



World Food
Programme

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Angola

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2022

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	6
RISK MANAGEMENT	7
Partnerships	9
CSP Financial Overview	10
Programme performance	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	15
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	17
Cross-cutting results	18
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	18
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	19
ENVIRONMENT	21
Hambeleleni's story	22
Data Notes	23
Annex	24
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	24
Figures and Indicators	25
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	25
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	26
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	26
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	26
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	27
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	27
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	28
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	31

Overview

In 2021, WFP continued to provide technical assistance and services to the Government, supporting national partners in their efforts to achieve zero hunger; ensured regular food distributions for refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo residing in the north of Angola; and, in December, started emergency nutrition interventions in the drought-affected south, providing treatment for approximately 4,900 children aged 24 - 59 months. WFP worked to enable relevant Ministries and provincial authorities to implement nutrition programmes, including to address micronutrient deficiencies and treat and prevent acute malnutrition; and provided technical assistance on school feeding; vulnerability analysis; and emergency preparedness. WFP continued to work with the World Bank and the national counterparts, in line with a 2021 Technical Assistance Agreement, while also discussing potential new areas of support with the International Financial Institutions.

Through the Multisectoral School Feeding and Health Committee, WFP helped the Government conduct a SABER assessment. This evaluated national capacities and facilitated the formulation of a robust action plan. WFP also undertook a feasibility study for the implementation of a home-grown school feeding pilot project in the south of the country and developed an operational plan for eight selected municipalities, with menus reflecting local preferences, seasonal availability and market prices. To strengthen the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Angola, WFP worked with the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate, training health centre staff and community health agents on the use of Ready-to-Use-Supplementary Food (RUSF) that WFP procured on behalf of the Government. With this supplement, the provincial authorities, in coordination with WFP and World Vision, successfully treated more than 15,000 children aged 6-59 months, while some 845,000 children were screened in five targeted municipalities of Luanda. Screening/treatment was accompanied by counselling sessions to promote malnutrition prevention. On vulnerability analysis and mapping, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to enable timely assessment, data analysis and reporting, and to facilitate communication with regional partners, including the SADC (Southern African Development Community) Regional Vulnerability Analysis Programme.

Given the severe drought in the south, WFP scaled up its presence in the region to support preparedness and the nutrition response. The drought, coupled with rising food prices, locust invasions in some areas, and the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, imposed a heavy burden on many Angolan households. To provide timely and comprehensive information and ensure an evidence-based response to the drought, WFP participated in food and nutrition security assessments, while aligning its technical assistance activities with short-term needs on the ground. In Benguela and Huambo WFP conducted SMART surveys to collect data on the nutrition and food security of vulnerable communities. In Cunene, Huila and Namibe, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in an Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) food security assessment, and provided training to the Civil Protection Service on logistics and operations management. In December, WFP started emergency nutrition interventions in drought-affected areas of Cunene and Huila provinces to screen and treat children aged 6-59 months.

WFP continued its refugee assistance operation in the north of the country, supporting 7,087 people. With the UNHCR voluntary repatriation programme suspended since early 2020 due to COVID-related border closures, the size of the refugee population increased slightly in 2021, resulting in more refugees than planned being reached with assistance. Thanks to the support of two bilateral donors - USAID and Japan - WFP was able to continue the refugee assistance operation. Given the refugees' heavy reliance on humanitarian assistance, WFP and UNHCR are strengthening their joint efforts to promote the need for livelihood support activities and thereby lower dependence on food assistance.

In 2021, in line with the Interim Country Strategic Plan 2020-2022, WFP continued working towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 in Angola. It supported national counterparts seeking to ensure that vulnerable populations, including children, benefitted from relevant policies, and helped strengthen the capacity of the Government to advance food and nutrition security and better respond to shocks. The continuing humanitarian operation in Lunda Norte and the nutrition response in the south also contributed to improved food and nutrition security among vulnerable populations at a time of increased need.

7,087

Total beneficiaries in 2021



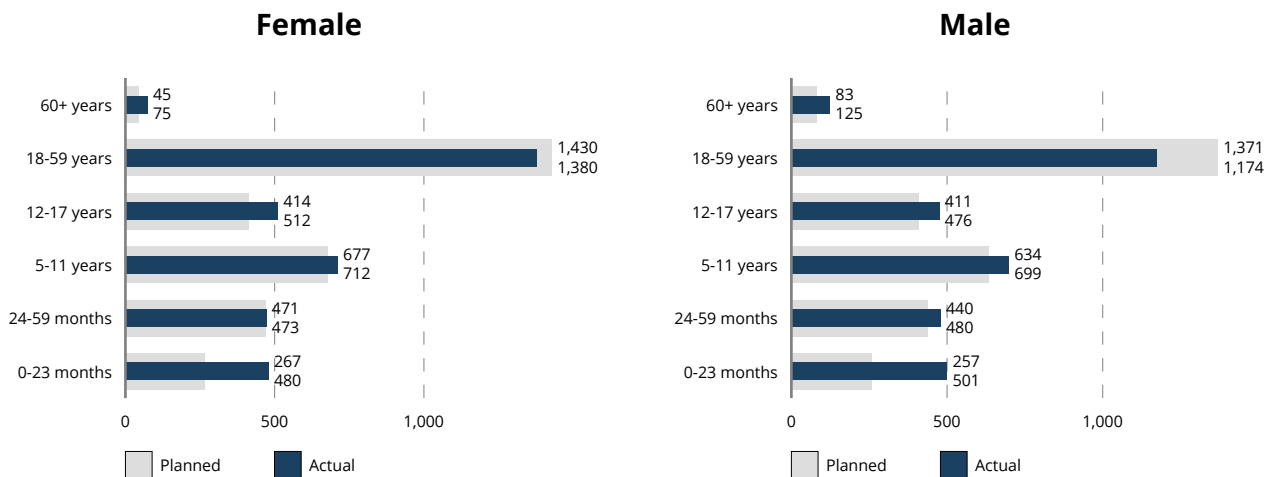
51% female



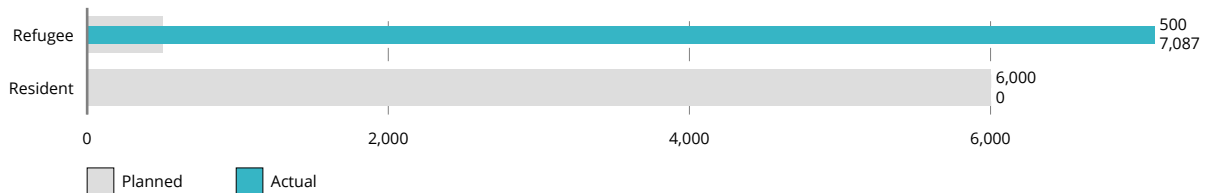
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,442 (49% Female, 51% Male)

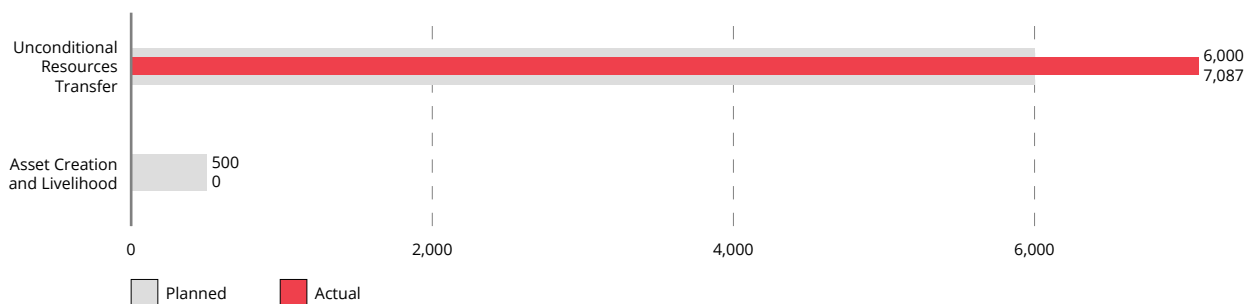
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



7,087

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 6,500 total planned

(3,632 Female, 3,455 Male)

Total Food and CBT

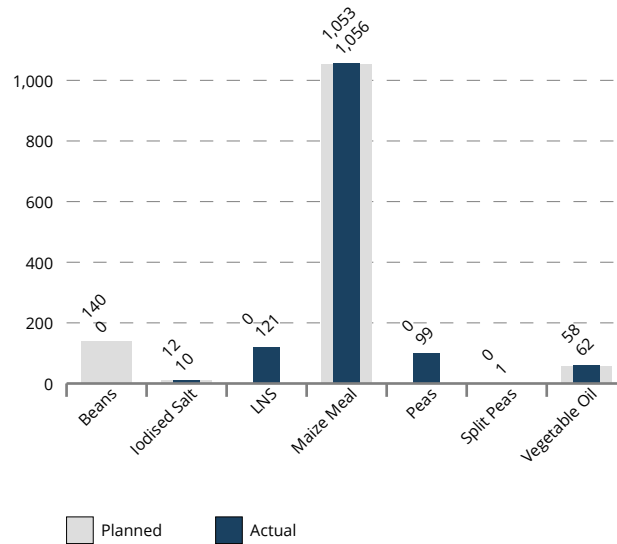


1,350 mt

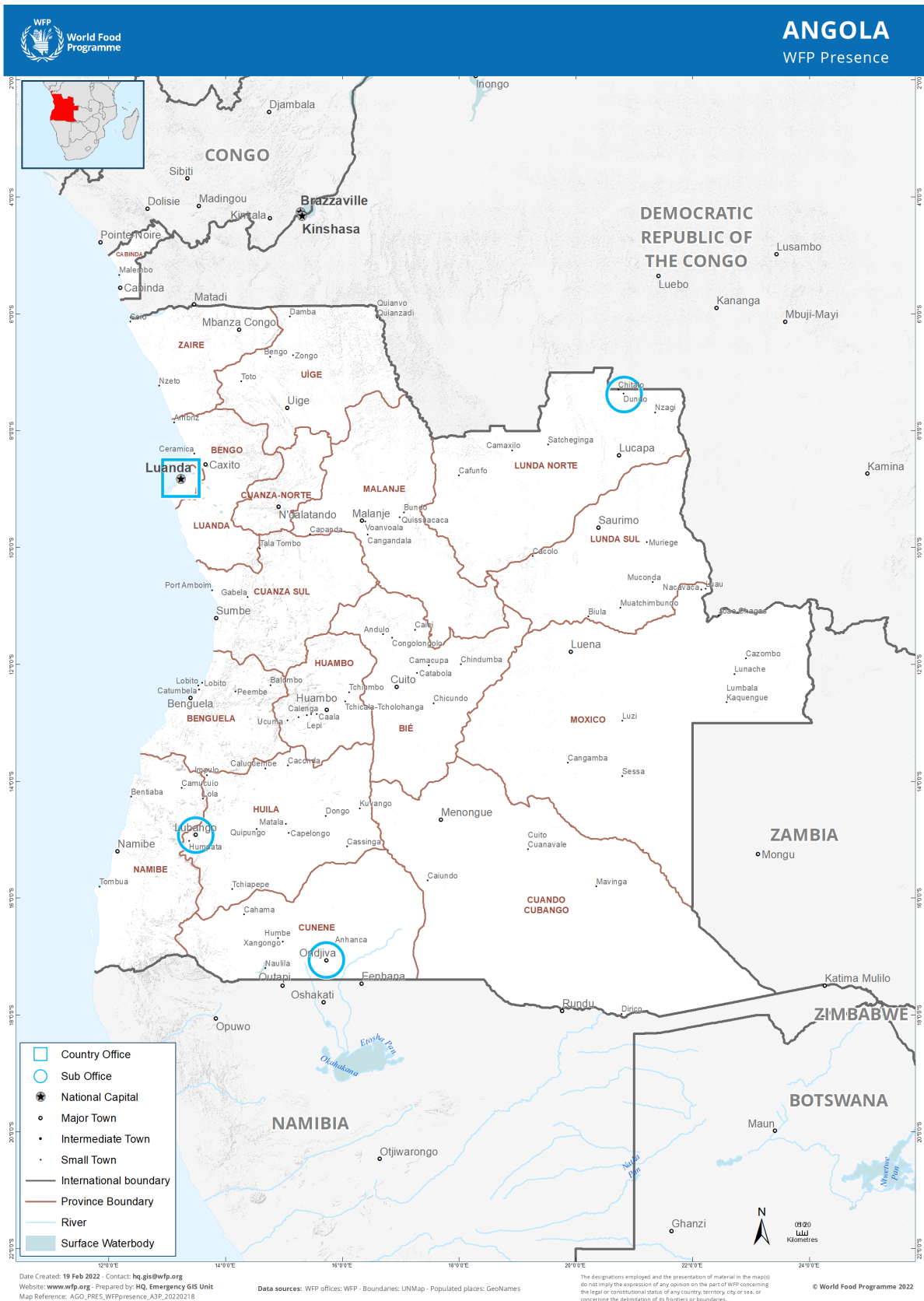
total actual food transferred in 2021

of 1,264 mt total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Context and operations



Thanks to an increase in oil prices, the Angolan economy started showing signs of recovery, with both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank forecasting GDP growth for the first time in 6 years. Yet inflation exceeded 25 percent, continuing to impose a heavy burden on vulnerable households and restricting their access to food.

Angola issued its first Voluntary National Review of SDG progress, but one that showed a regressive trend on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and major challenges on other key objectives, including SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). National agricultural resources remained underutilized, with low productivity among smallholder farmers and lack of investment, and climate-related risks continuing to pose a serious challenge to food and nutrition security.

The southwestern provinces experienced their most severe drought in 40 years. The impact of lack of rain on harvests and pasture was compounded by locust infestations in parts of Cunene, Huíla and Namibe provinces. Resulting high prices hampered people's ability to access nutritious food, with many families forced to migrate to neighbouring Namibia in search of water, food and grazing for cattle. The IPC assessment conducted in Cunene, Huíla and Namibe provinces with the support of WFP indicated that the number of acutely food insecure people (IPC 3 and 4) would reach 1.58 million between October 2021 and March 2022. A country-wide mobile food security assessment (mVAM) in December 2021 showed that more than 30 percent of the populations of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Huambo provinces had insufficient food consumption, while more than 40 percent were resorting to crisis or emergency coping strategies (dipping into savings, reducing non-food spending, borrowing, etc). Although a relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions saw schools re-open, attendance suffered significantly because of the drought. Many pastoralist and other families withdrew sons and daughters to help search for ever more scarce pasture and water.

While the capacity of institutional actors to respond to sudden-onset crises remained limited, WFP worked closely 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 relevant national counterparts. WFP provided technical assistance on emergency preparedness and response, and launched nutrition interventions in Huila and Cunene provinces to screen 250,000 children aged 6-59 months and treat at least 22,000 of them for moderate acute malnutrition by March 2022.

WFP continued its refugee assistance operation in Lunda Norte province that had been initiated in 2017 at the Government's request. With Angola a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, the Government continued working with humanitarian partners to support the registration of births and voluntary repatriation, and to provide access to education for children in the refugee settlement. Since 2017, WFP has been supporting refugees from DRC there with regular unconditional food transfers. However, many still face significant constraints, and WFP and its partners continue to advocate for their free movement outside the settlement. In addition, the social and economic consequences of COVID-19 severely limited livelihood opportunities. The number of refugees rose from 6,698 to 7,087 during the year, owing to births and the reactivation of refugees in UNHCR's registration system.

Designed in coordination with the Government, Angola's ICSP has both crisis response and root cause-related activities. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP works to assist refugees from DRC and other crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. Working towards SDG 17, strategic outcomes 2 and 3 focus on the provision of technical assistance and services to the Government and partners. WFP provides technical assistance to national institutions on school feeding, vulnerability analysis and early warning, acute malnutrition response and micronutrient deficiencies. To ensure that humanitarian and development actors and national institutions have access to its expertise and services, WFP also provides on-demand supply chain services for partners to augment their operational capacities. All activities are anchored in national priorities and strategies, and are implemented in close coordination with national counterparts so as to ensure the sustainable transfer of skills.

Risk Management

Insufficient or late funding remained a key constraint for WFP in Angola. Lack of funding for livelihood activities for refugees in Lunda Norte prevented many of them moving towards self-reliance. WFP worked with partners to try to mobilize the necessary resources to respond to the drought affecting the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities. Technical assistance activities were affected by administrative delays that slowed the release of funds from the Ministry of Health (in line with the 2020 Technical Assistance Agreement), and WFP worked with national counterparts to try to avoid such delays in future.

To ensure adequate capacity at its offices in Angola, WFP recruited additional staff to support operations, including the drought response in the south. The Regional Bureau in Johannesburg continued to provide support on both strategic and operational matters.

While most COVID-19 restrictions were lifted during the year, the social and economic consequences of the pandemic limited livelihood opportunities for many households, and their access to markets. Western and southern provinces were again facing below-average rainfall during the 2021/2022 growing season, and refugee communities in the north were affected by rising food prices and the continued suspension of repatriation. In addition, strict government policies on illegal migration limited the movement of refugees. A further deterioration of the food and nutrition security of these population groups would bring new challenges, warranting ongoing close monitoring of the situation, including through mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM).

Partnerships

WFP continued to work with counterparts at national and provincial level to advance development priorities. While the Government was still its main counterpart, to enable more comprehensive assistance WFP strengthened its relationships with UN agencies and other actors. Several events were co-organized with national partners, including a SABER School Feeding Assessment, provincial seminars on the dissemination of Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, dialogues on food systems approaches, and an end-of-project workshop on community management of acute malnutrition in Luanda province. Participants included representatives of development and humanitarian agencies, and of government and non-governmental organisations.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government on the formulation of national development policies and contributed to the strengthening of institutional capacities to advance food and nutrition security, including through better collection and analysis of data and improved nutrition and school feeding programmes. WFP also worked to establish linkages between its technical support and drought response interventions to ensure that all activities were anchored in national development frameworks and designed in coordination with the Government. Actively engaging with provincial governments, WFP aligned its activities with priorities and needs on the ground and strengthened local capacities in a range of areas.

Trilateral engagement involving WFP, the Government and the World Bank, in line with a July 2020 agreement on technical assistance, continued to be of crucial support to wider CSP objectives. WFP started discussing potential new areas of collaboration with the Bank, namely support to smallholder farmers, social protection and home-grown school feeding pilot. The areas of partnership under the existing agreement with the Government include technical assistance on school feeding, nutrition and vulnerability analysis and mapping.

To ensure a comprehensive response to the drought in the south and an efficient refugee assistance operation in the north, WFP worked with UN agencies both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of existing inter-agency mechanisms. It signed two Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF), one governing the shared use of office premises and other assets, including vehicles, in Ondjiva municipality, Cunene province. That partnership also resulted in a joint SMART Nutrition Survey of four provinces in the south and centre (Benguela and Huambo assessed by WFP, and Cunene and Huila by UNICEF), and close collaboration on the emergency nutrition responses in Huilla and Cunene. For the refugee response in Lunda Norte, WFP continued to collaborate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The two agencies plan to launch a Joint Livelihoods Strategy in 2022. To ensure up-to-date information on food security, WFP also worked with the UN Disaster Management Group and the Central Emergency Response Fund Secretariat, and started co-chairing the Food Security and Nutrition Development Partners Group.

WFP expanded its partnership with World Vision International to include technical assistance on nutrition in Luanda Province and the drought response in the south. It also engaged with Joint Aid Management on the SMART survey in Benguela and Huambo.

Given the urgent need to support the national drought response while also ensuring the continuity of other operations, WFP had to resort to its own internal lending mechanisms, which accounted for 28 percent of available funds in 2021. Traditional donors, such as USAID and Japan (the only bilateral donors during the year), continued to support the refugee operation in Lunda Norte. However, no resources were secured for livelihoods assistance to refugees, despite a pressing need for them. With the support of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, WFP managed to start nutrition interventions in the south, while continuing work with partners to mobilize additional resources to cover more drought-affected areas. More multi-year flexible funding is needed if linkages with long-term national strategies are to be improved. Currently, most funding is earmarked for specific individual activities.

CSP Financial Overview

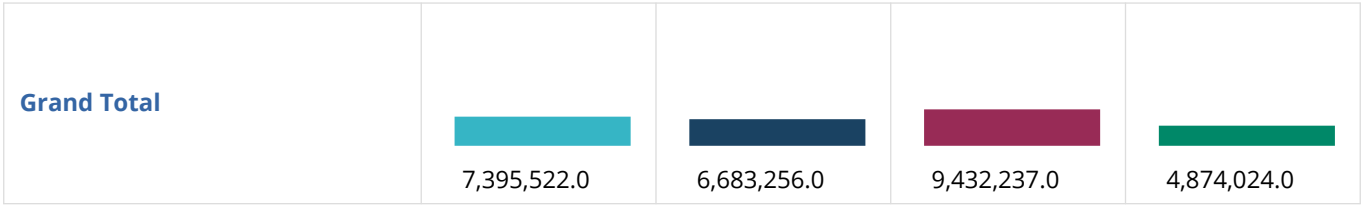
Although technical assistance under strategic outcome 2 accounted for more than 56 percent of the needs-based plan budget, crisis response activities received more funding towards the end of the year as more resources were allocated to the drought response in the south. Due to the additional funding for drought response under activity 1, overall available resources were above the level budgeted for the year. For strategic outcomes 2 and 3 and in line with the Technical Assistance Agreement with the Government, WFP had received a first installment of USD 1.6 million in September 2020. The disbursement of the second installment, due in February 2021, was delayed by administrative issues, complicating planned operations and leading to lower-than-planned expenditures.

The funding for the refugee operation (activity 1) was provided by traditional WFP donors: USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and the Government of Japan, as well as by WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC). Funding from WFP's Immediate Response Account for Special Preparedness Activities enabled the collection of information on the nutrition situation in the country (through the SMART Survey) and helped strengthen national capacities in emergency preparedness and response (through trainings).

In November, WFP launched an intervention in Cunene and Huíla provinces (with funds from UN CERF and WFP's Immediate Response Account) to support the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition at the community level. While awaiting a planned budget revision that is to introduce a separate activity for these nutrition projects, funding for them has been accommodated under activity 1. At the same time, not all the activities under this strategic outcome received the necessary support. Due to limited funding, livelihood support activities for refugees and other vulnerable populations (activity 2) could not be implemented in 2021. Multi-year flexible funding is urgently needed to ensure linkages between humanitarian operations and longer term development objectives.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	2,674,590.0	1,775,248.0	4,550,604.0	2,771,881.0
02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022	3,443,258.0	3,618,458.0	3,160,094.0	1,302,113.0
03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	0.0	562,545.0	1,152,648.0	613,627.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	95.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	168,534.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	6,117,848.0	5,956,251.0	9,031,975.0	4,687,621.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	826,305.0	355,490.0	365,420.0	151,561.0
Total Direct Costs	6,944,153.0	6,311,741.0	9,397,395.0	4,839,182.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	451,370.0	371,515.0	34,842.0	34,842.0



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



7,087 refugees received **food assistance**



50 Civil Protection officers **trained on logistics and operations management**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued supporting refugees from the DRC and other crisis-affected communities to help ensure they could meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. The socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 heavily impacted livelihood opportunities for refugees, many of them still wholly dependent on WFP food assistance. At the same time, with communities in the south affected by the most severe drought in 40 years, WFP had to scale up its presence in affected provinces to support the response.

WFP provided unconditional food transfers - maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt - to 7,087 Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte province. In June it initiated technical support to national counterparts in drought-affected provinces in the areas of nutrition assessment and emergency preparedness and response planning. At the end of the year, WFP launched nutrition assistance interventions for children aged 6-59 months in the hardest hit areas of southern Cunene and Huila provinces. No funding was received during the year for activity 2: asset creation and livelihood support for refugees and other crises-affected populations. As a result, there was no implementation of that activity.

While available funding for activity 1 was equivalent to 170 percent of assessed needs, most of it came in towards the end of the year, so its impact on programme performance will be evident in 2022. The drought response was funded by the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and internal WFP financing mechanisms.

WFP's refugee assistance operation reached 7,087 people in Lunda Norte (3,629 women and girls; 3,458 men and boys), 6 percent more than in 2020 owing to a natural increase in the size of the population of Lovua settlement and the reactivation of some refugees in UNHCR's registration system. The repatriation process that had begun in 2019 remained suspended in 2021 due to continuing limitations on cross-border movement. Given the increase in refugee numbers, the amount of food distributed was slightly higher than planned.

Transfers to refugees were accompanied by sensitization exercises (at waiting areas prior to food distributions) on good nutritional practice, health and hygiene, COVID-19 prevention, and Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). More than 9,000 people were reached with social behavior change communication messaging¹, fewer than the initial target for the year owing to pandemic-related restrictions on access to waiting areas (to one person per household).

WFP continued to collect data on the food security status of recipients, including their use of coping mechanisms. The last post-distribution monitoring survey of the year, in November, had 74 percent of households reporting an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS), compared to 56 percent in 2020. The increase can be attributed to fewer COVID-related restrictions on movement and more regular WFP food distributions. The proportion of households with poor FCS was 11 percent, down from 20 percent in 2020.

The percentage of households with borderline FCS in November was higher among households headed by women (22 percent, against 12 percent for households headed by men). WFP and its partners continued to encourage women to collect their household's food at distribution points, not least so they could benefit from the messaging on health and nutrition. The proportion of women receiving food in November was 37 percent, against 30 percent in January 2020.

Given severe drought in the south, where an estimated 1.58 million people were expected to be acutely food insecure in the October 2021 March 2022 period - the height of the lean season - WFP scaled up its presence in the area, opening a sub-office in Ondjiva (Cunene) and increasing staff numbers in Lubango (Huila). In the provinces of Benguela, Cunene, Huila and Huambo, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, Joint Aid Management (JAM) and the Global Nutrition Cluster on a SMART Survey designed to assess the nutritional status of children aged 6-59

months and contribute to improved evidence-based management of the crisis. Data collection was completed at the end of November, and the final report for all four provinces, to be cleared by the Government, is to be available in 2022.

To strengthen the emergency response capacities of the Civil Protection Service (under the Ministry of the Interior), WFP provided training in operations management and logistics to representatives of the most affected municipalities in Cunene, Huíla and Namibe provinces. 50 Civil Protection officers underwent the training. WFP also procured three mobile storage units (MSU) for Civil Protection Offices in Cunene, Huila and Namibe, each with a capacity of over 500 metric tonnes. At the end of the year, WFP launched two projects on community management of acute malnutrition - in Cunene and Huíla. A key objective was to reduce drought-related mortality in children. Some 58,000 children were screened in the two provinces in December, with 4,900 admitted to community treatment programmes.

To contribute to the food security of vulnerable populations, both in Lunda Norte and in the south, WFP worked with a wide range of partners. For the refugee response, humanitarian agencies cooperated through inter-agency coordination mechanisms at the central and provincial levels. WFP participated in the work of the UN Disaster Management Group to ensure timely coordination between UN agencies and engaged government counterparts in all stages of implementation. WFP's cooperating partners - World Vision International (WVI) and Joint Aid Management (JAM) - assisted in general food distributions and SMART data collection, respectively.

The impact of COVID-19 on supply chains was the main challenge to WFP's activities under strategic outcome 1. While WFP did succeed in covering the basic food requirements of refugees throughout the year, some delays in food arrivals resulted in irregular distributions during the second half of the year. Procurement of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for nutrition projects in the south was also somewhat delayed. Lack of funding precluded the implementation of asset creation and livelihood activities for refugees, and limited the scale-up of drought response interventions.

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 in June and November. Women and youth representatives participated in the work of the Food Management Committee and staffed Community Help Desks at distribution sites in Lóvua. WFP planned to start post-distribution monitoring of its drought response from January 2022.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and/or CBTs to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	1
Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance.	N/A

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



Over **700** people involved in **capacity strengthening** initiatives facilitated by WFP



Over **15,000** children aged 6-59 months received treatment as part of the **WFP-facilitated nutrition intervention**

Under strategic outcome 2 and in line with SDG17, WFP worked to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to implement programmes to advance food and nutrition security by 2022. In a context where the capacities of many institutional actors to respond to shocks and manage evidence-based and results-oriented projects remain limited, WFP supported national partners by providing trainings, organizing capacity-building initiatives, and assisting in the design and dissemination of policy tools.

Areas for technical assistance were determined by national development priorities and included school feeding, nutrition and vulnerability analysis and mapping. Support was provided in line with an Agreement on the Provision of Technical Assistance signed in July 2020 by WFP and the Ministry of Health, under the World Bank's Health System Performance Strengthening Project.

Activity 3 involved a broad array of interventions at national and provincial level. WFP supported the Multisectoral School Feeding and Health Committee in the organisation of a SABER School Feeding assessment; worked with provincial authorities to prepare the implementation of a home-grown school feeding pilot in the south; assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in food security and nutrition assessments; and helped strengthen the capacities of the Luanda provincial authorities to implement and monitor moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention.

Available funding for this strategic outcome was 92 percent of assessed needs. However, due to the delayed receipt of a donor contribution, actual expenditures were much lower than originally planned. WFP is working with the Government to facilitate the release of the remaining funds, and is taking steps to ensure the continuation of key operations.

WFP supported the elaboration of two key national food security and nutrition documents, namely the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy 2030 and the National School Feeding and Health Policy. Both documents are in the process of approval by the Government. Under the project on community management of MAM in Luanda province, WFP helped collect evidence of the advantages of a community-based approach to the screening and treatment of children aged 6-59 months. At an institutional level, WFP sought to generate consensus among various actors on the importance of food fortification, driving the establishment of a Fortification Partners Group at the end of the year.

With FAO, WFP co-facilitated consultations on the second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN II, Angola 2030), and four provincial Food System Dialogues. In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, WFP worked with partners and stakeholders to forge a consensus on food and nutrition security priorities, and to facilitate the establishment of a National Vulnerability Assessment Committee and a Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Working Group. It also supported a dialogue with the Southern African Development Community (SADC)'s Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) team.

In June, WFP facilitated a SABER assessment of national school feeding capacities and the formulation of an action plan on next steps. The initiative was co-organized with the Multisectoral School Feeding and Health Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Education. The approved work plan included the establishment of a National School Feeding and Health Unit based at the Ministry of Education to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of national programmes. In line with the work plan, until the end of the ICSP, WFP is to assist the Multisectoral Committee in developing relevant policy frameworks and promoting the role of local communities in national school feeding programmes. In August, Angola signed a declaration of commitment: School Meals Coalition: Nutrition, Health and Education for Every Child. The key objectives of the coalition include the re-establishment of effective school meal programmes, reaching the most vulnerable and improving the quality of existing programmes. Both the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Angolan National Development Plan identify school feeding as an essential intervention for education, health, and social protection.

WFP provided a range of trainings in 2021 for national partners, primarily focusing on nutrition and vulnerability analysis and mapping. Staff at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were trained on the design of questionnaires,

sampling methods, IPC analysis requirements, the computation and interpretation of food and nutrition security indicators, and the use of data collection tools. In total, 54 technicians were trained at the national and provincial level. Within the project on the community management of MAM in Luanda province, WFP, World Vision and the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate trained 506 community health agents (248 of them women) to screen children aged 6-59 months, provide counselling, and administer treatment. At health units dealing with complicated cases, 126 employees (107 of them women) were trained in the use of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for the treatment of MAM.

WFP also helped develop several tools to support results-oriented food and nutrition security interventions. For nutrition, materials were developed for field data collection, while WFP worked with partners to strengthen their capacities to establish feedback mechanisms (notably focus group discussions and post-distribution monitoring) and step up sensitization on MAM prevention (including by training health workers), breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, healthy eating, good hygiene, water, sanitation, and protection against COVID-19. Community-level screening began in February 2021 in five municipalities of Luanda province and reached more than 845,000 children aged 6-59 months. By the end of the project in October, over 15,000 children had been treated for MAM at the community, and 2,200 more were referred to health units for special care. Recovery rates for community treatment surpassed 80 percent.

WFP supported the food and nutrition security assessment in Cunene, Namibe and Huíla provinces, and the training of trainers and enumerators for it, as well as the analysis of data and the compilation and dissemination of the final report. To collect evidence of the feasibility of home-grown school feeding (HGFS) in Angola, WFP worked with the provincial authorities of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe to identify the most suitable municipalities for a HGFS pilot. In the municipalities identified, WFP helped set up multisectoral committees and prepare operational action plans based on produce available, dietary habits and food prices. In December, it organised a test of the previously established HGFS cost estimate - USD 0.40-0.50 per meal per child - proving it would be possible to provide a nutritious meal of local produce at reasonable cost. WFP also began laying the groundwork for a strengthening of national monitoring and evaluation systems with a view to ensuring appropriate quality control of school feeding programmes.

WFP worked on all this with a wide range of partners, including government entities, NGOs and international financial institutions. All technical assistance projects were designed to address needs jointly defined with the Government. WFP expanded its cooperation with World Vision International to include MAM treatment and prevention in Luanda province. It worked with other partners, including UN agencies, to ensure complementarity where possible. For example, community agents under the Luanda nutrition project were also trained by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) to provide vaccination counselling.

In 2022, WFP Angola plans to continue expanding technical assistance by adding support for social protection and smallholder farmers to its list of activities, while also working to link its emergency initiatives with long-term resilience and development interventions. It will support local partners in the implementation of a home-grown school feeding pilot in the south, and work to further strengthen national capacities in vulnerability analysis and nutrition.

As part of its technical assistance, WFP supported government counterparts in incorporating gender and age considerations into implementation and monitoring. For example, for the Luanda nutrition project, WFP and partners worked to engage fathers and male family members to boost awareness about child nutrition and health. During the project, more than 100,000 men benefitted from such sensitization sessions.

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	N/A

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



24 health units received **Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF)** procured by WFP



148 metric tonnes of **RUSF** distributed at the community level

In line with strategic outcome 3 and SDG17, WFP worked with Luanda's provincial health authorities to enable their nutrition response to the COVID-19 pandemic, procuring 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.

Activity 4 was designed to ensure that partners had access to WFP expertise and services and could effectively respond to shocks. WFP's service provision supported the national nutrition response and complemented technical assistance designed to effect the treatment and prevention of MAM at the community level. The procurement of RUSF was covered by an Agreement on the Provision of Technical Assistance signed in July 2020 by WFP and the Government and supported by the World Bank.

Although no funding was programmed for this activity in the needs-based plan, WFP worked to finalize the handover and distribution of commodities purchased at the end of 2020. In total, 261 metric tonnes of RUSF arrived in Luanda and were handed over to the Provincial Health Directorate.

WFP, together with World Vision International, supported the Provincial Health Directorate in the distribution of RUSF to health units in five Luanda municipalities (Viana, Cacuaco, Cazenga, Talatona and Kilamba Kiayi) to enable local counterparts effectively respond to an increasing number of cases of acute malnutrition in the province. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate providing for the storage of RUSF at government facilities.

WFP worked with the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate and partners to ensure the timely distribution of supplies. Given the limited transportation capacity available to the provincial authorities, it facilitated the movement, storage and regular delivery to community health agents and health units of a total of 164 metric tons of RUSF.

To expedite clearance and ensure proper storage, WFP engaged relevant national and provincial authorities, including the Provincial Medical Warehouse (Depósito Provincial de Medicamentos). During the project, it worked to strengthen provincial capacities to coordinate distribution and track commodities all the way from warehouse to end recipient. Over 90 percent of family members of children admitted for MAM treatment confirmed having received the correct amount of supplement. WFP's partner, World Vision, supported distribution and monitoring, while the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate was involved at every stage of the intervention.

At the end of the project, WFP assisted provincial authorities in distributing some of the remaining supplement to health units in districts not initially covered by the intervention. As a result, the number of health units that received the RUSF totalled 24. WFP provided training to staff in all recipient health units. It also facilitated the transfer of 60 mt of RUSF to the southern province of Huíla to help ensure a timely response to the drought.

In 2022 WFP will continue to work to ensure that partners have access to supply chain services so as to enable timely responses to shocks, including both the COVID-19 pandemic and recurring drought. At the end of 2021, it started negotiating with UNDP and the Global Fund the possibility of supporting logistics around medicines for tuberculosis, HIV, malaria and COVID-related medical supplies in Benguela and Cuanza Sul provinces.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The gender objectives of the 2018-2022 National Development Plan focus primarily on reducing inequality and accelerating literacy. Domestic violence and problems arising from early marriage and teen pregnancy continue to be significant, even though the first National Voluntary Review of progress towards the SDGs asserted that existing policies and institutions provide a solid basis for improved gender equality¹.

In 2021, WFP programmes disaggregated data on recipients by age and sex, and were sensitive to the differing needs and priorities of women and men. Data from post-distribution surveys at Lóvua settlement included information on refugee household decision-making roles, with 53 percent of respondents saying that men and women jointly decided how to use food assistance - a slight improvement on both the baseline and 2020 values (45 and 48 percent, respectively). There is little doubt that the more women offer their views on WFP programming, the more likely it is that the quality of assistance will be improved.

WFP also started to disaggregate data on the awareness and use of feedback mechanisms by the gender of the head of recipient households in order to better understand the potentially differing needs of women and men in the refugee settlement. While most households reported being aware of the mechanisms in place, there was a significant difference between those headed by men and women: 70 percent and 57 percent, respectively. To address that disparity, WFP continued to encourage women to collect family food rations at distribution points so as to involve them more in the management of assistance and ensure they were better informed about their entitlements, protection and PSEA. By November 2021, 37 percent of those who picked up rations at distribution points were women, compared to 30 percent in January 2020.

UN agencies and their implementing partners continued to emphasize the importance of addressing the concerns of female refugees. Their needs were promoted, for example, through the Food Management Committee (FMC), which was composed of 12 women and 4 men. Among other things, the FMC sought to provide opportunities for women to be employed as casual workers helping World Vision International prepare food rations and monitor distributions.

In the realm of its technical assistance, WFP worked to promote data disaggregation of, and the mainstreaming of gender in, all interventions it supported - including those in the area of nutrition. Its sensitisation activities reflected the importance attached to guiding male family members on good nutrition for children. Focus group discussions reflected progressively improving awareness of this on the part of both female and male caregivers. The manner of communication varied, depending on the gender and age of audiences, with a view to ensuring maximum impact.

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

As Lóvuá settlement population grew in 2021, refugees continued to experience significant challenges to the attainment of self-reliance. Owing to ongoing COVID-related restrictions, rising food prices and a more vigorous government campaign against illegal migration, they still had limited livelihood opportunities.

The persisting suspension of voluntary repatriation was an additional constraint, although UNHCR survey from April/May 2021 indicated that only 10 percent of refugees wanted to return to DRC. Those who did cited limited access to education (there is no secondary school in the settlement) and healthcare, and restrictions on movement (refugees cannot move freely between Angolan provinces) as the main reasons.

In July, there were several cases of COVID-19 at Lóvuá, so WFP worked with its partners to ensure that all refugees had access to food assistance, without discrimination.

WFP, UNHCR and other partners, at their regular coordination meetings, continued seeking to ensure that food recipients were able to express, via a range of feedback channels, any concerns they had about the quantity or quality of assistance, or other issues.

WFP routinely engaged with the Food Management Committee (FMC), composed entirely of refugee volunteers to give recipients a voice about programme design, implementation and monitoring. WFP and World Vision International (WVI) met with the FMC prior to each distribution, to discuss procedures and any potential contingency planning needs. They also met after each distribution, to assess how things went and exchange views.

The FMC supported pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and people with disabilities, not least to ensure they had access to transport from distribution points provided by Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), a UNHCR partner on protection.

During the year, FMC members underwent training on a range of subjects, including protection, conflict management, community sensitization and nutrition.

Before each food distribution, WVI held information sessions with recipients to explain targeting criteria, ration sizes and opportunities for feedback. There were suggestion boxes at distribution sites, and Community Help Desks for counselling - including, for example, mediation in the event of disputes within families about the sharing of rations.

WFP, UNHCR and their partners continued working to raise awareness among staff and refugees about the imperative of strict adherence to Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) protocols and mandates. WFP's PSEA focus centred on sensitizing refugees to their unconditional right to food assistance, and on boosting awareness about mechanisms for confidentially reporting inappropriate behaviour.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys conducted by WVI in March, June and November to assess the impact of food assistance on household food security and other issues, showed that 99 percent of respondents felt safe during distributions.

To improve the quality of PDM data, WFP and its partners adjusted their questioning of recipients about awareness of various aspects of the programme, including ration sizes, the criteria for same and the timing of distributions. Partly because of such adjustments, a November PDM survey indicated that only 13 percent of recipient households were fully aware of all aspects of their WFP assistance. That knowledge helped inform WFP's subsequent sensitization activities.

Due to delays in the delivery of commodities, only 44 percent of households expressed complete satisfaction with both the quantity and quality of WFP food. While 59 percent of households said they were fully satisfied with the quality of assistance, only 29 percent felt the same about the quantity. Indeed, most complaints to Community Help Desks related to the size of the food basket, and the introduction of new commodities. Help Desk volunteers gave the rationale behind ration sizes, while WFP and World Vision worked to strengthen awareness about good nutrition and how best to use newly-introduced foods.

In its provision of technical assistance, WFP promoted the setting up of transparent feedback mechanisms, stressing the need to consult the beneficiaries during the design, implementation and monitoring of activities. With the Luanda provincial health authorities, WFP facilitated regular post-distribution monitoring to gather feedback and recommendations, and gauge satisfaction levels. Between June and August 330 people were canvassed, with over 95 percent of them reporting satisfaction with the nutrition project. For school feeding, WFP helped the Ministry of Education and the Multisectoral School Feeding and Health Committee develop an action plan that provided for community involvement in the design and implementation of programmes.

Environment

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

Angola continued to be impacted by climate change, with drought, flooding and coastal erosion taking a further toll on agriculture, water resources, energy generation and the food security of vulnerable rural communities.

During the 2020-21 rainy/growing season, its southwestern provinces experienced their most severe drought in 40 years, triggering largescale migration to neighbouring Namibia in search of water and grazing for cattle.

Locust infestations were another driver of food insecurity in 2021, while poor dietary intake and the pervasiveness of infectious diseases pushed up levels of acute malnutrition.

An IPC assessment conducted in April-May indicated that 1.3 million people in Cunene, Huila and Namibe provinces would suffer acute food insecurity from June to September, with the number increasing to 1.58 million between October and March 2022. It also revealed that most rural households did not have seeds for the upcoming 2021-22 growing season.

WFP's technical assistance was designed, in part, to support government responses to environmental risks and build national emergency preparedness capacities. Through its work on home-grown school feeding, WFP promoted sustainable agricultural practices and collected evidence on the feasibility of the home-grown school feeding model. Together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Health, it undertook food and nutrition security assessments to better measure the impacts of climate shocks. Using satellite data on rainfall levels and vegetation indices, WFP prepared updates on the evolution of the rainy season to better inform responses by the Government and partners.

WFP continued working to ensure that its refugee assistance caused minimal environmental harm. The production and sale of charcoal for cooking continued to decline at Lóvuá settlement, mainly due to stricter enforcement of anti-deforestation and anti-pollution laws by the Angolan authorities. Its residents were also encouraged to plant trees to help regenerate the natural forest.

In addition, to reduce packaging costs and minimize its environmental footprint, WFP encouraged recipients of its assistance to re-use food bags and vegetable oil bottles. The packaging was washed and prepared for reuse by WFP's partner at distribution points. Some 70 percent of all containers were reused.

Hambeleleni's story

Hambeleleni Paulo, 28, is a community health agent working with WFP and World Vision International in the drought-stricken southern province of Cunene. She was born in the municipality of Namacunde where she now works with communities to help treat and prevent acute malnutrition. She is one of 200 agents in Cunene trained by WFP and its partners.

Like the others, she spends her days going from house to house, screening children aged 6-59 months and distributing Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food to those with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Children with MAM complications or severe acute malnutrition are referred to the nearest health unit.

"I have learned a lot on this job", says Hambeleleni. "I worked on similar projects before, though there was no community-level treatment. Children were simply screened, and, if necessary, referred to health units. By distributing supplement, we ensure that more children receive a full course of treatment". Mothers often do not have the option of staying with a sick child at a health unit, she adds.

Hambeleleni believes that communities themselves are crucial to prevention, not least through early detection of initial symptoms.

When she talks to caregivers about nutrition, they tend to be hungry for knowledge, asking a lot of questions. Even children learn how to identify malnutrition and point out the homes of those they think may need treatment, she says.

Hambeleleni says the best part of the job is when children recover to be released from treatment. "They gain weight thanks to the supplement, and I can talk to the parents about the importance of a healthy diet for the family".

With an 8-year-old daughter of her own, Hambeleleni says she is grateful to be able to apply the knowledge she has gained to her own family.

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

[1] cumulative number of people reached through SBCC in 2021, so could include some overlaps.

Data for 2019 follow up values was not captured at the start of the project and WFP's system does not allow retroactive data entry.

Strategic outcome 02

Technical assistance activities only started at the end of 2020. Therefore, no follow-up values are available for 2019 and 2020.

Strategic outcome 03

WFP plans to set up outcomes and outputs for this activity in 2022.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Government of Angola. 2021

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Protection indicators were only incorporated into post-distribution monitoring questionnaires in 2020. As a result, 2019 values are not available.

Environment

[1] UNDRR (2021) Desinventar; Government of Angola, PMNUD and GEF (2019) Study integrating climate change adaptation into sectoral policies and plans for the coastal zone of Angola. Luanda: Geogestão.

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. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

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 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised 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 standardise 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 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						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)	%	66.5	61.7	73.5	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	3,629	3,458	7,087	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response					
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			17.3	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	3,629	3,458	7,087	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response					
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% over eight			3.4	2015	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	8,464	7,112	15,576	

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			4.9	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	8,464	7,112	15,576	
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,196	3,455	108%
	female	3,304	3,632	110%
	total	6,500	7,087	109%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	257	501	195%
	female	267	480	180%
	total	524	981	187%
24-59 months	male	440	480	109%
	female	471	473	100%
	total	911	953	105%
5-11 years	male	634	699	110%
	female	677	712	105%
	total	1,311	1,411	108%
12-17 years	male	411	476	116%
	female	414	512	124%
	total	825	988	120%
18-59 years	male	1,371	1,174	86%
	female	1,430	1,380	97%
	total	2,801	2,554	91%
60+ years	male	83	125	151%
	female	45	75	167%
	total	128	200	156%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	6,000	0	0%
Refugee	500	7,087	1417%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	500	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	6,000	7,087	118%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	140	0	0%
Iodised Salt	12	10	89%
LNS	0	121	-
Maize Meal	1,053	1,056	100%
Peas	0	99	-
Split Peas	0	1	-
Vegetable Oil	58	62	106%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

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 food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	3,051	3,632
			Male	2,949	3,455
			Total	6,000	7,087
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,215	1,350
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 food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	254	0
			Male	246	0
			Total	500	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	49	0

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	15,000	4,231
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	30,000	5,046

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	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 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	>56.14	71	59		Joint survey
	Male	73.14	>73.14	>73.14	76	55		Joint survey
	Overall	68	>68	>68	74	56		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	22	17		Joint survey
	Male	5.37	<5.37	<5.37	12	27		Joint survey
	Overall	6.29	<6.29	<6.29	15	24		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35.19	<35.19	<35.19	7	24		Joint survey
	Male	21.49	<21.49	<21.49	12	18		Joint survey
	Overall	25.71	<25.71	<25.71	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	≤12.06	6.92	16.96		Joint survey
	Male	11.32	≤11.32	≤11.32	5.98	12.31		Joint survey
	Overall	11.55	≤11.55	≤11.55	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: Children in Angola benefit from strengthened national capacity to manage school feeding programs to improve their school life and meet their nutrition requirements					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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	1	1	
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	4	
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	54	54	
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	8	8	
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	3	3	
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	650	650	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	24	24	
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	13	13	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

Target Group: AO Government - Ministry of Education - Location: Angola - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall				1.8		WFP programme monitoring
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			Secondary data
Target Group: Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce - Location: LUANDA - Modality: - 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		WFP programme monitoring

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	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 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	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	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	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	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	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 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		Joint survey
	Male	62	=100	=100	99	98.6		Joint survey
	Overall	59	=100	=100	99.2	99		Joint survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	53	≥90	≥90	99	100		Joint survey
	Male	62	≥90	≥90	99	98.6		Joint survey
	Overall	59	≥90	≥90	99	99		Joint survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	85.7	≥90	≥90	100	98.8		Joint survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	99.7	96.3		Joint survey
	Overall	92.9	≥90	≥90	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	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 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		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	≥58	11	43.5		Joint survey
	Male	58	≥63	≥63	14	57.91		Joint survey
	Overall	49.5	≥62	≥62	13	50.7		Joint survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Pedro Domingos

A focus group discussion with mothers in Luanda Province. July 2021

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

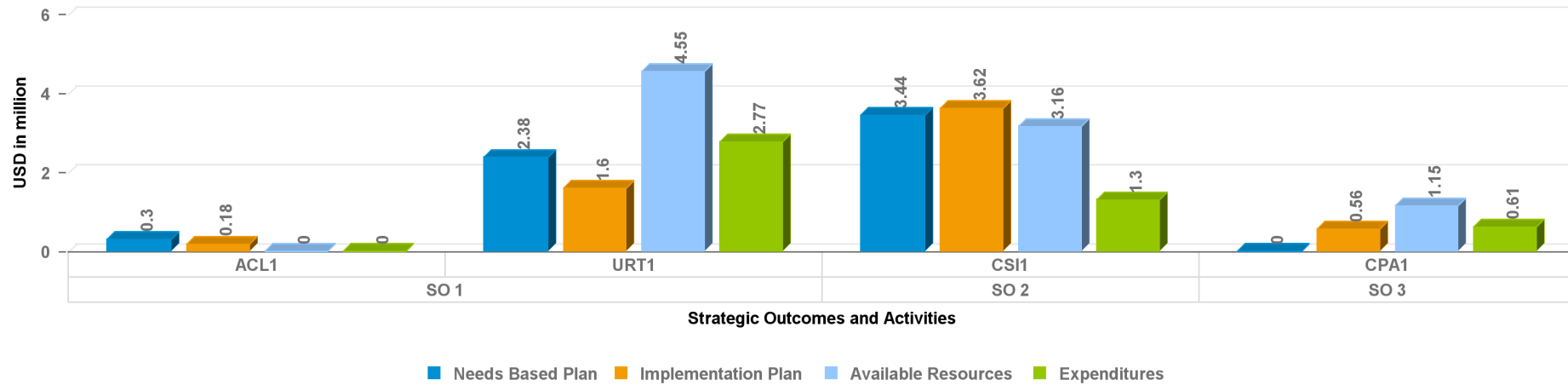
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis
SO 2	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement 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
URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	299,059	177,690	0	0
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	2,375,531	1,597,558	4,550,604	2,771,881
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			95	
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,674,590	1,775,248	4,550,699	2,771,881
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	3,443,258	3,618,458	3,160,094	1,302,113
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,443,258	3,618,458	3,160,094	1,302,113
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	0	562,545	1,152,648	613,627
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)			0	562,545	1,152,648	613,627
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	168,534	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	168,534	0

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Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		6,117,847	5,956,251	9,031,975	4,687,621
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		826,305	355,490	365,421	151,561
	Total Direct Costs		6,944,152	6,311,741	9,397,395	4,839,183
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		451,370	371,515	34,842	34,842
	Grand Total		7,395,522	6,683,256	9,432,237	4,874,024



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

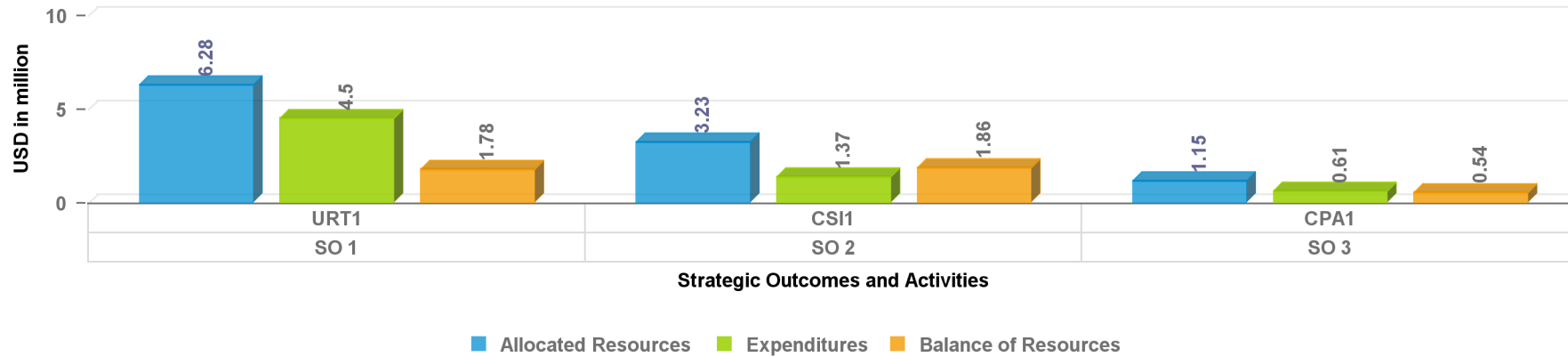
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis
SO 2	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement 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
CPA1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola
URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	4,956,107	5,363,948	913,910	6,277,858	4,499,135	1,778,723
		Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	1,992,035	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	95	0	95	0	95
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,948,142	5,364,042	913,910	6,277,952	4,499,135	1,778,818
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	6,096,710	3,226,580	0	3,226,580	1,368,599	1,857,981
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,096,710	3,226,580	0	3,226,580	1,368,599	1,857,981

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Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	1,101,035	1,152,648	0	1,152,648	613,627	539,021
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)			1,101,035	1,152,648	0	1,152,648	613,627	539,021
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	168,534	0	168,534	0	168,534
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	168,534	0	168,534	0	168,534
Total Direct Operational Cost			14,145,887	9,911,804	913,910	10,825,714	6,481,360	4,344,354
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,649,736	592,453	25,057	617,510	403,651	213,859
Total Direct Costs			15,795,623	10,504,257	938,967	11,443,224	6,885,011	4,558,213
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			947,808	308,697		308,697	308,697	0
Grand Total			16,743,431	10,812,954	938,967	11,751,921	7,193,708	4,558,213

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