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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 6

For approval



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BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— ANGOLA 6159.00

Assistance to War-Affected People

	Original Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
	(United States dollars)		
Food Cost	42,473,415	13,664,910	56,138,325
Total Cost to WFP	158,366,483	49,321,447	207,687,931

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff focal point(s) indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 066513-2645).



BACKGROUND

1. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) Angola 6159.00 (Document WFP/EB.3/99/7-B/5) was reviewed and approved by the Executive Board at its Third Regular Session of October 1999. The document foresaw a reassessment of needs in March/April 2000. Such a review was carried out in close cooperation with the Government of Angola and discussed with donor representatives in Luanda, Angola, on 29 March 2000. The reassessment of the humanitarian situation shows that the number of people in need of food aid increased from 1,127,400 indicated in the document to 1,544,900. Hence the need for the budget revision submitted hereby for the Board's approval, to increase WFP's commitment from 211,127 tons at a total cost of US\$158,366,484 to 277,074 at a total cost of US\$207,687,931.

REVIEW OF FOOD ASSISTANCE

2. Following a thorough review of the level of assistance in every province with implementing partners on the ground, it has become clear that needs should be revised upwards. As planned in the PRRO, WFP has been distributing food to approximately 1.1 million beneficiaries in the months of January, February and March. At that distribution rate, the pipeline looks healthy until the month of July. The review is based on two specific components: re-evaluation of ration levels and number of beneficiaries. The additional amount of food required to match increased needs is 65,947 tons.

INCREASE IN RATION LEVELS

3. In the present situation (especially in the lean months), in which food assistance focuses on the protection of lives and people do not possess assets or have access to coping mechanisms, the food needs should be met through the provision of an adequate general ration (2,100 kcal/day). Where the adequate general ration proves to be insufficient to prevent a high level of global malnutrition (above 15 percent, or 10 percent with aggravating factors), selective feeding programmes need to be carried out, either therapeutic or supplementary (targeted or blanket). The extra ration should be additional to the general ration, and not a substitute for it.
4. Until the present time, WFP has been distributing a food basket with an energy level equivalent to 1,850 kcal/day for its relief assistance programme. It is now clear, however, that this ration level is no longer adequate to meet basic requirements in terms of caloric and nutrient intake in areas where war-affected people have very limited coping mechanisms (such as in Malange, Huambo, Kuito and Luena). A clear example of this was the outbreak of pellagra which occurred in Kuito. WFP is therefore proposing to increase the ration level to 2,100 kcal/day.



5. The ration for relief assistance will be as follows:

RATION FOR RELIEF ASSISTANCE	
Commodity	Ration size (grams)
Cereals	480
Maize meal	400
Pulses	60
Oil	25
Corn-soya blend	50
Sugar	15
Salt	5

6. The above ration will be given to the 1,144,700 beneficiaries that fall into the category of relief feeding. For the institutional and supplementary/therapeutic feeding categories, under which 400,200 people require assistance, the rations will remain at the same level as in the PRRO document.

Increase in Number of Beneficiaries

7. The number of beneficiaries per province is based on factors such as new displacements and newly-gained access to areas previously not accessible for security reasons. An evaluation was carried out in every province by WFP provincial officers together with implementing partners to determine the additional number of food-insecure people who would be in need of food assistance as a result of new displacements and newly-gained access.
8. Since the PRRO document was written in June 1999, Angola continued to experience significant movements of internally displaced persons (IDPs), which has had a negative impact on the overall food insecurity in the country. Areas around Kuito, Huambo, Malange and Luena have been the most affected, hence the most important increases in the number of beneficiaries are located in those areas (95 percent). It is estimated that, due to limited access to markets and farmland, populations in cities such as Huambo, Kuito, Malange and Luena will not be in a position to re-establish an adequate level of food security, at least until the harvests in 2001. Therefore, they will need food assistance for the rest of 2000.
9. Since its major offensive in September 1999, the Government has gained control of areas formerly beyond reach, including Andulo and Bailundo, once the headquarters of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). In places such as Malange (Cangandala), Moxico (just 20 km outside of Luena) and Cunene (Cuvelai), WFP has started to expand its radius of operations to areas that were previously not accessible because of security reasons. It is expected that more areas will become accessible during the year. The humanitarian agencies will undertake assessments in those areas in order to quantify food and other needs for residents and IDP populations who have never received assistance.



10. Compared to the PRRO figures, the revised beneficiary numbers are as follows:

REVISED BENEFICIARY NUMBERS						
Province	Total increase/ decrease	Relief	Institutional feeding	Therapeutic/ supplementary feeding		
Bie	+ 190 000	+ 90 000	+ 90 000	+ 10 000		
Huambo	+ 115 000	+ 100 000	- 10 000	+ 25 000		
Malange	+ 47 000	+ 35 000	+ 11 000	+ 1 000		
Moxico	+ 46 000	+ 45 500	- 1 000	+ 1 500		
Benguela	- 12 000	- 28 000	+ 2 000	+ 14 000		
Huila	+ 24 000	+ 30 000	- 4 000	- 1 500		
Cunene	- 7 000	- 9 750	+ 3 000	- 250		
Namibe	+ 1 500	- 3 500	+ 5 300	- 300		
K.Kubango	+ 5 000	+ 7 000	- 2 000	n.a.		
Lunda Sul	+ 25 000	+ 33 400	- 7 700	- 700		
Kuanza N.	+ 18 000	+ 22 000	- 5 000	+ 1 000		
Kuanza S.	- 10 000	- 1 500	- 7 750	- 750		
Uige	- 16 000	- 13 000	- 4 000	+ 1 000		
Luanda	+ 1 500	- 2 500	+ 2 000	+ 2 000		
Bengo	- 11 000	- 5 500	- 5 000	- 500		
Total	417 500	299 150	66 850	51 500		

11. Initially, the number of beneficiaries to be assisted in the PRRO was 1,127,400. This figure has now been revised upwards to 1,544,900. The total amount of additional food needed, including the increase in the ration level and additional number of beneficiaries, is 65,947 tons (38,851 tons of cereals, 6,903 of pulses, 2,775 of oil, 12,888 of corn-soya blend, 3,394 of sugar and 1,136 of salt). This represents an increase of 31 percent.
12. Following is an outline of the proposed additional food commitment by commodity and beneficiary group:

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FOOD COMMITMENT (tons)			
Commodity	Relief assistance	Institutional feeding	Supplementary/ therapeutic feeding
Cereals	29 197	5 453	4 201
Pulses	5 762	644	497
Oil	1 849	415	511
Corn-soya blend	6 553	2 938	3 397
Sugar	2 459	367	568
Salt	815	182	139

RECOMMENDATION

13. The budget increase is recommended for approval by the Executive Board.

