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Draft Angola interim country strategic plan (2020–2022)

Duration	January 2020–December 2022
Total cost to WFP	USD 28,485,010
Gender and age marker*	3

* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Executive summary

Angola is a resource rich country that has made substantial economic and political progress since the end of civil war in 2002. It continues to face significant challenges however, including heavy dependence on oil, macroeconomic instability, gender inequality and large pockets of people mired in poverty and lacking access to basic social services. With a new reform oriented government, Angola now has a window of opportunity to begin a period of more inclusive and sustainable growth that supports equitable outcomes.

Angola faces humanitarian challenges as the host of more than 70,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo. Due to the violent conflict in the greater Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo an estimated 36,000 people have arrived in Angola's Lunda Norte province since March 2017. While some of the refugees remain in host families in and around Dundo, around 21,000 people have been resettled in a refugee settlement in Lóvua and continue to require assistance to meet their basic needs. At the same time, efforts are being made to increase their self-reliance and to support their voluntary, safe and dignified return to their country.

This interim country strategic plan presents WFP's contribution to humanitarian and development efforts in Angola and is directly aligned with national plans and the efforts of humanitarian and development partners. Specifically, the interim country strategic plan will support the achievement

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of the Angola Inter-Agency Refugee Response Plan, which is embedded in broader regional refugee response plan for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2020–2022. It contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 1, and to WFP Strategic Results 1 and 5 through two strategic outcomes:

- Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis.
- National institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to advance food security and nutrition by 2022.

Building on the achievements made under the transitional interim country strategic plan, WFP will work with partners to continue to contribute to meeting the basic needs of refugees in Lunda Norte and will progressively implement livelihood interventions to strengthen people's self-reliance and will promote peaceful coexistence with the host communities adjacent to the refugee settlement. In addition, WFP will provide technical support to the Angolan authorities based on their need for improved policies and implementation capacity in respect of food security and nutrition. WFP's operational engagement will remain dynamic so that it can respond to changes in the situation and the needs of the refugees and the Government. In alignment with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework cycle and to inform the food security and nutrition analysis of the common country assessment, WFP will support a nationally owned zero hunger strategic review within the period of this interim country strategic plan.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Angola interim country strategic plan (2020–2022) (WFP/EB.2/2019/8-B/1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 28,485,010.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Angola is endowed with significant natural wealth and has enjoyed an oil boom since the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002. However, the rapid economic growth resulted in only limited improvements in economic prosperity for a large segment of the population. At the same time, heavy dependence on oil exports has led Angola to macroeconomic instability, fiscal contractions and growth volatility. After parliamentary elections¹ in September 2017, a new government was inaugurated in the first peaceful transition of power since independence. The new government has embarked on a number of reforms that offer a window of opportunity for more sustainable and inclusive growth that will contribute to equitable outcomes.
2. With an estimated 31.8 million people,² of which 45 percent live in urban areas,³ Angola's population is growing rapidly; Angola has the third highest fertility rate in the world: nationwide women have six children on average and in rural areas eight. Angola also has the third highest fertility rate in the world for adolescent girls, with about 30 percent of teenagers becoming mothers.⁴ This imposes limitations on women's education, employment and public participation opportunities, as well as an increased risk of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. Angola's youthful population (more than half of the population is below 20 years of age) may be an opportunity for future economic growth if the fertility rate and the currently high number of dependent children decline. For a lower middle-income country Angola has high poverty rates;⁵ the proportion of people living below the international extreme poverty line has decreased only slightly, from 32.3 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2014.⁶ Poverty disproportionately affects rural areas, where one in two people live in poverty as compared to one in six in urban areas.⁷ With a Gini coefficient of 0.47,⁸ Angola has high inequality levels that are rising further due to increasing urban inequality.⁹
3. Angola ranks 147th of 189 countries and territories on the 2018 Human Development Index.¹⁰ The World Bank Human Capital Index is estimated at 0.36 in 2018 and implies that the next generation of Angolans will have low levels of human capital and productivity due to the current deficiencies in life expectancy, education and health. Furthermore, the Human Capital Index is lower for girls than for boys.¹¹

¹ Women's representation remains low, with only 31 percent of seats in Parliament held by women. World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS>.

² 2019 estimate. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/AO#>.

³ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Systematic Country Diagnostic: Creating Assets for the Poor*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/337691552357946557/pdf/angola-scd-03072019-636877656084587895.pdf>.

⁴ Adolescent girls are aged between 15 and 19 years. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/337691552357946557/pdf/angola-scd-03072019-636877656084587895.pdf>.

⁵ Data on poverty are lacking and there are no available disaggregated gender and age data.

⁶ People living below USD 1.90 a day. <https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=AGO#>.

⁷ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Systematic Country Diagnostic: Creating Assets for the Poor*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/337691552357946557/pdf/angola-scd-03072019-636877656084587895.pdf>.

⁸ World Bank 2014 estimate. <https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=AGO#>.

⁹ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Systematic Country Diagnostic: Creating Assets for the Poor*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/337691552357946557/pdf/angola-scd-03072019-636877656084587895.pdf>.

¹⁰ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Reports*. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/AGO>.

¹¹ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Human Capital Index Rank 147 out of 157*. https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI_2pager_AGO.pdf.

4. Angola presently hosts more than 70,000 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Refugees who arrived in the country prior to 2017 are mainly situated in and around urban centres and have the right to move and work.
5. Since March 2017, violent conflict between armed groups and inter-ethnic tensions in the greater Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo have caused an estimated 36,000 people to flee across the border into Angola's Lunda Norte province. These refugees have escaped indiscriminate mass killings and other grave human rights abuses and suffered extensive destruction to household and community assets and the loss of consecutive harvests. In Angola, their movement is restricted and they are heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic food and other needs. Having initially accommodated them at reception centres or with host families in and around Dundo, the Government has supported their relocation to a settlement in the commune of Lóvuá, 85 kilometres west of Dundo. The relocation process was completed in early 2019.
6. Based on the latest figures from the Office of the United High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 20,145 registered refugees¹² reside in the refugee settlement and an additional 3,620 registered refugees¹³ actively seeking assistance remain in urban areas. This population comprises 6,100 households with an average size of four family members and includes 1,749 women-headed households. Refugees with special needs include 806 single-parent households, 219 unaccompanied children, 31 children at risk, 77 persons with disabilities, 52 older people at risk and 37 people with serious medical conditions.¹⁴

1.2 Progress towards SDG 2

7. *Access to adequate food all year (SDG target 2.1):* Prevalence of undernourishment has been dropping steadily and is estimated at 23.9 percent per household for 2015–2017.¹⁵ Despite improvements in recent years, Angola's food and nutrition security status is classified as "serious" in the 2017 Global Hunger Index. Further, the situation has been recently exacerbated by drought in the southern part of Angola, with preliminary reports from partners showing significant numbers of women, men, boys and girls affected negatively and having restricted access to food and clean water. Overall, access to food in Angola is closely associated with poverty, with women facing greater challenges in obtaining food and decisions related to household purchases being made primarily by men.
8. The majority of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Lóvuá are unable to obtain basic food or meet other needs in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Since June 2017, when WFP launched an emergency response in the area, their food security status has remained relatively stable. A June 2018 UNHCR-WFP joint assessment mission revealed that over 60 percent of refugees relied solely on WFP assistance to meet their basic food requirements.
9. *End all forms of malnutrition (SDG target 2.2):* Undernutrition remains a serious public health problem in Angola and is driven by a range of factors including poverty, limited dietary diversity, poor sanitation and hygiene conditions and gender inequality. According to the 2017 Global Nutrition Report, national wasting prevalence is 4.9 percent (with girls at 4.3 percent and boys at 5.6 percent). The prevalence of stunting is classified as very high at 38 percent (34.1 for girls and 41 percent for boys) according to new (2018) World Health

¹² 10,026 females and 10,119 males, including 5,812 girls below the age of 18, 5,615 boys below the age of 18, 4,214 women and 4,504 men. UNHCR data. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/69654>.

¹³ 1,918 females and 1,702 males, including 1,008 girls below the age of 18, 935 boys below the age of 18, 910 women and 767 men. UNHCR data. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/69654>.

¹⁴ No gender disaggregated data on these categories was provided by UNHCR.

¹⁵ Calculated as a three-year average. See FAOSTAT at <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/7>.

Organization cut-offs. High rates of child stunting and micronutrient deficiencies are contributing to under-five mortality (up to 17 percent in the southern provinces of Angola),¹⁶ as well as limited growth and development of girls and boys.

10. The nutrition situation among the Democratic Republic of the Congo refugees in Lunda Norte province has been stable over the last twelve months. The most recent nutrition assessment for refugees in Lóvuá settlement and Dundo, conducted by WFP and partners in November 2018, found the prevalence of global acute malnutrition to be low at 2.42 percent, with moderate acute malnutrition at 2.1 percent and severe acute malnutrition at 0.32 percent for children aged 6–59 months.
11. Smallholder productivity and income (SDG target 2.3) and sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4): Angola's agricultural resources remain underutilized, and agriculture accounts for only 12 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2016. According to 2014 estimates, about 68 percent of Angola's workforce is employed in the sector.¹⁷ Of its estimated 58 million hectares of arable land, only about 8–14 percent is under cultivation. Amid declining oil revenues, the Government is accelerating efforts to diversify the economy with a strong focus on agriculture to increase domestic production and reduce food imports.
12. The country is exposed to various risks related to climate change, including the reduction of crop yields, impacts on livestock health and production due to reduced pasture and water availability, expanded range of crop pests and zoonotic diseases, and flooding of croplands. In addition, many people abandoned farming during the war and moved to coastlines cities where populations and infrastructures are vulnerable to sea level rise, erosion and storm surges.¹⁸
13. The Angolan authorities have provided agricultural land for cultivation to the refugees in Lóvuá settlement and 29 percent of the 3,396 households have been allocated land. However, the joint assessment mission highlighted challenges faced by refugee households (20.7 percent female-headed households and 79.3 percent male-headed households) in building livelihoods and increasing self-reliance,¹⁹ owing to limited agricultural inputs, low agricultural productivity and a lack of income-generating opportunities.

Macroeconomic environment

14. Angola has experienced a period of rapid economic growth since the end of the war in 2002 fuelled by high oil production and prices, with GDP per capita doubling from USD 2,079 in 2002 to USD 4,164 in 2014. This period of growth established Angola as the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa and the second largest oil producer on the continent. However, excessive fiscal dependence on natural resources and a lack of economic diversification have created large macroeconomic imbalances and a drop in international oil prices triggered an economic crisis in 2014. Growth is expected to be flat in 2019 and remain low in the medium term.²⁰

¹⁶ UNICEF. 2019.

¹⁷ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Systematic Country Diagnostic: Creating Assets for the Poor*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/337691552357946557/pdf/angola-scd-03072019-636877656084587895.pdf>.

¹⁸ Climate Risk Profile, Adaptation Thought Leadership and Assessments, United States Agency for International Development.

¹⁹ According to the joint assessment mission report the population in the camp is relatively young, with 60 percent below age 20 and 50 percent below age 14. Males are older than females, with a mean age of 25, whereas women's mean age is calculated at 15.

²⁰ 0.444 percent in 2019, 2.8 in 2020 and 2.2 in 2021. International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/01/weodata/index.aspx>.

15. The new government is committed to achieving macroeconomic stability, diversifying the economy and creating the right environment for sustainable and inclusive growth that supports equitable outcomes. The new macroeconomic framework is supported by a three year International Monetary Fund programme. The reforms include the adoption of a new more flexible exchange rate regime in 2018, which led to a depreciation of the currency and partially corrected the overvaluation of the real exchange rate. The gap between the official and parallel exchange rates narrowed to only 33 percent in July 2018, down from 61 percent before the removal of the peg to the United States dollar.²¹

Key cross-sectoral linkages

16. *Quality education (SDG 4)*: Low levels and quality of education limit economic opportunities and engagement in the public realm by Angolans, disproportionately affecting rural dwellers and women. Among people 15–49, 22 percent of females have no formal education, compared to only 8 percent of males. The gender gap is highest in rural areas, where only 6 percent of girls 12–18 years attend school, compared to 11 percent of boys of the same age.²² At the national level, many children remain outside of the school system, with net primary enrolment rates for primary schoolchildren at only 66 percent for girls and 89 percent for boys. Expected years of schooling in Angola for a child who starts school at the age of four is 7.9 years. However, considering the quality of education the learning-adjusted expected years of schooling stands at only 4.1 years (4.5 for boys and 3.7 for girls).²³ Social norms, including the acceptance of child, early and forced marriage, contribute to the gender gap in education. Although primary school fees have been eliminated, households still need to buy school supplies, which households are more likely to do for boys than for girls. Furthermore, the gender gap is getting worse, with an increasing percentage of primary-school-age girls out of school.²⁴ Given the evidence from other countries, a well-managed and data-informed school feeding programme would probably be very effective in providing incentives for school attendance, especially in rural areas and among girls.
17. *Gender equality (SDG 5)*: While Angola is not included in the Gender Inequality Index or the Gender Development Index, the country is listed in the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap report for 2018, where it ranks 125th of 149 countries, significantly below the global average.²⁵ Angola is affected by structural and sociocultural gender inequalities: a lack of sexual reproductive health and rights policies,²⁶ limited access to education, violence against women, limited opportunities for work and remuneration for labour and limited participation in the public and political domains, with only 31 percent of seats in parliament held by women. According to the constitution the sexes enjoy equal rights. In practice, however, restrictive gender roles limit the rights and opportunities of women, and girls especially. Completing secondary education doubles women's chances of achieving a median salary. Without an education, women find themselves limited to employment in the low-productivity agricultural sector and the informal economy. Furthermore, women have

²¹ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Systematic Country Diagnostic: Creating Assets for the Poor*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/337691552357946557/pdf/angola-scd-03072019-636877656084587895.pdf>.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Human Capital Index Rank 147 out of 157*. https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI_2pager_AGO.pdf.

²⁴ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Systematic Country Diagnostic: Creating Assets for the Poor*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/337691552357946557/pdf/angola-scd-03072019-636877656084587895.pdf>.

²⁵ World Economic Forum. 2018. *The Global Gender Gap Report 2018*. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2018.pdf.

²⁶ Gender Links and SADC Gender Protocol Alliance. 2019. *Sexual And Reproductive Health And Rights (SRHR) Mapping Report 2019*. http://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/English_Mapping-of-SRHR-Policies-and-Lawsby-Country-in-SADC_03072019.pdf.

lower access to productive inputs and credit than do men, which is particularly important for farmers and entrepreneurs. Few women hold land tenure, despite being responsible for 70 percent of traditional subsistence agriculture and 24 percent of commercial agriculture.²⁷ The gross national income per capita for women is USD 5,497 compared to USD 8,169 for men.

18. Angola scores 0.1719 on the Social Institutions and Gender Index, reflecting medium levels of discrimination against women in social institutions.²⁸ Violence against women and girls is a serious problem in Angola; for example, one in every three women has experienced physical violence in her lifetime and 22 percent in the last year.²⁹ Early marriage is common in Angola, where 8 percent of girls are married by the age of 15 and 30 percent of girls are married by the age 18.

1.3 Hunger gaps and challenges

19. Based on WFP's experience, consultations with stakeholders including UNHCR and key analytical resources,³⁰ the following main gaps have been identified:
20. *Data gaps and diagnostic challenges:* Up-to date information and analysis are lacking in key sectors, including agriculture, age, gender, inequality and poverty. A comprehensive overview and analysis of food insecurity and malnutrition is also missing.
21. *Limited investment in agriculture and access to markets:* At the national level, while the new government is making efforts to diversify the economy, the livelihoods of approximately 68 percent of Angola's population still depend on agriculture. The sector is characterized by low yields, low prices, high post-harvest losses and low returns on labour. Causal factors include limited government investment,³¹ restricted access to good-quality inputs, financing, information, technology and markets and exposure to climate-induced shocks, along with gender inequalities. In addition, only a limited proportion of agricultural production in Angola reaches market due to poor infrastructure and high transportation costs.
22. *Limited institutional capacity:* A 2009 national strategy for food and nutrition security envisages an Angola in which all people have physical and economic access to food that is adequate to enable them to meet their own needs and contribute to the human, economic and social development of the country. To that end the strategy highlights the need for investment in rural development, including revitalization of the rural economy and infrastructure. In addition, the 2018–2022 national development plan (NDP) asserts the importance of agricultural development, the sustainable use of natural resources and improved market competition as key to achieving food security in the country. However, the Government has acknowledged its limited investment and technical expertise in agricultural research and food security analysis. The Ministry of Education has yet to develop a national school feeding policy. Furthermore, the existing school feeding programme needs to expand in coverage and gender integration and improve the quality of the food provided.
23. *Limited opportunities for increased self-reliance of refugees in Lunda Norte:* The Government of Angola has made individual and communal plots of land available to refugees in Lóvuá settlement, presenting opportunities for crop cultivation and livestock rearing to supplement diets and generate income. However, agricultural productivity is challenged by poor irrigation and a lack of agricultural inputs and knowledge. Furthermore, the land

²⁷ The Institute of Security Studies in Africa; Jenny Clover (2005) and FAO (2014).

²⁸ OECD Development Centres. *Social Institutions & Gender Index: Angola - 2014 results*. <https://www.genderindex.org/country/angola-2014-results/>.

²⁹ World Bank. 2018. *Angola: Systematic Country Diagnostic: Creating Assets for the Poor*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/337691552357946557/pdf/angola-scd-03072019-636877656084587895.pdf>.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ In 2018, the agriculture sector received 0.3 percent of the Government of Angola's national budget.

provided by the Government requires the clearing of existing vegetation and roots, which is physically challenging especially for women farmers, who have less available time because they perform most of the unpaid care and domestic work. Lunda Norte imports close to 95 percent of products consumed by the province's population. Numerous reports suggest that trade flows have increased over the past 12 months owing to a re-opening of the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The 2018 joint assessment mission found the market in Dundo to be well supplied with basic food and other commodities, and traders reported that opportunities for expansion existed.

1.4 Key country priorities

Government

24. The Government of Angola is committed to addressing structural impediments to sustainable development in the country and is working on a transition strategy linked to the NDP, the SDGs and the multi-year national budget. Gender equality considerations have been integrated into the NDP, and empowering rural women in particular is a key priority of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Empowerment.
25. To coordinate responses to the influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government has established an inter-ministerial committee comprising key directors and secretaries of state from the ministries responsible for defense, the interior, health, agriculture, rural development, water and energy, planning and the economy and the Provincial Governor of Lunda Norte. This Committee has designated the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Empowerment to work with UNHCR as lead agency for all matters relating to refugees.

United Nations and other partners

26. The United Nations country team is focused on supporting government efforts to mainstream the SDGs into the NDP at the sectoral level, and United Nations agencies are working with ministerial counterparts to identify priorities and pathways to achieving the SDGs. A mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support mission was conducted in April 2018 resulting in a number of recommendations to the Government on achieving the SDGs, including their alignment with the NDP, identification of SDG accelerators, support for financing for development, and monitoring and reporting. These recommendations support the formulation of a new United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for Angola for 2020–2022. WFP has contributed to the development of the framework, and it reflects WFP strategic priorities outlined in this ICSP.
27. An Angola inter-agency refugee response plan is embedded in the broader 2019–2020 regional refugee response plan for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The United Nations humanitarian country team, led by the resident coordinator, oversees humanitarian assistance in the country through the disaster management team working group. Consistent with the refugee coordination model, UNHCR is coordinating the refugee response in Lunda Norte in support of the Government of Angola. Inter-agency coordination and sectoral working groups linked to the refugee response govern United Nations and partner activities and programmes.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 WFP's experience and lessons learned

28. WFP has been responding to the influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo into Lunda Norte since June 2017, following a request from the Government of Angola and in accordance with its corporate commitments.³² This response, first reflected in a series of emergency operations and later a transitional ICSP, has been aimed at meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of refugees from the greater Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and is informed by the findings regarding food security, agriculture, market assessments and gender analyses conducted in June and July 2017, as well as the 2018 joint assessment mission and nutrition assessments.
29. In response to the findings of the 2017 market assessment and 2018 joint assessment mission, which highlighted the need for greater dietary diversity, WFP has proposed to introduce cash-based transfers (CBTs) in order to give beneficiaries access to fresh produce and protein sources from local markets. Owing to high costs at the time, distance from the market, market functionality, financial services access, beneficiary preferences, the Government's position and funding constraints, implementation has yet to take place. Considering the gender inequalities that are prevalent in Angola and among the refugee population, the CBT programme will include gender sensitization to align with WFP principles relating to social protection and the "do no harm" principle.
30. WFP, UNHCR and partners are working to design a package of support for the creation of household and community assets, gender-equitable income-generating opportunities and vocational training to improve livelihoods and self-reliance among refugees. In 2018, WFP participated in a joint comprehensive livelihood assessment, which included focused discussions with beneficiaries including women and men that identified and mapped the skills and interests of refugees, the potential needs and gaps of host communities and the priorities of provincial authorities. The findings of the assessment have informed a joint livelihood and economic inclusion strategy developed by the food security and livelihood working group co-led by WFP and UNHCR.
31. In addition, WFP is building on its strong relationship with the Government of Angola. On 22 May 2019 WFP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed a memorandum of understanding on technical cooperation for the achievement of SDG 2. The areas of technical assistance will include improving data and vulnerability analysis, food and nutrition security monitoring, strengthening the national school feeding programme and linking it to smallholder farmers, and nutrition support.

2.2 Opportunities for WFP

32. Based on an analysis of needs, past and current WFP operational achievements, lessons learned and consultations with key stakeholders, including the Government of Angola and UNHCR, WFP will pursue the following strategic opportunities over the course of the ICSP:
 - WFP will continue to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of food assistance to refugees, including through diversified transfer modalities and the use of nutrition-sensitive and gender-equitable approaches;
 - WFP will strengthen its capacity to implement a more diverse and gender-equitable portfolio and to adapt to the changing context, the needs of refugees on the ground and the needs of the Angolan Government; and

³² In accordance with a 2011 memorandum of understanding between WFP and UNHCR, WFP provides food assistance to refugee populations that exceed 5,000 people.

- Given the increasing demand from the Government of Angola to address food security and nutrition challenges at the national level, WFP will initiate technical discussions and support in its areas of expertise.

2.3 Strategic changes

33. WFP will:

- initiate and gradually scale up interventions to enhance refugee self-reliance by developing diversified livelihood opportunities in partnership with the Government, UNHCR and other humanitarian and development agencies;
- work to enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities by equitably including women and men from the host population in training so that they can benefit from the proximity to the refugee settlement to gain new skills;
- explore, with UNHCR and the Government, opportunities to ensure that humanitarian assistance is targeted towards those who are most in need, thereby linking assistance to self-reliance programming and marking a gradual shift away from status-based to vulnerability-based assistance;
- assess the need for and initiate WFP technical support to the Government in respect of food security and nutrition, including the management of national school feeding systems and interventions to strengthen stunting prevention; and
- support the development and launch of the national zero hunger strategic review as a basis for establishing a roadmap to achieve SDG 2 by 2030.

3. WFP strategic orientation

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

34. The direction and focus of this ICSP has been determined by a series of inclusive and representative consultations with affected communities, the Government of Angola, United Nations and other partners and donors in the country. It positions WFP as a key partner for the Government in meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Lunda Norte, as well as other crisis-affected populations where necessary, and improving prospects for self-reliance while taking into account the needs of host communities where possible. In this way, it seeks to build and reinforce social cohesion in a fragile setting.
35. Since the security situation in Kasai has stabilized, some refugees have indicated a willingness to voluntarily repatriate, while others continue to fear a resurgence in violence and have little appetite to go back due to the extent of destruction of household and community assets. At the same time, the risks of the situation worsening in the Kasai region remains and may have an impact on the preliminary voluntary repatriation plans of the refugees. The design of WFP's ICSP acknowledges this complex reality, and WFP will continue to equitably help refugees in Lóvuá settlement to meet their food and nutrition needs as they gradually move back to the Democratic Republic of the Congo while supporting the refugees remaining with food and nutrition assistance as well as by investing in self-reliance as a means of reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance in the medium- to long-term. WFP and partners will continue to advocate with government and other stakeholders for more durable solutions.
36. In addition to the refugee response, WFP will also provide technical support to the Government of Angola in nutrition, school feeding and vulnerability analysis and mapping. It is anticipated that the technical assistance will strengthen national capacity to address food and nutrition security.

37. The ICSP is aligned with the objectives of the 2019–2020 regional refugee response plan for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the NDP. It integrates recommendations from the joint assessment mission, WFP market assessments, a WFP multisectoral capacity assessment for CBTs and the livelihoods assessment conducted by the food security and livelihoods working group.
38. WFP will work closely with the Government, UNHCR, other partners and affected populations to design and implement interventions that are gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive, are consistent with the “do no harm” principle and are in line with WFP’s corporate environmental and other standards, including approaches to gender mainstreaming.
39. Given the levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) experienced by refugees from the greater Kasai region, as well as identified gender inequalities in Lunda Norte, concerted efforts will be made to integrate gender and protection considerations into all aspects of programme design and implementation and to work actively with key partners to support gender equality and protection-related objectives. In close coordination with partners and UNHCR, WFP is playing a critical role in raising awareness and ensuring that appropriate mechanisms and tools are in place to identify and address issues of sexual exploitation and abuse, especially in the context of food assistance.
40. Greater efforts will also be made to ensure that affected populations are provided with relevant information relating to WFP programmes, are consulted and have effective and safe access to complaint and feedback mechanisms through which to voice concerns related to WFP activities, protection and other issues in accordance with the principles of accountability to affected populations.
41. The ICSP supports Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 through WFP Strategic Results 1 (access to food) and 5 (capacity strengthening) with two separate strategic outcomes. Strategic outcome 1 is entirely focused on crisis-affected populations, while strategic outcome 2 is dedicated to support for national policies and capacity for meeting food security and nutrition challenges in Angola. While the two outcomes are independent of each other, efforts will be made to learn lessons from the refugee operations to inform some of the national policy discussions and national institutional capacity challenges.

3.2 Strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Strategic outcome 1: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis

42. Food insecure refugees and crisis-affected populations will receive food assistance to maintain their access to food and improve livelihoods for increased self-reliance. This outcome contributes to the Angola inter-agency refugee response plan and the draft United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework collective outcome 3: “By 2022, vulnerable populations are resilient to climate change and other shocks through the means of territorial planning and management of cities, natural resources and the environment”.

Focus area

43. The focus area is crisis response.

Expected outputs

44. Strategic outcome 1 will be achieved through the following outputs:
 - refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or CBTs that meet their basic food and nutrition requirements; and

- targeted refugees and other crisis-affected households benefit from assets, income and skills to improve livelihoods and increase self-reliance.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide food and/or CBTs to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.

45. WFP will implement general food distributions and/or CBTs, as appropriate,³³ to meet the daily energy and nutrient requirements of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Lunda Norte and potentially other crisis-affected populations
46. Transfers will be accompanied by social behaviour change communication, including nutrition education and targeted messaging, using appropriate communication channels for women, men, boys and girls, to encourage the adoption of good health and nutrition practices. This will include increasing knowledge of nutritious foods that address their nutrient needs and working with households to influence their food choices and promote the purchase of nutritious foods. In addition to sensitization activities, WFP will work with partners to ensure that nutritious foods are available and accessible for households to purchase.
47. WFP will continue to monitor the nutrition of affected beneficiaries and will work with partners to ensure the availability of screening and referral services where necessary. Should global acute malnutrition levels exceed 10 percent (as provided by World Health Organization standards) or if new risks emerge (such as an outbreak of disease), WFP may consider activating a prevention and/or treatment approach.

Activity 2: Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance.

48. This activity will provide the same food basket and/or CBTs as in activity 1 to targeted refugee households with adequate labour capacity, taking into consideration gender equity. The transfer of non-food items and vocational training will be available to households that comply with the participation requirements for activities that create household or community assets. The activity will integrate the protection and compliance agendas. The participation condition will be applied with consideration to unpaid care and domestic work. The introduction of this conditional approach intends to equitably improve livelihoods and generate income, thereby fostering self-reliance. To benefit local host communities and support social cohesion and peaceful coexistence women and men from a number of households from the host community will be engaged in skills development activities.
49. Participatory planning approaches, including seasonal livelihood planning and community-based participatory planning will be used to make sure that assets and training respond to the needs of communities and ensure the sustainability of local livelihoods. Equitable participation of women and men in the design and implementation of activities will be promoted through inclusive and representative community groups. The assets created will be of equal benefit to women and men in the targeted populations and will be equally accessed and managed.
50. Asset creation activities and skills development will be implemented by WFP through an implementing partner, while UNHCR will support the mainstreaming of complementary programmes (water, sanitation and hygiene, GBV and protection) and facilitate freedom of movement for market development.

³³ Decisions about the choice of food or CBT will be informed by gender, age and protection analyses, among other considerations.

Strategic outcome 2: National institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to advance food security and nutrition by 2022

51. This outcome contributes to capacity strengthening for national institutions and links to the draft United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework collective outcome 1: “By 2022, the population in Angola, in particular the most vulnerable, have access to productive and integrated quality social service and a diversified economy that provides dignified jobs and incomes with the objective of reducing poverty”; and outcome 2: “By 2022, adolescents, youth, women and the most vulnerable are prioritized in social, economic, cultural and environmental policies and programmes, including in humanitarian contexts”.

Focus area

52. The focus area is root causes.

Expected outputs

53. Strategic outcome 2 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- vulnerable populations in Angola benefit from policies and strengthened institutional capacity to improve their food security and nutrition outcomes;
- children in Angola benefit from strengthened national capacity to manage school feeding programmes to improve their school life and meet their nutrition requirements; and
- vulnerable populations, including children in Angola, benefit from policies and institutional capacity on food fortification and transformation to meet their nutrition requirements.

Key activities

Activity 3: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola. The main objective of the activity is to strengthen national systems contributing to SDG 2

54. Specifically, WFP will work with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health and will coordinate overall technical assistance with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy and Planning. WFP will explore the needs and opportunities for technical assistance in WFP’s areas of expertise, which will integrate gender and include gender-transformative approaches in programming. Specifically, WFP will provide dedicated technical assistance and explore South–South cooperation in the areas of school feeding, food security and nutrition data analysis and interventions to strengthen stunting prevention.

55. WFP support will include the development of comprehensive, inclusive and equitable policies and frameworks and assistance in their implementation through capacity strengthening activities. In addition, and given the need for better data collection and evidence generation in Angola, WFP will support gender- and age-responsive monitoring and analysis in each technical area.

3.3 Transition and exit strategies

56. Based on the most recent survey by UNHCR, a significant number of refugees in Angola are ready to return to their homes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, there are serious uncertainties related to the speed of repatriation and the risk of renewed conflict, and refugees continue to enter Angola. At the same time, some refugees are unwilling to go back due to security concerns and will remain in Lunda Norte and Lóvuá settlement for the medium- to long-term. WFP’s primary focus in the ICSP is to help insecure refugees to meet their basic food security and nutrition needs as they return to their homes, while increasing the self-reliance of those refugees that stay in Angola. At the same time, WFP will continue

to jointly advocate with partners for the identification of long-term sustainable solutions for the refugees remaining in Angola in line with the global compact on refugees and a comprehensive refugee response framework. WFP will remain ready to scale its assistance up or down or otherwise change it based on the evolving situation.

57. At the national level, the new government of Angola has shown a commitment to work more closely with partners, including WFP, to overcome the country's development challenges and to achieve the SDGs. WFP will support key government ministries with technical experts to strengthen government food security and nutrition interventions, including in ways that advance gender equality. WFP will also support the national dialogue on SDG 2 by facilitating a participatory and inclusive zero hunger strategic review. The nationally owned and government-led review will determine the roadmap to zero hunger and good nutrition in Angola, as well as the support needs for the next cycle of the NDP.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

58. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP aims to reach food insecure refugees biometrically registered by UNHCR in Lóvua refugee settlement and Dundo. Given recent developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNHCR is planning to undertake the voluntary repatriation of refugees over the next three years. Based on the registration figures and preliminary repatriation plans WFP will target 25,000 beneficiaries in year one, 20,000 in year two and 15,000 in year three.
59. Beneficiaries will receive unconditional food and cash transfers. Under activity 2, in addition to providing unconditional food and cash, WFP will target beneficiaries who are planning to remain in Angola for the medium term to increase their self-reliance and recovery through livelihood activities. In year one, the ICSP will target 500 participants from various households³⁴ for the activity and increase the number to 1,000 by year two and 1,500 by year three. Additional selection criteria agreed with the refugee community will be used to target participating households, which will include the willingness to participate in agricultural activities and additional socioeconomic and vulnerability criteria, such as the number of children, elderly people and people living with disabilities in each household.
60. A small number of women and men from the host population living in areas adjacent to the refugee settlement will also participate in the training and receive non-food transfers for agricultural activities. An estimated 100 participants will be selected through a community-based approach per year for activity 2.
61. In accordance with the "do no harm" principle, WFP will take steps to ensure that its interventions do not contribute to discrimination and will work to mitigate risks of SGBV that may be caused by its assistance by ensuring that beneficiary targeting equitably benefits women and men. WFP plans to use the SCOPE beneficiary identity and benefit management system to manage CBTs under the ICSP using the refugee registration list managed by UNHCR.

³⁴ Table 1 reflects the total number of people benefiting from the activity (including boys and girls from the multiple households involved).

Strategic outcome	Activities	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1	1	6 470	6 164	5 223	5 142	23 000
	2	1 688	1 608	1 363	1 342	6 000
Total (without overlap)		8 158	7 772	6 586	6 484	29 000

4.2 Transfers

Food and cash-based transfers

62. Evidence from interventions targeting internally displaced people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, whose circumstances are in some ways similar to those of the refugees in Angola, shows that in-kind assistance is more cost effective than cash-based transfers.³⁵ The choice of transfer modality will be made based on an analysis of the Angola refugee situation. Limited access to financial resources, restrictive market regulations and the physical distance to markets compound the cost of displaced people accessing food. Based on most recent retail price data, the cost of CBTs in Lunda Norte province is two times higher than in-kind food assistance. WFP will incrementally introduce value vouchers and cash to facilitate dietary diversification and accommodate refugee preference for local products.
63. The value vouchers and cash will be introduced in year two of the ICSP after a reassessment of market prices and the cost of CBTs in Lunda Norte, taking into account the stabilization of exchange rates and the diminished difference between the official and parallel rates and gender, age and protection analyses. The calculations will also take into account the availability and price of food produced within the refugee settlement as a result of activity 2 and livelihood interventions of partner agencies. The aim will be to increase the proportion of CBTs incrementally and by year three of the ICSP to cover full maize meal and pulse requirements. Gender, age and protection analysis will be included. This will expand beneficiaries' capacity to diversify their diets while increasing the demand for foods produced within the settlement and in surrounding areas.
64. For the entire duration of the ICSP the same transfers will be provided to beneficiaries under activities 1 and 2. The condition under activity 2 will only apply to non-food items.

³⁵ See for example this 2014 evaluation of cash versus vouchers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/publications/4276_Cash_versus_Vouchers_JennyAker1sept2014.pdf.

Beneficiary type	Strategic outcome 1			
	Activity 1		Activity 2	
	Unconditional general food distribution		FFA/FFT	
Modality	Food	Hybrid: Food and CBTs	Food	Hybrid: Food and CBTs
Cereals	450	250	450	250
Pulses	60	30	60	30
Oil	25	25	25	25
Salt	5	5	5	5
SuperCereal	60	60	60	60
Total kcal/day	2 285	2 285	2 285	2 285
% kcal from protein	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Cash (USD/person/day)	0	0.40	0	0.40
Number of feeding days per year	360	360	360	360

Abbreviations: FFA = food for assets; FFT = food for training

Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	5 850	1 965 600
Pulses	756	782 460
Oil and fats	540	359 100
Mixed and blended foods	1 296	608 861
Other	108	9 180
Total (food)	8 550	3 725 201
Cash-based transfers	-	7 200 000
Total (food and CBT value)	8 550	10 925 201

Capacity strengthening including South-South cooperation

65. Humanitarian and development partners are assuming responsibility for supporting refugees living in the Lóvuá refugee settlement and host communities, while government efforts are expected to focus on strengthening the capacities of the provincial and municipal governments to provide both refugees and host communities with basic public services, including in ways that are gender and age responsive and attentive to protection risks. WFP will continue to work with key ministries to strengthen government capacity to manage the refugee operation in the Lunda Norte province. As part of broader capacity strengthening activities, WFP will continue to advocate that assistance be provided in line with the global compact on refugees and a draft comprehensive refugee response framework. WFP will also share lessons learned and good practices from refugee-hosting countries in the region such as Uganda and Mozambique.

66. Through strategic outcome 2 WFP will provide technical support to the Government of Angola on key food security and nutrition policies and capacities. Discussions are under way between the Government and WFP on the organization of visits to Namibia and Mozambique to learn from those countries' school feeding stunting prevention programmes. WFP will capitalize on Mozambique being a lusophone country, which will allow for more in-depth exchanges and learning at all technical levels. Similarly, WFP will organize exchanges with the centre of excellence in Brazil on inclusive and equitable school feeding programme management to maximize positive impact in education, nutrition and social protection. In addition the Government has committed to gender-friendly budgeting, which could contribute to the better social, economic and political integration of women. Gender budgeting can also be improved through inter-country learning.

4.3 Supply chain

67. The ICSP will require approximately 8,550 metric tons of food. Local, regional and international purchases, including through the Global Commodity Management Facility, will be used to ensure cost-efficiency. Procurement will be carried out in accordance with the principles of value for money, competition, fairness and transparency. WFP will continue to purchase food in the region and ship it to the main port of Luanda, where it will be delivered to local forwarding agencies for delivery to extended delivery points in Dundo and Lóvua. WFP has established a shortlist of service providers to facilitate ocean transport. At the same time, it is important to note that there have been extended delays in customs clearances in the past, and restrictions on imports create additional hurdles and delays. In this context it is particularly important to prioritize local purchases and the use of CBTs.
68. The storage facilities that have been established at the extended delivery points in Dundo and Lóvua will continue to be managed by World Vision International and UNHCR. UNHCR will continue to be responsible for transporting food from the extended delivery points to final delivery points in accordance with a global memorandum of understanding between WFP, UNHCR and World Vision. To facilitate the use of CBTs, WFP will work with retailers establishing or expanding their presence in Lóvua settlement.

4.4 Country office capacity and profile

69. Prior to the outbreak of conflict in Kasai, WFP did not have an operational presence in Angola. Since then, a WFP office has been established in Luanda and a field presence in Dundo. These facilities do not constitute a fully-staffed country office and in-country capacity is limited. The Regional Bureau for Southern Africa will continue to support the operation both remotely and through in-country missions to ensure effective, equitable and efficient delivery of food assistance to refugees. To ensure effective technical support to the Government in Angola, additional WFP staff will be embedded in partner ministries for the duration of the ICSP.
70. In line with the WFP wellness strategy, the aim of which is to promote the physical, mental and social well-being of its employees, WFP seeks to offer a safe and healthy working environment that contributes to human dignity and self-fulfilment. WFP will prioritize the health and wellness of its staff members through an effective, coordinated and holistic approach to reducing stress and illness in the workplace.

4.5 Partnerships

71. To achieve the strategic outcomes outlined in the ICSP, WFP is co-chairing the recently-established Dundo-based food security and livelihoods working group, which will coordinate the humanitarian and development activities of United Nations and other organizations working in Dundo in Lunda Norte province. WFP has been working with the Government of Angola, and in particular the Ministry of Social Action, Families and Promotion of Women, UNHCR, UNICEF and other United Nations agencies, World Vision

International and other non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders through a wide range of operational and strategic partnerships aimed at better coordination of assistance and the enhancement of complementarities. WFP and UNHCR will implementing a joint livelihood strategy for refugees in close coordination with the livelihood activities of other partners including the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

72. To combat gender inequalities and respond to SGBV, WFP will work closely with implementing partners and the Ministry of Family and the Promotion of Women. WFP will ensure that partners have adequate gender competencies and abide by WFP's commitment to gender equality, non-discrimination and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP will collect sex- and age-disaggregated data to support evidence based programme implementation and partners' complementary interventions.
73. WFP will also explore partnership opportunities with the World Bank to seek complementarities in supporting the Angola Government commitment to investing in human capital formation. A draft human capital strategy that was presented in March 2019 in the context of a World Bank human capital project prioritizes three investment areas: empowerment of adolescent girls; reduction of stunting; and addressing the learning crisis.³⁶ These priorities are strongly linked to WFP areas of expertise and the technical support that will be provided under activity 3. WFP will therefore engage in a dialogue with the World Bank and relevant ministries aimed at maximizing knowledge complementarities and collaborating on joint initiatives.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

74. WFP will develop a comprehensive gender-responsive monitoring, review and evaluation plan in line with the WFP corporate monitoring normative framework, corporate evaluation strategy and regional bureau monitoring and evaluation strategies. The gender-responsive monitoring, review and evaluation plan will detail the frequency and methodology for collecting data for each indicator in the ICSP's logical framework; person-related data will be disaggregated by sex and age, which will contribute to addressing the limited availability of such data from government and partners. A decentralized evaluation of activities 2 and 3 is planned for the last quarter of 2021 (subject to funding). If possible, this will be undertaken jointly with partners, and its subject and timing will be considered and defined as the monitoring, review and evaluation plan is developed.
75. WFP will conduct individual, household, and community-level monitoring and will increase the use of emerging data collection and reporting technologies to reduce monitoring costs while increasing efficiency. Post-distribution monitoring surveys will be undertaken to monitor outcome indicators in line with corporate minimum monitoring requirements. Outcome and output indicators will be monitored and reported in COMET. Monitoring will be implemented jointly with UNHCR and other partners to increase coverage and improve the quality of data through cross-validation and ensuring sex and age disaggregation.
76. Regular process monitoring will complement outcome and output monitoring and will continue to inform WFP's activities and help to ensure that targets are achieved. Analytical tools such as Tableau will be used for data analysis and visualization, highlighting key insights for programme correction consideration.

³⁶ World Bank. 2019. *Angola prioritizes investment in people*.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/03/27/angola-prioritizes-investment-in-people>.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

77. *Persistent insecurity and conflict:* While violent conflict in the greater Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has abated, the situation remains volatile. An escalation of tensions may have an impact on the planned voluntary repatriation of refugees and cause a new wave of displacement. WFP will closely monitor developments, especially, in Kasai, through continued and regular interactions with the United Nations country teams in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. WFP will maintain the ability to rapidly scale up and adapt its operational capacities should the situation in Kasai deteriorate.
78. *Insufficient or late funding:* In the event of reduced funding WFP will have to reduce rations. This will have a direct negative impact on the food security and nutrition outcomes of the refugees who depend almost entirely on humanitarian assistance for their basic needs. Together with partners WFP will focus efforts on increasing the self-reliance of refugees that remain in Angola through livelihood interventions to decrease the need for direct food assistance.
79. *WFP capacity in Angola:* Due to limited WFP presence in Angola, the regional bureau will continue to support the operation both remotely and through in-country missions to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of assistance. The need for essential additional skills and capacity in Angola, especially for activity 3, will be monitored, and WFP will recruit staff with appropriate skills as necessary.
80. *Targeting:* The timely and effective voluntary repatriation of refugees poses a targeting challenge to the livelihood activity for those refugees that wish to remain in Angola for the medium to long-term and are both willing and able to participate in agricultural activities. WFP and UNHCR will work jointly to identify participants for the livelihood activity and closely monitor the dynamics of voluntary returns.

Operational risks

81. *Refugee mobility and protection:* The refugees in Lóvuá settlement have restricted mobility and are not able to travel to local markets to sell their products. WFP will work closely with partners and the local government to advocate the free movement of refugees in and outside of the camp. At the same time, WFP will involve local host communities in the livelihoods activity to support social cohesion between the refugees and the local population.
82. *Gender equality and protection:* Inadequate integration of gender equality and protection into humanitarian assistance may hamper the implementation of the ICSP and the timely achievement of the strategic outcomes. In order to respond to the particular needs, interests and capacities of women, men, boys, girls and gender-diverse people, WFP will continue to conduct gender and age analyses, including sex and age-disaggregated data, and to strengthen beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms so that they are safe and accessible to all persons. WFP will also implement complementary gender and protection activities in collaboration with partners.
83. *Macroeconomic instability:* Despite the recent adoption of a more flexible exchange rate, the risk of an overvalued currency and overall macroeconomic instability may have a negative impact on the quality of the assistance that WFP provides to refugees. In particular, it may be difficult to roll-out CBTs, which are an essential intervention for the success of the livelihood activity. WFP will conduct an assessment to re-evaluate the costs and value of CBTs and will closely monitor market prices.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

Strategic outcome	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1	8 737 509	7 735 525	6 944 811	23 417 845
2	1 647 528	1 739 164	1 680 473	5 067 164
Total	10 385 037	9 474 689	8 625 284	28 485 010

84. The ICSP has a total budget of USD 28,5 million to provide food assistance through cash and value vouchers and in-kind assistance for refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Angola's Lunda Norte Province. The budget includes activities that seek to address SGBV, including the development of an SGBV referral tree, social and behaviour change communication on SGBV at food distribution centres and gender empowerment workshops conducted in conjunction with food distribution committees. Accordingly, adequate financial resources will be allocated annually to activities that contribute to gender equality. The budget includes livelihood support for refugees. Strategic outcome 2 includes the budget for technical assistance to the Government of Angola.

6.2 Resourcing outlook

85. The refugee operation in Angola has been funded through a combination of WFP internal financing, funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and donor contributions. WFP's emergency operation for Angola (EMOP 201083) was 43 percent funded from August 2017 to June 2018. The T-ICSP was also funded at 43 percent. The ICSP budget is based on historical trends that have included support from multilateral and directed multilateral donors and the CERF. The regional bureau will work together with the Angola country office to engage with potential partners and government representatives to support the refugee response. Continued support is anticipated from the United States, France and the CERF. In addition, new donors have shown interest, including Germany and Brazil. Innovative funding mechanisms are also being explored, including debt-swap mechanisms with the Government of Angola and private sector engagement. The ICSP requires USD 10.4 million in 2020, USD 9.5 million in 2021 and USD 8.6 million in 2022. The Government of Angola is expected to contribute to strategic outcome 2 and to allocate funds to the budgets of relevant line ministries.

6.3 Resource mobilization strategy

86. WFP will continue to advocate and raise awareness among the donor community on the need for ongoing humanitarian assistance to refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Angola's Lunda Norte Province. WFP will develop a partnership action plan that will outline key opportunities for supporting the refugee operation. In addition to strengthening partnerships with existing donors, WFP will undertake local fundraising and will explore the possibility of partnering with non-traditional donors such as the African Development Bank and private sector entities. Continued collaboration with UNHCR and other partners will serve as a platform for joint resource mobilization efforts. To date, WFP has received support from the United States Agency for International Development, France, Japan and the CERF.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANGOLA INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2020–2022)**

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 1: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis

Outcome category:

Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Nutrition sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

WFP secures adequate funding to ensure steady pipeline during the crisis; all required commodities are available.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI (rCSI)

Food consumption score

Livelihood-based coping strategies

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Activities and outputs**1. Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to refugees and other crisis-affected populations (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)**

Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (A: Resources transferred)

Refugees and other crisis-affected households receive food and/or cash-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (E: Social and behaviour change communication delivered)

2. Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities)

Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected households benefit from assets, income and skills to improve livelihoods and increase self-reliance (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected households benefit from assets, income and skills to improve livelihoods and increase self-reliance (D: Assets created)

Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs**Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation****Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)****Strategic outcome 2: National institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to advance food security and nutrition by 2022**

Outcome category: Enhanced capacities of public and private sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations.

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions

The Government identifies the areas for capacity strengthening, and has political will, policy and legislative framework to implement such capacity strengthening initiatives.

Outcome indicators

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening
SABER school feeding national capacity

Activities and outputs**Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)**

Children in Angola benefit from strengthened national capacity to manage school feeding programmes to improve their school life and meet their nutrition requirements (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Vulnerable populations in Angola benefit from policies and strengthened institutional capacity to improve their food security and nutrition outcomes (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Vulnerable populations, including children in Angola, benefit from policies and institutional capacity on food fortification and transformation to meet their nutrition requirements (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER**C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences****Cross-cutting indicators**

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.2.2: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges

C.2.3: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified

C.2.4: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes

C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

C.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

C.4. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.4.1: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)			
	Strategic Result 1 SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 5 SDG Target 17.9	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	
Transfer	18 671 495	4 249 026	22 920 521
Implementation	1 281 966	65 000	1 346 966
Adjusted direct support costs	2 035 126	443 875	2 479 001
Subtotal	21 988 587	4 757 901	26 746 488
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	1 429 258	309 264	1 738 522
Total	23 417 845	5 067 164	28 485 010

Acronyms used in the document

CBT	cash-based transfer
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
GDP	gross domestic product
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
NDP	national development plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees