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Angola

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2023

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Overview

2022 was the fifth consecutive year of drought for some areas in the southwest of Angola. Poor harvests, depleted food reserves, and limited income opportunities put a heavy burden on the livelihoods of many families in the affected areas, with 850,000¹ people still in need of food assistance at the end of the year. To support populations in need, WFP had to significantly scale up its presence in the south and adjust its Interim Country Strategic Plan, introducing new crisis response activities.

Limited resources continued to be a challenge throughout the year, constraining WFP activities in the most affected areas. WFP supported vulnerable populations through commodity vouchers, targeted supplementary feeding programmes, and school feeding. At the same time, WFP continued assisting refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo residing in the north of Angola. In 2022, 90 percent of households in the Lovua refugee settlement were still relying on food assistance as their main source of food. In addition to general distributions, WFP started an asset creation programme aimed at encouraging agricultural production in the settlement.

WFP assisted 73,000 people in 2022. While the number of beneficiaries was significantly lower than planned, mainly due to insufficient funding, it was ten times higher than in 2021. Many beneficiaries resided in distant areas with poor roads and infrastructure, and WFP worked with the National Civil Protection Commission and retailers to ensure the transportation of commodities to the targeted areas.

WFP started the year by launching nutrition programmes in Huila and Cunene provinces for children aged 6-59 months, who are often the most vulnerable in the face of drought. However, an urgent need to expand the response was confirmed during a series of assessments conducted by WFP in coordination with other UN agencies at the end of February 2022. The first commodity voucher distributions started in April to address the immediate food needs of those affected. At the same time, WFP continued working to mobilise additional funds and build up its activities. At the end of 2022, WFP started a school feeding programme to support primary school children and their families during the lean season (when food reserves have depleted and households consider negative coping strategies, including taking children out of school). Nutrition treatment activities also continued, although with some interruptions due to insufficient resources. Throughout 2022, WFP worked to streamline its cooperation with other UN agencies, including UNICEF, with the two agencies establishing a referral mechanism for children with acute malnutrition, and joint community feedback mechanisms, to ensure accountability to affected populations.

In addition to crisis response activities, WFP provided technical support to the Government of Angola in areas of nutrition, school feeding and vulnerability assessment and analysis. WFP assisted in the establishment of provincial food security coordination mechanisms and a post-harvest food security assessment to be used by partners and WFP to inform the drought response interventions in 2023, and trained 300 public officials.

To increase the capacities of partners and national systems, WFP provided on-demand supply chain services to the Government of Angola and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In 2022, WFP procured 160 metric tons of ready-to-use supplementary food on behalf of the Government, and also started working with UNDP to deliver medical supplies for TB, HIV, malaria, and COVID-19 to health units in Benguela, Cuanza Sul and Luanda provinces.

In line with its Interim Country Strategic Plan (2020-2023), WFP continued to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by assisting crisis-affected populations and building the capacity of national counterparts. The support of traditional partners, the United Nations Central Emergency Fund (UN CERF), and the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), were crucial in achieving meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda and enabling timely WFP responses. At the same time, WFP expanded its list of donors for Angola, and received contributions from France, Latter-day Saint Charities, and UNDP.

72,967

Total beneficiaries in 2022



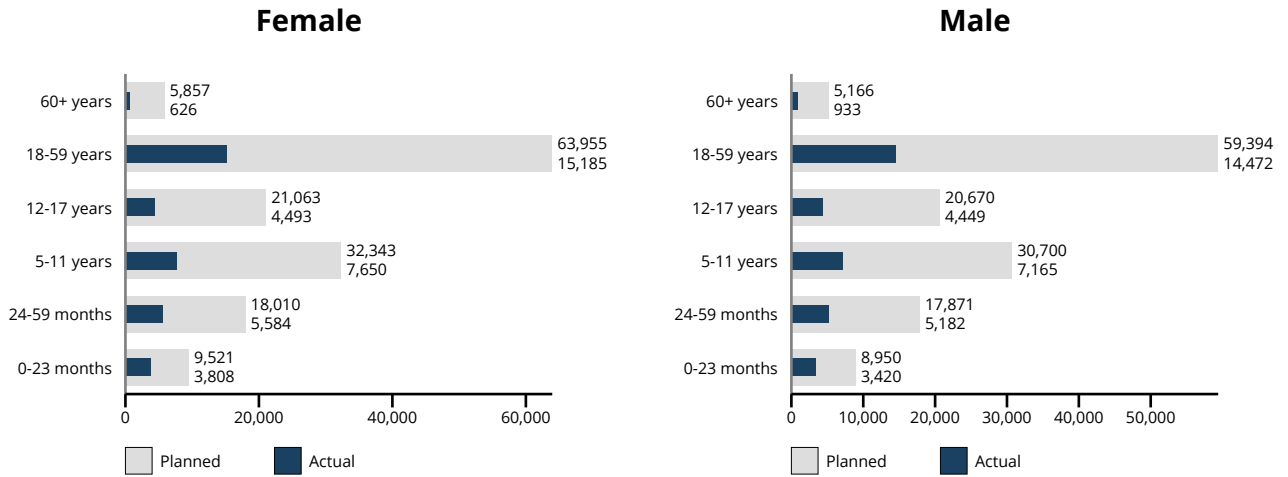
51% female



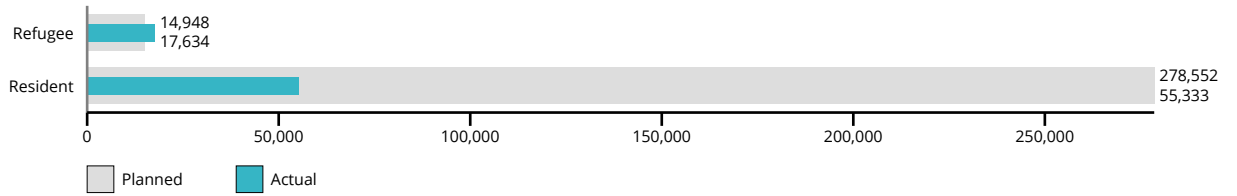
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 136 (50% Female, 50% Male)

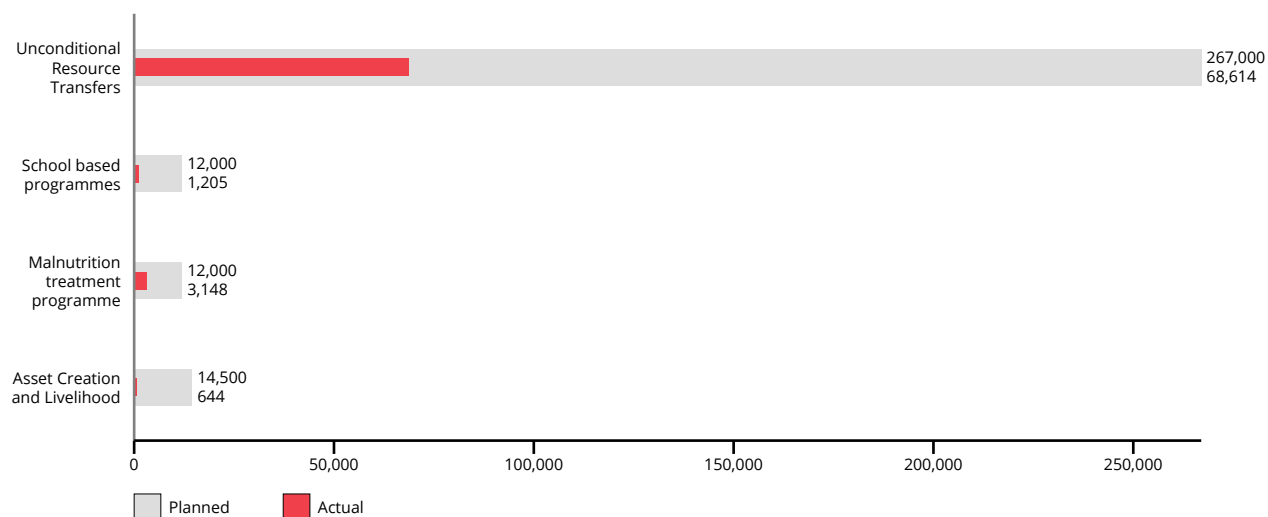
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



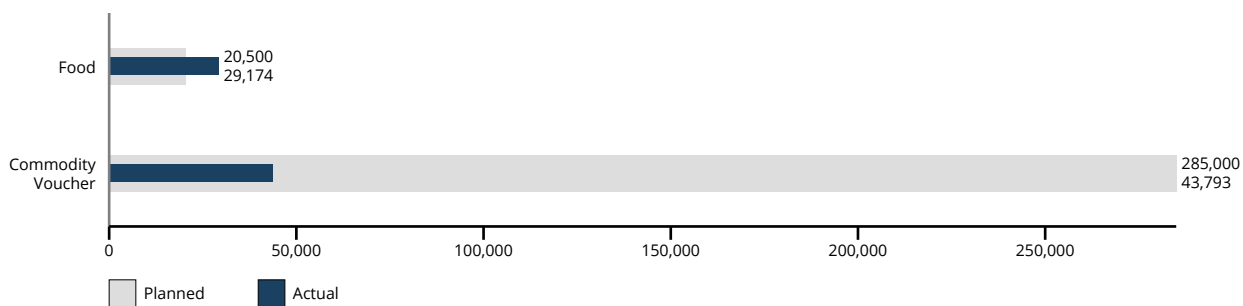
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



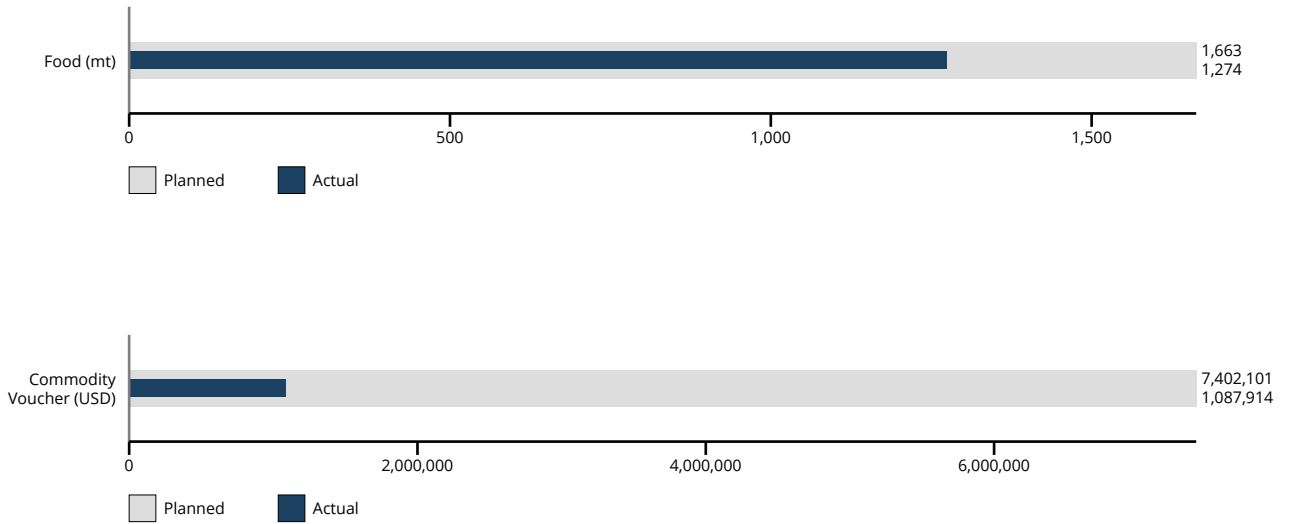
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



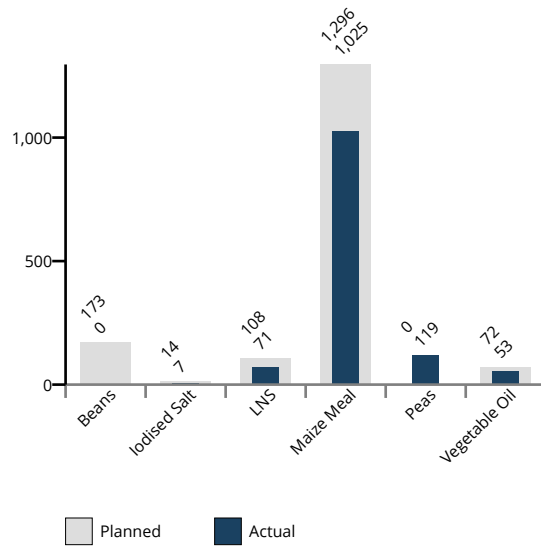
Beneficiaries by Modality



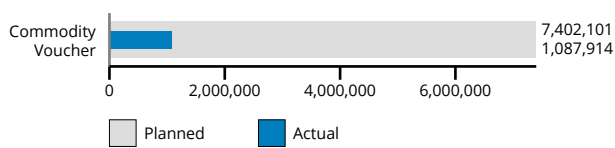
Total Transfers by Modality



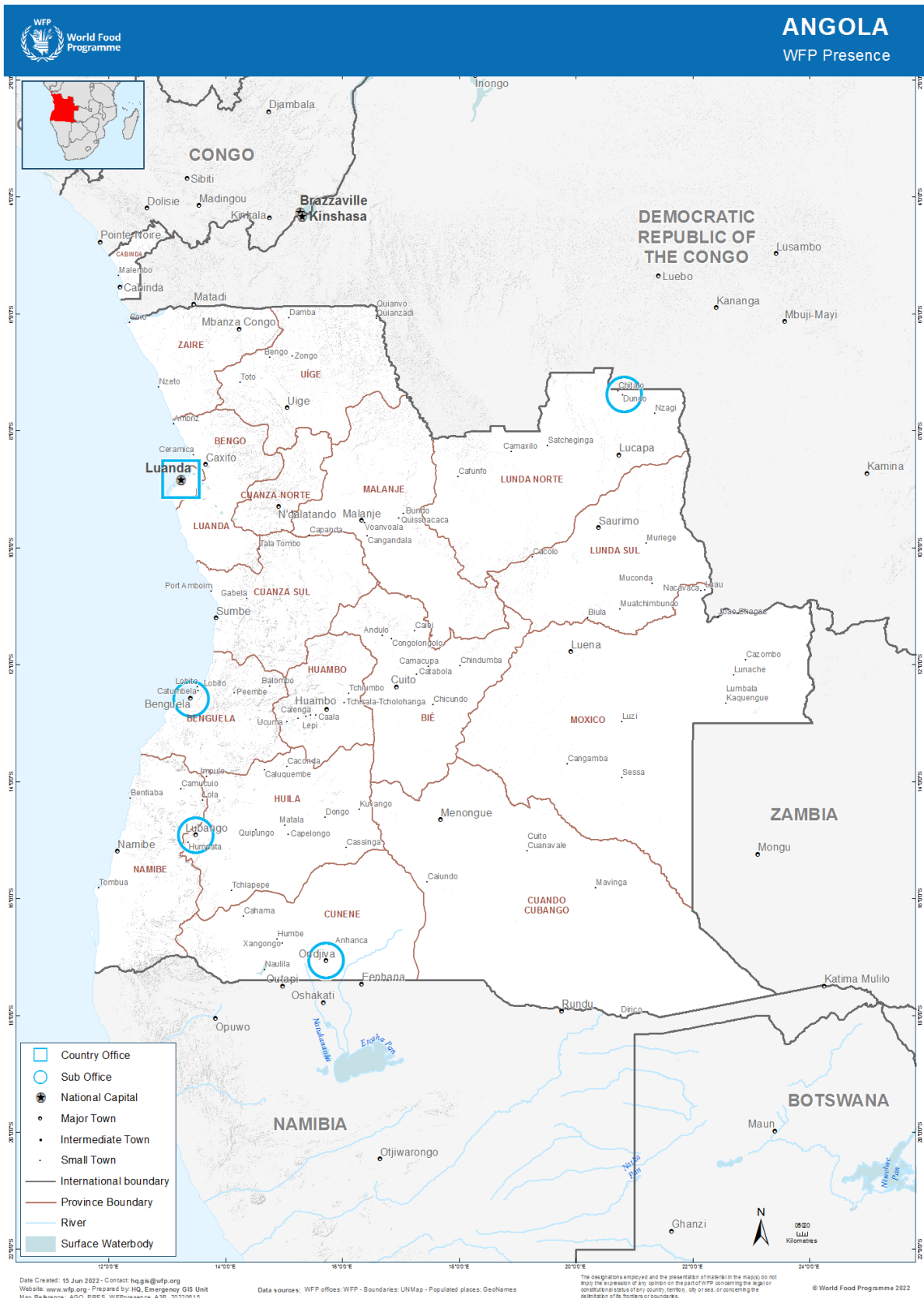
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



After registering gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 0.8 percent in 2021 for the first time in five years, the Angolan economy retained positive economic momentum in 2022. With the continuing increase of oil production and strong performance of non-oil sectors, GDP was projected to grow by 2.9 percent in 2022.¹ Food inflation declined from 36 percent in January to 11 percent in December. However, the country continues to face serious development challenges,

with a third of the population living in poverty (less than USD 2.15 per day).²

The agricultural sector, despite its potential, remains underdeveloped, contributing to 9 percent of GDP but employing 51 percent of the population.³ At the same time, only a third of the arable land is cultivated, and only 2 percent of arable land benefits from machinery or even draught animals.⁴

In 2022, below average rainfall in some regions in the south of the country, high food prices, and the compounding effects of previous droughts continued to limit access to food for many families. The UN and the Government of Angola scaled up assistance programmes to support people in need, but even with better rainfall in 2022 as compared to 2021, needs continued to outpace available resources. In line with the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, 850,000 people in the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe were expected to suffer from acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) in the period between October 2022 and March 2023.⁵ Despite improvements in parts of the country, the food security situation in Angola continues to raise serious concerns, and while average rainfall levels are projected for early 2023, crop production in southwest Angola is still expected to be below average in the upcoming harvest season.⁶

The education system has been severely jeopardised by drought as many pastoralist families take their sons out of school to travel longer distances in search of the ever scarce pasture and water. In addition, many girls are withdrawn from school to help their mothers travel long distances to fetch water. Despite the increasing budget allocations to the education sector and high demographic growth, there were fewer children in primary school in 2020 than in 2000.⁷

While the capacity of institutional actors to respond to sudden-onset crises remained limited in 2022, WFP worked with the Government to align its response activities to national priorities. Its support was consistent with a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government in 2019, the 2018-2022 National Development Plan, and the priorities of national counterparts. The distribution of commodity vouchers from April to November 2022 was conducted together with the National Civil Protection Commission, which provided transportation for food commodities to be delivered to hard-to-reach areas. WFP nutrition and school feeding programmes in the south were also implemented in coordination with provincial and municipal departments of health and education.

In the north of Angola, WFP continued its refugee assistance operation in Lunda Norte Province which had been initiated in 2017 at the Government's request. Angola is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, and the Government continued working with humanitarian partners, including WFP and UNHCR, but the registration process was suspended in October 2017 and remains on hold.

Designed in coordination with the Government, Angola's Interim Country Strategic Plan has both crisis response and capacity building activities. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP assisted refugees from DRC and drought-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. Working towards Sustainable Development Goal 17, strategic outcomes 2 and 3 focused on the provision of technical assistance and services to the Government and partners to improve preparedness to shocks and enable timely responses. WFP worked with national institutions to develop policies and design tools and projects on school feeding, vulnerability analysis and early warning, acute malnutrition treatment and food fortification. To ensure that humanitarian and development actors and national institutions have access to its expertise and services, WFP provided on-demand supply chain services for partners to augment their operational capacities.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP started several crisis response activities and had to undertake a budget revision of its Interim Country Strategic Plan, increasing the 2020-2023 budget from USD 25 million to 63 million. To ensure alignment with the new programmatic priorities, WFP worked with the regional bureau to leverage experience from other countries, attract flexible funding, complement short-term interventions with capacity building, and position itself as a reliable partner for the Government. WFP also started preparations for its first decentralised evaluation, to better inform the development of the new Country Strategic Plan. The evaluation will cover cover technical assistance and refugee support interventions during the period 2017 to 2022. WFP's application to the Contingency Evaluation Fund to cover half of the evaluation budget was approved and the recruitment of the team is underway.

With increased needs and limited available resources, humanitarian operations in the south could not reach all the people in need. To mitigate the risks of insufficient funding and price fluctuations, WFP worked with the Government and partners to prioritise the most affected areas. Throughout the rainy season, WFP continued to monitor the situation and support national government counterparts in food security analysis that inform geographic targeting.

The refugee assistance operation in Lunda Norte was affected by multiple delays in the delivery of commodities which continued to affect supply chain in 2022. Longer lead times and prolonged critical business processes (customs clearance, quality checks, vendor contracting) resulted in inconsistent distribution schedules and a deterioration of the food security situation in Lovua refugee settlement by mid-2022. WFP ensured timely communication with beneficiaries to inform them about operational changes and engaged with local authorities to expedite administrative delays. By the end of the year, the distribution schedule stabilised and the Food Consumption Score improved.

Partnerships

The significant scale-up of WFP's crisis response activities in 2022 was achieved as a result of consistent cooperation with partners and donors on the ground and in Luanda. Traditional and new donors enabled WFP to assist vulnerable populations in the south, while multilateral funding was also received to close critical funding gaps and continue strengthening government shock response capacities and ensure adequate infrastructure for WFP activities. WFP consistently engaged with its donors to share timely activity updates and relevant food security information for informed decision-making and to allow for better targeting and increased synergies. To ensure timely assistance to drought affected populations, WFP resorted to its own internal lending mechanisms which allowed the start of unconditional commodity voucher distributions in April 2022.

Nutrition treatment programming received the most resources in 2022, including funds from traditional donors such as the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) and USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), as well as support from new donors for WFP operations in Angola, such as France and Latter-day Saint Charities. BHA and Japan continued to support the refugee assistance operation in Lunda Norte Province, being the only two bilateral donors for this activity.

At the same time, WFP started to engage with the Government of Angola and its development partners to seek potential funding for the design and implementation of multi-year programmes, connecting humanitarian priorities with longer-term development goals. WFP started consultations with the Agrarian Development Institute (IDA) about potential rural transformation initiatives to strengthen the capacities of government partners to implement programmes that promote food security and nutrition and increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to face climate related shocks and stressors.

In 2022, the Government remained WFP's counterpart for technical assistance activities and crisis response interventions, and WFP continued implementing capacity building activities as per the Technical Assistance Agreement signed with the Ministry of Health in 2021. For unconditional commodity voucher distributions in the southern provinces, WFP worked with the National Civil Protection Commission that assisted with the transportation of food kits from the retailer to hard-to-reach locations and supported the registration of beneficiaries. WFP also continued its engagement with international financial institutions in Angola and started participating in the Social Protection Development Partners Working Group that is chaired by the World Bank. WFP positioned itself as a leading food security agency within the Humanitarian Partners Intersectoral Group (chaired by OCHA) and provided updates during joint meetings of UN agencies with high-level government officials.

Following the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF in 2021, WFP established solid linkages between WFP and UNICEF nutrition programmes through the constant exchange of information to facilitate the referral process for children with acute malnutrition. The two agencies also started working together to ensure accountability to affected populations through joint use of community feedback mechanisms and coordinated community sensitisation efforts. To improve coordination and ensure programmatic alignment on the ground, WFP engaged with its cooperating partners through comprehensive capacity strengthening - including on implementation aspects, such as commodities management and reporting, but also cross-cutting issues such as gender and protection - and the provision of equipment and supplies. In 2022, WFP started using the UN Partner Portal to facilitate its engagement with international and national non-governmental organisations.

In coordination with other agencies, WFP continued to provide technical assistance for various cross-sectoral coordination initiatives, including provincial food security technical working groups, food security assessments and workshops. WFP assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in setting up such coordination mechanisms in Huila and Cuando Cubango provinces by providing training to 110 public officials from various sectors such as agriculture, health, civil protection, education, social action, statistics, and municipality administration. The post-harvest food security and nutrition assessment in August 2022 in the southern provinces was supported jointly by the FRESAN programme (Strengthening Resilience, Food Security and Nutrition Programme), UNICEF, WFP, World Vision, and other partners. Together with FAO, WFP also assisted during the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) workshop organised by the National Statistical Institute in the Province of Bengo with an objective to analyse FIES data from the Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries Census 2019/2020.

With support from its donors, WFP reached 73,000 people with different types of assistance. USD 8.8 million was mobilised in bilateral contributions, which is seven times more than in 2021. WFP also worked to strengthen its cooperation with the Government and pave the way for more long-term engagement for the rural transformation of the country. More multilateral funding will be needed in 2023 to reinforce the linkages between ongoing emergency activities and development interventions, and WFP will continue to engage with partners to advocate for support and provide latest food security analysis.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP mobilised USD 18 million towards the fight against hunger in Angola. This included USD 8.8 million in direct bilateral contributions and 1.2 USD million in flexible funding. WFP also relied on contributions carried over from 2021 to sustain operations in 2022 (USD 4.5 million). The remaining funds were secured through multilateral allocations (USD 1 million) and loans from the Immediate Response Account (USD 2.3 million).

To scale up its support to drought-affected populations, WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for Angola went through two budget revisions in 2022. As a result, the total Needs-Based Plan for 2020-2023 was increased by 150 percent, from USD 24.9 million to 63.4 million for 2020-2023. However, the second budget revision was only finished in October which resulted in the delayed start of some drought response activities and low expenditure levels in 2022.

The needs-based plan for 2022 was set at USD 22.5 million and was 71 percent funded. Most of the funding was directed towards the crisis response pillar of the ICSP, with USD 10.7 million available under strategic outcome 1 out of the total of 15.9 million. Increased support from donors allowed WFP to scale up its presence in the south and start new activities. An internal loan from WFP's Immediate Response Account enabled the quick start of the unconditional voucher distributions to assist 30,000 people in urgent need. Later in the year, WFP complemented its drought response with other operations, including nutrition and school feeding, supported by the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), France, and Latter-day Saint Charities. While expanding emergency activities, WFP increased the share of funding injected into the local economy (contracts with retailers for commodity vouchers, local transportation costs and salaries) from USD 1.3 million in 2021 to 3 million in 2022.

The funding for the refugee operation was provided by traditional WFP donors - USAID, BHA and Japan - as well as by WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC). Only two bilateral donors supported the refugee assistance operation in 2022, which limited its programmatic scope. WFP converted pledges by some donors into advance financing, making food promptly available. Furthermore, most of the commodities for this operation were purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) which taps into forecasted funding to pre-position food where most needed.





































For strategic outcome 2, which focused on the provision of technical assistance, WFP secured USD 2.5 million. This amount comprised multilateral funding (USD 0.6 million), and carryover balances from 2021 (USD 1.9 million) which included contributions from the Government of Angola that WFP continued utilising following the signature of the Technical Assistance Agreement with the Ministry of Health in 2021. The available resources allowed for the continuation of capacity-building activities, food security analysis, and nutrition trainings for national counterparts.









Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued utilising contribution from the Government of Angola for the procurement of ready-to-use supplementary food to enable timely emergency response. WFP also provided logistics and transportation services for UNDP to ensure the deliveries of medicines to health units in Benguela, Cuanza Sul and Luanda provinces. These contributions were not initially accounted for in the implementation plan, as they were received later in the year.

To ensure more synergies between crisis response and capacity building, and linkages between humanitarian operations and longer-term development objectives, multi-year flexible funding is needed. WFP will face major funding shortfalls across all activities in 2023. WFP augmented advocacy efforts and is adapting its 2023 programming to a scenario of limited resources.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	13,121,371	2,482,185	10,782,529	4,575,276
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	94	0
SO01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	13,121,371	2,482,185	10,782,435	4,575,276
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	8,051,015	2,225,960	4,731,301	3,989,625
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	414,367	256,225	256,749	55,279
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months	3,463,257	0	4,931,514	493,325
Activity 06: Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children	1,192,731	0	862,868	37,046
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	3,167,810	1,469,606	2,494,947	1,168,790

SO02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022	 3,167,810	 1,469,606	 2,494,947	 1,168,790
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	 3,167,810	 1,469,606	 2,494,947	 1,168,790
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 3,158,263	 0	 2,402,865	 1,850,652
SO03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	 3,158,263	 0	 2,402,865	 1,850,652
Activity 04: Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	 3,158,263	 0	 2,402,865	 1,850,652
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 259,599	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 19,447,445	 3,951,791	 15,680,343	 7,594,720
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,898,415	 256,520	 1,441,685	 987,807
Total Direct Costs	 21,345,860	 4,208,311	 17,122,028	 8,582,528

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,162,154	 273,540	 522,959	 522,959
Grand Total	 22,508,015	 4,481,852	 17,904,587	 9,105,487

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



73,600 people received assistance through **food** and **cash**



USD 1.26 million transferred to beneficiaries in the form of **commodity vouchers**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued supporting crisis-affected communities, including people in drought-affected areas in the south and refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the north of Angola, to help ensure they meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. Drought conditions have been persisting in the south for several years, and another year of below average rainfall did not allow vulnerable communities to recover from the drought of 2021 that was the most severe in 40 years. At the same time, DRC refugees residing in Lunda Norte Province also had limited opportunities to build their self-reliance with high levels of dependence on WFP food assistance persisting in the Lovua refugee settlement.

WFP provided unconditional transfers to beneficiaries which included in-kind assistance to refugees and commodity vouchers to drought-affected populations. Asset creation programmes for refugees in Lóvua settlement received funding in 2022, for the first time since the beginning of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in 2020, and they successfully started in December 2022, providing conditional transfers to a limited number of refugees coupled with trainings and distribution of seeds and agricultural tools. WFP nutrition and school feeding programmes in the south of Angola also contributed to the reduction of morbidity and mortality from acute malnutrition, and improved nutrition and food security for primary school children. Crisis response activities were aligned with support to national partners and included trainings for public health workers and establishing connections with local smallholder farmers.

While the available funding for this strategic outcome was equivalent to 82 percent of assessed needs, the majority of the new activities started closer to the end of the year, so most of the expenditures will be reflected in 2023. Poor infrastructure, long lead times for the delivery of some commodities, and increased costs of transportation and logistics delayed the start of implementation in 2022. As a result, actual expenditures accounted for only 43 percent of available resources and only 25 percent of planned beneficiaries received assistance in 2022.

More than 73,000 women, men, girls and boys received assistance from WFP Angola in 2022, including food, commodity vouchers, nutrition supplements and school meals. This is ten times more than in 2021 and resulted from the scale-up of WFP presence in the south of the country. At the same time, the actual number of people reached was still considerably lower than initially planned (293,000) due to implementation delays.

In 2022, 90 percent of WFP beneficiaries were drought-affected populations. Following a series of field assessments in February 2022, WFP started preparations for the provision of urgent assistance to populations in need. In April, the first cycle of commodity voucher distributions was started (Activity 1) after the first budget revision which introduced the commodity voucher modality. Two new activities were introduced in October 2022 through a budget revision of the ICSP, with nutrition treatment programmes (Activity 5) starting in October,¹ and emergency school feeding (Activity 6) in November. The actual beneficiary numbers for most of the drought response activities were lower than planned due to the late start of implementation. Lack of school infrastructure for warehousing and meal preparation also limited the scope of the school feeding programme, and WFP plans to start the distributions of take-home rations in the targeted schools in early 2023. The refugee assistance operation in the north continued, and with the restart of the voluntary repatriation process, the number of beneficiaries for this activity decreased slightly from 7,087 in 2021 to 6,439 in 2022. This number included 200 vulnerable unregistered refugees who received assistance under the Exceptional Ration Programme.²

Transfers to beneficiaries were accompanied by sensitisation exercises (at waiting areas prior to food distributions, during community screening and treatment, and at schools) on good nutritional practice, health and hygiene, COVID-19 prevention, and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Some 260,000 people were reached with

social behaviour change communication messaging by the end of 2022.

For its refugee response interventions, WFP collected data on the food security status of recipients. A post-distribution exercise was conducted in the Lóvua refugee settlement in December 2022 with 75 percent of households reporting acceptable food consumption score (FCS) - a composite score based on households' dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups. Despite some delays in the arrival of food commodities to Luanda port and prolonged bureaucratic processes for customs clearance, WFP managed to ensure consistent distribution scheduled by the end of the year. The proportion of households with poor FCS was just 3 percent, down from 11 percent in 2021. For drought response interventions, post-distribution monitoring exercises are scheduled for February 2023.

To contribute to improved food security of vulnerable populations, WFP worked with a wide range of partners. While all the crisis response activities were anchored in national priorities and strategies, WFP provincial teams also worked with local authorities to ensure exchange of knowledge and smooth hand-over process at the end of the project. The National Civil Protection Commission supported WFP in unconditional commodity voucher distributions, providing transport for the food to be delivered to hard-to-reach areas. For the programmes on community-based management of acute malnutrition, WFP worked with Huila Provincial Departments of Health and Social Action, while school feeding programme was implemented in coordination with the Department of Education. WFP participated in the work of the Humanitarian International Country Group (HICG) to ensure timely coordination between UN agencies and engaged government counterparts in all stages of implementation. WFP's cooperating partners for drought response - World Vision International (WVI) and Joint Aid Management (JAM) - assisted in the implementation of the school feeding programme and provision of nutrition services respectively. For the refugee response, WFP continued to work with WVI that assisted in the distribution process, while humanitarian agencies also cooperated through inter-agency coordination mechanisms at the central and provincial levels, and WFP actively participated in the work of Food Security and Livelihoods Working Groups in Lunda Norte.

Gender and age considerations were partially integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 1, including through analysis of the particular needs of households headed by women and men during post-distribution monitoring surveys in the refugee settlement, and focus group discussions for nutrition and school feeding programmes. Women and youth representatives participated in the work of the Food Management Committee and staffed Community Help Desks at distribution sites in Lóvua settlement. Women accounted for 50 percent of community health agents and field monitors in the south, and were employed as casual workers for the preparation of school meals.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and/or CBTs to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	1
Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children age 6-59 months	1
Provide support to the Government for nationally-owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children	0

Strategic outcome 02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022



320 people trained on **food security analysis** and **acute malnutrition treatment**



3 provinces covered by the post-harvest **food security and nutrition assessment**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP continued strengthening the capacities of national institutions to implement programmes that advance food and nutrition security. To streamline evidence-based programming and emergency preparedness activities, WFP assisted in the food security assessments, continued contributing to the development of national frameworks on food security¹, and provided trainings to public officials. This support was in line with the main building blocks of the WFP Strategy for Support to Social Protection and was directed towards the support of a nationally owned social protection projects.

Activity 3 involved a broad array of interventions at national and provincial level. WFP continued to support the Ministry of Agriculture in providing on-the-job training, and assisted in the post-harvest food security assessment in August 2022. With the Ministry of Health, WFP trained 33 health workers on the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition and supported the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) mission on food fortification.

Available funding for this strategic outcome was at 79 percent of assessed needs. Given the focus on crisis response in 2022, not all the activities were conducted as planned, but WFP worked to identify synergies between the technical assistance activities and emergency interventions to support the national counterparts and strengthen their capacity to respond to unforeseen shocks. For instance, WFP nutrition activities in the south were designed based on its earlier technical assistance project in the province of Luanda where, together with the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate, WFP was working to reinforce community management of acute malnutrition. For the school feeding programme in the drought-stricken province of Huila, WFP built up on its earlier feasibility studies of home-grown school feeding in Angola conducted in the south.

WFP provided inputs for national food security and nutrition documents, namely the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy 2030 and the National School Feeding and Health Policy. To facilitate the establishment of food security coordination mechanisms at the national and provincial level, WFP assisted in the set-up of provincial Food Security Working Groups (FSWG) in Huila and Cuando Cubango provinces that include provincial and municipal public officials from agriculture, health, civil protection, and social protection. In future, the provincial FSWGs will collect data on a regular basis and, with technical assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture and WFP, analyse and produce reports on food security trends in the respective province.

In April, WFP assisted the municipal authorities of Huila Province in conducting the community based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises, with the focus on developing Community Action Plans to empower local communities to actively participate in planning and implementing interventions to transform lives. 100 community leaders and government staff attended the planning workshops held in the municipalities of Quipungo and Caluquembe. The registration of inputs was done by the community members and municipal representatives, and WFP assisted in the preparation of CBPP report² and a rural transformation concept note. WFP also worked with the Agrarian Development Institute to provide seeds and agricultural tools to some of the vulnerable communities in the south identified during the CBPP assessment.

In Bengo Province, WFP provided technical support to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) workshop organised by the National Statistical Institute (INE), with an objective to analyse FIES data from the Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries Census 2019/2020. WFP and FAO assisted in reviewing and documenting the findings which included the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity by region, gender, and age. The FIES report is awaiting government approval.

In August, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture in designing a post-harvest food security assessment for southwestern Angola in the provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Namibe. The activities included a review of data collection tools, training of enumerators, data collection and processing, and an IPC analysis workshop. The assessment was supported by the European Union through the FRESAN Programme (Strengthening Resilience, Food Security and Nutrition), UNICEF, WFP, World Vision, and other partners. WFP assisted the Ministry in data processing and

compilation of the final report which is expected to be published in early 2023. The assessment covered 13 municipalities, which is fewer than in 2022 when the IPC analysis was conducted in 17 municipalities.

As part of the technical assistance to the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate, 33 health workers from 6 health units in Viana municipality were trained by WFP. The health workers received refresher trainings on the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition, infant and young child feeding practices, hygiene, and COVID-19 prevention. WFP also supported the National Nutrition Programme in prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies in order to identify strategies to improve micronutrient status, map past and current intervention strategies and nutrition supplies available in the country, and support mobilisation and communication with partners and donors. Together with UNICEF, WFP started working with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and milling companies, to develop a strategy on wheat flour fortification with the objective to address micronutrient deficiencies and chronic malnutrition. In December 2022, WFP supported a food fortification mission from SADC and the Food Fortification Initiative.

Together with the Ministry of Education of Angola, the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, and the Brazilian International Cooperation Agency, WFP started a series of virtual study visits to exchange information and good practices on the implementation of school feeding programmes in Brazil and Angola.

In 2022, WFP worked with a wide range of partners, including government entities, NGOs, UN agencies and international financial institutions. All technical assistance projects were designed to address needs jointly defined with the Government. Various tools were developed for data collection and analysis, including questionnaires and digital data collection tools.³ With the help of these, food security data was collected by the Government. 320 people in total received training in 2022, and ten capacity strengthening initiatives were organised by WFP (trainings for health workers, workshops for provincial food security groups, etc).

In 2023, WFP Angola plans to continue expanding technical assistance by collaborating with the Agrarian Development Institute to build its capacity to implement projects that increase agricultural productivity in the areas with limited rainfall, minimise post-harvest losses, improve access to markets for smallholder farmers and contribute to reduced prevalence of acute malnutrition. At the end of 2022, WFP also started consultations with Ministries to ensure alignment of 2023 activities with the new National Development Plan 2023-2027.

As part of its technical assistance, WFP supported government counterparts in incorporating gender and age considerations into implementation and monitoring. For example, for Community-based Participatory Planning exercise with municipal administrations of Quipungo and Caluquembe, WFP assisted in the analysis of specific needs of men and women in the targeted villages and helped define the most critical periods during the year when assistance is needed for different groups of population. WFP also supported the development of the draft for the School Feeding and Health National Policy where specific needs of girls were included (distribution of iron supplement for adolescent girls; ensuring education for pregnant girls and young mothers; gender equitable and equal access to school meals and school health care, including disease prevention for boys and girls).

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	0

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



160 MT of ready-to-use **supplementary food** procured on behalf of the Government



532 health units received **medical supplies**

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP worked to ensure that partners had access to WFP expertise and services and could effectively respond to shocks. To enable national counterparts, WFP assisted Luanda's provincial health authorities with the procurement of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months, while also providing training and support on commodity tracking, distribution planning and warehousing. WFP also provided transport and logistics services to UNDP, the Last Mile Delivery (LMD) project, delivering medical supplies to health units in Benguela, Luanda and Cuanza Sul provinces.

Available resources for this Strategic Outcome were at 76 percent of the assessed needs, and 80 percent¹ of these were expended by the end of the year. Given the increasing price of nutrition supplements, WFP purchased less tonnage than originally planned (160 against 200 metric tonnes). For the LMD project, the cargo delivered was 35 percent of the planned volume due to frequent stock-outs for some of the products and limited predictability of pipeline breaks, and WFP worked with partners to streamline planning and consolidating pipeline information.

The prevalence of stunting in children aged 6-59 months increased from 32 percent in 2012 to 37 percent in 2020.² The capacity of national counterparts to provide timely and comprehensive treatment will be key to address the issue in the coming years. In 2022, 160 metric tonnes of RUSF were procured by WFP on behalf of the Government of Angola and handed over to the Provincial Health Directorate. WFP supported the Directorate in the distribution of RUSF to six health units in the municipality of Viana and worked to build the Directorate's distribution and logistics capacity.

Following the Service Level Agreement with UNDP signed in February 2022, WFP launched the LMD project in the three provinces of Benguela, Cuanza Sul and Luanda. WFP's distribution network consisted of three warehouse facilities located in Benguela, Lobito and Luanda. Various transport modes were used to facilitate last mile deliveries which included conventional motor vehicles, motorbikes and others. WFP managed the deliveries of medicines for malaria, COVID-19, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and tuberculosis, planning and coordinating the transport delivery plans from its warehouses to the health facilities.

Since the start of deliveries in May 2022, three distribution cycles have been implemented covering two provinces (Benguela and Cuanza Sul) and reaching 22 municipalities. In July-August, WFP also supported the distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets by organizing transportation down to municipality level. By the end of 2022, WFP managed to shorten the average delivery times from 20 to 10 days during the dry season. During the implementation of transport delivery plans in both Benguela and Cuanza Sul provinces, WFP was able to reach 532 service delivery points.

In 2022, WFP handled and distributed 2.8 million bed nets and around 2.4 million individual units of medical products. From the three distribution plans implemented by WFP, contracted vehicles and leased fleet covered a distance of 9,150 kilometres in support of the LMD project.

At the beginning of the LMD project, WFP was receiving multiple delivery requests from various levels (health units, municipal authorities, etc.) which created coordination problems and increased the transport costs. To streamline the transport request process, WFP introduced quarterly distribution plans which led to a significant reduction of emergency requests. Another challenge was the inaccessibility of some health facilities during the rainy season (starting from October 2022). To ensure the continuity of deliveries, WFP advocated for the pre-positioning of products, performed route assessments, and made changes to the routing plans. To address the limited trucking capacity of contracted transporters, WFP deployed in-house fleet vehicles where necessary and used non-conventional transport means for the last mile (motorbikes).

In 2023, WFP will continue working with UNDP in providing on-demand supply chain services, and will consider geographical expansion. With its current distribution network, the LMD offers the most advantageous launch-pad to other regions in the south of the country. To strengthen the national health system, WFP will work with UNDP and partners on the distribution network remodelling, streamlining operations, and restructuring logistics chains, and will continue to improve supply chain planning processes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequality in Angola continues to impact income levels and economic participation of women and men. Angola has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.537, ranking it 136 out of 170 countries, due to a high maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate, as well as a low level of women with at least some secondary education compared to men, and a low level of labour force participation by women.¹ Women also bear the brunt of climate change by having to walk long distances to fetch water.

In 2022, WFP disaggregated beneficiary data by age and sex, to better analyse the differing needs of women and men. For its refugee assistance, WFP collected regular data through post distribution monitoring (PDM). The results of the December PDM indicate that inequalities in terms of food security of households headed by men and women persist in the refugee settlement, with only 68 percent of families headed by women reporting adequate Food Consumption Score, compared to 78 percent for households headed by men.

Awareness of the community feedback mechanisms was 79 percent and 77 percent for households headed by men and women respectively. 31 percent of refugee families reported that men and women jointly take decisions on the use of food assistance - a decrease compared to both the baseline and 2021 values (45 and 53 percent, respectively). The proportion of families where decisions are taken by women increased to 42 percent. To tackle these inequalities, WFP, through the Food Management Committee (FMC), promoted awareness campaigns with a view to increase women's participation in issues related to food distribution to ensure a greater role in decisions about food consumption. The FMC in Lovua refugee settlement, composed of 15 women and 5 men, sought to provide opportunities for women to be employed as casual workers helping WFP's cooperating partner prepare food rations and monitor distributions. Additionally, gender-separated focus group discussions were held regularly to address these issues and to call for greater participation by women.

For its drought response activities, WFP worked to reach both women and men with sensitisation activities on nutrition and health, involving fathers of malnourished children in focus group discussions and public lectures to increase their awareness on the need for malnutrition prevention, exclusive breastfeeding and young child feeding practices. For the school feeding programme in the southern province of Huila, women from the targeted areas were hired by WFP's cooperating partner to prepare and serve the meals, and women were included in the school feeding committees created in 2022. 74 percent of workers helping to prepare meals were women.

During the Community Based Participatory Planning exercises in Huila Province, WFP staff assisted in collecting feedback from various population groups of the targeted settlements to define the most critical periods during the year for men and women when assistance is needed.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Following WFP's Social Protection Strategy, specifically building block 12 (Accountability, Protection and Assurance), several initiatives were carried out with the aim to dignify and mainstream protection to WFP beneficiaries.

At the end of 2022, 6,400 refugees were residing in the Lovua refugee settlement in Lunda Norte.¹ With the restart of the voluntary repatriation process in July 2022, the population of the refugee settlement decreased, but the remaining refugees continued to experience difficulties due to the lack of valid documentation, as many of them remain undocumented after the suspension of registration for new arrivals by the Government in October 2017. The WFP food security assessment conducted in May 2022 showed that 55 percent of households had unregistered or deactivated family members. In accordance with its Social Protection Policy, specifically building blocks 6 (Advocacy) and 10 (Registration and enrolment), WFP continues to advocate with the UNHCR and the Government of Angola for the registration of undocumented refugees, especially those who arrived after the closure of registration. This advocacy aimed to minimize the risk of refugees being exposed to some of the difficulties and risks that they face, such as detention, discrimination, abuse, and the lack of access to basic services.

In coordination with UNHCR, WFP assisted a limited number of highly vulnerable unregistered refugees under the Exceptional Ration Programme (chronically ill, disabled people, unaccompanied and separated children, older women and men, single mothers, etc.). Protection-related questions were included in the post-distribution monitoring questionnaires and, according to the latest data, 97 percent of respondents confirmed that the conditions at the distribution points were dignifying while three percent reported security risks to and from distribution points. WFP continued working closely with the food management committee (FMC) consisting of refugee volunteers, in order to ensure that all the feedback was documented, analysed and if needed, received timely referral to the protection partners. The FMC members worked at the community help desk, registering complaints, and checking the quality of food commodities.

Most of the feedback collected was about insufficient quantities of some commodities, distribution delays, the need for distribution of non-food items, and gratitude for the assistance. Satisfaction with WFP assistance was also captured through post-distribution monitoring, while the results were integrated into programme implementation for improvements. In December 2022, due to an inconsistent distribution schedule in 2022, a substantial proportion (23 percent of families) reported dissatisfaction with the quantity of food.² Following the survey, WFP worked to improve the communication with beneficiaries in order to update them on any delays and resulting changes to the food basket.

Regarding drought-affected regions, physical and logistical access challenges, and limited needs assessment and targeting capacity of national registration systems complicated the provision of assistance to those most in need. Other protection-related risks included the possibility of inclusion or exclusion of indigenous communities in remote locations in the south, limited social services such as school enrolment, language barrier for community feedback mechanisms and engagement, and high mobility of households in search of pasture and water.

Lack of documentation was another challenge. WFP had to verify the identity of beneficiaries through cross-checks of existing information about the household. For many people, access to basic health services was limited due to long walking distances. For example, in Huila province (Chibia municipality), 25 percent of the population had to walk to the nearest health unit two hours away.³

Targeting for food assistance was based on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening, and WFP worked to set up food distribution points closer to the communities taking into consideration distances and other protection-related risks. WFP put in place a help desk and a helpline as part of a community feedback mechanism, and the feedback collected will be analyzed in early 2023. The house-to-house visits of community health agents ensured that none in the targeted areas was left behind.

WFP worked with national counterparts, including the National Civil Protection Commission, to build their capacity in beneficiary targeting and operations management, in order to ensure that the most vulnerable groups were reached. For its nutrition programmes, WFP issued individual ration cards and household ration cards for the receipt of commodity vouchers to avoid any duplications of assistance and improve targeting. WFP and partners also prioritized

pregnant women and disabled people at voucher distributions, and additional assistance was provided to these population groups. WFP and partners continued community sensitization before each distribution to ensure that beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements and did not miss the distribution. Before a distribution, they disseminated information on entitlements and selection criteria, and the unconditional nature of the assistance.

WFP worked with its cooperating partners to raise awareness among staff and beneficiaries about the imperative of strict adherence regarding prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) protocols and mandates. PSEA was included in the training for community health agents in the south of Angola, enumerators in Lunda Norte, and cooperating partners for both operations.

WFP worked together with UNICEF to install suggestion boxes in the health units targeted by its nutrition programmes and set up telephone call lines for feedback collection. A joint training was conducted for the cooperating partners of WFP and UNICEF on the establishment of community feedback mechanisms. Suggestion boxes were also installed in schools covered by the WFP school feeding programme, and the WFP team organized regular supervision visits to schools to discuss the timing and modality of assistance with school administrations.

School committees (consisting of teachers and parents) were also involved in the implementation of the programme. WFP assisted in the community based participatory planning exercises in the province of Huila (municipalities of Quipungo and Caluquembe) aimed at formulating the main challenges and the vision for the coming five years together with the community. Targeted populations were asked to identify the main challenges for their settlement and strategies to overcome them. In 2023, WFP will mobilize resources for rural transformation projects in the areas where the exercises were conducted.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

World Bank economic modelling shows that without adaptation measures, climate change impacts could reduce Angola's GDP by 3-6 percent by 2050.¹ Current projected trends by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicate decreases in annual rainfall in the north and south of Angola, while precipitation events in the south may become more intense, making flooding more likely.² Over the past decade, southern Angola experienced severe and protracted droughts, with 850,000 people still in acute food insecurity at the end of 2022.

In 2022, WFP continued supporting the Ministry of Agriculture in food security assessments to facilitate timely and evidence-based response interventions. WFP assisted in the set-up of provincial food security and nutrition coordination mechanisms and trained relevant staff to build the capacities of national counterparts in vulnerability analysis. During the community based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises, supported by WFP in Huila Province, environmental issues (drought, lack of pasture for animals, deforestation) stood out as one of the challenges identified by the communities, and WFP assisted in elaborating the strategies to address these and incorporating these concerns into the CBPP report.

For its crisis response activities, WFP worked to ensure that its programmes contributed to strengthened food systems and did not cause unintended harm. WFP procured fuel-efficient cooking stoves for the emergency school feeding programme in Huila Province to reduce deforestation, and purchased part of the products for the preparation of meals from local farmer's associations in Huila Province, in order to reduce transportation costs and encourage local production. Additionally, WFP included organic agriculture practices in the trainings for DRC refugees in Lunda Norte province under the community and households' asset creation programme. To reduce packaging costs and minimize its environmental footprint, WFP encouraged recipients of its assistance (in-kind and vouchers) to re-use food bags and vegetable oil bottles respectively.

WFP school feeding in Angola



Cyclical droughts in the south of Angola force many pastoralist families to migrate in search of pasture and water for their livestock. Boys often help their fathers take care of the animals and must drop out of school to travel with them. At the same time, girls travel longer distances to fetch water to help their mothers, which also affects their school attendance. To incentivise parents to keep children in school and ensure continuous access to education for boys and girls, WFP started a school feeding programme in the Province of Huila in November 2022. 1,200 children already received their meals. While the Government of Angola has an ongoing school feeding programme, not all the areas are covered due to limited resources, and WFP focused on the localities most affected by the drought that currently receive no other support.

Most of the schools targeted by the WFP programme did not have adequate infrastructure for the preparation of hot meals, including potable water, kitchens, and warehousing facilities. In some of the schools, WFP adjusted the programme to provide monthly take-home rations based on children's attendance. In others, particularly in Humpata municipality, WFP supported the procurement and installation of cooking stoves and the set-up of boreholes, together with municipal authorities and other partners. In coordination with school administrations, WFP ensured community contributions to put in place kitchens and other facilities and identified several smallholder farmers' associations capable of providing fresh produce.

Taka school is one of the schools where hot meals are provided every day now. The school benefitted from the government PIIM programme (Integrated Municipal Interventions Programme) which seeks to improve infrastructure in schools. A cooking stove for the kitchen was provided by WFP, and a small warehouse was set up with the help of beneficiary communities. 550 girls and boys are receiving a hot meal here every day. Early in the morning, the cooks Mariana, Bernadeth and Josefa, hired by WFP's cooperating partner, World Vision, start preparing the vegetable soup by peeling potatoes, carrots and cabbage. The ladies confirm that the vegetable soup that just started being served recently at school is really popular among the children.

The vegetables for the soup come from the local Fazenda Tchihetekela, a farmer's association in the same province where the school is located. Beans are also added as a source of protein for children. First, the food is weighed in the school warehouse, and then the preparation process starts, while the children are counted to ensure that the right quantities are cooked. Children get soup at least two weeks per month and porridge on the other days.

The professor of mathematics Vitorino Ndala says that children are grateful and really like the soup. He notes that the absence rates decreased, and he sees more pupils in classes these days. Many of them come to school without breakfast and the soup gives them energy in the morning and helps to concentrate. Mr. Ndala says that mathematics is the favourite subject of his third-grade students, and he sees a difference in their performance during the class after they get a school meal from WFP.

WFP has already conducted several feasibility studies in the southern provinces of Angola to show the benefits of a home-grown school feeding approach which will significantly reduce the costs of the meal under the current national school feeding programme and help incentivize local agricultural production. At the moment, the price of the meal per child is around USD 0.5 which is cheaper than using imported products. The lack of infrastructure in schools and limited capacity to transport food continue to hinder the operation, increasing the costs of the programme. In the longer term, these challenges can be overcome through integrated national policies on school feeding and health, and the inclusion

of these aspects in the design of the national school feeding programme. School feeding is one of the priority areas of work for WFP in Angola, and in addition to emergency programmes, WFP also supports the Government of Angola in the design of context-oriented school feeding projects, and facilitates the exchange of experience on school feeding with other countries like Brazil and Mozambique, through the WFP Centres of Excellence in Brazil and Cote-d'Ivoire.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] IPC report 2022. This IPC is pending Government endorsement.

Context and Operations

[1] African Development Bank Group. African Economic Outlook 2022. <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-economic-outlook-2022>

[2] World Bank Group. Angola Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview>

[3] Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment. Nationally Determined Contribution of Angola 2021. May 2021.

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20Angola.pdf>

[4] Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment. Nationally Determined Contribution of Angola 2021. May 2021.

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20Angola.pdf>

[5] IPC report 2022 - the coverage of the assessment was smaller than in 2021, due to limited available funding. This IPC is pending Government endorsement.

[6] FEWS NET. Angola Key Message Update: A forecast for average 2023 rainfall improves agricultural production prospects (December 2022).

<https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/angola-key-message-update-forecast-average-2023-rainfall-improves-agricultural-production-prospects-december-2022>

[7] Sources: UNICEF ESARO calculations based on Government Spending Watch and IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2021 database). Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and drought, 70.5% of girls and 71.8% of boys were in school.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Earlier, WFP Angola was implementing nutrition programmes under activity 1, and a separate activity was introduced in October (activity 5), with the budget revision.

[2] The highly vulnerable unregistered refugees under the Exceptional Ration Programme include the chronically ill, disabled people, unaccompanied and separated children, older women and men, single mothers

Output Results for Activity 1: the planned figure for E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches initially included only refugees from DRC, but some drought response activities were also accommodated under the same Activity. As a result, the actual figure considerably surpassed the planned value.

Output Results for Activity 1: the actual value for the indicator A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers, was higher than initially planned due to an urgent start of some drought response interventions (supplementary feeding) that were initially accommodated under Activity 1, while Angola office was working on the ICSP budget revision and introduction of new activities under Strategic Outcome.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP Angola contributed to the development of the Angola National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy 2030 and the National School Feeding and Health Policy. Both documents are now awaiting approval of the Government of Angola.

[2] The objective of the CBPP was to get baseline information to inform the project design. The initial project proposal was developed and we are looking for funds. To mitigate the risk of demotivation, some punctual activities were undertaken (distribution of seeds and tools).

[3] The data collection tool was built on MODA – Mobile Operational Data Acquisition WFP's data collection platform – but the use of data is upon government authorization. The collected data was on food security and nutrition. The owner of the data is th Government - Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] For the LMD project, WFP is providing warehousing and last-mile transportation. Services are rendered to the partner on a full cost recovery basis and whenever the requisition is shared with the WFP. LMD is accommodated under activity 3, together with procurement of RUSF for the Government. The 80% expenditures is for both projects.

[2] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0639en>

The outcome indicators (Percentage of users satisfied with services provided) will be tracked from 2023.

For the output indicators, the indicator H.15 (Total tonnage of food procured) describes the procurement of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food for the Government of Angola. Other indicators are for the Last-Mile Delivery project with UNDP.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] HDR 2022 (UNDP). Available at <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] UNHCR. Angola Monthly Report: Kasai Population – December 2022. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/179?sv=0&geo;=578>

[2] The complaints regarding insufficient quantities are related to the ration provided by WFP. According to the refugees, 450 g of maize meal per day/per person is not enough to cover their needs, they would like to have the ration increased. Despite the lack of salt during the second quarter of the year, the remaining commodities (maize meal, beans, and salt) were according to the requirements in Kcal. The inconsistent distribution schedule in 2022 refers to delays because of logistics constraints. On some occasions, WFP was unable to follow the distribution calendar, providing assistance over the 60 days required.

Environment

[1] World Bank Group. Angola Country Climate and Development Report. December 2022.

<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/09915011202221069/p1769170067a8a0f708b250fd1c4a5f562f>

[2] IPCC (2020). Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Chapter 9 Africa. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_Chapter09.pdf.

WFP school feeding in Angola

Photo: Children in Taka school receiving a school meal from WFP.

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET 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, 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 for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- 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.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			77.7	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	37,346	35,621	72,967	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	37,346	35,621	72,967	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			20.8	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	37,346	35,621	72,967	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	37,346	35,621	72,967	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			3.5	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	11,287	10,844	22,131	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			4.9	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	11,287	10,844	22,131	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	142,751	35,621	25%
	female	150,749	37,346	25%
	total	293,500	72,967	25%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	8,950	3,420	38%
	female	9,521	3,808	40%
	total	18,471	7,228	39%
24-59 months	male	17,871	5,182	29%
	female	18,010	5,584	31%
	total	35,881	10,766	30%
5-11 years	male	30,700	7,165	23%
	female	32,343	7,650	24%
	total	63,043	14,815	23%
12-17 years	male	20,670	4,449	22%
	female	21,063	4,493	21%
	total	41,733	8,942	21%
18-59 years	male	59,394	14,472	24%
	female	63,955	15,185	24%
	total	123,349	29,657	24%
60+ years	male	5,166	933	18%
	female	5,857	626	11%
	total	11,023	1,559	14%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	278,552	55,333	20%
Refugee	14,948	17,634	118%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	14,500	644	4%
Malnutrition treatment programme	12,000	3,148	26%
School based programmes	12,000	1,205	10%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	267,000	68,614	25%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	173	0	0%
Iodised Salt	14	7	45%
LNS	108	71	66%
Maize Meal	1,296	1,025	79%
Peas	0	119	-
Vegetable Oil	72	53	73%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	7,402,101	1,087,914	15%

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	89,687	16,787	
			Male	85,313	15,966	
			Total	175,000	32,753	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	4,066	13,230	
			Male	3,934	12,796	
			Total	8,000	26,026	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,458	1,257	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	4,549,545	996,091	
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,175	0	
			Male	6,825	0	
			Total	14,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	254	312	
			Male	246	332	
			Total	500	644	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	97	8	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	128,520	0	
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	43,050	5,040	
			Male	40,950	4,795	
			Total	84,000	9,835	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	6,000	1,776	
			Male	6,000	1,372	
			Total	12,000	3,148	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	108	9	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,800,036	88,411	
Activity 06: Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6,600	646	
			Male	5,400	559	
			Total	12,000	1,205	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	924,000	3,412	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
E*: Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements						
General Distribution						

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	4,100	92,638
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	5,500	151,904
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected households benefit from assets, income and skills that improve livelihoods and support self-reliance				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	3	3
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	Individual	50	77
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	Individual	75	48
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.37: Number of kits/material packages provided for participants engaged in capacity development	Number	125	125
E*: SBCC				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	100	45
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	150	68
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: Vulnerable groups, including children under 5, receive integrated nutrition support to improve their nutritional status				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	17,200	8,523
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	22,800	10,489
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	9,400	7,417
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	10,600	10,035
Activity 06: Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Chronically vulnerable and shock-affected school children, targeted by WFP, receive a nutritious meal to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention				
School feeding (on-site)				

A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	300	79
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	30	4
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	30	4
E*: Targeted school children benefit from education in nutrition and healthy diets, gender-transformative interventions, and adequate WASH and school-level infrastructure for behavior change leading to improved nutritional status and equitable access to education				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,344	61
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,456	53

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56.14	>56.14	>71	68	71	59	Joint survey
	Male	73.14	>73.14	>76	78	76	55	Joint survey
	Overall	68	>68	>74	75	74	56	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.3	<8.3	>22	28	22	17	Joint survey
	Male	5.37	<5.37	>12	19	12	27	Joint survey
	Overall	6.29	<6.29	>15	21	15	24	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35.19	<35.19	<7	4	7	24	Joint survey
	Male	21.49	<21.49	<12	3	12	18	Joint survey
	Overall	25.71	<25.71	<11	3	11	20	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.06	≤12.06	≤6.92	17.2	6.92	16.96	Joint survey
	Male	11.32	≤11.32	≤5.98	13.1	5.98	12.31	Joint survey
	Overall	11.55	≤11.55	≤6.23	14	6.23	13.6	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Vulnerable populations in Angola benefit from policies and strengthened institutional capacity to improve their food security and nutrition outcomes					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	100	287	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	5	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	5	
C: Vulnerable populations, including children in Angola benefit from policies and institutional capacity on food fortification and transformation to meet their nutrition requirements					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	0	33	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	0	1	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: AO Government - Ministry of Education - Location: Angola - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1.8	≤2.2	≥1.8	1.8	1.8		Secondary data
Target Group: Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce - Location: Luanda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=1	=1	0	0		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services			- Root Causes	
Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: On-demand supply chain services are provided and assets are maintained and upgraded as needed, enabling relevant stakeholders				
Service Delivery General				
H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type	H.14.7: Number of fixed storage services provided	Number	2	3
H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type	H.14.8: Number of mobile storage services provided	Number	1	4
H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type	H.14.9: Number of cold (2-8 celsius) storage services provided	Number	1	2
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: Total tonnage of food procured	metric ton	200	160
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	3	0
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.124: Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	10	0
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	MT	5,700	1,880.4
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.13: Quantity of cargo delivered (mt)	MT	5,415	1,880.4
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.8: Percentage of cargo delivered within promised lead time	%	95	77

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	75	81.25	70	Joint survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	45.71	=100	=100	31	53	48.33	Joint survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	26	≥50	≥50	27	23	16.33	Joint survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	28.29	≥50	≥50	42	24	35.33	Joint survey

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	53	=100	=100	100	100	100	Joint survey
	Male	62	=100	=100	100	99	98.6	Joint survey
	Overall	59	=100	=100	100	99.2	99	Joint survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	53	≥90	≥90	97.5	99	100	Joint survey
	Male	62	≥90	≥90	96.8	99	98.6	Joint survey
	Overall	59	≥90	≥90	97	99	99	Joint survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	85.7	≥90	≥90	98.8	100	98.8	Joint survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	98.2	99.7	96.3	Joint survey
	Overall	92.9	≥90	≥90	98.3	99.8	97	Joint survey

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	41	≥58	≥41	22.2	11	43.5	Joint survey
	Male	58	≥63	≥58	21	14	57.91	Joint survey
	Overall	49.5	≥62	≥49.5	21.3	13	50.7	Joint survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Ermelinda Mieveta

Nutrition screening in Cunene province. March 2022

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

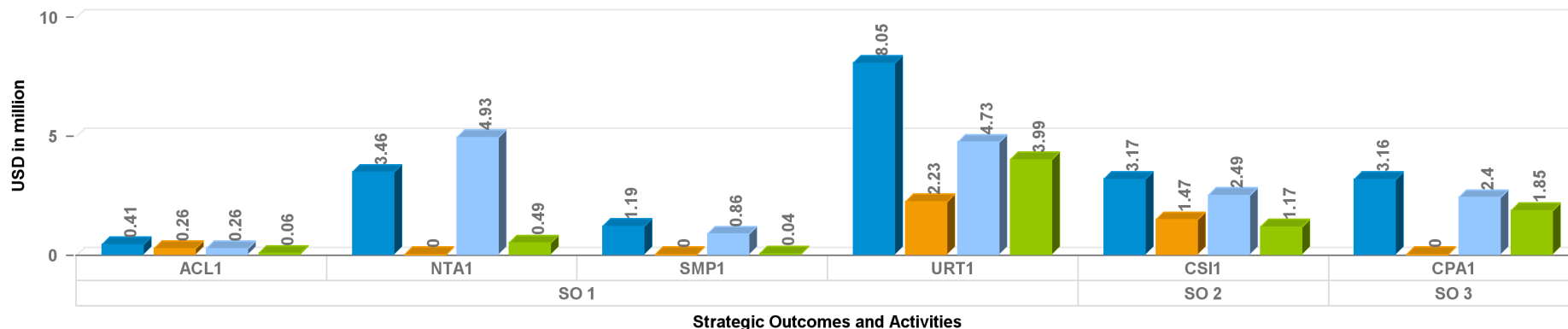
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ 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 programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022
SO 3	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance
CPA1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola
NTA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months
SMP1	Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children
URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	414,368	256,226	256,750	55,279
		Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months	3,463,258	0	4,931,515	493,325
		Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children	1,192,731	0	862,869	37,046
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	8,051,015	2,225,960	4,731,302	3,989,626
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			95	
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,121,372	2,482,186	10,782,530	4,575,277

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	3,167,810	1,469,606	2,494,948	1,168,791
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,167,810	1,469,606	2,494,948	1,168,791
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	3,158,263	0	2,402,866	1,850,653
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			3,158,263	0	2,402,866	1,850,653
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	259,599	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	259,599	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,447,445	3,951,792	15,939,943	7,594,720
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,898,416	256,520	1,441,686	987,808
Total Direct Costs			21,345,861	4,208,312	17,381,628	8,582,528
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,162,154	273,540	522,959	522,959
Grand Total			22,508,015	4,481,852	17,904,588	9,105,487



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of 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

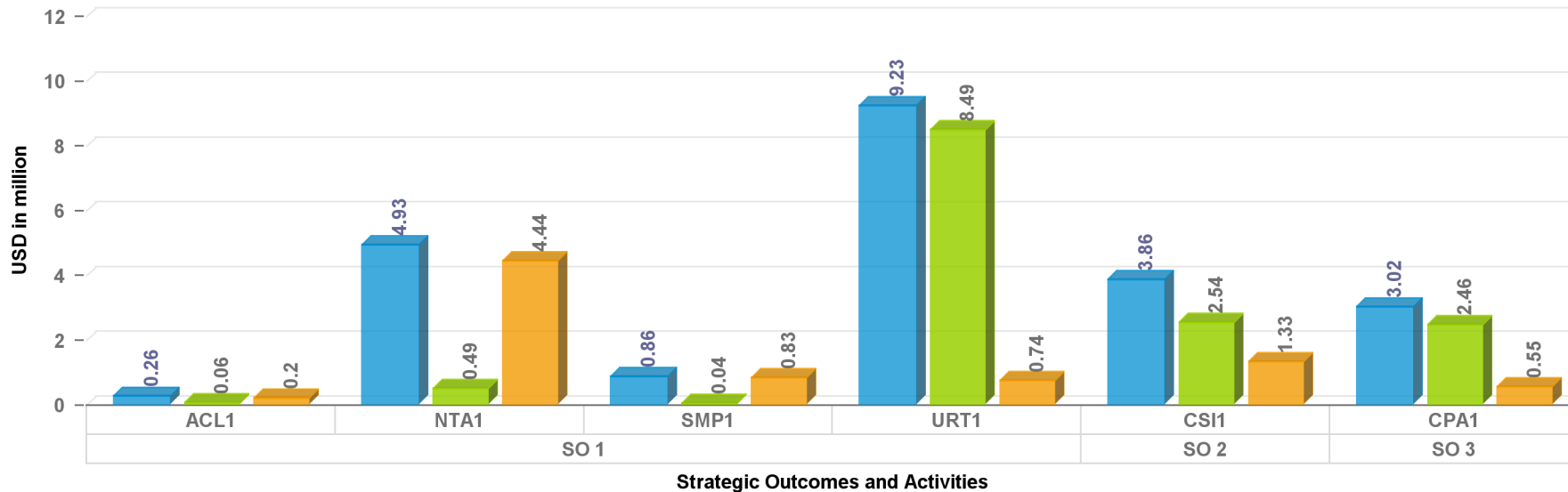
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022
SO 3	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance
CPA1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola
NTA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months
SMP1	Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children
URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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 vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months	3,463,258	4,931,515	0	4,931,515	493,325	4,438,189
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	13,007,122	7,136,404	2,094,032	9,230,437	8,488,760	741,676
		Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	2,406,403	256,750	0	256,750	55,279	201,470
		Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children	1,192,731	862,869	0	862,869	37,046	825,822
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	95	0	95	0	95

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Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			20,069,514	13,187,632	2,094,032	15,281,664	9,074,411	6,207,253
5	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	9,264,520	3,863,547	0	3,863,547	2,537,390	1,326,157
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			9,264,520	3,863,547	0	3,863,547	2,537,390	1,326,157
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	4,259,298	3,016,493	0	3,016,493	2,464,280	552,213
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			4,259,298	3,016,493	0	3,016,493	2,464,280	552,213
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	259,599	0	259,599	0	259,599
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	259,599	0	259,599	0	259,599
Total Direct Operational Cost			33,593,332	20,327,271	2,094,032	22,421,303	14,076,081	8,345,222
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,548,152	1,637,333	208,004	1,845,336	1,391,458	453,878
Total Direct Costs			37,141,484	21,964,603	2,302,036	24,266,639	15,467,539	8,799,100
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,109,962	831,656		831,656	831,656	0

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Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			39,251,446	22,796,259	2,302,036	25,098,295	16,299,195	8,799,100

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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