	-
Malnutrition treatment programme	5,000	12,658	253%
School based programmes	5,000	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	750	1,409	187%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	24,640	44,830	181%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	84	106	126%
Iodised Salt	9	9	96%
LNS	162	88	55%
Maize Meal	632	574	91%
Split Peas	0	1	-
Vegetable Oil	35	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	4,041,600	912,766	23%

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						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	2,359	3,122	
			Male	2,281	2,913	
			Total	4,640	6,035	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	509	529.86	
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 02: Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected households benefit from assets, income and skills that improve livelihoods and support self-reliance						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,170	1,458	
			Male	1,130	1,409	
			Total	2,300	2,867	
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	252	161.06	
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months						
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 07: At-risk groups, including children under 5, receive integrated nutrition support to improve their nutritional status.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	13,250	28,615	
			Male	11,750	23,635	
			Total	25,000	52,250	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,000	5,636	
			Male	2,000	4,725	
			Total	4,000	10,361	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total		797 797
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	1,000 1,000	2,297 2,297
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	162	88.37
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,117,600	912,766
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	162	88.37

Activity 06: Provide school meals to children during and in the aftermath of crises

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 08: At-risk and shock-affected school children, targeted by WFP (Tier 1), receive a nutritious meal to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes; A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	2,750 2,250 5,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	924,000	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	6,400	3,281
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Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected households benefit from assets, income and skills that improve livelihoods and support self-reliance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	567	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	50	4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	250	127
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,527	127

Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 07: At-risk groups, including children under 5, receive integrated nutrition support to improve their nutritional status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	10,000	38,854

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56.14	>56.14	≥56.14	65.6	75.3	Joint survey
	Male	73.14	>73.14	≥73.14	69.2	69.89	Joint survey
	Overall	68	>68	≥68	68.3	74	Joint survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.3	<8.3	<35.19	32	24.11	Joint survey
	Male	5.37	<5.37	<21.49	27.4	27.96	Joint survey
	Overall	6.29	<6.29	<25.71	28.5	25	Joint survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35.19	<35.19	≤8.3	2.5	0.6	Joint survey
	Male	21.49	<21.49	≤5.37	3.4	2.15	Joint survey
	Overall	25.71	<25.71	≤6.29	3.2	1	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.06	≤12.06	≤12.07	10.52	12.04	Joint survey
	Male	11.32	≤11.32	≤11.32	8.62	11.1	Joint survey
	Overall	11.55	≤11.55	≤11.55	9	11.57	Joint survey
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-59 Months - Location: Cunene - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	52.9	≥75	≥66	61.3		Secondary data
	Male	43.1	≥75	≥66	59.7		Secondary data
	Overall	55.3	≥75	≥66	60.5		Secondary data
Target Group: Children 6-59 Months - Location: Huila - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	45.3	≥75	≥66	56.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.6	≥75	≥66	55.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.6	≥75	≥66	56.25		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Cunene - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	23.18	≥70	≥50	33.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.95	≥70	≥50	47.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.44	≥70	≥50	35.9		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	30.43	≥70	≥50	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.23	≥70	≥50	52.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.58	≥70	≥50	29.1		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	4.65	≥70	≥50	14.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.24	≥70	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.66	≥70	≥50	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	11.59	≥70	≥50	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.97	≥70	≥50	29.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.89	≥70	≥50	12.8		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	83.33	≥75	≥75	91	85.35	Secondary data
	Male	90	≥75	≥75	90	85.91	Secondary data
	Overall	87.5	≥75	≥75	90.5	85.61	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.34	6.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	5.5	5.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	3.1	6.31	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	16.66	<7	<7	6.71	7.98	Secondary data
	Male	10	<7	<7	4.59	8.17	Secondary data
	Overall	12.5	<7	<7	5.81	8.07	Secondary data
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Huila - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	20.56	≥70	≥50	45.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.23	≥70	≥50	22.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.52	≥70	≥50	35.9		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	41.12	≥70	≥50	22.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.47	≥70	≥50	20.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54.86	≥70	≥50	29.1		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0.94	≥70	≥50	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥50	21.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.57	≥70	≥50	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	14.01	≥70	≥50	9.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.41	≥70	≥50	9.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.56	≥70	≥50	12.8		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	88.89	≥75	≥75	88	91.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.73	≥75	≥75	93	92.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.89	≥75	≥75	90	92.12	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	2.39	1.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.82	0.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.68	0.83	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	11.11	<7	<7	7.17	5.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.26	<7	<7	4.12	8.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.18	<7	<7	5.78	7.09	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Households - Location: Cunene - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥56.14	≥56.14	64.6	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥73.14	≥73.14	64.2	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥68	≥68	64.4	37	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤35.19	<35.19	23.2	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤21.49	<21.49	22.2	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤25.71	<25.71	22.6	36	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤8.3	≤8.3	12.1	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤5.37	≤5.37	13.6	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤6.29	≤6.29	13	27	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.06	≤12.06	≤12.06	9.92	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.32	≤11.32	≤11.32	12.39	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.55	≤11.55	≤11.55	11.45	21.42	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Households - Location: Huila - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥56.14	≥56.14	39.2	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥73.14	≥73.14	37.1	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥68	≥68	37.7	38	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<35.19	<35.19	38.2	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<21.49	<21.49	37.8	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<25.71	<25.71	38	41	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<8.3	≤8.3	22.5	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<5.37	≤5.37	25.1	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<6.29	≤6.29	24.4	21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.06	≤12.06	≤12.06	20.09	22.2	Secondary data
	Male	11.32	≤11.32	≤11.32	18.76	20.8	Secondary data
	Overall	11.55	≤11.55	≤11.55	19.14	21.5	Secondary data
Activity 06: Provide school meals to children during and in the aftermath of crises							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Angola - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	1	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to improve food security and nutrition by 2026				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola.					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 10: Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened capacities to enhance resilience in order to withstand shocks, to generate evidence for national and subnational programmes.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female	375	595
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	375	814
			Total	750	1,409

Other Output					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 03: At-risk populations in Angola benefit from policies and strengthened institutional capacity to improve their food security and nutrition outcomes					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	50	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	30	65
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	39	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	97	233
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	19	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	4

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	2	8
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	10	9

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 04: Children in Angola benefit from strengthened national capacity to manage school feeding programs to improve their school life and meet their nutrition requirements

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	30	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		30
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	1

CSP Output 05: At-risk populations, including children in Angola benefit from policies and institutional capacity on food fortification and transformation to meet their nutrition requirements.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	120	21

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	

CSP Output 10: Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened capacities to enhance resilience in order to withstand shocks, to generate evidence for national and subnational programmes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	37	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	128	63
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	54	
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	36	13
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	36	2,113
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	4,800	9,833

D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	12
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	750	1,409
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	0
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	750	0

Strategic Outcome 03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 06: On-demand supply chain services are provided and assets are maintained and upgraded as needed, enabling relevant stakeholders						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	13	76	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	5	7	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	13	0	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	4	0	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Service Delivery	Number	2	3	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	225	2,888.64	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall				Not applicable		
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	Not collected	≥50		Not collected	Not collected	-
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥50	≥25	6		WFP survey
	Male		≥50	≥25	14.65		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥25	12.86		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥68	≥68	17	17	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥68	≥68	36	11	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥136	≥136	53	28	WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥94.95	97.54	96.55	WFP survey
	Male	99.11	≥90	≥97.11	98.43	95.38	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	≥96.54	98.22	95.65	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.91	=100	≥95	96.72	79.31	WFP survey
	Male	97.68	=100	≥95	93.73	83.08	WFP survey
	Overall	97.68	=100	≥95	94.46	82.21	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.74	≥90	≥100	99.18	95.69	WFP survey
	Male	92.26	≥90	≥100	98.96	92.05	WFP survey
	Overall	92.81	≥90	≥100	99.01	92.89	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Households - Location: Cunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	≥90	≥95	92.93	100	WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥90	≥95	93.21	100	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥95	93.1	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	≥90	≥95	77.08	98.72	WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥90	≥95	77.56	100	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥95	77.38	98.86	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	≥90	≥95	97.98	89.83	WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥90	≥95	96.3	77.33	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥95	96.93	82.84	WFP survey
Target Group: Households - Location: Huila - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	≥90	≥95	99.02	99.27	WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥90	≥95	97.61	99.44	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥95	98.02	99.36	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	≥90	≥95	91.67	97.47	WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥90	≥95	86.97	100	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥95	88.32	97.67	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	≥90	≥95	97.06	91.24	WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥90	≥95	96.81	88.14	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥95	96.88	89.49	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	≥75	≥75	92	21	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥75	≥75	296	33	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	388	54	WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41	≥80	≥80	93.44	80	Joint survey
	Male	58	≥80	≥80	95.3	77.4	Joint survey
	Overall	49.5	≥80	≥80	94.85	78.06	Joint survey
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CU5 - Location: Cunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	≥80	≥80	98.96	8.2	WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥80	≥80	96.79	5.26	WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥80	97.62	5.84	WFP survey
Target Group: CU5 - Location: Huila - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	≥80	≥80	97.92	8.76	WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥80	≥80	94.96	15.95	WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥80	95.81	12.33	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	100	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not collected	≥10	≥10	11	10	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100		≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥80	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	≥80	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥80	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥80	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-59 Months - Location: Huila - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	≥90	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Cunene - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100		≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥80	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Mboyo, a refugee from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, working in a community field in Lunda Norte province.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Espínola Caribe

espinola.caribe@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

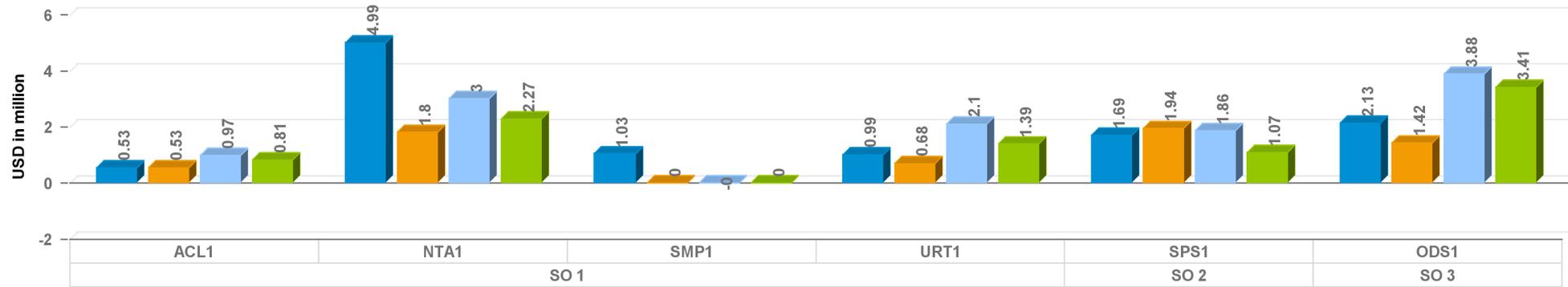
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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 programmes to improve food security and nutrition by 2026
SO 3		Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance
SO 1	NTA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months
SO 1	SMP1	Provide school meals to children during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	527,541	534,973	973,987	812,337
		Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months	4,989,712	1,799,206	3,004,669	2,271,510
		Provide school meals to children during and in the aftermath of crises	1,034,000	0	0	0
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	991,510	684,292	2,095,043	1,387,724
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,542,763	3,018,470	6,073,698	4,471,571
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	2,129,076	1,421,600	3,879,102	3,409,187
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,129,076	1,421,600	3,879,102	3,409,187

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Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to improve food security and nutrition by 2026	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola.	1,689,135	1,936,969	1,860,264	1,073,898
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,689,135	1,936,969	1,860,264	1,073,898
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	61,501	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	61,501	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			11,360,974	6,377,039	11,874,565	8,954,656
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			948,377	568,100	1,776,265	726,454
Total Direct Costs			12,309,351	6,945,139	13,650,830	9,681,110
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			650,166	350,798	259,029	259,029
Grand Total			12,959,517	7,295,937	13,909,859	9,940,139



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

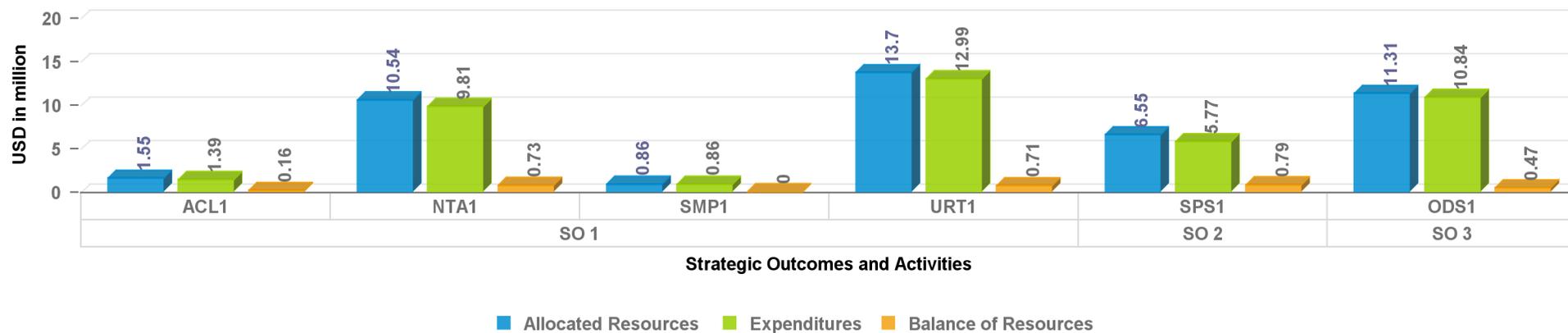
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 programmes to improve food security and nutrition by 2026
SO 3	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance
SO 1	NTA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months
SO 1	SMP1	Provide school meals to children during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted at-risk people, including children aged 6-59 months	14,796,555	10,541,626	0	10,541,626	9,808,467	733,158
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	24,875,354	13,696,411	0	13,696,411	12,989,093	707,319
		Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	3,832,699	1,554,330	0	1,554,330	1,392,680	161,650
		Provide school meals to children during and in the aftermath of crises	4,313,524	862,869	0	862,869	862,869	0

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Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			47,818,133	26,655,235	0	26,655,235	25,053,108	1,602,127
17.9	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to improve food security and nutrition by 2026	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola.	15,344,150	6,551,996	0	6,551,996	5,765,629	786,366
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			15,344,150	6,551,996	0	6,551,996	5,765,629	786,366
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	11,984,634	11,313,300	0	11,313,300	10,843,386	469,914
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			11,984,634	11,313,300	0	11,313,300	10,843,386	469,914
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	61,501	0	61,501	0	61,501
Subtotal SDG Target			0	61,501	0	61,501	0	61,501
Total Direct Operational Cost			75,146,917	44,582,032	0	44,582,032	41,662,123	2,919,909
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,043,603	4,815,722	0	4,815,722	3,765,911	1,049,811
Total Direct Costs			82,190,520	49,397,754	0	49,397,754	45,428,034	3,969,720
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,490,159	2,006,121		2,006,121	2,006,121	0
Grand Total			86,680,679	51,403,875	0	51,403,875	47,434,155	3,969,720

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, Chief
 Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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