



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Angola

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Last-Mile Delivery Project	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	17
Cross-cutting results	18
Gender equality and women's empowerment	18
Protection and accountability to affected populations	20
Environmental sustainability	22
Nutrition integration	24
Partnerships	25
Financial Overview	27
Data Notes	31
Annex	35
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	35
Figures and Indicators	36
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	36
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	36
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	36
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	37
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	37
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	37
Cross-cutting Indicators	45

Overview

Key messages

- WFP responded to the most protracted drought in southern Angola in 40 years, which led to high levels of acute food insecurity affecting 850,000 people.
- WFP's emergency response efforts, in collaboration with the Government and other partners, reached 159,000 people, providing crucial food assistance and nutrition support.
- WFP remained a development partner of the Government, contributing to the development of food security policies and strategies, establishment of coordination mechanisms, and capacity building in school feeding, nutrition and vulnerability analysis and mapping.

In 2023, southern Angola faced the most protracted drought in the past 40 years as a result of 6 consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall. The drought conditions, coupled with rising food prices, high inflation, and the removal of fuel subsidies, resulted in high levels of acute food insecurity leaving 850,000 people in need of food assistance [1].

To respond to growing needs, WFP scaled up its emergency response efforts in drought-affected provinces in southern Angola to complement the Government-led response. Thanks to its strong partnership with the Government and the steady support from donors and partners, WFP was able to reach 159,000 people across its operations (51 percent women), a twofold increase when compared with 2022. Despite the unprecedented scale-up, the number of beneficiaries was significantly lower than planned, mostly due to resource constraints. WFP relied heavily on contributions carried over from 2022 and multilateral funding allocations to sustain its operations.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WFP scaled up its targeted supplementary feeding and integrated nutrition programme, reaching 135,000 children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and their families with treatment for moderate acute malnutrition and commodity vouchers. Nutrition was also integrated into all WFP's activities to address the underlying causes of malnutrition and improve access to, and consumption of, healthy and nutritious diets. WFP reached 9,390 primary-aged children and their families with nutrition-sensitive school meals and take-home rations during the lean season.

The WFP-supported emergency school feeding programme in Huíla province served as an incentive to keep children in school and improve learning outcomes and provided a critical safety net for vulnerable populations. In the targeted schools, the programme contributed to retention rates of 94 percent and an increase of 28 percent in enrolment. WFP sourced 30 percent of the food for the preparation of meals from local farmer associations, which helped boost agricultural production and stimulate the local economy.

Under the refugee response, WFP continued to provide unconditional food assistance to 7,200 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo residing in the Lóvuá refugee settlement. Although the number of refugees living in the settlement has decreased significantly since the start of the violent conflict in the greater Kasai region in 2017, the majority continue to rely solely on food assistance from WFP to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. To decrease refugees' dependency on food assistance, enhance self-reliance, and promote social cohesion, WFP implemented livelihood support activities for 770 people (83 percent refugees and 17 percent from host communities).

WFP remained an important development partner of the Government of Angola with strategic collaboration to strengthen capacity in nutrition, school feeding and vulnerability assessment and analysis. In line with national development priorities, WFP contributed to the development of food security policies and strategies, assisted in the establishment of provincial food security coordination mechanisms, and trained government staff. WFP facilitated South-South Cooperation with Brazil to support the establishment of a sustainable, nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme in Angola. Together with its partners, WFP provided technical support and capacity development to the Ministry of Health to strengthen local governance, leadership, and management of the National Nutrition Programme. Moreover, WFP conducted a scoping study focused on how to strengthen national capacity towards a more adaptable, shock-responsive, food and nutrition-sensitive and inclusive social protection system.

WFP leveraged its supply chain expertise and worked with the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to ensure life-saving medical supplies reached the last mile while strengthening public health

supply chain systems to better prepare and respond to future shocks.

In December 2023, a fourth budget revision was approved to extend the current Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for six months (until June 2024) and make technical adjustments to better address the situation on the ground. Given the ongoing and forecasted impact of El Niño, rainfall across much of Southern Africa is expected to be below average in 2024. This is particularly concerning for drought-affected areas of southwest Angola, which are likely to receive insufficient rainfall in the first half of 2024. Under this revision, WFP seeks to strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected populations through asset creation interventions and livelihood support and introduce targeted supplementary feeding for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and for women living with HIV, malaria and tuberculosis in Cunene province.

WFP worked with the Government, donors, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, national academic and research institutions, and other United Nations agencies to contribute towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

158,994

Total beneficiaries in 2023



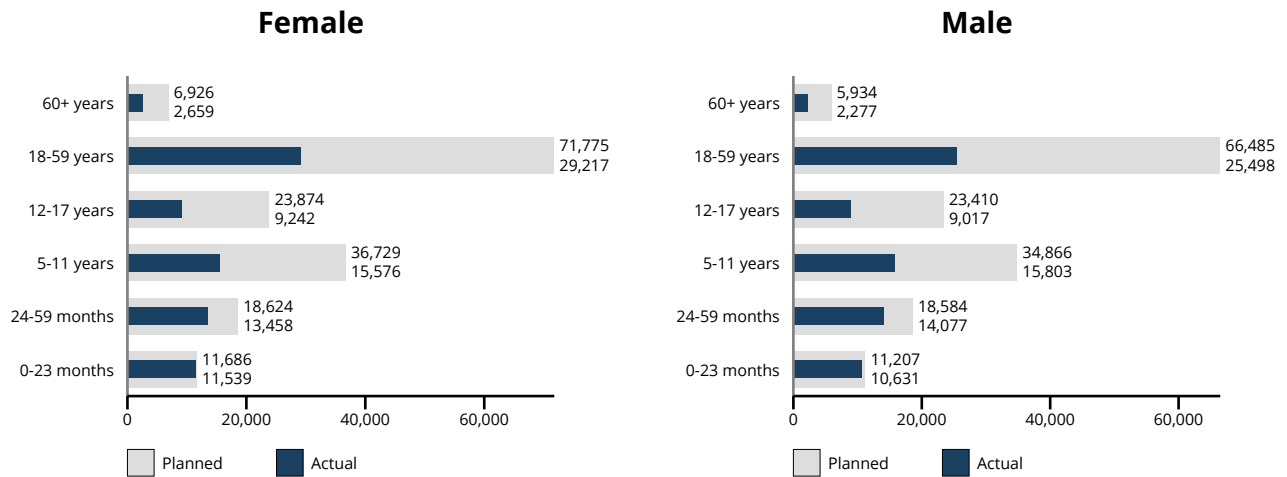
51% female



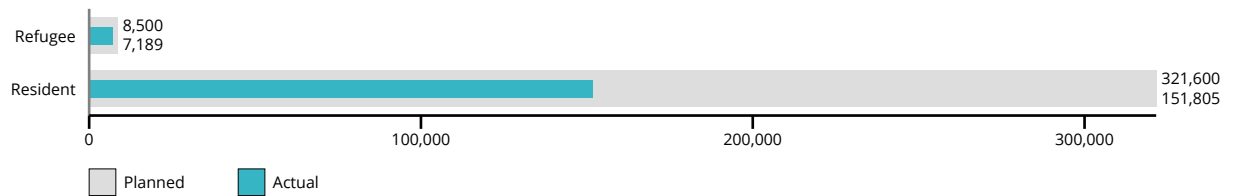
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 517 (50% Female, 50% Male)

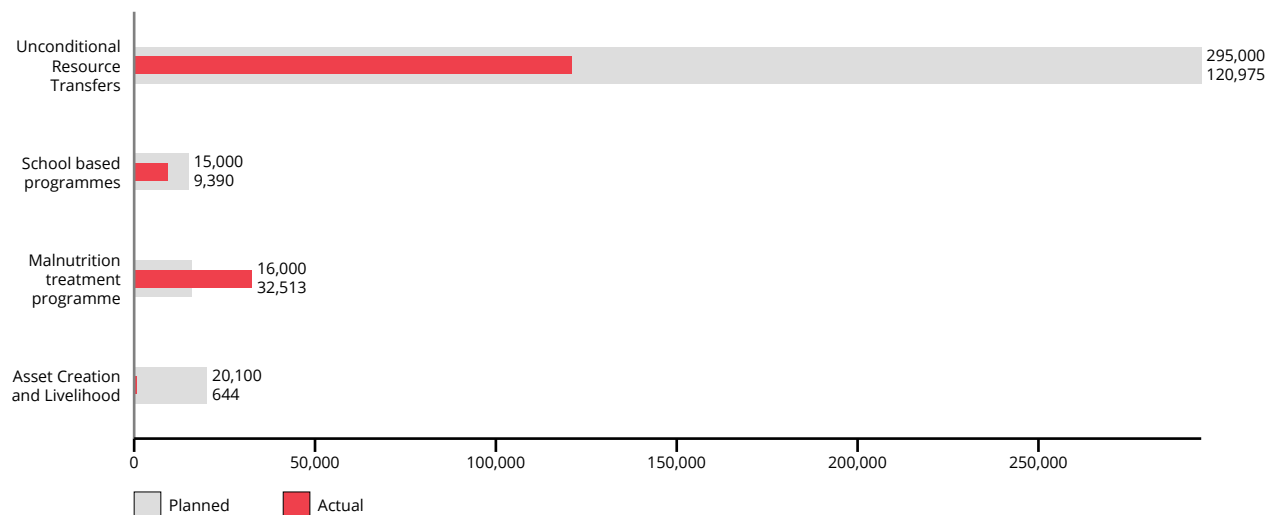
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



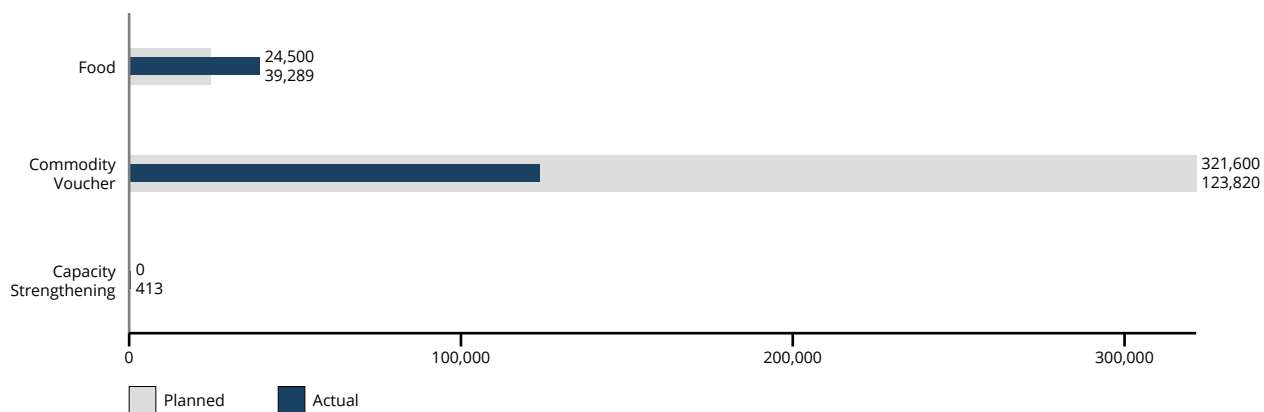
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



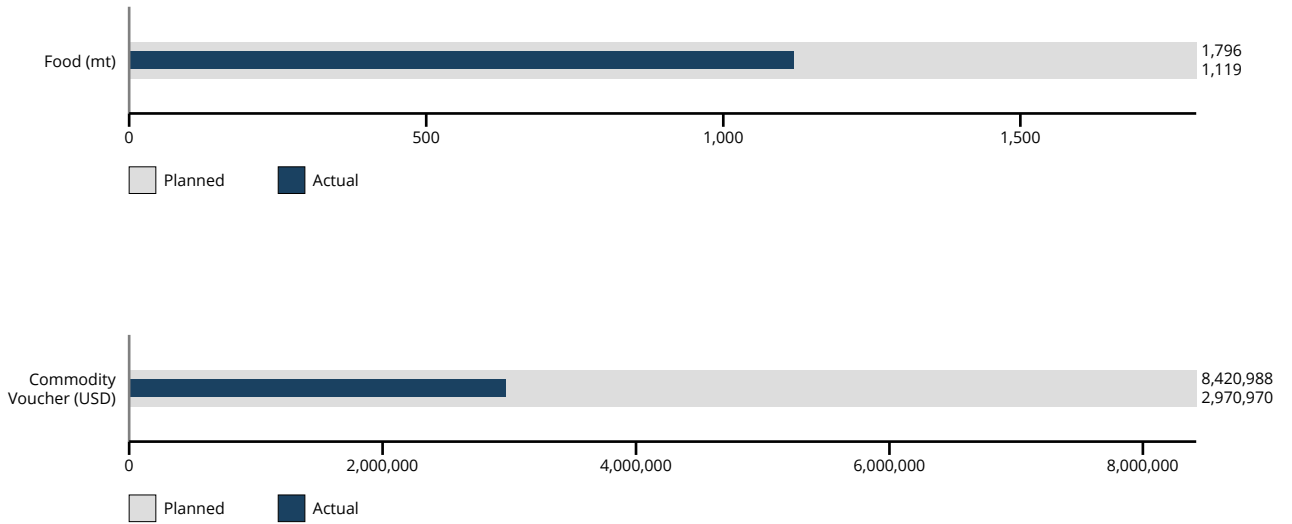
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



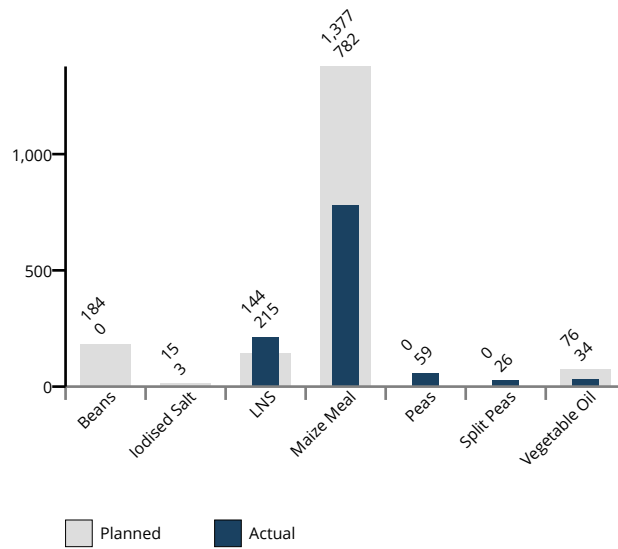
Beneficiaries by Modality



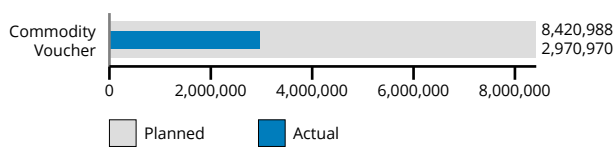
Total Transfers by Modality



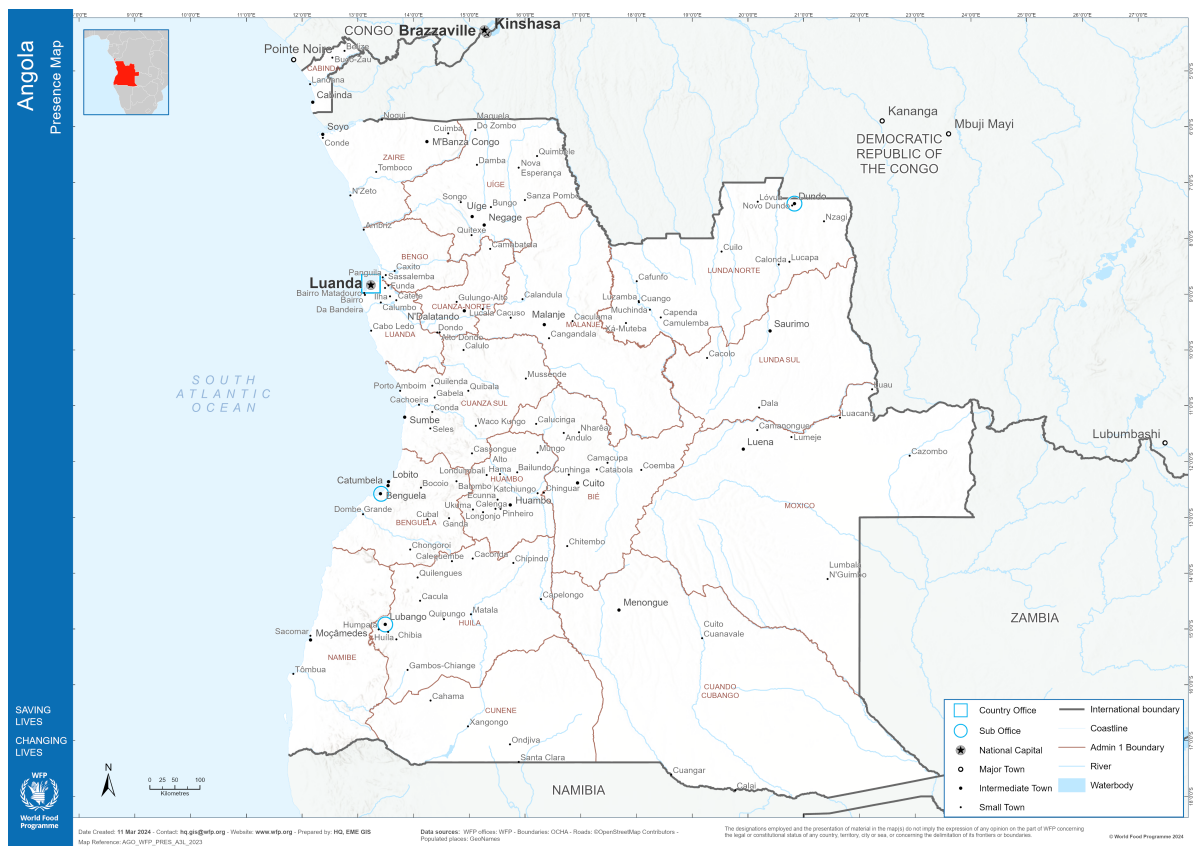
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Angola's economic growth has been tied to global oil demand, which brought volatile growth and left the country with high levels of poverty and inequality. Conditions are starkly worse in rural areas, where more than half of the population lives on less than USD 2.15 per day (2017 purchasing power parity). Due to rapid population growth, the number of people living in poverty has continued to grow annually and is expected to reach 11.8 million (33 percent of the population) [1].

Angola ranks amongst countries with the lowest Human Capital (169 out of 175 countries). The Human Capital Index of 0.36 (in 2020) implies that a child born in Angola will only achieve 36 percent of her potential productivity in adulthood without access to complete education and full health. This is lower than the average for the Sub-Saharan African region and lower-middle-income countries. Underinvestment in social sectors has resulted in low levels of educational attainment and poor health outcomes. Among the groups most impacted by poverty are children aged 0 to 14 years old, a third of whom live on less than USD 2.15 per day. More than 25 percent of households have school-aged children not enrolled in school, resulting in a high risk of intergenerational poverty traps [2].

Malnutrition is a public health issue, with stunting prevalence at 44 percent [3] while wasting is at 5 percent [4]. The high prevalence of acute malnutrition is caused by inadequate infant and child feeding practices, food insecurity, poor water, hygiene, and sanitation, poverty, and lack of access to basic services. Data from subnational surveys indicate that wasting has increased in the southern region of Angola due to the drought. According to the most recent data available, anaemia affects around 45 percent of women of reproductive age [5].

Angola's high degree of exposure to extreme climate events, namely droughts, continues to negatively impact food security and nutrition, particularly in southern provinces. Projections indicate that up to 1.5 million people are expected to face severe acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC, 3) at least until the second quarter of 2024 [6]. Southern provinces are the most affected, largely due to the effects of six consecutive years of severe drought conditions and below-average harvests, which will be compounded by El Niño's adverse impact. The steep depreciation of the kwanza (around 40 percent) against the U.S. dollar and the partial removal of fuel subsidies in mid-June added further inflationary pressure, pushing up food production and distribution costs and constraining poor households' access to food [7], [8].

Angola has a growing social safety net, including the roll-out of a social protection registry and Kwenda, the first cash transfer programme delivering social assistance in the form of cash and digital payments along with human

development and economic inclusion activities [9]. One million households in rural areas were registered in the Kwenda programme [10].

Angola's agricultural production is low as a result of traditional agricultural practices, market underdevelopment, and low investments in the sector. The Government has renewed its commitment to sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and promoting food security and nutrition. This is underscored in the new National Development Plan (NDP) (2023-2027), which identifies the agriculture sector as an accelerator for inclusive growth and economic diversification [11].

Angola ranked 118 out of 146 countries on the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index, mainly due to high maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates, underrepresentation in political spheres, and low levels of secondary education for girls and labour force participation by women [12]. Many girls do not complete their education due to early marriage and unintended pregnancies, contributing to a loss of subsequent economic opportunities that perpetuate poverty cycles. Despite making up most of the agriculture sector labour force, women often have limited access to land, credit, and other resources, which limits their ability to produce and generate an income, making them more susceptible to climate shocks and stressors [13].

Angola hosts 56,000 refugees and asylum seekers [14], with most from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The population of the Lóvuá refugee settlement in Lunda Norte province has decreased significantly since the start of the DRC crisis in 2017; however, most of these refugees are highly dependent on WFP's food assistance to meet their food and nutrition requirements due to a lack of documentation, movement restrictions, and limited employment opportunities.

Building on its distinct comparative advantages and expertise in emergency response, institutional capacity strengthening and on-demand service provision, WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2020-2024) harnesses existing national efforts and supports the achievement of development priorities outlined in the NDP (2023-2027) and the Long-Term Development Strategy, Angola 2050.

In contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), strategic outcome 1 focuses on assisting refugees and other crisis-affected populations in meeting their basic food and nutrition requirements through conditional and unconditional food transfers, integrated nutrition support, and emergency school feeding activities. Strategic outcome 2 is dedicated to supporting national policies and strengthening the capacity of the Government to advance the food security and nutrition agenda. WFP provides technical assistance to national institutions on school feeding, vulnerability assessment and analysis, and nutrition.

Working towards SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), strategic outcome 3 aims to ensure WFP's partners have access to its knowledge, expertise, and services to effectively respond and prepare for shocks. To this end, WFP provides on-demand supply chain services to humanitarian and development organisations and the Government of Angola.

Risk management

WFP operations faced various threats, including funding shortfalls, supply chain disruptions, and the possibility of an influx of refugees. Moreover, climate-related shocks and stressors continued to negatively impact the food and nutrition security outlook, particularly in the southwestern region.

The challenging funding environment remained the main risk for WFP operations in Angola. Resource gaps forced WFP to gradually shift from unconditional support to more targeted assistance, despite the growing needs in drought-affected provinces, and cut food rations for refugees to stretch available resources. Funding constraints continued to limit WFP's ability to undertake medium and long-term planning, especially for ongoing technical assistance to the Government. To overcome the significant challenges in mobilizing resources due to the low visibility of the operations, WFP continued to proactively engage with current and potential donors to inform evidence-based decision-making and is scaling up efforts to diversify its funding streams.

With the significant socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of the Ukraine and Russia conflict on global food markets and energy trade, WFP operations faced longer lead times and higher supply chain-related costs. To mitigate these challenges, WFP leveraged its strategic financing mechanisms, such as the Global Commodity Management Facility, and proactively engaged with national authorities to facilitate the customs clearance process for humanitarian cargo. In 2024, WFP will continue to explore improved local procurement options.

Due to the continued instability and tensions around the presidential elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the possibility of a new influx of refugees, WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other partners closely monitored national and regional risks and movements of persons, prepared a comprehensive contingency plan and reinforced the existing early warning system.

Lessons learned

WFP conducted a decentralized evaluation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) to assess the coherence, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the technical assistance activities and refugee response within the context of its current ICSP. The decentralized evaluation that is currently ongoing places great emphasis on learning through the consolidation of lessons in ways that will strengthen ongoing programme implementation and inform the design of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to guide WFP's support to the Government of Angola and advance progress towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and national development priorities.

Under its nutrition activities, although WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) worked to streamline their cooperation, some challenges with the interaction between community health agents (supported by WFP) and health facility staff (supported by UNICEF) hindered the seamless integration of interventions in some instances. Going forward, WFP aims to enhance the effectiveness of these joint efforts and ensure a more comprehensive and sustainable approach.

Last-Mile Delivery Project

Transforming Lives: Last-Mile Delivery Programme in Angola



© WFP/Fernando Jaime

Last-Mile Delivery Project (LMD) - Delivery of health products in Bocoio, Benguela province.

In the heart of Angola, WFP embarked on a transformative journey through the Last-Mile Delivery (LMD) project. Supported by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (the Global Fund or GFATM) and in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP's role as a service provider has become instrumental in the delivery of health products to the last mile in three provinces: Luanda, Cuanza Sul, and Benguela.

WFP's expertise and commitment ensure that critical health products reach even the most remote areas. In Benguela's rainy landscapes and the hard-to-reach corners of Cuanza Sul, the LMD project operated as the logistical backbone for the storage and delivery of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and COVID-19 health products.

Through its strategic partnership with UNDP, WFP served as a key service provider, enhancing the efficiency of the LMD project. This collaboration extended to local entities, such as the Central Procurement Agency for Medicines and Medical Supplies Central Medical Store (CECOMA), the Provincial Health Department (DPS), and the private sector, optimizing resources for impactful outcomes.

WFP sustained its performance by delivering 711,718 units of medicines for malaria, COVID-19, HIV, and TB. This delivery exhibited a total weight of 955 metric tons (MT) and a total value of USD 13,135,569.00.

WFP's expanded coverage, reaching 248 health facilities in Benguela and 289 in Cuanza Sul. This progression highlights WFP's ongoing extension of delivery capacity to an increasing number of health facilities across the targeted provinces.

The LMD project in Angola witnessed a positive shift, with a reduction of the average delivery time per distribution from 25 days in 2022 to 15-20 days in 2023. This efficiency ensured that health facilities in Benguela and Cuanza Sul received life-saving supplies on time.

WFP effectively concluded six distribution cycles spanning the years 2022 and 2023. During each distribution round, WFP vehicles covered extensive distances, travelling approximately 26,059 kilometres within Benguela province and an

impressive 63,178 kilometres in Cuanza Sul province for the round trips.

WFP's achievements underscore a commitment to operational excellence. The experienced coordination of operations ensured a seamless flow of activities. Overcoming accessibility challenges to reach health facilities located in remote locations showcased WFP's dedication.

A substantial reduction in delivery timeframes and operational costs was a notable achievement, reflecting WFP's strategic approach. The commitment to transparency through data visibility and regular interactive reporting further solidified WFP's reputation for accountability.

In 2024, WFP will continue to provide on-demand supply chain services to UNDP and the Government of Angola in Benguela, and Cuanza Sul provinces. WFP is also preparing the expansion of the Last-Mile Delivery (LMD) project to its third province - Bié. With its extensive supply chain capability and WFP's logistics expertise, the LMD project offers the most advantageous launch pad to other regions in the country. Together with UNDP and partners, WFP will work on distribution network remodelling, streamlining operations, capacity-building, and restructuring logistics chains to improve the efficiency of LMD's operations and strengthen the resilience of the national health system.

The LMD project in Angola, funded by the Global Fund and in partnership with UNDP, stands as a positive player in the storage and distribution of health products in Angola. As the LMD project continues to echo its impact, it remains an indication of the profound change that collaborative humanitarian efforts between WFP and UNDP can bring to the millions of lives in Angola. In every delivery, in every kilometre covered, the LMD project in Angola writes a story of transformation for the people it serves.

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



158,994 vulnerable people reached through in-kind, school meals and nutrition assistance



1,119 mt of **food distributed** as part of food and nutrition assistance



USD 2.97 million transferred through commodity voucher interventions

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP focused on ensuring food insecure and shock-affected populations received timely assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. WFP assists refugees and those affected by the drought in southern Angola, including children under five, primary school children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

WFP provides conditional and unconditional food transfers, school meals, and nutrition treatment integrated nutrition support. WFP also started a community and household asset creation intervention for a limited number of refugees to reduce their dependency on food assistance, build their capacity to rebuild livelihoods and boost resilience against economic shocks.

WFP assisted 159,000 food-insecure and shock-affected populations (51 percent women) in meeting their urgent food and nutrition needs. WFP also transferred over USD 2.9 million to people through commodity voucher interventions and distributed 1,119 metric tons of food. WFP had to cut food rations to refugees from 100 to 75 percent of the daily kilocalorie requirement, delay/suspend the implementation of certain activities and prioritise the most affected areas due to resource constraints.

WFP continued to provide unconditional food transfers to refugees from the DRC. Due to the voluntary repatriation process in October, the number of beneficiaries for this activity decreased from 6,439 in 2022 to 6,092 in December 2023. This number includes 200 unregistered refugees who received assistance under the exceptional ration programme [1]. WFP accompanied the food transfers with social behaviour change communication (SBCC), including nutrition education and targeted messaging, to improve the knowledge about nutritious foods and support healthy food choices. WFP also continued working with partners to ensure the availability of nutrition screening services and appropriate referrals and treatment of children diagnosed with acute malnutrition. Despite WFP's assistance, the food security and nutrition situation in the Lóvua refugee settlement remains concerning.

According to the food security assessment conducted by WFP in May 2022, 9 out of 10 households continue to rely on food assistance as their primary source of food. Additionally, the results from the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey conducted in August showed a deterioration of the food security outcomes in comparison to 2022. The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption scores decreased by 13 percentage points between 2022 to 2023. The reduced coping strategy index (RCSI) also shows that 90 percent of surveyed households had used one food-based coping strategy seven days prior. The situation deteriorated because of the reduced food ration, inconsistent distribution schedule, and the unavailability of some food commodities to cover the monthly requirements of beneficiaries due to long lead times and importation restrictions.

In line with the Joint Livelihood Strategy developed by WFP and UNHCR, WFP started a community and household asset creation project for some refugees. WFP gave 644 refugees 36 mt of conditional food transfers and agricultural inputs and trained them on modern farming technologies, animal husbandry, and post-harvest management. Additionally, 125 members of the host communities were trained and were provided with agricultural inputs. The participants harvested 43 mt of rice and vegetables for household consumption and sale in local markets, increasing their income. These activities fostered community ownership and collaboration and strengthened social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.

For the drought response, WFP collaborated with the Government and UNICEF to provide integrated nutrition support to 23,612 children under 5 and 1,533 PBWG to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In Namibe and Huíla provinces, WFP provided commodity vouchers to families of children diagnosed with MAM (92,000 beneficiaries) to increase recovery rates and improve household food security and nutrition outcomes. In coordination with the Ministry of Health, WFP trained 413 health centre staff and community workers (54 percent women) across five provinces on the management of acute malnutrition, including screening, active case finding, management, distribution of specialized nutritious foods and counselling.

WFP continued to implement the emergency school feeding programme to support primary school children and their families during the lean season. Due to the lack of school infrastructure for warehousing and meal preparation, in January, WFP started distributing take-home rations for three months to ensure that all students and their families received assistance [3]. WFP provided 7,330 people with take-home rations while 2,060 primary school children received hot meals [4]. WFP sourced 30 percent of the food for the preparation of meals from local farmer associations, which helped to enhance their access to local markets and boost local agriculture production. PDM data showed that enrolment increased by 28 percent while the retention rate remained high at 94 percent.

WFP reached 388,000 people through SBCC. WFP conducted cooking demonstrations, radio spots with nutrition messaging, and regular refreshers for health professionals at the household and community level, in health facilities, schools, and food distribution points. WFP integrated gender and age into the implementation of the activities, including through gender-separate focus group discussions and the analysis of the particular needs of households headed by women during the PDM exercises to support evidence-based programming. WFP considered the unique needs of women during distribution cycles and asset creation and livelihood activities. Women and youth accounted for the majority of the members of the food management committee in the Lóvua settlement. Women were also represented in the school management committees. These ensured that women and young people had an equal voice in decision-making and equal access to resources and opportunities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2024



151 people trained on food security analysis and acute malnutrition treatment



3 tools and products developed to strengthen national systems

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy and Planning and provincial authorities to coordinate its technical assistance related to food and nutrition assistance programmes. Specifically, WFP provided dedicated technical assistance and facilitated South-South Cooperation in the areas of school feeding, food security, nutrition data analysis, response to acute malnutrition, and interventions to strengthen stunting prevention. The funding available for this strategic outcome only covered 43 percent of the operational requirements, limiting WFP's capacity to engage in medium and long-term planning for sustained technical assistance to the Government. Despite the new contribution from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and a late-year allocation of multilateral funds, the planned activities could not proceed as planned since the majority of available resources were linked to the grant from the Government of Angola, which concluded in July.

WFP remained an important partner of the Ministry of Education, providing policy support, technical and financial assistance, evidence, and know-how to scale up and strengthen the sustainability of the school feeding programme in Angola. WFP continued to advocate for increased investments in the nutrition and health of school-aged children as an essential safety net for the most vulnerable and to bolster long-term human capital. Angola, a member of the Global School Meals Coalition since its inception in 2021, actively participated in the School Meals Coalition summit in October 2023. Through this participation, the Angolan Government committed to scaling up its school feeding program to ensure access to nutritious meals for all children by 2030. This commitment involves advocating multi-sectoral coordination and partnerships, ensuring stable funding sources and promoting research to enhance the quality and efficiency of the programme.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education in redesigning the National School Feeding and Health Policy [1] and restructuring the school feeding programme. Additionally, WFP facilitated knowledge and experience sharing between Angola and Brazil through the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil. WFP also organized a virtual meeting to discuss the technical cooperation between the two countries in the field of school feeding. In December, together with the Ministry of Education of Angola, the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger, and the Brazilian International Cooperation Agency (ABC), WFP organised a high-level study visit to Brazil to showcase the country's experience in the management of the national school feeding programme, in the areas of monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and smallholder market support. WFP and partners discussed the transition of the home-grown school feeding programme to being nationally owned and sustainable.

WFP worked to strengthen the Government's capacity for food and nutrition security in line with the second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN-II).

WFP in collaboration with the food security department (DSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, organised training sessions for 84 government staff from Cunene and Namibe provinces and assisted in the set-up of provincial food security working groups (FSWG). These groups are composed of provincial and municipal public officials from the departments of agriculture, health, civil protection, social affairs, education, planning and statistics. The FSWGs will collect data and, with technical assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and WFP, analyze and produce assessments on food security trends in the respective provinces to inform decision-making at the local level.

WFP supported the DSA in the development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Information System (SINSAN) under the Strengthening Food and Nutrition Resilience and Security in Angola (FRESAN) project, funded by the European Union.

WFP also provided technical support to the Agrarian Development Institute (IDA), developing a food and agriculture input price data collection system. WFP trained 34 officials from IDA in Huambo province on price data collection, the use of tablets and the management of the price database. The price data collection system will provide data to SINSAN for food security trend analysis and inform the design of agriculture programmes.

Additionally, WFP continued to provide guidance and technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in its participation in regional and global events, including the SADC regional vulnerability assessment committee annual meeting and the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment.

WFP also partnered with the IDA to support the implementation of the nutrition component of a large-scale project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The project aimed to improve awareness and knowledge of agriculture extension workers and communities about infant and young child nutrition, dietary diversification, and food processing, preservation and storage.

Within the framework of the Technical Assistance Agreement signed with the Ministry of Health in 2020, WFP provided technical support to the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate in the implementation of the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme in Viana municipality. During this project, WFP screened 78,000 children and diagnosed 2,211 with moderate acute malnutrition.

WFP also trained 33 health workers from the Municipal Health Directorate and health units on logistics and stock management.

WFP maintained its support of the National Nutrition Programme to enhance the prevention of maternal and child wasting (acute malnutrition) and micronutrient deficiencies through mapping the status of interventions and supplies, tracking nutrition data, supporting community mobilization and sensitization, and facilitating coordination with partners and donors. WFP supported the Ministry of Health in fostering an enabling environment for mandatory food fortification in Angola by advocating around pertinent foundational issues such as the establishment of a micronutrient technical group, the development of a national food fortification strategy, and a surveillance system for monitoring micronutrient deficiencies in the country. WFP convened partners and liaised with government bodies, the private sector, and international partners.

WFP also facilitated a food fortification mission from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the food fortification initiative.

Considering that social protection remains a strategic priority for the Government to achieve its development priorities, WFP conducted a study on strengthening the shock-responsive social protection system in Angola. The study aimed to provide insights on the challenges and opportunities to address multidimensional vulnerability and identify which elements of WFP's programming could contribute to strengthening national systems towards more adaptable, shock-responsive, food and nutrition-sensitive and inclusive social protection. The study will be finalized in 2024.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola. The main objective of the activity is to strengthen national systems contributing to SDG 2</p>	<p>0 - Does not integrate gender or age</p>

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



711,118 health products (malaria, HIV, TB and COVID-19) delivered



1.06 million long-lasting insecticide nets distributed



955 MT of **medical supplies** timely delivered



537 health facilities in Benguela and Cuanza Sul received medical supplies

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP aims to ensure that the Government of Angola and the development and humanitarian community have access to its knowledge, expertise, and services for more efficient, effective, and coordinated interventions. This strategic outcome is aligned with and contributes to the achievement of WFP's corporate Strategic Result 8 on "Sharing of knowledge, expertise, and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" (SDG Target 17.16).

WFP continued to provide on-demand and supply chain services, such as warehousing and transportation, to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at full cost recovery [1]. WFP delivered 711,718 units of health products for malaria, COVID-19, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and tuberculosis (TB) and 1.06 million long-lasting insecticide nets, from its warehouses to the health facilities in Benguela and Cuanza Sul in three distribution cycles. WFP reached 248 health facilities in Benguela and 289 in Cuanza Sul. Thanks to the implementation of optimal logistics practices, WFP managed to shorten the average delivery times and reach an on-time distribution rate of 100 percent in both provinces.

The cargo delivered was lower than the planned volume due to frequent stock-outs of some of the products and limited predictability of pipeline breaks.

WFP facilitated joint technical training sessions and missions for the Ministry of Health and partners that included a workshop on cold chain management and supply chain planning and optimization. Additionally, WFP donated four Pharma Grade Reefer containers and three pickup trucks equipped with temperature-controlled capabilities for emergency transportation.

WFP deployed specialized vehicles equipped to navigate challenging terrains, mitigating the impact of the heavy rainfall in Cuanza Sul, which prevented drivers from reaching some health facilities, particularly those located in remote and hard-to-reach areas. These reduced the delivery times and minimized the physical strain on drivers. In addition, WFP acquired two 6x6 all-terrain heavy-duty trucks to mitigate the risk of diversion of supplies.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government and partners to strengthen national capacities and address demand and supply barriers that limit access to nutrition services. To fill in capacity gaps, WFP supported the Provincial Health Directorate of Luanda to transport and distribute ready-to-use supplementary food stocks from the provincial warehouse to other municipal storage facilities and health units.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

According to the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index [1], Angola ranked 118 out of 146 countries in gender parity [2], reflecting gender gaps in economic opportunities, education, health, and political leadership. Inequalities in access and control over land, training, credit, and other resources remain widespread and limit women's ability to contribute to agricultural productivity, food systems transformation, and rural development [3].

WFP strengthened the integration of gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches across its programmes and operations.

For the refugee response operation, results of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey indicated that food insecurity was more prevalent amongst households headed by women. These households had a higher prevalence of moderate food consumption and, consequently, a lower percentage of adequate food consumption (57 percent) when compared with households headed by men (64 percent). Moreover, households headed by women adopted more food-based coping strategies (54 percent) than those headed by men (51 percent). These findings qualified households headed by women as eligible for the highest priority category for WFP's unconditional resource transfers.

WFP prioritized the needs of women during distributions, providing priority access to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), women with disabilities, and girls during distribution cycles, improving equitable access to humanitarian assistance.

Under asset creation and livelihood activities, WFP targeted and prioritized women from the refugee and host communities to equip them with the knowledge and technical skills to overcome barriers that limit their economic participation and decision-making power at the household and community level and strengthen their economic prospects and resilience against shocks. WFP considered the different physical capabilities of women and men and their ages while selecting participants.

The Food Management Committee (FMC) in the Lóvuá refugee settlement sought to provide opportunities for women to be employed as casual workers to help WFP's Cooperating Partner prepare the food baskets and monitor distributions.

Under its emergency school feeding programme, WFP also promoted campaigns and information sessions to raise awareness about the importance of girls' access to education, women's and girls' rights, gender-based violence and other harmful practices. WFP's cooperating partner hired women from the target communities to cook and serve the school meals. WFP's hot meals and take-home rations boosted girls' attendance, reduced drop-out rates, and improved learning outcomes. Additionally, as part of the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP linked women smallholder farmers with selected schools, enabling them to sell their fresh produce while fostering local economic development.

WFP ensured that the FMC in the Lóvuá refugee settlement was gender-balanced, with women making up 50 percent of its members. Women were also represented in the school management committees. WFP also encouraged women to attend the distribution cycles to increase their exposure to social and behavioural change communication interventions and minimize the risks of misuse of assistance.

WFP engaged both women and men in gender-transformative nutrition and health messaging to increase their knowledge, promote ownership, and encourage joint participation in decision-making on issues related to the health, nutrition, and food security of their families.

Additionally, WFP organized gender-segregated focus group discussions on a regular basis to understand the experiences, needs, and priorities of women, and promote their inclusion and decision-making power. Data from PDM surveys showed that decisions on the use of food assistance provided by WFP were made jointly or by women in 72 percent of refugee households and 78 percent and 92 percent of drought-affected households in Namibe and Huíla

provinces, respectively.

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

Most of the population of the refugee settlement continue to face significant barriers and risks, such as detention, discrimination, and limited access to basic services due to the lack of valid documentation. A significant number of refugees remain undocumented due to the suspension of registration by the Government in October 2017.

In line with its social protection policy, specifically building blocks 6 (Advocacy) and 10 (Registration and Enrolment), WFP and its partners continued to advocate with the Government for the registration of undocumented refugees and asylum-seekers. In July, the Government started the general registration process in Luanda, which is expected to be extended to other provinces, including Lunda Norte. Additionally, to address the needs of the most marginalized, WFP, in coordination with UNHCR, assisted 200 vulnerable unregistered refugees under the exceptional ration programme [1].

Given the high levels of sexual and gender-based violence among refugees from the greater Kasai region and the heightened risk of sexual exploitation and abuse faced by women and girls relying on humanitarian aid, WFP closely monitored protection issues in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its implementing partners. Emphasis was placed on ensuring adherence to sector-specific Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.

For the refugee response, WFP held coordination meetings before each distribution to ensure that affected populations were aware of their rights and entitlements and the available community feedback mechanisms (CFMs). Most of the feedback collected was about insufficient quantity and quality of some commodities, incomplete food baskets, inconsistent distribution schedules, lack of diversity of the food basket, and gratitude for the assistance. WFP ensured that changes in the delivery schedule and ration size were communicated to the beneficiaries on time to allow for the adoption of relevant coping strategies [2].

For its asset creation and livelihood activities, WFP conducted participatory assessments and consultations with affected communities, partners, local authorities, and other stakeholders to ensure that assets and thematic areas identified for training responded to their needs, to promote ownership, and enhance the sustainability of these interventions.

Under its nutrition activities, WFP issued individual and household ration cards for the receipt of commodity vouchers to avoid duplication of assistance and improve targeting. WFP worked with the National Civil Protection Commission and other government stakeholders to build their capacity in beneficiary targeting and operations management to ensure a smooth handover process at the end of the project. Feedback from beneficiaries about WFP's assistance was captured through CFMs and post-distribution monitoring surveys, and the results were used to inform adaptive management and the design of future projects. For its nutrition activities, more than 90 percent of surveyed households were satisfied with the assistance provided and found that WFP's interventions responded to their needs [3].

In drought-affected provinces, logistical and access constraints and limited needs assessment and targeting capacity of national registration systems posed considerable challenges in assisting the most food-insecure and hard-to-reach households. Other protection-related risks included the possibility of inclusion or exclusion of indigenous peoples, limited access to social services, and high mobility of households in search of pasture and water. Lack of documentation was another challenge. As a result, WFP verified the identity of beneficiaries through cross-checks of existing information about the household [4].

During monitoring visits to health units, WFP conducted sensitization sessions on water, hygiene, sanitation, nutrition, WFP's mandate, selection criteria for the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme, registration procedures and the available CFMs and how to access them.

WFP held training sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) to strengthen the capacities of its staff, cooperating partners, and other stakeholders and raise awareness about the strict adherence to the PSEA protocols and mandates. To prevent and mitigate risks for the affected populations, WFP disseminated SEA messages

at food distribution points and health units and through community feedback sessions, help desks, posters, management committees, and partners.

WFP prioritized persons with disabilities, unaccompanied minors, the elderly and other at-risk groups during the distribution cycles to ensure their safety and access to food assistance. Whenever possible, WFP limited travelling distances to a maximum of 5 km, in line with humanitarian standards, and conducted distributions during the daytime. WFP and partners also supported them with the transportation of the food baskets from the distribution sites to their residences. Monitoring data showed that 95 percent of refugees reported receiving assistance in a safe and dignified manner, and 100 percent of beneficiaries reported experiencing no safety concerns as a result of their engagement in WFP's programmes.

Across all activities, WFP had CFMs to receive complaints and feedback from people in communities where WFP operates and thus increase their influence over programmes and improve programme quality. The CFMs included suggestion boxes, management committees, Community Help Desks (for counselling and mediation) run by WFP, its Cooperating Partners and UNHCR for the refugee response, and a telephone hotline managed jointly with UNICEF for nutrition interventions. WFP also conducted regular upstream consultations and focus group discussions to better understand beneficiaries' knowledge about WFP's activities, preferences, and levels of access and awareness of CFMs.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Climate change poses a significant threat to Angola's socio-economic development. According to the 2021 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Country Index, while the country ranks as the 41st most vulnerable, it stands at only the 171st position in terms of readiness to confront climate change [1]. Natural hazards, including flash floods, wildfires, and prolonged droughts continue to negatively impact food security and nutrition situation. Extreme weather events are expected to become more frequent highlighting the urgency for the country to scale up investments in preparedness and resilience-building. According to the World Bank, if no adaptation measures are implemented, climate change impacts could reduce Angola's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by as much as 6 percent by 2050 [2].

Under its school feeding programme, WFP used fuel-efficient cooking stoves for the preparation of hot meals. By reducing the amount of fuel wood required to cook meals, the energy-friendly stoves helped to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat environmental degradation caused by deforestation. WFP also used food procured locally from farmer associations for the school meals. Sourcing food locally not only helps to boost agricultural production and strengthen local food systems but also contributes to reducing WFP's carbon footprint.

In addition, to reduce packaging costs and minimize its environmental impact, WFP encouraged recipients of its assistance (in-kind and commodity vouchers) to reuse food bags and vegetable oil bottles.

Under the Last-Mile Delivery project, WFP consolidated deliveries in quarterly distribution cycles. This strategy not only helped to streamline deliveries and reduce transportation costs but also contributed to increasing fuel efficiency. WFP is also studying ways to enhance waste management practices and ensure the safe, efficient, and environmentally friendly disposal of medical supplies.

Under its country capacity strengthening activities, WFP helped to build the capacity and systems related to food security and nutrition to enable government agencies and other relevant stakeholders to effectively and timely respond to food insecurity and nutrition shocks. WFP conducted a scoping study on shock-responsive social protection in Angola to identify the status, trends, gaps and opportunities that WFP could potentially address in its new Country Strategic Plan. The aim is to support the Government's efforts to improve the responsiveness of the national social protection system to shocks and other stressors, such as climate variability, extreme weather events, and other natural hazards.

In 2024, WFP plans to begin the implementation of the Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) initiative in collaboration with the Government of Angola. The RRT is an innovative initiative designed to address the multifaceted opportunities and challenges faced by rural communities. The RRT offers a comprehensive approach to sustainable development that helps to realize the agricultural, fisheries, and agro-processing potential of rural areas whilst addressing threats such as protracted vulnerabilities due to climate change. In line with WFP's Environmental Policy, WFP staff and partners are being trained on the application of and compliance with WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards for Programme activities[3]. WFP also plans to start screening its programme activities for their environmental and social impact [4]

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP is scaling up the implementation of the environmental management system (EMS) in its offices across the region.

Although EMS has not yet been rolled out in Angola, in 2024, WFP plans to do so. The implementation of this system will help to identify opportunities for environmental improvements in energy efficiency, waste management, water management, sustainable procurement, and staff awareness and capacity-building.

WFP made efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of its in-house operations by reducing energy consumption through the optimization of the air conditioning temperature during the summer months, promoting energy efficiency, and encouraging staff to use water dispensers. To reduce its digital carbon footprint, WFP prioritized the responsible

use of digital assets, including through the adoption of sustainable printing practices, cloud-based collaboration, and digital asset consolidation. In line with WFP's commitment to strengthening the integration of environmental sustainability into its procurement practices, products certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) [5] accounted for 100 percent of palm oil purchases. WFP is also exploring ways to adopt sustainable waste management practices for the disposal of hazardous waste (e.g., worn tyres).

Nutrition integration

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

WFP recognizes the importance of increasing investments focused on the prevention and management of malnutrition and in building human capital. The Angola Interim Country Strategic Plan integrates nutrition objectives and activities across all three strategic outcomes to tackle underlying and immediate drivers of poor diets and malnutrition while expanding access to nutrition services, particularly for women and children.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided a combination of fortified food, school meals, take-home rations, cash-based transfers (in the form of commodity vouchers), and specialized nutritious foods to around 159,000 people.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supported provincial governments in the development and review of school menus. The aim was to promote sustainable food consumption and facilitate the shift to healthy and diverse school meals by integrating locally produced, seasonally available food. WFP also worked with the Provincial Health Department in Luanda to improve data collection and analysis systems.

Under strategic outcome 3, leveraged its extensive supply chain capacity and logistics expertise to facilitate the integration of the delivery of essential nutrition supplies within the health system. This helped to ensure children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls had timely access to Ready-to-Use-Foods to treat and prevent malnutrition. Further, WFP also contributed to country capacity strengthening by supporting the Ministry of Health and other government stakeholders in nutrition supply chain planning and management.

To address the root causes of malnutrition, WFP leveraged traditional social behaviour change communication approaches, including house-to-house community-based information/awareness sessions, cooking demonstrations, and dissemination of messages through radio spots. These activities ensured that affected populations had information on good nutritional practices and health-seeking behaviours to take ownership of their health and nutritional well-being. WFP also trained community leaders, male caregivers, and other gatekeepers as agents of change, disseminating nutrition information on the prevention of acute malnutrition, the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding practices, and healthy and balanced diets.

Under its refugee response operation, WFP combined conditional food transfers with resilience-building and livelihood activities. Through these activities, refugees were able to produce their own food to complement the food basket provided by WFP and diversify their diet through the trade of goods and services.

Under the UN Central Emergency Response Fund programme in Huíla province, WFP worked with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) on an emergency response programme anchored on nutrition needs while also including supportive food security interventions, school feeding, education and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions to tackle the multiple determinants of acute malnutrition. Under the school feeding in emergencies component of the programme, WFP worked with local farmer's associations and schools to provide nutritious, diverse, and culturally appropriate meals using fresh vegetables and other produce.

For the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programmes, WFP trained and supervised community health workers and agents, ensuring that nutrition education reached the grassroots level. Through the CMAM programmes, WFP integrated nutritional counselling services into other health interventions. WFP also built the capacity of healthcare workers to address the nutritional needs of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls during antenatal check-ups and routine immunization appointments. These interventions improved the early detection of malnutrition and promoted better health and nutrition outcomes for mothers and their children.

Through the CMAM programme in Luanda, WFP supported the Ministry of Health with the design and implementation of a robust monitoring and evaluation system. The dashboard allowed for real-time data tracking and analysis, thereby, improving the accuracy of nutrition-related data collection, enabling timely adjustments, and leading to more targeted interventions for improved nutritional outcomes.

WFP and UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and milling companies to develop a strategy for wheat flour fortification and improved availability and access to adequate complementary foods to ensure that nutrient needs are met.

Partnerships

WFP focused on strengthening existing relationships with the Government, traditional donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and UN agencies. Simultaneously, WFP maintained efforts to diversify its donor base and forge new strategic partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders, including national and local partners, to maximise the reach of its activities and achieve a more sustainable impact.

WFP explored partnership opportunities with other government stakeholders, namely the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry for the Environment. WFP coordinated its technical assistance with other United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organisations, and international financial institutions to ensure more comprehensive and coordinated support for the achievement of the Government's development priorities outlined in the new National Development Plan (2023-2027) and the Long-Term Development Strategy, Angola 2050.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of national and provincial authorities in the areas of school feeding, vulnerability analysis, and early warning, and nutrition. WFP continues to provide technical assistance and capacity development to advance its ambition to transfer the management and ownership of WFP-led programmes to the Government in the medium and long term.

WFP catalysed South-South Cooperation, focusing on the exchange of experiences and technical support. Together with the Ministry of Education, the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency and the Brazilian Embassy in Luanda, WFP facilitated a series of technical discussions and field missions to strengthen and scale up the home-grown school feeding programme in Angola. WFP facilitated a technical discussion between the Angolan Strategic Grain Reserve and China's National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration. The main objectives are to support the Government's efforts to strengthen its Strategic Grain Reserve, bolster smallholder farmer resilience, and accelerate rural transformation. Going forward, peer learning exchange missions to China, South Korea, and Egypt are in the pipeline.

WFP delivered on its mandate through generous contributions from traditional donors, which provided 95 percent of the resources, and others, including from the private sector. Multilateral funding allocations helped WFP to fill critical gaps and finance underfunded activities, such as food assistance to refugees and institutional capacity strengthening.

WFP deepened its collaboration with international financial institutions (IFIs) and positioned itself as a trusted partner to bridge the tripartite relationship with the host government. WFP signed a technical assistance agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the implementation of the nutrition component of a large-scale project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Discussions are ongoing to expand this collaboration in 2024. WFP continued to share food security data collected through the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping project with the World Bank to inform decision-making. WFP is exploring different collaboration mechanisms with IFIs, including funding opportunities, technical cooperation, joint policy, and advocacy efforts, to support government-led efforts to boost food and nutrition security, strengthen food system resilience, and expand adaptive social protection programmes.

Recognising that the technical expertise and resources from the private sector can help to fill critical gaps and strengthen WFP operations, WFP continued to engage with private entities and promote public-private partnerships. Under its Last-Mile Delivery Project, WFP enhanced strategic collaboration with private companies and key stakeholders such as the Provincial Health Departments and the UN Development Programme. These partnerships enabled WFP to leverage resources, infrastructure, and expertise, enhancing the efficiency and resilience of its supply chain operation. With the financial contribution from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, WFP provided critical assistance to shock-affected populations to meet their urgent food and nutritional needs and build resilience against future shocks.

WFP maintained efforts to expand its portfolio of Cooperating Partners, including national and international NGOs. WFP leveraged the UN Partner Portal for the registration and due diligence exercises for its Cooperating Partners. WFP held regular discussions with current and potential NGO partners, including national and local actors, to raise awareness about WFP's activities and partnership policies and to identify potential opportunities for collaboration. In 2024, WFP will develop a resource mobilization strategy to guide the strategic positioning and its engagement in support of the implementation, and resourcing of the Interim Country Strategic Plan in Angola.

WFP will maintain a twofold approach consisting of continued collaboration with traditional donors while strengthening engagement with emerging donors and partners to ensure that the organization has the resources, skills, and solutions to scale up its footprint and operational scale.

Focus on localization

WFP continued to explore opportunities to engage in more strategic, sustainable, and long-term partnerships with national and local actors, including government entities. WFP efforts focus on building leadership and capacity in nutrition, vulnerability analysis and mapping, school feeding, supply chain management, and protection.

WFP enhanced collaboration with national academic and research institutions. These partnerships aim to support government stakeholders in accelerating progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 through capacity strengthening and knowledge transfer based on local knowledge. Through these, WFP will ensure reliable and timely evidence on food security and nutrition is generated to support strategic decision-making and foster continuous learning.

In 2024, WFP will explore opportunities to expand its portfolio of potentially relevant national and local Cooperating Partners working in food security, nutrition, and resilience. To this end, WFP plans to conduct a capacity mapping analysis of national and local organizations to identify the most qualified partners and encourage their engagement in the competitive selection process through the UN Partner Portal.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Partnerships with other United Nations (UN) agencies served to leverage complementary strengths and resources, enabling WFP to ensure an efficient and coordinated response and maximise the impact of its interventions. As part of the UN Country Team, WFP participated in the formulation of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2024-2028 through technical workshops and consultations and worked with the Government of Angola to ensure the alignment of the UNSDCF for 2024-2028 with the National Development Plan (2023-2027) and the Long-Term Development Strategy, Angola 2050. WFP also integrated the Common Country Analysis Inter-Agency Task Force, the Humanitarian Intersectoral Coordination Group (chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - OCHA), and the Disaster Response Coordination Team.

WFP continued to provide last-mile transport services for medicines and health products in Luanda, Benguela and Cuanza Sul to the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

Under the refugee response operation, WFP worked with UNHCR to assist refugees from the DRC in the Lóvua settlement and engaged in joint planning, advocacy, and fundraising for livelihood and resilience-building activities.

In line with the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2021, WFP and UNICEF coordinated their response to acute malnutrition in drought-affected provinces. WFP and UNICEF implemented a multisectoral emergency response programme funded through the UN Central Emergency Fund (CERF) in Huíla province. WFP and UNICEF's interventions converged geographically and programmatically, which contributed to optimizing resources and improving outcomes. The two agencies established a referral mechanism for children with acute malnutrition and joint community feedback mechanisms.

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) continued to explore opportunities for joint programming, advocacy, and resource mobilization to advance food security and nutrition.

Financial Overview

A fourth budget revision was approved by the Regional Director in December 2023, extending the duration of the Angola Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for an additional six months (until June 2024) and increasing the overall funding requirement for the ICSP by 10 percent from USD 63.4 million to USD 69.5 million. This budget revision brought about several changes to the ICSP, including the reduction of the number of refugees receiving unconditional food assistance (due to voluntary repatriation) and the increase in the number of beneficiaries receiving livelihood support. This budget revision also introduced targeted supplementary feeding for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and women living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), malaria and tuberculosis.

WFP successfully mobilized USD 16.4 million, which included contributions carried over from 2022. WFP was funded at 67 percent against the needs-based plan for 2023, a reduction compared with 71 percent in 2022.

Strategic outcome 1 had the largest share of planned resources during the year and the highest share of available resources. The majority of drought-response activities started towards the end of 2022 (following the approval of a third budget revision in October 2022), so most of the expenditures were reflected in 2023. Traditional donors, namely the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the Government of Japan, continued to be the main contributors to crisis response activities. New contributions from the Government of France and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints enabled WFP to scale up its nutrition activities in drought-affected areas. The level and predictability of funding for school feeding remained a challenge. As a result, these activities could not be implemented beyond April. Multilateral funding allocations were essential to avoid disruptions in the refugee response operation. Due to funding constraints, since March, WFP has been providing a reduced ration that meets only 75 percent of the caloric needs of refugees.

WFP relied heavily on food purchases from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which taps into forecasted funding to purchase and pre-position food where it is most needed. This enabled WFP to avert pipeline breaks, offset lengthy delivery times, and capitalize on more favourable food and supply chain prices.





































Strategic outcome 2, which focuses on technical assistance, was only funded at 43 percent against the needs-based plan. Consequently, not all activities under this strategic outcome could be implemented as planned. Most funding was carried over from the contribution from the Government of Angola (ended in July). Two new contributions (multilateral allocation and funding from the Government leveraging financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development) received towards the end of the year enabled WFP to continue to provide technical and financial support to the Government in nutrition, food security and analysis, and school feeding.





Strategic outcome 3, which covers on-demand and supply chain services, was fully funded. WFP provided supply chain and logistics support to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to ensure the delivery of health products to health facilities in Benguela, Cuanza Sul and Luanda provinces.

Despite the commitments under the Grand Bargain, most contributions were earmarked for specific activities and locations. WFP continues to advocate for more flexible, predictable, and multi-year funding as it contributes to WFP's agility to swiftly respond to emerging needs on the ground and plug imminent funding gaps across its operations. Flexible and predictable funding also enables WFP to better support the Government in achieving national development priorities through the integration of short-term humanitarian interventions with longer-term development and resilience activities.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	15,179,545	6,349,637	10,197,651	8,054,385
SO01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	15,179,545	6,349,637	10,197,651	8,054,385
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	7,988,442	1,657,057	3,653,370	1,943,415
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	397,728	222,131	474,558	239,131
Activity 05: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months	4,706,582	3,522,929	5,243,900	5,046,015
Activity 06: Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children	2,086,793	947,518	825,822	825,822
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,340,956	1,095,091	1,452,493	911,377
SO02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2024	3,340,956	1,095,091	1,452,493	911,377

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	 3,340,956	 1,095,091	 1,452,493	 911,377
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 2,903,965	 526,835	 2,948,114	 2,436,881
SO03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	 2,903,965	 526,835	 2,948,114	 2,436,881
Activity 04: Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	 2,903,965	 526,835	 2,948,114	 2,436,881
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 105,026	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 21,424,468	 7,971,564	 14,703,286	 11,402,645
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,484,089	 506,520	 1,360,872	 1,065,028
Total Direct Costs	 22,908,557	 8,478,084	 16,064,159	 12,467,674
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,287,223	 514,655	 326,693	 326,693

Grand Total	 24,195,780	 8,992,740	 16,390,853	 12,794,368
-------------	---	--	---	---

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report 2022. This IPC is pending Government approval/endorsement.

Operational context

[1] World Bank. Human Capital Project - October 2020. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital>

[2] World Bank. Poverty and Equity Brief – Angola. Fall 2023. https://datacatalogapi.worldbank.org/ddhxtxt/ResourceDownload?resource_unique_id=DR0092375.

[3] World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. 2023. Levels and trends in child malnutrition: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates key findings of the 2023 edition. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240073791>

[4] Global Nutrition Report. Country Nutrition Profiles - Angola. <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/middle-africa/angola/#overview>

[5] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, & WHO. 2022. The State of food security and nutrition in the world 2022. Repurposing food and Agricultural Policies to make Healthy Diets More Affordable. Roma: FAO; IFAD; UNICEF; PMA; QUEM;. Obtido de <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0639en/>

[6] Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Food Assistance Outlook Brief, December 2023: FEWS NET's projected population in need (PIN) of urgent food assistance in June 2024. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/food-assistance-outlook-brief-december-2023-fews-nets-projected-population-need-pin-urgent-food-assistance-june-2024>

[7] The World Bank in Angola. Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview>

[8] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). GIEWS Country Brief The Republic of Angola. November 2023. <https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country/AGO/pdf/AGO.pdf>

[9] The World Bank in Angola. Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview>

[10] World Bank. Poverty and Equity Brief – Angola. Fall 2023. https://datacatalogapi.worldbank.org/ddhxtxt/ResourceDownload?resource_unique_id=DR0092375.

[11] Angola: Country Food and Agriculture Delivery Compact. February 2023. <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/angola-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact>.

[12] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index, 2023. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/>

[13] FAO. 2023. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Angola. Country Gender Assessment Series. Luanda. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr?details=CC7104EN>

[14] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. UNHCR Angola Presence Dashboard - December 2023. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/274?sv=0&geo;=578>.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The highly vulnerable unregistered refugees under the Exceptional Ration Programme include the chronically ill, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied minors, older women and men, and single mothers. Highly vulnerable unregistered refugees were provided the same food basket as those refugees biometrically registered by UNHCR.

[2] Families received the food basket on the condition that their children attend school regularly (80 percent or more).

[3] The school feeding in emergencies programme was implemented in two modalities: hot meals in five schools of Humpata municipality and take-home rations in a total of 19 schools of Chibia (7), Gambos (9) and Chicomba (3) municipalities.

[4] The underperformance under output indicators A.1.1 (Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally) (sub-activity: general food distribution) and A.1.6 (Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets) (sub-activity: food for asset) can be explained by the limited funding available for these activities.

[5] The reason for the discrepancy between planned and actuals under output indicators A.2.1 (Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance) and A.2.6 (Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities) can be explained by the reduction of the food ration (due to funding constraints, since March, beneficiaries have only been receiving 75% of the ration previously provided), the absence of salt from the food basket (due to importation restrictions imposed by the Government) for most distributions and the long lead times that resulted in significant delays in the arrival of food commodities.

[6] Planned activities under output indicator A.4.1 (Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)) could not be implemented in 2023 due to the lack of funds.

[7] The number of children under 5 being treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was higher than initially planned - under output indicator A.1.2 (Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes) - as a result of the reduction in the average treatment duration (from 3 to 2 months) which allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries during the reporting year. The change in the treatment duration combined with the inclusion of additional municipalities in the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Namibe project (that had not been initially planned) can also explain the overachievement (135,460 reached vs 112,000 planned) under output indicator A.1.1 (Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally) (sub-activity: general Distribution, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; beneficiary group: all; children).

[8] The overachievement under output indicators A.2.2 (Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes) and B.2.1 (Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition) results from the fact that the majority of activities that had been planned for 2022 only started being implemented in 2023 (namely due to long lead times for ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and delays with the implementation of activities due to the general elections).

[9] No schools were rehabilitated during the reporting year (as planned under output indicator - N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context). Since WFP only implemented an emergency school feeding programme it was not possible to include this activity due to limited funding availability and time constraints. To overcome this challenge, WFP opted for providing take-home rations (THR) in those schools with no infrastructure for warehousing and meal preparation. This also explains why the target of 15 schools receiving THR was surpassed (19 schools).

[10] The underachievement under output indicator C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger (Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities) can be explained by the limited funding and time constraints (since the school feeding programme - under which CCS activities are implemented - ended in April).

[11] The overachievement under output indicator N.1.2: Feeding days as a percentage of total school days in emergency contexts can be explained by the fact that, under the agreement with the donor, activities had to be completed by April (when the school year ends in June/July).

[12] The overachievement under output indicator E.4 (Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches) for both school feeding and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (CMAM) is related to several factors, namely (i) inclusion of beneficiaries who participated in SBCC activities both at the household and community-level (including cooking demonstrations) (ii) expansion of activities to municipalities (for CMAM activities in Namibe) that had not been initially planned.

[13] Under output indicator A.1.2 (Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes; sub-activity: treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; beneficiary group: pregnant breastfeeding women and girls) the planned figures are blank since this beneficiary group was only introduced in budget revision number four approved in December.

[14] The discrepancy between planned and actual figures under outcome indicator A.4.1 (Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)) is related to the devaluation of the kwanza, high inflation and increase in the transportation costs.

[15] Under Activity 1, the high percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) as well as the low percentage of households with Acceptable FCS can be explained by the reduction of the food ration, restrictions on the importation of certain food commodities, and inconsistent distribution schedule throughout the year due to delivery delays of some food commodities and incomplete food baskets for some of the distributions.

[16] The underachievement under outcome indicator on default rate (for Huíla province) under Activity 5 - Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months - can be explained by several reasons including (i) migration of families of children admitted into the CMAM programme to other municipalities/provinces in search of pasture, water and job opportunities, (ii) underlying conditions that complicated the recovery process and as a result children admitted into the CMAM programme may not reach the "discharge cured" criteria while in treatment, and (iii) weak monitoring systems that result in losses in follow up when children are transferred to health facilities. This indicator represents the proportion of children discharged from the program who were absent for two consecutive weightings.

[17] Under Activity 5, the lower value (when compared with the baseline) under output indicator "Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate" for CMAM Huíla is associated significant number of children that were admitted into the programme in the last few months of the project and that was still undergoing treatment (which takes on average 2 - 3 months to complete) when the project was completed.

[18] For output indicator A.4.1 (Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher), the planned figure was retrieved from the ICSP Needs Based Plan (NBP) and the actual was retrieved from the distribution reports from the Cooperating Partner for the CERF project. The actual value only includes the cost of the hot meals (onsite school feeding) and the procurement of the food for the dry rations (take-home rations). The fact that WFP did not receive additional funding in 2023 for this particular activity also limited WFP's ability to reach the target under this indicator.

[19] The level and predictability of funding for school feeding activities remained a challenge. As a result, the number of children reached was below the yearly target (A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes and A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes). For this reason, activities could not be carried out beyond April.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The document is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Education, with support from WFP Angola and the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil.

[2] Due to the nature of the activities carried out, gender and age considerations were not integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 2.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] For the Last-Mile Delivery (LMD) project, WFP is providing warehousing and last-mile transportation. Services are rendered to the partner on a full cost recovery basis and whenever the requisition is shared with the WFP. LMD is accommodated under activity 3.

There are no planned and actual values (total tonnage of food procured - ready-to-use supplementary food, RUSF) for 2023 because the procurement of RUSF was concluded in 2022 and the grant ended in July 2023.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Measuring gender-based gaps in resources and opportunities.

[2] World Economic Forum. 2023 Global Gender Gap Index. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/>

[3] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). 2023. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Angola. Country Gender Assessment Series. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr?details=CC7104EN>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The highly vulnerable unregistered refugees under the Exceptional Ration Programme include the chronically ill, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, older women and men, and single mothers.

[2] The complaints regarding insufficient quantities are related to the 25 percent reduction of the ration (due to funding constraints) provided by WFP. The inconsistent distribution schedule in 2023 refers to delays due to prolonged supply chain processes. Due to restrictions imposed by the Government of the Republic of Angola on the importation of salt, this commodity was absent from the food basket for most of the distributions. On some occasions, WFP was unable to follow the distribution calendar, conducting double distributions (every two months).

[3] Based on data from the PDM surveys conducted for the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programmes in Luanda, Huíla and Namibe provinces. The PDM for CMAM Cunene will only be conducted in 2024.

[4] The beneficiary list was manual and managed by WFP in coordination with local government.

Environmental sustainability

[1] University of Notre Dame. 2021 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index. <https://gain.nd.edu>

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

[3] The training is being conducted by the Regional ESS Advisor.

[4] Regarding the lack of data notes on environment indicators: CSP activities are not yet screened for environmental and social risks but WFP plans to report on these in the future.

[5] The RSPO Certification assures individuals that RSPO Members who produce or physically handle RSPO Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) have obtained RSPO Certification. It includes the assurance that the member has committed to and complied with sustainability requirements, and can make a claim on their certification status and communicate this throughout the supply chain.

Nutrition integration

The lack of baseline and follow-up data for nutrition integration indicators: ICSP activities are not yet tracking these indicators; however, WFP plans to report on these in the future.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

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

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

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	160,486	77,303	48%
	female	169,614	81,691	48%
	total	330,100	158,994	48%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	11,207	10,631	95%
	female	11,686	11,539	99%
	total	22,893	22,170	97%
24-59 months	male	18,584	14,077	76%
	female	18,624	13,458	72%
	total	37,208	27,535	74%
5-11 years	male	34,866	15,803	45%
	female	36,729	15,576	42%
	total	71,595	31,379	44%
12-17 years	male	23,410	9,017	39%
	female	23,874	9,242	39%
	total	47,284	18,259	39%
18-59 years	male	66,485	25,498	38%
	female	71,775	29,217	41%
	total	138,260	54,715	40%
60+ years	male	5,934	2,277	38%
	female	6,926	2,659	38%
	total	12,860	4,936	38%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	321,600	151,805	47%
Refugee	8,500	7,189	85%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	20,100	644	3%
Malnutrition treatment programme	16,000	32,513	203%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	15,000	9,390	62%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	295,000	120,975	41%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	184	0	0%
Iodised Salt	15	3	19%
LNS	144	215	149%
Maize Meal	1,377	782	57%
Peas	0	59	-
Split Peas	0	26	-
Vegetable Oil	76	34	45%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	8,420,988	2,970,970	35%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	93,753	6,994
			Male	89,247	6,506
			Total	183,000	13,500
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,555	889.06
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,199,580	
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,299	312
			Male	9,801	332
			Total	20,100	644
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	97	35.62
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	171,360	

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

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

CSP Output 07: Vulnerable groups, including children under 5, receive integrated nutrition support to improve their nutritional status

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children	General Distribution; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	57,312	69,842
			Male	54,688	65,618
			Total	112,000	135,460
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		222
			Male		191
			Total		413
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	8,000	11,679
			Male	8,000	11,933
			Total	16,000	23,612
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		1,533
			Male		
			Total		1,533
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	144	194.31
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,400,048	2,632,530

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	144	194.31
Activity 06: Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 08: Chronically vulnerable and shock-affected school children, targeted by WFP, receive a nutritious meal to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes;	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	8,250	4,543
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)			Male	6,750	4,847
			Total	15,000	9,390
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,650,000	338,441

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	10,000	10,651
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 02: Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected households benefit from assets, income and skills that improve livelihoods and support self-reliance					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	100	168
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	125	330

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

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

CSP Output 07: Vulnerable groups, including children under 5, receive integrated nutrition support to improve their nutritional status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	22,000	197,553

Activity 06: Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children

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

CSP Output 08: Chronically vulnerable and shock-affected school children, targeted by WFP, receive a nutritious meal to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	20	24
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	30	22
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	30	0

CSP Output 09: Targeted school children benefit from education in nutrition and healthy diets, gender-transformative interventions, and adequate WASH and school-level infrastructure for behavior change leading to improved nutritional status and equitable access to education

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (take-home rations)	school	15	19
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	4	2

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	7,000	20,000
--	--	--------------------------	------------	-------	--------

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	2023 Target	2023 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	57	Joint survey
	Male	73.14	>73.14	>73.14	64	Joint survey
	Overall	68	>68	>68	62	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	41	Joint survey
	Male	5.37	<5.37	<5.37	32	Joint survey
	Overall	6.29	<6.29	<6.29	34	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35.19	<35.19	<35.19	2	Joint survey
	Male	21.49	<21.49	<21.49	4	Joint survey
	Overall	25.71	<25.71	<25.71	4	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	22.1	Joint survey
	Male	11.32	≤11.32	≤11.32	21.6	Joint survey
	Overall	11.55	≤11.55	≤11.55	21.7	Joint survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Huila - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Overall	5	<15	<15	19	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Overall	1	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	2	<7	<7	2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	92	≥75	≥75	79	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Namibe - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Overall	16	<15	<15	9	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	1	<7	<7	2	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	84	≥75	≥75	89	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School feeding - Location: Huila - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=1	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School feeding - Location: Huila - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Attendance rate	Overall	0	=100	=100	94	Joint survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	Joint survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	Joint survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 02: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2024					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 03: Vulnerable populations in Angola benefit from policies and strengthened institutional capacity to improve their food security and nutrition outcomes						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	50	118	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	3	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	3	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 05: Vulnerable populations, including children in Angola benefit from policies and institutional capacity on food fortification and transformation to meet their nutrition requirements						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	120	33	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	14	11	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	4	

Outcome Results						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: AO Government - Ministry of Education - Location: Angola - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
SABER school feeding index	Overall	1.8	≤2.2	≤2.2	1.8	Secondary data
Target Group: Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce - Location: Luanda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	=1	0	Secondary data
---	---------	---	----	----	---	----------------

Strategic Outcome 03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services **Root Causes**

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 06: On-demand supply chain services are provided and assets are maintained and upgraded as needed, enabling relevant stakeholders

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	4	3
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	3	3
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	4	4
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	2,500	955

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	50	Joint survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	45.71	=100	=100	23.7	Joint survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	26	≥50	≥50	27.8	Joint survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	28.29	≥50	≥50	48.5	Joint survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	>0	>0	12	Joint survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	14	Joint survey
	Overall	0	>0	>0	26	Joint survey
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	53	≥90	≥90	100	Joint survey
	Male	62	≥90	≥90	99.11	Joint survey
	Overall	59	≥90	≥90	99.3	Joint survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	85.7	≥90	≥90	94.74	Joint survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	92.26	Joint survey
	Overall	92.9	≥90	≥90	92.81	Joint survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	53	=100	≥95	97.91	Joint survey
	Male	62	=100	≥95	97.68	Joint survey
	Overall	59	=100	≥95	97.68	Joint survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lovua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41	≥80	≥58	42	Joint survey
	Male	58	≥80	≥63	39.91	Joint survey
	Overall	49.5	≥80	≥62	40.14	Joint survey

Cover page photo © ©WFP/Mateus Pongo

Primary school children receive hot meals as part of WFP's school feeding activities in Humpata municipality, Huíla province, January 2023.

World Food Programme

Contact info

José Ferrão

jose.ferrao@wfp.org

Financial Section

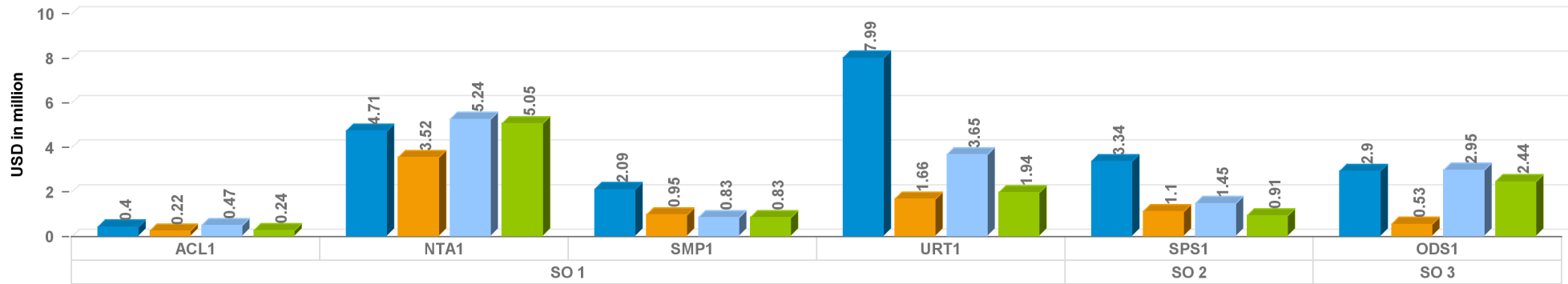
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis
SO 2		National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2024
SO 3		Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance
SO 1	NTA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months
SO 1	SMP1	Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months	4,706,582	3,522,929	5,243,901	5,046,016
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	7,988,442	1,657,058	3,653,370	1,943,416
		Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	397,728	222,132	474,559	239,132
		Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children	2,086,793	947,519	825,822	825,822
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,179,546	6,349,638	10,197,652	8,054,386
17.9	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2024	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	3,340,957	1,095,092	1,452,494	911,378
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,340,957	1,095,092	1,452,494	911,378

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	2,903,966	526,835	2,948,115	2,436,881
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,903,966	526,835	2,948,115	2,436,881
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	105,027	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	105,027	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			21,424,468	7,971,565	14,703,287	11,402,645
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,484,089	506,520	1,360,873	1,065,029
Total Direct Costs			22,908,558	8,478,085	16,064,160	12,467,674
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,287,223	514,655	326,694	326,694
Grand Total			24,195,781	8,992,740	16,390,854	12,794,368



Wanee Piyabongkam

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

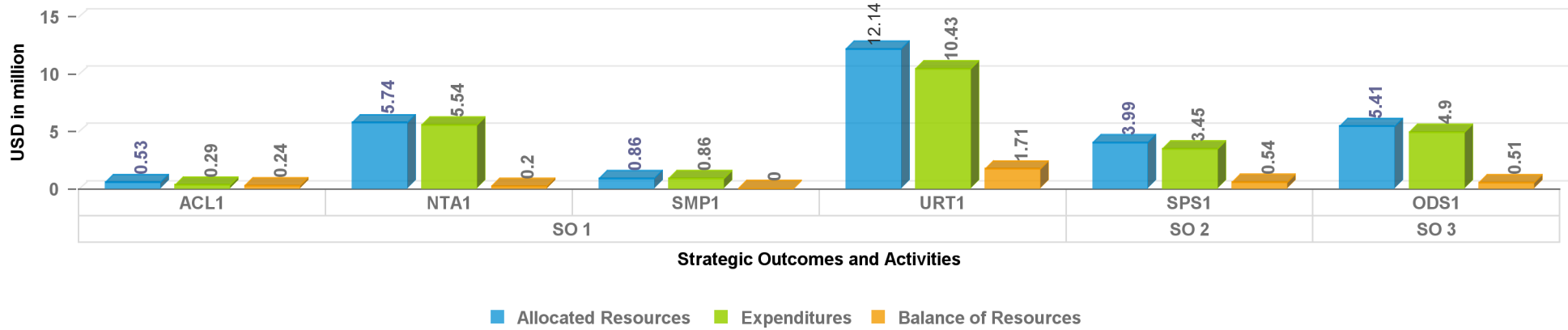
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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 2024	
SO 3	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance
SO 1	NTA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months
SO 1	SMP1	Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people, including children aged 6-59 months	8,169,840	5,737,226	0	5,737,226	5,539,341	197,885
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	20,995,565	10,048,098	2,094,032	12,142,130	10,432,176	1,709,954
		Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance	2,804,131	529,838	0	529,838	294,411	235,427
		Provide support to the government for nationally owned home-grown school feeding programmes to chronically vulnerable and shock-affected primary school children	3,279,524	862,869	0	862,869	862,869	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			35,249,060	17,178,031	2,094,032	19,272,063	17,128,797	2,143,266

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

Annual Country Report

Angola Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2024	Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola	12,605,477	3,989,884	0	3,989,884	3,448,768	541,116
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			12,605,477	3,989,884	0	3,989,884	3,448,768	541,116
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners	7,163,264	5,412,394	0	5,412,394	4,901,161	511,233
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			7,163,264	5,412,394	0	5,412,394	4,901,161	511,233
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	105,027	0	105,027	0	105,027
Subtotal SDG Target			0	105,027	0	105,027	0	105,027
Total Direct Operational Cost			55,017,801	26,685,335	2,094,032	28,779,367	25,478,726	3,300,641
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,032,241	2,544,328	208,004	2,752,331	2,456,487	295,844
Total Direct Costs			60,050,042	29,229,663	2,302,036	31,531,699	27,935,213	3,596,486
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,397,185	1,314,444		1,314,444	1,314,444	0
Grand Total			63,447,227	30,544,106	2,302,036	32,846,143	29,249,657	3,596,486

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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