

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Angola Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

Summary	3
Context and Operations	5
Programme Performance - Resources for Results	7
Programme Performance	8
Strategic Outcome 01	8
Cross-cutting Results	9
Progress towards gender equality	9
Protection	9
Accountability to affected populations	9
Environment	10
Story Worth Telling	11
Figures and Indicators	12
Data Notes	12
Beneficiaries by Age Group	12
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	13
Annual Food Distribution (mt)	13
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)	13
Output Indicators	14
Outcome Indicators	15
Cross-cutting Indicators	17
Progress towards gender equality	17
Protection	17
Accountability to affected populations	17

Summary

Following the outbreak of conflict in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in mid-2016, more than 30,000 people fled across the border into Angola's Lunda Norte province. The Government of Angola established two reception centres for refugees near the town of Dundo, before relocating the refugees to a longer-term resettlement site at Lóvua, approximately 90 kilometres away. Following an official request for support from the government in May 2017, WFP began conducting assessments and providing food assistance to refugees in coordination with UN and NGO partners.

Initially WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR, other UN agencies and its cooperating partner World Vision International (WVI), implemented a three-month Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) followed by a 12-month Emergency Operation, through which refugees, including children and pregnant and lactating women, received food and nutrition assistance.

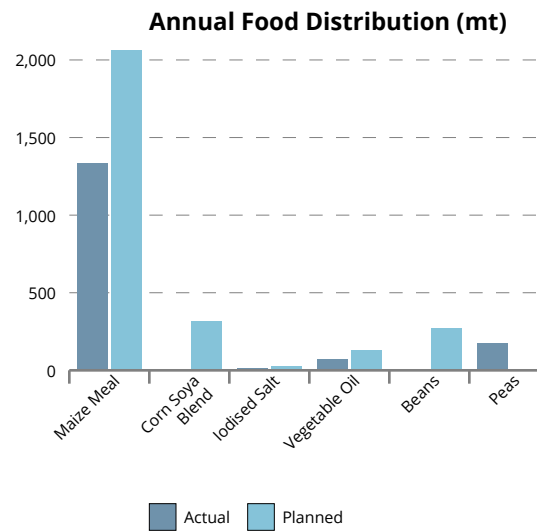
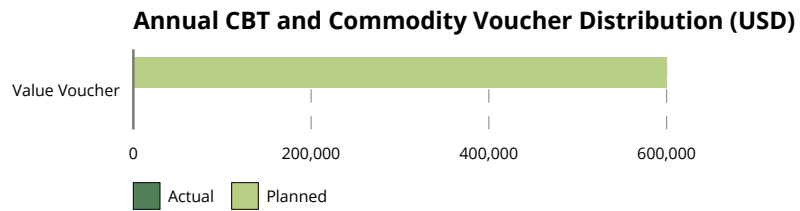
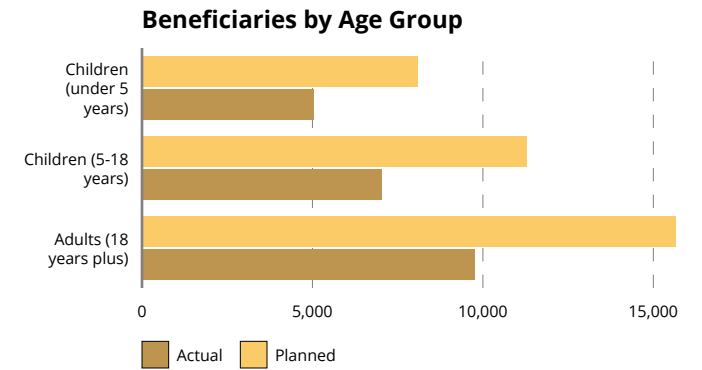
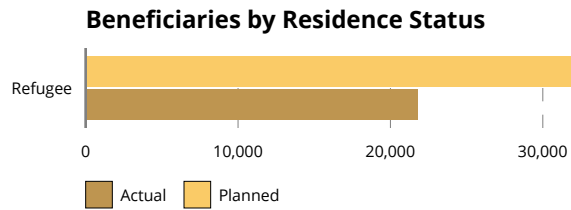
In response to the continuing needs of refugees in Lunda Norte, WFP in Angola developed a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) for the period August 2018 to December 2019 to meet the basic food security and nutrition needs of the refugees. By December 2018, over 21,000 refugees were receiving unconditional food assistance through a nutritious food basket consisting of maize meal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt, in addition to nutrition-sensitive messaging. While WFP had planned to supplement the food basket with a monthly ration of Super Cereal to enhance nutrition outcomes, funding constraints delayed implementation until April 2019.

WFP has also worked with UNHCR and partners to identify and develop livelihood opportunities to promote refugee self-reliance and reduce dependence on food assistance. Though funding was limited, WFP and UNHCR supported refugee engagement in agriculture through the provision of agricultural inputs to allow the population to begin engaging in income-generating activities.

Findings from 2017 market and multi-sectorial assessments recommended the incremental introduction of cash-based transfers (CBT) to enhance dietary diversity, address refugee preferences for locally-available foods and support the local economy. However, WFP has been unable to implement planned CBT activities thus far due to funding constraints.

21,796
total beneficiaries
in 2018

51% female 49% male



Context and Operations



Angola has experienced considerable economic growth over the last decade following a 27-year civil war that devastated the country's social fabric and stalled economic development. However, it continues to face significant developmental challenges and large pockets of the population remain in poverty without access to basic services.

More than half of Angola's poor live in rural areas and depend almost exclusively on agriculture. Women are responsible for 70 percent of traditional subsistence farming and 24 percent of commercial agriculture. Undernutrition remains a serious public health problem. High rates of child stunting and micronutrient deficiencies contribute to high under-five mortality rates, impede children's development and constrain productive growth.

In mid-2016, a complex emergency began unfolding in the Kasai region of DRC, precipitated by inter-community tensions and clashes among local militia, the armed forces and self-defence groups. Some 1.4 million people were displaced within Kasai and, by the end of 2017, some 35,000 had fled across the border into Angola's Lunda Norte province. In May 2017, WFP responded to a request from the Government of Angola for support in meeting the needs of DRC refugees in the country.

A three-month Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) was launched to provide food and nutrition assistance to up to 23,000 refugees being accommodated at two reception centres established by the government; this was followed by a 12-month Emergency Operation (EMOP) to provide food assistance to refugees, prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), and provide treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 23-59 months.

In response to the continuing needs of refugees in Lunda Norte, and in line with the Regional Refugee Response Plan and Angola Inter-Agency Refugee Appeal (January 2018-December 2019), WFP in Angola developed a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) for the period August 2018 to December 2019 to build on the foundations laid by the IR-EMOP and EMOP. Through the T-ICSP, WFP and partners aim to meet the basic food security and nutrition needs of registered refugees in Lóvua settlement and in and around the town of Dundo, while working with UNHCR and other partners to identify and develop livelihood opportunities to promote refugee self-reliance and reduce their dependence on food assistance.

As indicated by the June 2018 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and subsequent food security and nutrition surveys and livelihood assessments, the food security situation among refugees in Lóvua settlement remains a concern for several reasons, including lack of income opportunities to supplement the food rations.

Limited opportunities to engage in economic activity mean that only the first group to be settled have diversified their livelihoods; more recent arrivals depend almost exclusively on food assistance. Refugees face limited access to the labour market, limited or no access to vocational training opportunities, and are impacted by the slow onset of agricultural activities in the settlement. Unless the humanitarian community adapts a comprehensive approach, reliance on food assistance is expected to remain high. WFP together with UNHCR, in consultation with refugee and host community members and other partners, have conducted a livelihoods assessment and a joint livelihood strategy is under finalization.

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates have remained relatively low, below three per cent, since October 2017. WFP will continue to monitor the nutrition situation and, funding permitting, provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance through the inclusion of Super Cereal in the food basket in preparation to re-activate an acute malnutrition prevention and/or treatment programme, should the GAM level deteriorate to above 10 percent.

The government refugee response is coordinated by the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Empowerment (MASFAM), with coordination mechanisms led by MASFAM and UNHCR established in both the capital Luanda, and Dundo. The Government of Angola is also committed to addressing severe structural impediments to sustainable development and is working towards a transition strategy linked to the 2018 to 2022 National Development Plan (NDP), as well as progress on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Gender considerations have been integrated into the NDP, and a key priority of the MASFAM is to empower rural women.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The needs-based plan requirement of the Angola T-ICSP was USD 4.1 million for 2018. While funding was received, a majority arrived late in the year meaning that it will only be used to support distributions in 2019. The operation was therefore under-resourced for most of 2018.

During the reporting period, T-ICSP funds came from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA), a flexible facility sourced from un-earmarked donations that enables prompt action to mounting emergencies, as well as the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the United States.

Despite the funding shortfalls experienced for most of the year, WFP reached over 21,000 refugees fleeing violence in DRC with unconditional food assistance, ensuring their basic food and nutrition needs were met. WFP's assistance proved vital in maintaining the food security of the refugee population, with improvements seen in data collected against the Coping Strategy Index and Food Consumption Score.

WFP had planned to incorporate Super Cereal into the food basket to improve its nutrition-sensitivity and contribute to the prevention of acute malnutrition. However, as funds were received late in the year, and considering the challenging fundraising context in Angola, it was decided to prioritise basic food commodities to ensure the pipeline was full throughout 2019. WFP and partners continued to provide nutrition-related messaging and monitor the nutrition security of refugees to ensure GAM rates did not increase.

Similarly, WFP had planned to implement CBT in 2018 but this was not initiated due to the prioritisation of basic food commodities. WFP will continue to mobilize resources with the intention of providing CBT when possible, given their critical role in enhancing dietary diversity and addressing refugee preferences for locally available foods.

WFP is a strong advocate of joint UN resourcing efforts for the refugee response, with a view to ensuring a sustainable future for the displaced.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Refugees are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis and shocks

This Strategic Outcome targets refugees from DRC, enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis. WFP has been working closely with UNHCR, host government authorities and NGO partners to reduce the impact of shocks and support the well-being of affected refugee households.

Activities contributing to this Strategic Outcome provided a nutrition-sensitive relief food basket on a monthly basis, in addition to nutrition messaging, to registered refugees living in the Lóvua settlement, as well as urban refugees living in and around Dundo. Food assistance was successfully implemented, reaching some 21,796 people (11,138 women and girls, and 10,658 boys and men). Over the course of the year, a slight and gradual decline was observed in the number of beneficiaries receiving food. This was partly due to a stabilisation of the political and security situation in DRC, with some refugees opting for voluntary return, but also the result of forced repatriation of some by the Angolan government, under the terms of "Operacao Transparencia".

An improvement in food security was observed during the reporting period, with 54.8 percent of households in the settlement showing an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), continuing an upward trend observed in previous food security surveys. FCS is associated with household food access and reflects the quantity and quality of people's diets; it is therefore used as a proxy for household food security.

The improvement in FCS could in part be attributed to livelihood-promoting activities initiated by UNHCR through World Vision International. With limited funding, the focus was on supporting engagement in agriculture through the provision of agricultural inputs, such as tools and seeds. Access to farm land was also provided to some; refugees who did not benefit were encouraged to engage in horticultural production using the farm tools and seeds distributed, which served to supplement their food assistance.

WFP supported coordination of the above activities and facilitated government engagement. WFP also worked with UNHCR, World Vision International and other partners, through the Food Security and Livelihood Working Group, to encourage refugees to engage in agriculture, and facilitated communication with, and engagement of, the local Institute for Development and Agronomy (IDA). These efforts forged a standing relationship which resulted in the donation of cassava stems, maize and bean seeds.

A positive impact can be observed in the settlement with the availability of fresh vegetables, such as tomatoes, cassava, pumpkin, and maize. Other refugees

have set up stalls in their residential plots or at the settlement markets to trade goods and services. Small-scale entrepreneurship and business activities, such as hair salons, movie theatres, restaurants, mechanic services, electronic repair shops and tailoring services, are also visible throughout the settlement.

In December 2018, a mid-term food security survey was conducted in Lóvua in the form of comprehensive joint WFP and World Vision International post-distribution monitoring (PDM). A random sample size of 350 households, equating to 10 percent of the total household population, were chosen for individual interviews. Data was collected through the Mobile Data Collection and Analytics (MDCA) application on tablets and a PDM report published following the analysis of data. Outcome indicator data showed that although beneficiaries now feel more food secure, the promotion of livelihood activities needs to be intensified to enable more beneficiaries to reach an acceptable food consumption state.

A lower score on the Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index also indicates an improvement in food security for refugees. Though only a slight decrease, the score indicates that less beneficiaries were driven to adopt severe coping strategies such as selling their food to acquire other types of foods, or to pay for transportation to and from the distribution point.

An average of 10 percent reduction was seen in beneficiaries with poor and borderline FCS. This positive reduction reflects the impact of small agricultural activities in the settlement. Some refugees can now buy fish and vegetables with the money they earn by cultivating and selling horticultural crops, all made possible from the incentives given to refugees by humanitarian partners and the government.

Increased diversity in the types of foods some refugees are consuming has helped improve nutrition and decrease dependency on WFP food assistance. As more refugees are engaged in agriculture, trade within the settlement has increased, thus allowing more beneficiaries to incorporate locally produced foods in their diets, reflected in the increase of households demonstrating an acceptable FCS.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In line with WFP's Gender Policy and the Regional Gender Implementation Strategy, gender equality was mainstreamed into the design and implementation of the T-ICSP. WFP and UNHCR worked with refugee communities to establish gender-balanced refugee leadership committees and encouraged the promotion of women to leadership positions with a view to ensuring that the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls were adequately addressed.

During sensitization sessions, women refugees were encouraged to register as the recipients of household assistance entitlements and to collect food on distribution days. While men are traditionally seen as heads of household in Kasai, women were encouraged to jointly decide on the use of assistance, particularly WFP food commodities, through community sensitization.

To engage refugees in the management process for food distributions, food management committees were established at the end of 2018, comprised of 50 percent women and 50 percent men. This was also a means of involving women refugees more effectively in the overall food management process. The food management committee also ensures that the needs of women, children and people with specific needs are carefully considered in connection with food distribution planning and implementation.

Protection

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

WFP, UNHCR and cooperating partners continued to work to ensure the safety, dignity and integrity of refugees, including before, during and after distributions. However, the latest follow-up survey conducted in December 2018 shows a near-30 percent decrease in the proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges compared to the baseline. Feedback gathered has indicated that refugees in general believe the distribution points within the settlement are too far from their shelters and, though motorcycle taxis are available in abundance, most refugees cannot afford to pay for transportation. People also expressed concerns about the waiting period to receive rations at distribution points, and the need to carry food back to their shelters.

WFP, in partnership with UNHCR and cooperating partners, is implementing a number of inter-agency mechanisms to address these concerns, including:

- the establishment of a third distribution point in the settlement, decreasing the distance beneficiaries need to travel to collect food;
- commencing distributions earlier, at 8am, to shorten the waiting time;
- ensuring that police officers routinely patrol the roads of the settlement to prevent security incidents. To note is that no significant security issues were reported by WFP assistance recipients during the reporting period;
- a helpdesk has been installed at every distribution point, and beneficiaries are encouraged to avail of the service. The helpdesk aims to increase accessibility to counselling and confidential advice services during distributions.

Increased efforts were also made by WFP, UNHCR and other humanitarian partners to raise awareness of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), not only among staff involved in the operation, but also within the refugee population. A workshop on PSEA was organized by WFP in November 2018, with the involvement of staff from each organization involved in the response. Staff from WFP and its cooperating partner, World Vision International, were trained on PSEA, and extensive consultations were held among WFP, UNHCR and other partners to share information and coordinate efforts on this topic.

Accountability to affected populations

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

While considerable efforts have been made by WFP, UNHCR and other humanitarian partners to ensure that affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences, data collected shows the proportion of assisted people informed about the programme is still well below targets. WFP and humanitarian partners are aware that more must be done to improve information provision to, and consultation with, affected populations, as well as ensure a more effective complaints and feedback mechanism. WFP and partners continue to emphasize the importance of addressing women and girls' concerns in particular through relevant activities, including the complaints and feedback mechanism and bi-weekly meetings with refugee leaders.

Before each food distribution, WFP and UNHCR conduct information sessions with beneficiaries to ensure they are aware of the targeting criteria and entitlements, and how to provide feedback. Different communication mediums are utilized to ensure effective information sharing, including use of community

radios and posters as well as direct interaction with beneficiaries. In addition, a helpdesk is installed at every food distribution point and all beneficiaries are encouraged to use the services provided; this inter-agency initiative aims to increase accessibility to counselling and confidential referral systems during food distribution.

Suggestion boxes are installed throughout the settlement and are always accessible to beneficiaries. Beneficiaries' suggestions or complaints are collected periodically and referred to relevant sectors within the ad-hoc inter-agency committee for further processing and feedback. During the reporting period, most of the complaints collected were from the suggestion boxes at distribution points. For common concerns, feedback was given to beneficiaries collectively during general assemblies with refugee leaders, while more sensitive or specific concerns were addressed individually. In 2019, WFP and partners from the Protection Working Group are designing a more robust and effective complaints and feedback system.

Consultation with affected populations and meaningful participation were also emphasized. Continuous interaction with the refugee population took place both during regular monitoring activities and post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted by WFP and its cooperating partner with a view to collecting feedback on beneficiaries' experiences during distributions, as well as understanding the impact of food assistance provided by WFP. During the monthly general assemblies with refugee leaders, WFP and partners have an opportunity to gather the refugees' concerns brought forward by the village representatives and grant immediate feedback. Information sessions on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), domestic violence and sexual and reproductive health are provided to women and adolescent girls at UNFPA's Women Friendly Spaces on a weekly basis.

Three protection hubs were installed strategically within the settlement, where beneficiaries can also access assistance for issues relating to registration, relocation, SGBV incidents, and other protection-related concerns.

Environment

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

Findings from the June 2018 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) showed that production and sale of charcoal, firewood and petty trade were the main livelihood strategies being adopted by the refugees in Lóvua settlement. Although a substantial amount of firewood was produced from the initial land clearance for the establishment of the settlement in Lóvua, refugees continued to cut trees for charcoal production. It was reported that the refugees began to

go beyond the settlement borders in search of suitable vegetation. This expansion of charcoal production for both home consumption and income generation became a source of some tension between refugees and host communities. Only with persistent warning by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Institute of Forestry, as well as relevant messaging from humanitarian partners, was there a noticeable decline in engagement of this negative natural resource-based livelihood coping strategy.

As WFP and partners continued to source funding to promote livelihood opportunities and ensure sustainable income-generating activities, notable progress was made in changing mentalities towards environmental conservation and the sustainable management of wood as a source of fuel. Refugees are encouraged to plant trees, to restore and regenerate the natural forest, and engage in small-scale agricultural activities such as horticultural farming.

Story Worth Telling

Miriam Tanda Mushiya, a native of Kasai province in the Democratic Republic of Congo, is a 22-year-old mother of one and has been living in the Lóvua settlement since September 2018. Miriam fled the conflict in Kasai with her husband but, unfortunately, at the time of the conflict, her five-year-old daughter was in another village and her family was separated.

A trader by profession, Miriam used to sell second-hand shoes to help support her family. In April 2017, after the conflict broke out in Kasai, Miriam and her husband entered Angola and initially lived with a family member in Dundo, where she believed conditions were suitable for her to continue her small business.

Once relocated to Lóvua settlement with the support of humanitarian organizations, Miriam felt that the settlement lacked business opportunities. During a short period, Miriam's husband worked as a brick maker but, unfortunately, the project ended and he lost the job. Since then, Miriam and her husband continue to give their names to any humanitarian organization seeking casual laborers. As she puts it, if it were not for the food provided by WFP, her family would not be able to survive because Lóvua settlement does not yet provide job opportunities to enable families to be self-sufficient. She believes it is critical for humanitarian organizations working in the settlement to continue promoting livelihood opportunities to support refugees' self-reliance.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © UNHCR/Omotola Akindipe
Monthly food distribution at refugee settlement in Lóvua

Strategic outcome 01

The last PDM was conducted in November 2018 and collected data in Lóvua only. No follow-up values are available for indicators that were not included in the PDM.

Progress towards gender equality

Follow-up values were not collected for these indicators in the PDM of November 2018.

Accountability to affected populations

Data on 'Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analyzed and integrated into programme improvements' were not collected neither during the baseline nor the follow-up survey.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	17,115	10,658	62.3%
	female	17,885	11,138	62.3%
	total	35,000	21,796	62.3%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	7,630	4,752	62.3%
	female	8,015	4,991	62.3%
	total	15,645	9,743	62.3%
Children (5-18 years)	male	5,425	3,378	62.3%
	female	5,845	3,640	62.3%
	total	11,270	7,018	62.3%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Children (under 5 years)	male	4,060	2,528	62.3%
	female	4,025	2,507	62.3%
	total	8,085	5,035	62.3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	35,000	21,796	62.3%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis and shocks			
Maize Meal	2,062	1,332	64.6%
Corn Soya Blend	315	6	1.8%
Iodised Salt	26	14	54.6%
Vegetable Oil	131	72	54.9%
Beans	270	0	-
Peas	0	173	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis and shocks			
Value Voucher	600,022	0	-

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis and shocks								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Lovua	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	Food	male	22.55	11.91	≤22.55	≤22.55	Base Value: 2018.05, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	22.34	14.13	≤22.34	≤22.34	
			overall	22.51	12.89	≤22.51	≤22.51	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lovua	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	Food	male	61.20	-	<61.20	<61.20	Base Value: 2018.05, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	55.30	-	<55.30	<55.30	
			overall	60.00	-	<60.00	<60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lovua	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	Food	male	3.90	-	<3.90	<3.90	Base Value: 2018.05, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	9.40	-	<9.40	<9.40	
			overall	5	-	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lovua	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	Food	male	41.20	-	<41.20	<41.20	Base Value: 2018.05, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	35.20	-	<35.20	<35.20	
			overall	40.00	-	<40.00	<40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Lovua	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	Food	male	37.90	52.60	>37.90	>37.90	Base Value: 2018.05, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	39.30	57.50	>39.30	>39.30	
			overall	38.20	54.80	>38.20	>38.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Lovua	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	Food	male	33.20	28.30	<33.70	<33.20	Base Value: 2018.05, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	32.90	23.80	<32.90	<32.90	
			overall	33.10	26.40	<33.10	<33.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Lovua	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	Food	male	28.90	19.00	<28.90	<28.90	Base Value: 2018.05, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	27.80	18.70	<27.80	<27.80	
			overall	28.70	18.90	<28.70	<28.70	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Lovua	Food	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.05 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	57.40	-	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Lovua	Food	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.05 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	13.10	-	=25.00	=25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Lovua	Food	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.05 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	29.50	-	=25.00	=25.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Lovua	Food	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	male	96.60	69.20	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	93.80	62.70	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	96.00	66.40	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Lovua	Food	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	male	4.20	5.40	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	9.20	3	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	5.20	8.40	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Lovua	Food	URT: Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.05 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Michele Mussoni
michele.mussoni@wfp.org

Country director

Lola Castro (Regional Director)

Cover page photo © UNHCR/Omotola Akindipe
Monthly food distribution at refugee settlement in Lóvua

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/angola>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis and shocks	Provide Voucher and/or food based transfers to refugees	4,160,345	7,678,637	1,013,480	8,692,117	1,411,929	7,280,188
		Non Activity Specific	0	44,077	0	44,077	0	44,077
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,160,345	7,722,714	1,013,480	8,736,194	1,411,929	7,324,265
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,160,345	7,722,714	1,013,480	8,736,194	1,411,929	7,324,265
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			293,204	293,885	86,520	380,405	64,954	315,451
Total Direct Costs			4,453,549	8,016,599	1,100,000	9,116,599	1,476,883	7,639,717
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			289,481	420,137		420,137	420,137	0
Grand Total			4,743,029	8,436,736	1,100,000	9,536,736	1,897,020	7,639,717

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Angola	4,743,029	8,883,903	1,897,020
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			