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Programme
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Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Third Regular Session**

Rome, 21–25 October 2002

INFORMATION NOTES



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.3/2002/INF/25

9 October 2002

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— ANGOLA 10054.1

Food Assistance to War-Affected People

This document has been prepared in response to a request made by the Executive Board at its Second Regular Session of 2002 that the Secretariat review Angola PRRO 10054.1, “Food Assistance to War-Affected People” (WFP/EB.2/2002/6/1), in light of major changes that have taken place in the country, and present to the Board at its Third Regular Session of 2002 any required budgetary revision.

Number of beneficiaries	1, 240,000 (788,000 women)
Duration of project	18 months (July 2002–December 2003)
Cost (United States dollars)	
Total cost to WFP	241,483,471
Estimated Government costs	15,600,000
Total project cost	257,083,471

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Executive Summary

The death of the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi, on 22 February, and the cessation of hostilities on 4 April 2002 have once again raised hopes of achieving real peace in Angola. However, the legacy of the war there will not be quickly overcome, and a serious humanitarian crisis will continue until at least the main harvest in 2003. Continuing large population movements and previously inaccessible areas' becoming accessible have resulted in increased needs for humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations.

WFP supported the large population displaced in 1998–1999 with free food distribution until the April 2001 harvest. The Programme then moved away from general food distribution and encouraged self-reliance strategies through early-recovery activities. With the signing of the peace agreement, the war is over, but Angola is still experiencing large population movements: internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees are beginning to return to their areas of origin, ex-UNITA fighters and their families are moving into the quartering areas (QAs) in the context of the Government's demobilization process, and large numbers of people are converging on the provincial centres where humanitarian assistance is available.

The social and humanitarian environment in Angola is therefore complex. During the war some provinces experienced large movements of IDPs while others enjoyed relative stability. While a large increase in the emergency caseload in the immediate post-war era is expected, the need for emergency interventions should gradually decrease following the main harvest in 2003. The exact mixture of relief and recovery activities will vary by region, based on local capacities, access and vulnerabilities to food insecurity. Recovery activities should gather momentum in 2003 and, in the medium-term, continue to expand. Emphasis will be placed on creating human assets within the target population, thus building capacities and skills that will enable and encourage self-reliance through the development of a range of coping mechanisms. The vulnerability assessments carried out in cooperation with implementing partners and provincial government officials will continue to be used to identify and target those who are most vulnerable to food insecurity and to ensure optimum use of WFP assistance. During the life of the PRRO it is expected that about two thirds of the beneficiaries will be supported through relief distribution and nutritional and health programmes, while resettlement and food-for-work/food-for-assets (FFW/FFA) programmes will comprise the recovery component. At the end of the PRRO implementation period, it is expected that half of the beneficiaries will be supported through recovery activities.

The average distribution level will be 18,978 tons per month to 1,240,000 beneficiaries, of whom 63 percent, or 788,000, will be women. Given the present ceasefire, it is expected that road transportation will become the principal mode of delivery inland. However, this assumes that important emergency repairs to transport infrastructure (roads and bridges) will be carried out by the Government. To minimize delivery costs, WFP plans to deliver 80 percent of its food by road. The Government will continue to contribute to WFP operations, mainly with a fuel subsidy and exemptions from landing/parking fees.

The Government's in-kind contribution has been revised from US\$67 million to US\$15.6 million. This reflects the new emphasis on road transport.

Because the situation is evolving continuously, it is expected that while a new caseload may have to be added, some beneficiaries may also no longer require WFP assistance. It is thus proposed that, for the time being, the tonnage be maintained as proposed in this revision. Should the level of needs continue to rise and result in an increased level of distribution, the duration of the PRRO, due to expire in December 2003, may have to be shorter, and a new PRRO may have to be proposed for the Board's approval at its First or Second Regular Session in 2003.



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Context of the Crisis

1. Since independence in 1975, there have been several unsuccessful peace initiatives between the Government and UNITA. Although a Government of Unity and Reconciliation was inaugurated in 1997, dialogue eventually broke off and war resumed in December 1998, with major population displacements late that year.
2. Between the end of 1999 and April 2002, what was previously a conventional war became a protracted guerilla war. Large movements of IDPs continued amid widespread insecurity and instability. Although it was extremely difficult for humanitarian agencies to work, WFP and other humanitarian agencies expanded their operations into areas where government control was undisputed and security zones relatively stable.
3. During the final stages of the conflict—October 2001 to March 2002—there was a massive upsurge in the movement of IDPs, especially in areas around Kuito, Huambo, Malange, Saurimo and Luena. Intensification of the conflict prompted large population movements also in Uige, Zaire, Bengo, Huila, Kwanza Norte, Moxico and Kuando Kubango provinces. The end of the war, following the death of Savimbi and the signing of the ceasefire of 4 April, will lead to a rapid decline in the internal displacement of the population. However, continuing large population movements and previously inaccessible areas' becoming accessible again have resulted in increased needs for humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations, and in the overall humanitarian situation's remaining critical in large areas of the country.

Socio-Economic Situation Analysis

4. Angola depends on the oil industry for 90 percent of its foreign exchange earnings. Much of the revenue was used to finance the war effort and service a foreign debt of US\$9.5 billion, significantly restricting resources available for humanitarian needs. Inflation stood at 180 percent in May 2001, still short of the 2001 Government's Economic Recovery Programme target of 150 percent. This led to a substantial decline in the purchasing power of ordinary Angolans. In April 2001, the Government increased fuel prices by 62 percent, water and electricity by 40 percent and fuel prices again by 50 percent in January 2002. A 2001 survey by the National Institute for Statistics indicates that 63 percent of households in urban and peri-urban areas live below the poverty line and 25 percent of households survive below the extreme poverty line. Most households headed by women are in the latter category, in which they form the majority.
5. In the 2001 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report, Angola was ranked 146th out of 162 countries on the Human Development Index, reflecting its deep socio-economic crisis. Between 1970 and 1995 the urban population rose from 15 percent to nearly 50 percent of the total. This has led to huge urban squatter settlements, a large increase in the number of street children and rising levels of urban violence and insecurity.
6. The three-decades-long civil war has led to a gradual collapse of the national economy. Urban employment opportunities have been decreasing, and the poorest residents compete with the influx of displaced persons for those jobs that remain. In rural areas, a change in agricultural production systems from commercial agriculture to subsistence farming has left households with few opportunities to earn income from other sources. They too have



become more food insecure and vulnerable to the cumulative impacts of war and the effects of drought and flood. The country has been dependent on food imports and aid since the 1980s. Until recently, agricultural production was restricted to secure areas with high levels of vulnerability to food insecurity and limited access to markets. The cessation of hostilities has opened new opportunities for permanent resettlement and better agricultural production.

7. Up until April 2002 the conflict restricted agricultural land use. Crop theft was common in many areas, forcing many farmers to harvest their crops prematurely. Livestock production is still confined to two provinces in the extreme southwest, and cattle herds across the country have been decimated. The presence of landmines continues to hamper agricultural and resettlement-linked activities. In July 2002 the FAO/WFP Joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (JCFSAM) estimated that total production of cereals, at 549,000 tons, would be 5-percent lower than the previous year. This was a result of a combination of factors: war, unfavourable rainfall and the late distribution of seeds and tools. The cereal import requirement for 2002/2003 is estimated at 725,000 tons, of which commercial imports represent 504,000 tons. The mission estimated that 1.4 million people will require food assistance, of whom 1.24 million will be looked after by WFP. The remainder will receive assistance from other agencies (e.g. the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] and Euronaid). It was estimated that a total of 221,000 tons of food aid would be needed. WFP assistance will therefore be required until the next harvest, in April 2003. A new JCFSAM is scheduled to take place in May 2003.
8. Displacement has been the major factor generating food insecurity in the country. Currently, there are more than 4.1 million reported war-displaced people, of whom 1.36 million are confirmed and have registered for humanitarian assistance. Between November 2001 and April 2002 alone, more than 320,000 displaced were confirmed and registered for humanitarian assistance.
9. The humanitarian community recognizes that although the nutritional status of IDPs is generally worse than that of the host population, the status of the host population has also declined, partly because it has had to compete with IDPs for the limited resources available.
10. Prior to the ceasefire, little was known about the population outside accessible areas. However, inter-agency rapid assessments of critical needs carried out in 28 newly accessible locations during in May 2002 have pointed to the urgent need for humanitarian assistance in many of these areas. Some 140,000 people were identified as in need of food assistance before the end of 2002. Repairs to transport infrastructure and the clearing of landmines will gradually make such assessments possible in all parts of the country.
11. A combination of food shortages and poor health care and sanitation in Angola is reflected in high rates of infant mortality. According to the 2000 Annual Report on Angola by the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF), close to one third of children die before reaching the age of 5, the second highest rate in the world. Maternal mortality ranks second in the world, at 1,854 per 100,000 live births. Life expectancy is 45 years. The high rates of mortality and morbidity are attributed to the following interrelated factors:
 - diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), malaria, trypanosomiasis, polio and diarrhoea (linked to poor water/sanitation and low vaccine coverage);
 - malnutrition resulting from lack of sufficient protein-rich foods, micronutrient deficiencies and repeated exposure to infectious diseases; and
 - lack of access to general health services and scarcity of drug supplies.



12. It is estimated that 69 percent of the population has no access to safe drinking water, 60 percent lacks proper sanitation facilities and 76 percent has no access to healthcare services.
13. Women and children, who constitute 70 percent of the IDP population, have been most affected by the war. The number of female-headed households is high and increasing; these households tend to be poorer due to lack of labour and tools. Some 70 percent of the informal employment sector's workforce comprises women. Older girls look after children and homes, and do not attend school. Household assets generally belong to males, and inheritance usually benefits male relatives, leaving widows particularly vulnerable.

WFP Response

14. Between November 1990 and June 2002, WFP provided assistance to war-affected people through nine emergency operations and four PRROs, involving 1,289,035 tons of food and 1,240,000 war-affected persons, with a peak of some 2 million during 1993-1995.
15. The first three recovery operations, launched in March 1996 during relatively stable conditions, introduced a number of rehabilitation activities and promoted resettlement to places of origin while continuing nutritional programmes. These were complemented by operations focused on opening roads through de-mining and bridge repairs.
16. When the war resumed in late 1998, WFP used a parallel PRRO and emergency operation to respond to increased food-assistance needs. While the focus for 1999 was responding to emergencies, WFP recognized the need to look for more durable solutions to the problem of massive civilian displacement. WFP continued to assist the most vulnerable populations through a flexible framework in coordination with other United Nations agencies and implementing partners (IPs) such as international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). PRRO 10054.0, approved from April 2001 to June 2002, amounted to 228,782 tons of food for 1,040,000 beneficiaries.
17. During 2001, WFP distributed some 10,732 tons of food aid commodities per month to 900,000 people, of whom 504,000 were women. In the first half of 2002, WFP targeted food assistance to 1,042,000 people (620,000 women). Of the total beneficiary caseload, approximately half were vulnerable IDP and host populations targeted for general relief rations and one fourth were moderately and severely malnourished persons in medical feeding centres. Other vulnerable groups were assisted through institutional feeding programmes. The balance of resources supported returnees and participants in rehabilitation schemes with food-for-work rations.
18. WFP food and other humanitarian assistance contributed to a general improvement and stabilization in areas of intervention in Angola. Malnutrition rates, as compiled from NGOs by UNICEF Angola, have fallen:
 - from 10 percent to 5 percent in Huambo (May 2000–May 2001);
 - from 32 percent to 3 percent in Malange (June 1999–May 2001);
 - from 46 percent to 13 percent in Camacupa (March–August 2001);
 - from 11 percent to 6 percent in Balumbo-Benguela (March–September 2001); and
 - from 6 percent to 3 percent in Cubal-Benguela (February–August 2001).
 Rates have further stabilized:
 - from 7 percent to 5 percent in Uige town (May 2000–March 2001); and



- from 6 percent to 4 percent in the locality of Moxico (December 1999–March 2001).

Although surveys done in the first half of 2002 show increasing malnutrition rates, it should be noted that those reflect the status of people newly arrived/accessed, or those in the quartering areas.

Government Policies and Programmes

19. In 1999, the Angolan authorities made a commitment to temporary settlement of IDPs on productive agricultural land. Although implementation of this policy was restricted by the limited availability of both arable and de-mined land in secure areas, and by the limited availability of seeds and tools, the Government went ahead with implementation. The Minimum Operating Standards for Resettlement were integrated within the Government's Norms for the Resettlement of IDPs decree of October 2000. It is estimated that between 1998 and 2001 approximately 480,000 IDPs were temporarily or permanently resettled. Of these, some 180,000 were resettled in 2001. During the second half of 1991, compliance with the norms reached around 70 percent. These norms continue to be used in programmes for the resettlement of IDPs and have been adopted as the standard for the return of IDPs to their areas of origin. It should be noted that the provincial governments, in coordination with the NGOs and United Nations agencies concerned, are preparing plans for return and resettlement. These should be ready by the end of July, for implementation in August–October 2002.

⇒ Indirect Contributions

20. The Government will continue with its contribution of Jet A-1 fuel, subsidizing some 85 percent of the market value. Other contributions expected are exemptions from landing, parking and navigation fees and from passenger and cargo fees at airports. If PRRO 10054.1 is fully resourced over its 18-month project period, the Government will have made indirect contributions amounting to US\$15.6 million: in jet fuel (US\$9.4 million), landing/parking fees (US\$1.8 million); and navigation fees (US\$4.4 million). These indirect contributions are related to the volume of assistance provided in the country, which explains the decrease in 2001 contributions compared with the previous year. The further decrease expected in 2002 and 2003 relates to the expanded use of road transport, which the peace now makes possible. The Government also provides warehousing space at a number of provincial locations. It is expected that the Government will honour its obligation to refund port charges levied on WFP food imports, estimated at US\$4.05 million under PRRO 10054.1.

TABLE 1: GOVERNMENT INDIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS
(in million US\$)

Year	Total	Jet A-1	Landing/Parking	Navigation fees	Port charges
1998	3.6	1.9	0.70	0	1
1999	9.3	6.3	1.45	0	1.56
2000	29.9	19.3	2.90	5.6	1.06
2001 (est.)	18.6	12.6	1.30	3.2	1.51



⇒ *Direct Contributions*

21. In October 1999, the Government formally confirmed a contribution of US\$3 million. This was received in February 2001 and was used for local purchases of food commodities. The Government has indicated its intention to make a further direct contribution of US\$2 million, to be released during the implementation of PRRO 10054.1. WFP, other humanitarian organizations and the donors are pursuing a strong advocacy policy with the Government for further direct contributions to the operation and humanitarian programmes, for example through support to socially vulnerable cases.

⇒ *National Government Emergency Programme for Humanitarian Assistance (PNEAH)*

22. In July 1999 the Government created an Inter-Ministerial Commission on Humanitarian Assistance. The commission announced a US\$55.5 million National Emergency Programme for Humanitarian Assistance to be implemented in two phases: phase one (US\$21.5 million) comprises procurement and transport of food and other emergency needs; phase two (US\$34 million) comprises resettlement of IDPs and distribution of land, seeds and tools. Phase-one funds and about half of phase-two funds have already been allocated, totalling US\$38 million. Reliable information related to their use is not available.
23. Another government commitment has been the Fund for Peace and National Reconciliation for the benefit and reintegration of UNITA ex-fighters, with an initial budget of US\$20 million. This fund has recently been absorbed into the National Commission for the Social and Productive Reintegration of Displaced and Demobilized (CNRSPDD), created on 4 June 2002, which is responsible for, inter alia, the coordination of support to the quartering process and demobilization of UNITA soldiers. The World Bank has announced its support for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Angola.

⇒ *Assistance to Flood Victims*

24. In April 2001, torrential rains hit the provinces of Namibe and Cunene in the southwest of the country. The Government released US\$11.5 million to support the victims. WFP supported the Government's initiatives in April with 688 tons of food commodities for 32,000 flood victims. WFP assistance to 650 of the most vulnerable flood-affected households has now been phased out, but the need arises regularly to provide support to populations affected by floods such as this one and by other natural disasters in some regions of Angola.

Rationale for Providing Assistance

25. Although the conflict is over, the return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees is unlikely to gather momentum before the coming planting season (September 2002), but once it is started, it will probably continue strongly for two agricultural seasons until the harvest of 2004. Thus in the immediate short and medium terms, a large number of people will be dependent on humanitarian assistance.
26. The impact of the war on the area of cultivated land, the limited availability of agricultural inputs and restricted opportunities outside agriculture for income-generating employment have all left most IDP and resident families poverty stricken and vulnerable to food insecurity. Those people displaced during the past two years are extremely vulnerable and will remain so until they can re-establish their households and livelihoods in their areas



of origin. WFP support to IDPs returning to their areas of origin and to refugees returning from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and Zambia will provide an important enabling resource for these people and will be an important factor in securing civil and social stability.

STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

27. The strategy of the last PRRO has been to ensure operational flexibility and better targeting of food assistance through: (i) free distributions of limited duration to new IDPs who had lost their 2001/2002 harvest, populations in need of emergency assistance identified in the newly accessible areas and the families of ex-combatants demobilized in the context of the government-initiated quartering process; (ii) a phase-out of free distributions to older caseloads, based on vulnerability assessments; (iii) food distribution through therapeutic or supplementary feeding activities to groups in the population who are malnourished or at risk of malnourishment; and (iv) support to rehabilitation and resettlement activities that promote self-reliance through FFA/FFW.
28. The rapidly evolving post-war situation has confirmed the need to continue with a flexible strategy. PRRO 10054.1 will therefore maintain the same approach and thus be able to respond to the expected changes and challenges that the post-war environment brings. It is expected that the initial increase in the emergency needs arising from increasing access to highly vulnerable populations in formerly insecure areas and the needs of the families in the UNITA quartering areas will continue until the end of 2002. This caseload will probably decrease following the main harvest in 2003, but will then increase as refugees return from neighbouring countries and the recovery component of the PRRO grows in relative importance. This strategy incorporates the recommendations of the WFP evaluation mission of October 2001 and includes the use of a logical framework and an expansion of the concept of recovery to include the development of human assets. A needs-based strategy for interventions has been proposed that has two main objectives: saving lives and creating assets.
29. The new PRRO strategy can be summarized as a flexible combination of relief and recovery schemes: relief assistance where necessary and recovery where possible. WFP will continue with the strategy of saving lives through free food distribution, and support self-reliance and recovery activities through asset creation. The ratio of the two intervention approaches will vary regionally, based on the situation, capacities, security and people's vulnerability to food insecurity.

Targeting

30. In order to understand the goals of the PRRO strategy more clearly, the logical framework approach was used at the design stage. Clear objectives and measurable indicators allow for better field implementation of activities and a cohesive operation, and for better monitoring and evaluation (M&E). A focus on vulnerability to food insecurity will enable WFP to target and categorize beneficiaries more accurately. The planning figures in each beneficiary category utilized in this PRRO document are therefore tentative for planning purposes, and will not be used as indicators of performance. Monitoring will focus on the impact of recovery activities in the WFP operation, using expected trends as indicators of success.



31. Enhanced targeting of beneficiaries and regular needs review will be achieved through:
(i) an improved vulnerability assessment system; (ii) an enhanced registration system to allow regular caseload verification; and (iii) a more elaborate M&E system with measurable and verifiable indicators incorporated at the design stage.
32. An *ad hoc* Registration and Targeting Working Group was established in early 2000 by WFP, with the participation of the major implementing partners. Following that groups' review and recommendations, in February 2001 a new registration system was implemented at the provincial level. The improved registration system has facilitated integrated interventions among other agencies. It is anticipated that the system will be computerized during the implementation of PRRO 10054.1
33. As a result of its usefulness, the *ad hoc* working group was re-named the Vulnerability Analysis Food Aid Working Group and made a permanent body. Chaired by WFP, the group, which meets monthly, has established vulnerability analysis groups in all provinces where WFP has a sub-office. WFP has placed VAM monitors in all sub-offices to collect information on food security indicators, including security and population displacement, agricultural production, market prices and nutrition. The provincial vulnerability analysis groups include representatives of local humanitarian institutions and provincial government departments and are led by the VAM monitors, with technical support from the VAM Unit in Luanda. The groups monitor food security at the provincial level and carry out a twice-yearly in-depth analyses of food insecurity among population groups within the province. WFP uses this analysis to review its provincial caseload following a harvest and at the beginning of the "hungry season". The process enables the provincial sub-offices and the programme section of the country office to remove from the caseload those beneficiaries who no longer require direct food distribution and to forecast and adjust the capacity of its indirect targeting interventions such as therapeutic feeding centres and FFW activities. The information gathered and analysed in the vulnerability assessments is published in WFP's quarterly Vulnerability and Food Security Bulletin. Another major assessment mechanism is the yearly JCFSAM, a national exercise involving the Government and selected donors. Through this, WFP and the humanitarian community can predict food insecurity and shortages on a geographical basis. In response to the opening up of new areas, WFP will develop a rapid needs assessment capacity at the provincial level. This will enable provincial teams to go into newly accessible areas and rapidly assess the need for food assistance, appropriate interventions, the timing of interventions and the types of partners required. The objective is once again to improve the responsiveness and targeting of WFP's interventions. Regular inter-agency needs assessments will be maintained.

Beneficiary Needs

34. It is expected that in 2002 under PRRO 10054.1, WFP assistance will reach 1,240,000 beneficiaries, of whom 788,000, or 63 percent, will be women. This compares with an average monthly caseload of 1,040,000 under the last PRRO, 10054.0, and represents an increase of 19 percent. This is a direct result of the increased insecurity and worsening humanitarian situation during the final stages of the conflict, and the increased needs due to the expansion of WFP interventions in the post-conflict environment, i.e. newly accessible populations, the quartering of families of ex-combatants and refugees returning spontaneously. Other food-aid pipelines will include ICRC for 38,000 beneficiaries, direct assistance by the Government, and possible bilateral donations through NGOs and the Government. WFP maintains contacts to ensure the best possible coordination among pipelines, to avoid duplication and to maximize impact and efficiency. WFP remains the lead agency in providing food assistance.



35. There are considerable seasonal changes in the availability of coping mechanisms open to a population. For example, the lean season usually brings an increase in the number of patients at supplementary and therapeutic nutrition centres and an increase in food insecurity and vulnerability at the community level. Regular assessments of the situation at the time of harvest and at the beginning of the lean season are used to review and adjust the beneficiary caseload. The most recent post-harvest vulnerability assessment (April/May 2002) enabled WFP, in coordination with its implementing partners, to revise downwards its April 2002 caseload. Some 480,000 beneficiaries were identified as being food secure and hence taken off the lists of eligible beneficiaries for the month of June 2002. Some of this caseload is expected to require food assistance (in the form of FFW) as the lean season approaches, and will therefore be re-integrated into the WFP caseload as necessary. In the meantime, it is important that these people be encouraged to use their own food resources and not develop an attitude of dependency.
36. The results of the July 2002 JCFSAM will further help in fine-tuning WFP's intervention under the PRRO. This assessment provides updated estimates of the status of the harvest and local production and imports, and will improve understanding of caseloads and related issues during the 2002/2003 agricultural season.
37. At the time that this revised PRRO was edited, large areas of Angola were still inaccessible due to the poor condition of road infrastructure and the threat of landmines. The number of people to be assisted with food aid continues to grow, and the WFP average caseload projection has been revised again. The peak of 1.5 million beneficiaries is expected to increase to 1.9 million before the end of 2002.
38. The rise in the number of beneficiaries is caused by several factors. The number of demobilized UNITA troops and their families is substantially higher than expected, and these people need food aid during the process of their reintegration into society. Also, there has been acceleration in the return of internally displaced people and refugees from neighbouring countries. Moreover, in recent months, 60 new locations in Angola have received WFP assistance, bringing an additional 430,000 beneficiaries into the caseload. With more areas still to be assessed, this number will continue to rise. The increase in the number of women and children entering nutrition programmes is also expected to rise this year, as a result of the destruction in the final stages of the war of large areas of crops. Furthermore, a substantial number of people will need food assistance to ensure that they do not eat the seeds currently being distributed to returning displaced people by aid organizations and intended to be set aside for planting in order to safeguard the next harvest.
39. The situation is evolving continuously, and it is expected that while a new caseload may have to be added, some beneficiaries may no longer require WFP assistance. It is thus proposed that, for the time being, the tonnage be maintained as proposed in this revision. Should the level of needs continue to rise and result in a growing level of distribution, the duration of the PRRO, due to expire in December 2003, may have to be shorter, and a new PRRO may have to be proposed for the Board's approval at its First or Second Regular Session in 2003.

The Role of Food Aid

40. Food aid is appropriate to humanitarian assistance strategies for Angola because of the severe food shortage in the country. Many people are in immediate need of food resources and are at risk of malnutrition and even starvation. Even if more recovery-oriented strategies can be introduced, the food shortage is likely to continue until agricultural resettlement programmes can meet more of the population's basic food needs.



Intervention Approaches

41. The Angolan post-war emergency is complex. Some areas of the country received large numbers of IDPs or are expected to receive significant numbers of refugees spontaneously returning to their areas of origin, while other areas enjoyed relative stability. Recognizing that the impact of the war varied both between and within provinces, a flexible food-assistance strategy will be adopted to handle both emergency and recovery situations. Since the war eroded the self-reliance also of many in the host populations, interventions will be based on vulnerability assessments for both host populations and IDPs.
42. WFP's approach in relief interventions is targeted and needs based, while its recovery approach is participatory and self-targeting. The vulnerability assessments will ensure a regular review of needs and consequent operation redirection. Implementation and refining of the registration system will ensure adequate verification of caseloads. Partnerships with local and long-standing international implementing partners will ensure the use of participatory and community-based approaches for recovery activities.

Risk Assessment

43. The key to this new strategy is close monitoring of the situation as it evolves. This is a challenging task, but WFP remains committed to providing well-targeted assistance for a durable and positive impact. Through its extensive sub-office structure in 12 provinces, each including vulnerability assessment teams, WFP will collect information and adapt its interventions accordingly. Monitoring will be more systematic through the use of a logical framework as part of the PRRO design.
44. The flexible PRRO approach is based on a series of assumptions, some of which are unlikely to be fully realized in all provinces during the life of the PRRO. These assumptions are: (i) that the Government is committed to humanitarian activities, in particular to the resettlement of IDPs and returnees; (ii) that sufficient quality land is distributed or made accessible to IDPs and returnees for cultivating a large proportion of their food requirements; (iii) that the seed and tool distribution campaign is successful and that rainfall will be sufficient to guarantee good harvests for the 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 seasons; (iv) that enough implementing partners with adequate capacity will be available; (v) that supplies of complementary non-food items to implement early recovery programmes will be available; and (vi) that access to populations in need will be secure (i.e. that required mine clearance and infrastructure repairs and rehabilitation activities have been initiated and/or completed).
45. One of the fundamental conditions for success is distribution of land in secure areas to IDPs and returnees for resettlement. Distribution of seeds and other inputs and de-mining activities are important complementary actions. The recent establishment of an FAO emergency unit in Angola is expected to contribute to improvements in the provision of technical agricultural support services.
46. WFP is dependent on its IPs for most of its emergency and recovery programmes. The availability of competent partners in some provinces, however, particularly for recovery activities, remains insufficient. WFP will encourage expansion of activities by providing capacity-building to partners at the provincial level through training in programming areas such as community participatory approaches for project identification, design and implementation, and gender mainstreaming in line with WFP's Commitments to Women. The availability of non-food inputs to complement IPs' resources will also be crucial to implementing these programmes and is duly budgeted.



Objectives

47. The long-term goal of WFP's intervention in Angola for 2002–2003 is to contribute to the restoration of sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable IDPs, residents and returnees.
48. To achieve this, the immediate objectives are first, to save lives by meeting the basic food needs of the most vulnerable sectors of the population, and ensure adequate nutritional status in the targeted population, and second, to help enhance the capacity of the target population to achieve food security through the creation of human and physical assets. Emphasis on these skills will increase future options for income-generating coping mechanisms.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Key Programme Components

49. WFP assistance will be targeted through:
 - relief assistance through emergency food distributions and vulnerability programmes; and
 - recovery response through FFW/FFA and resettlement.

Beneficiaries, Needs, Selection of Activities and Food Baskets

⇒ *Protracted Relief*

50. Through relief response via emergency food distributions, WFP will target newly displaced IDPs who had no harvest during the 2001/2002 agricultural season, vulnerable residents (including vulnerable populations of the newly accessible areas), families of former UNITA combatants in the government quartering areas, and those assessed and found to remain eligible for general food distribution under the previous PRRO. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UNHCR, WFP will continue its assistance to refugees in the current caseload. The needs of these refugees have been included in the relief component of the PRRO. It is projected that the emergency relief component of the PRRO will have a total of some 607,000 direct beneficiaries, who will be assisted with 181,120 tons of food commodities. Of these, an estimated 388,500, or 64 percent, will be women.
51. Those who qualify as newly displaced IDPs are those who were displaced after the beginning of the 2001/2002 planting season (September–November 2001), and who therefore lost their 2002 harvest. Virtually all new IDPs are dependent on food assistance and have no other means of survival. Furthermore, they will not be able to develop significant coping strategies before their first major harvest (April–May 2003) unless they have access to agricultural land in time for the 2002/2003 planting season (September–November 2002). These people are therefore eligible for a full 2,100-kcal ration. Newly arrived IDPs receive relief assistance for a maximum of two agricultural seasons. Where possible, the assisted population will be encouraged to engage in recovery activities at the earliest opportunity. It is expected that by that time, most of these displaced persons will have established means of coping, including agricultural activities and seasonal employment opportunities. If they have not engaged in recovery activities or become self-reliant, they will not be eligible for further relief assistance unless a vulnerability assessment recommends otherwise. This will be based on verified cases of



continuing food insecurity, lack of conditions for self-sufficiency, impossibility of engaging in sustainable recovery activities or a documented failed harvest. Assistance to the quartering process is expected to last for a period of six months, after which this caseload should be integrated in the resettlement programme.

52. Through emergency response via nutritional and vulnerable group-feeding operations, WFP will support:
- severely malnourished persons in therapeutic feeding centres;
 - moderately malnourished individuals in supplementary feeding centres;
 - one caregiver per child attending a therapeutic feeding centre;
 - families of children attending a supplementary feeding centre in selected provinces (a seasonal operation during the hunger gap);
 - patients under treatment for pellagra, leprosy, tuberculosis and trypanosomiasis; and
 - individuals at risk of malnutrition, such as new IDPs in transit camps with community kitchens; and
 - children under 5 and expectant/nursing mothers in areas with malnutrition rates higher than 10 percent where relief distributions have not been possible, through blanket supplementary feeding programmes.

This category is expected to receive some 44,940 tons of food commodities for 223,500 direct and indirect beneficiaries, of whom 145,500, or 65 percent, will be women and girls.

53. Severely and moderately malnourished persons in therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres will include screened children under 5 and expectant and nursing mothers at risk of malnutrition. When the situation is acute, malnourished individuals over 5 will be assisted.
54. One caregiver per child attending therapeutic feeding centres will be supported with individual wet rations of easily cooked commodities for support while accompanying the sick child.
55. Families of children attending supplementary feeding centres will be supported with rations during the hunger gap period to sustain nutritional status and to ensure adequate nutritional intake by the child after discharge from the centre. As recommended by the Nutrition Sub-group, a technical sub-group chaired by the Ministry of Health and with the participation of UNICEF, WHO, WFP and nutrition NGOs, this operation will be seasonal and applied in provinces selected on the basis of periodic vulnerability assessment exercises, for those families not benefiting from other types of assistance.
56. Children under 5 at risk of malnutrition will be assisted through self-targeting outreach community kitchens. This programme will be implemented this year in coordination with UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration (MINARS) and through IP capacity-building. It will be based on a referral system using basic mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) indicators.
57. A special ration will be used as a prevention strategy in the pellagra-endemic zone (Bie province). In the initial stages of the PRRO, the ration will have a higher corn-soya blend (CSB) component and will include fish in order to ensure higher niacin content. Fish will be purchased locally and distributed in Kuito according to availability. As soon as possible, WFP-Angola will introduce a less costly ration that includes micronutrient-fortified maize-meal (to replace CSB and fish), fortified through



implementation of a temporary local maize milling and fortification activity. UNICEF has agreed to make the necessary nutrients available. In addition to medical treatment, pellagra patients will continue to receive a family ration with high niacin content. All those eligible for emergency assistance will receive these special rations. Where maize is not consumed as a staple commodity, as in the northern provinces, WFP will investigate replacing the ration's maize with cassava, which would stimulate local production.

⇒ **Early Recovery**

58. Through early recovery response using self-targeting FFW and FFA activities, WFP will reach vulnerable families not eligible for relief food distribution in areas assessed as food insecure. The aim is to support communities in the creation of sustainable, transportable assets, human and physical. Special attention will be given to women's needs for training and skills development. WFP will work with the IPs to create human assets and to promote introduction of environmentally friendly practices. WFP will be working through partners that have the capacity to carry out FFW activities such as community reforestation, seed-protection and irrigation and water-conservation schemes. FFA activities—such as HIV/AIDS awareness, vaccination campaigns, vocational training for women, health and nutrition training for nursing mothers and agricultural technical support and training—will be supported. It is expected that 181,200 beneficiaries—of whom 112,500, or 62 percent, will be women—will receive 45,992 tons of food assistance under this category. The category is expected to gradually gain momentum and importance during implementation of the PRRO, as is support to resettlement.
59. Through early recovery response for returnees and IDPs resettled according to the Government's decreed norms, WFP will cover the needs of these populations for a limited time to enable them to engage in reconstruction activities such as tilling land, planting and building shelters. Full assistance will be provided for the resettlement period, usually a maximum of 12 months, to help these people achieve an adequate level of self-reliance. The resettlement package will be distributed monthly. An IP will supervise and monitor the work, providing assistance if required. This support will help beneficiaries work towards self-reliance, and should be part of a wider resettlement assistance package, inclusive of non-food items and basic services. After the first harvest, the VAM unit will assess vulnerability to food insecurity and make recommendations on whether or not further assistance is required. It is expected that 228,000 people, of whom 141,500, or 62 percent, are women, will be resettled according to the norms, with 68,318 tons of food input.
60. In line with WFP's Commitments to Women, continued attention will be given to ensuring that women are represented in all aspects of the operation, including in food management and distribution schemes. WFP will ensure that the majority of WFP assistance is channelled directly through women, who constitute 65 percent of beneficiaries. Women will be involved in activity identification for community-based FFW/FFA, and WFP will formally request through any MOU with an implementing partner that at least 50 percent of physical or human assets be controlled by women. Emphasis will be placed on those FFW/FFA activities that help women with water and fuelwood collection, with a view to increasing women's options for income-generating activities.

Institutional Arrangements, Selection of Partners and Coordination

61. MINARS is the principal government coordinating body for humanitarian assistance and, with the humanitarian coordinator, chairs the national Humanitarian Coordination Group (HCG). The HCG was set up in February 1995 to monitor the humanitarian



operation in Angola, define policies and strategies for implementation and provide solutions to problems. Sub-groups at the national level provide technical input to the HCG. This system is replicated at the provincial level.

62. In 2001, a technical unit was created within MINARS to coordinate PRRO implementation with WFP. WFP works directly with the health, planning, agriculture and education ministries, usually in partnership with an NGO at the local level.
63. WFP will continue to chair the Food Aid Coordination Group in Angola, which includes NGOs, United Nations agencies and donors. This group reviews programme implementation, the structure of the caseloads, logistics arrangements, nutritional information and surveys, food commodity availability and the pipeline outlook. WFP will continue to chair the vulnerability analysis sub-groups, at Luanda and in the provinces.
64. Because of the limited capacity of MINARS, WFP will continue to be directly responsible for all its logistics operations in Angola.
65. As in the past, WFP will work through NGOs as its IPs. WFP is already working with more than 130 national and international NGOs throughout Angola. In areas where no suitable partners are available, WFP will consider direct distribution, such as in Saurimo, Huambo and Negage. WFP will use other direct operational costs (ODOC) funds for capacity-building and for providing technical assistance and non-food input for early recovery intervention.
66. IPs are selected on the basis of their efficiency and cost effectiveness with regard to staffing, resources and the ability to mobilize additional funding for start-up costs, monitoring and reporting.
67. WFP will continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies, particularly UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In order to maximize the impact of its food assistance, WFP will coordinate with partners to provide non-food inputs such as shelter, water, sanitation, cooking kits, medicines, seeds, tools and therapeutic foods. WFP will seek partnerships with United Nations agencies for resettlement or return and implementation of early recovery activities geared to create human assets for women. Other such alliances include the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF for vaccination and HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns, mother-and-child care and health and nutrition education for women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for women's health and reproduction issues, FAO for food security and UNHCR for assistance to refugees and returnees. WFP, along with OCHA, is also participating in the Technical Committee of the Joint Military Commission, which is the main body of coordination between United Nations organizations and the Government on humanitarian intervention in the quartering areas.

Capacity-Building

68. The country office works closely with MINARS at the national and provincial levels, and with international and national NGO partners in capacity-building through counterpart training in operation management, including needs assessment, registration and verification, reporting and the handling and distribution of food aid. Special emphasis will be given to community participation, participation by women and recovery activities. Food project management and nutritional training will be used to implement MINARS/UNICEF recommendations of using outreach community kitchens as a referral system for nutrition programmes.



69. In ODOC, cash provisions have been budgeted for the following training and capacity-building activities:
- registration/verification procedures and data entry;
 - food management, including storage and handling;
 - monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures;
 - community kitchen management, including cooking, nutrition, health and hygiene and MUAC screening; and
 - recovery, such as community-participation approaches with emphasis on women's roles, sensitization to environment-friendly practices and technical support for project implementation.

Logistical Arrangements

70. WFP will receive humanitarian commodities through three seaports: Luanda (40 percent), Lobito (45 percent) and Namibe (15 percent). Whenever possible, deliveries to the inland extended delivery points (EDPs) leave directly from ports to keep costs to a minimum.
71. WFP operates primary warehouses and transit hubs in Luanda, Lobito and Lubango. They are rented commercially, and their capacities are 19,000 tons in Luanda, 21,000 tons in Lobito and 6,000 tons in Lubango. Storage facilities at the 12 WFP provincial sub-offices are either commercially rented or provided by the Government. WFP maintains a stock of storage tents that can be redeployed for additional storage requirements in the provinces.
72. During the war a combination of insecurity and poor roads forced WFP to transport 60 percent of its commodities by air. However, the new situation will allow the delivery of a much larger proportion of WFP's food by road. This will enable the Programme to reduce costs and will contribute to the growth of Angola's road-transport sector. Provided the Government carries out its programme of emergency repairs to transport infrastructure—roads and bridges—WFP will be able to deliver 80 percent of its commodities by road. It is anticipated that deliveries to the more isolated provinces—Lunda Sul, Lunda Norte, Moxico and Menongue—will continue by air, due to poor road infrastructure.
73. Air operations will be conducted from two staging areas at Luanda and Lobito (Catumbela), and from a base in Lubango. The country office will review the need for an air-operations base in Namibe instead of Lubango. Food will be transported using five Boeing 727, Hercules L-100 and a Buffalo DHC-5 aircraft, selected to suit runway conditions and lengths. It is expected that about 20 percent of deliveries will be done by air.
74. WFP sub-offices, in cooperation with IPs, are responsible for ensuring prompt dispatch of food commodities from EDPs to distribution sites. The greatest impediments to secondary transport at the provincial level are poor infrastructure, the threat of landmines, shortage of fuel and inadequate trucking capacity. WFP is talking with the government-owned SONAGOL, a fuel supplier and distributor, to give high priorities to fuel allocations to IPs and transporters. Plans are being made to deregulate the fuel marketing and distribution sector, which should improve supply and availability.
75. Because of the poor state of road infrastructure to most destinations, the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate is US\$272 per ton. This compares with US\$320 under PRRO 10054.0. The implementation of the WFP Information Network and



Global System (WINGS) in the country office will facilitate more regular and comprehensive reviews of the LTSH rate and ensure prompt adjustments.

Monitoring, Ongoing Evaluation and Reporting

76. Under the ongoing PRRO, great efforts have been made to standardize the reporting and monitoring system from IP and sub-offices. Reporting formats and checklists were introduced so that data is collected in a uniform manner. Information is sorted by beneficiary groups and by gender. In the 2002 PRRO, efforts to enhance the M&E system will focus on information collection that is oriented on outcomes. This task will benefit from logical framework methodology at the design stage and from sub-office and unit work plans, which already identify a set of measurable key indicators.
77. Wherever possible, beneficiary information collected through monthly and quarterly reporting formats and prepared by IPs and sub-offices will be stored in a central database in the country office. This information will be made available to the WFP VAM unit for making and updating maps.
78. Given the increasing importance of the rehabilitation component in the operation, WFP will work closely with IPs to ensure adequate monitoring and enhanced reporting. This will provide information on rehabilitation and the creation of assets and their impact in target communities.
79. WFP will work closely with IPs and other United Nations agencies to measure the impact of humanitarian assistance. Selected indicators, including nutritional and health status, will be tracked against baseline information to gauge the effectiveness WFP interventions.
80. WFP will complement its monitoring and reporting data with qualitative information regarding its operations, collected at the community level. A variety of instruments such as nutritional surveys and post-distribution surveys will be used to gather the required information.

Local Purchases and Market Impact

81. To monitor possible adverse effects of food assistance on local markets, WFP has created a tool to identify areas where its food aid may affect local production and markets. Intervention will be adjusted accordingly. The VAM unit's periodic bulletin provides updated information on food security and availability at the district level. With the improved targeting system, WFP will continue to be able to assist mainly families with no purchasing power, thereby reducing the effect on market prices.
82. Since 1999, WFP-Angola has pursued a policy of procuring locally produced commodities. This policy is limited by very low local production and scattered availability, consequences of widespread insecurity and the presence of landmines. In 2001, WFP-Angola nonetheless purchased locally more than 7,300 tons of maize, millet, dried fish and iodized salt under 20 contracts with nine suppliers.

Access and Security Assessments

83. Security has improved considerably since the end of the conflict, and access is gradually expanding despite the poor road conditions, broken bridges and continued threat of landmines along tertiary and rural roads. However, given the high levels and widespread incidence of poverty and, more important, the uncertain outcome of the demobilization process, random incidents of insecurity may become a problem in the coming months. WFP's food stocks remain particularly vulnerable to looting and robbery.



84. The country office participates in the United Nations Common Security System and has a full-time security officer responsible for WFP's security arrangements in all offices.
85. Security arrangements in the sub-offices and central warehouses are continually reviewed. Lighting is being improved in warehouses, electrical installations are being upgraded and several generators are being replaced. Where fences are too low, barbed wire and fencing material are being installed. Police protect most provincial warehouses.
86. WFP's provincial sub-offices in high-risk areas such as Uige, Luena, Kuito, Huambo and Malange were equipped for the protection of WFP staff. WFP will continue to make significant investments in maintaining ultra-high frequency (UHF) and high frequency (HF) radio communications and radio-based e-mail.

Exit Strategy

87. The exit strategy depends on the evolution of the present peace process. Under current circumstances, WFP intends gradually and progressively to decrease its emergency relief operations and to increase its support for recovery activities. The PRRO 10054.1 represents the early stages of that transition.
88. Special advocacy efforts with the Government will be pursued in 2002 to persuade the national and provincial government authorities to assume responsibility for long-term social cases such as orphans and the elderly. WFP will provide technical assistance to the MINARS technical unit for the creation of a detailed, time-bound plan of action.

Contingency Mechanism

89. A contingency plan was made for 2000–2001 in case the situation deteriorated further. Such a plan is not deemed necessary this year. The PRRO's flexible targeted approach, with VAM and registration systems, allows for rapid reactions as needs arise. The 2002 humanitarian community-accepted scenario is realistic and already accounts for a slightly deteriorating situation. The short PRRO time frame allows for regular re-evaluation and reworking.

Budget and Inputs

⇒ Input Requirements

90. The PRRO budget is given in Annexes I and II. DOC amounts to US\$198,924,994, for a total WFP cost of US\$241,483,471. ODOC amounts to US\$4,653,806. Estimated government costs are US\$15,600,000, including fuel subsidies and landing/parking fees. The total cost of the project for WFP and the Government is US\$257,083,471.

⇒ Commodity Requirements

91. It is estimated that 341,610 tons of cereals, pulses, oil, CSB, sugar, salt and dried fish will be required from July 2002 through December 2003, as indicated below:

TABLE 2: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF INTERVENTION								
	Cereal	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Sugar	Salt	Fish	Total (tons)
Emergency	167 767	18 952	13 995	18 724	4 622	2 001	1 239	227 299
Recovery	96 997	10 069	6 139	0	0	1 105	0	114 310
Total	264 764	29 021	20 134	18 724	4 622	3 106	1 239	341 610
Monthly	14 709	1 612	1 119	1 040	257	173	69	18 978



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Average cost per tonne	Value (<i>dollars</i>)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity (mt) ¹			
– Maize	264 765	120	31 771 800
– Beans	29 020	500	14 510 500
– Oil	20 135	650	13 087 750
– Corn-soya blend	18 725	280	5 243 000
– Sugar	4 622	265	1 224 830
– Salt	3 104	100	310 400
– Dried fish	1 239	500	619 500
Total commodities	341 610		66 767 280
External transport			36 255 301
Total LTSH			91 248 607
Other direct operational costs			4 653 806
Total direct operational costs			198 924 994
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			
Total direct support costs			25 085 647
Total WFP direct costs			224 010 641
C. Indirect support costs (7.8 percent of total direct costs)			
Subtotal indirect support costs			17 472 830
TOTAL WFP COSTS			241 483 471

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The mix and quantities of commodities as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary depending on availability.



ANNEX II**DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (dollars)****Staff**

International Professional staff	7 966 500
International General Service staff	142 500
National Professional officers	1 852 790
National General Service staff	6 733 645
UNVs	72 750
Temporary assistance	1 086 404
Overtime	154 193
Incentives	955 987
International consultants	292 180
Staff duty travel	1 340 920
Staff training and development	86 600
Subtotal	20 684 473

Office expenses and other recurrent costs

Rental of facility	644 600
Utilities General	26 000
Office supplies	154 000
Communication and IT services	613 750
Insurance	69 500
Equipment repair and maintenance	79 000
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	380 800
Other office expenses	214 000
UN organizations' services	448 000
Subtotal	2 629 650

Equipment and other fixed costs

Vehicles	717 500
TC/IT equipment	815 341
Furniture, tools and equipment	238 683
Subtotal	1 771 524

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	25 085 647
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CASELOAD BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE FOR ANGOLA PRRO 10054.1 (JULY 2002–DECEMBER 2003)

Category	Sub-category	Beneficiaries (estimates)							Tonnage required (mt)							
		July/Sept.02	Oct./Dec. 02	Jan/Mar 03	April/June 03	July/Sept.03	Oct./Dec. 03	Average	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	Total	Fish
EMERGENCY	Relief Food Distribution	782 906	865 573	706 906	497 406	388 979	400 000	606 962	143 034	16 388	9 833	1 639	7 866	2 360	181 120	1 196
	Nutritional Programs															
		224 600	334 000	350 000	145 198	116 694	170 000	223 415	24 732	2 564	4 162	362	10 858	2 262	44 940	43.13
Total Vulnerable Groups		1 007 506	1 199 573	1 056 906	642 604	505 673	570 000	830 377	167 767	18 952	13 995	2 001	18 724	4 622	226 060	
RECOVERY	FFW/FFA	105 518	138 852	162 185	300 728	230 000	150 000	181 214	39 142	3 914	2 446	489	0	0	45 992	
	Resettlement (RST)															
		43 333	130 000	325 000	170 000	349 700	349 700	227 956	57 855	6 155	3 693	615	0	0	68 318	
Total FFW		148 852	268 852	487 185	470 728	579 700	499 700	409 169	96 997	10 069	6 139	1 105	0	0	114 310	

1 156 358	1 468 424	1 544 091	1 113 332	1 085 373	1 069 700	1 239 546	264 764	29 021	20 134	3 106	18 724	4 622	1 239	341 610
							Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	Fish	Total

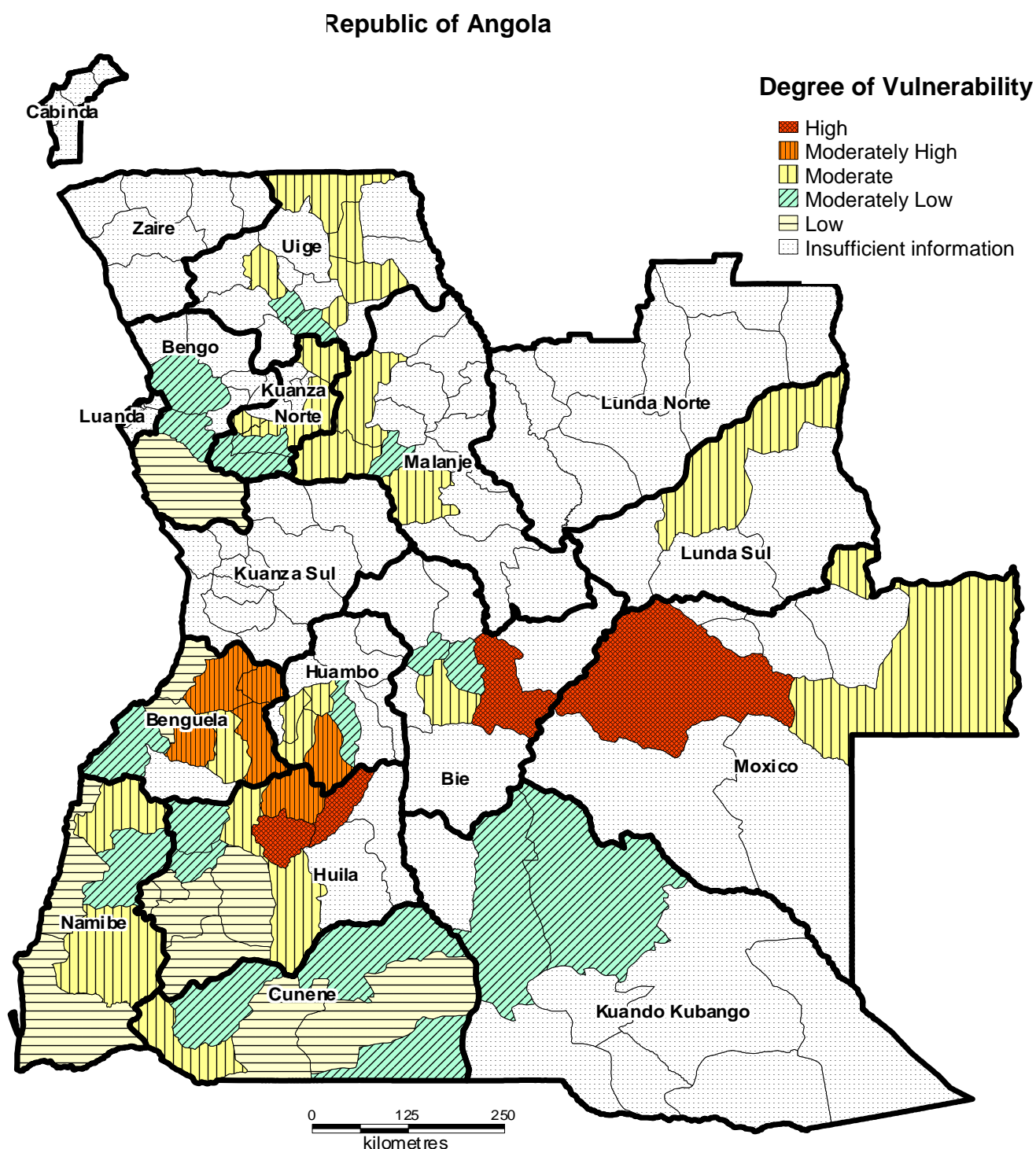
monthly mt

14 709	1 612	1 119	173	1 040	257	69	18 978
Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB	Sugar	Salt	Fish	Total

ANNEX III

ANNEX IV

VULNERABILITY MAP (FEBRUARY TO APRIL 2002)



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

A-IDP	Old displaced person
APM	Caregiver of medical programmes' patients
A-RST	Old Resettlement
AS	Agriculture
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CC-a	Community kitchen to persons over 5
CC-c	Community kitchen to children under 5
CNS	Supplementary feeding centre
CNT	Therapeutic feeding centre
EDP	Extended delivery point
EF	Education
EF-c	Children Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Food for assets
FFW	Food for work
HCG	Humanitarian Coordination Group
IDP	Internally displaced person
IP	Implementing partner
JCFSAM	Joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MINARS	Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	Non-governmental organization
N-IDP	Newly displaced person
N-RST	New Resettlement
OA	Others
ODOC	Other direct operational costs
PEL-C	See above (Camacupa)
PEL-K	Pellagra preventive relief food distribution ration for endemic zone (Kuito)
PM	Patients of medical programmes
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation



REF	Refugees
RES-V	Vulnerable residents
RF-CNS	Caregiver of supplementary feeding centres
RST	Resettlement
SAS	Health
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
VOL	Volunteers

