



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Angola Country Brief

January 2021

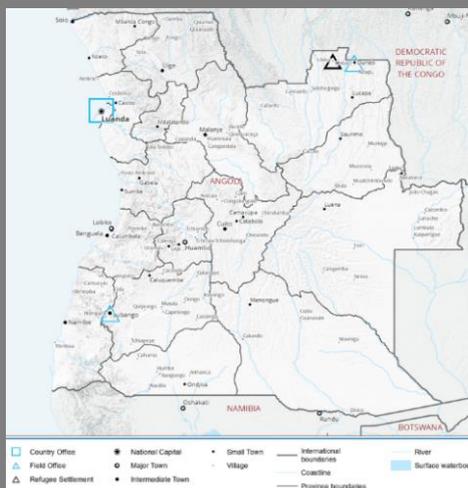


Operational Context

Angola is a resource-rich country that has made substantial economic and political progress since the end of civil war in 2002. 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.

Apart from the humanitarian challenges that the country faces as the host of refugees and asylum-seekers, food insecurity and undernutrition remain serious public health problems and are driven by a range of factors including poverty, limited dietary diversity, poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, and gender inequality. The food security situation has been further exacerbated by the drought in the southern part of the country in 2019/2020. Angola's agricultural resources remain under-utilized, and the country is exposed to various risks related to climate change.

In Angola, WFP is working with the Government and a broad range of partners towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).



Population (2018): **30.8 million**

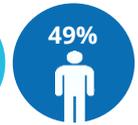
2019 Human Development Index: **148 out of 189 countries**

Income Level: **Lower Middle**

2020 Global Hunger Index: **93 out of 107 countries**

In Numbers

194 mt distributed in January to **6,740** DRC refugees in the province of Lunda Norte



228 mt of supplementary foods procured and **500 community health agents** trained for the COVID-19 acute malnutrition response in Luanda Province

3.8 million people with insufficient food consumption, according to the mVAM results

US\$ 3.16 million six-month (February 2021 – July 2021) net funding requirements

Operational Updates

Refugee Response

- To ensure that the DRC refugees in Lunda Norte are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements, WFP distributed 194 mt of food to 6,740 beneficiaries (182 mt of maize meal, 10 mt of vegetable oil, and 2 mt of salt). Distribution was accompanied by social and behaviour change communication activities on COVID-19, nutrition and health.
- The October 2020 post-distribution monitoring survey showed a slight decrease in the proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (56 percent) compared to May 2020 (59 percent). At the same time, the proportion of households with the poor FCS also decreased from 35 to 20 percent.

Technical Assistance

- Under the World Bank's Health System Performance Strengthening Project, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Health and other relevant actors on school feeding, vulnerability analysis and community-based management of acute malnutrition in Luanda Province.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- WFP continued to support a nationwide mobile VAM (mVAM) food security assessment through data processing and quality check. The January 2021 results of the countrywide mVAM assessment show that 3.8 million people in Angola had insufficient food consumption, which is most prevalent in the South of the country. At least 62 percent of interviewed households reported using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies such as spending savings or reducing non-food expenses.
- In February-March, WFP plans to technically coordinate the food security assessment in the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe by providing assessment tools, conducting training on data collection and analysis, and formulating reports.
- WFP will support the establishment of provincial food security and nutrition working groups (FSNWG) in Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces and will conduct trainings for provincial government staff on food security and nutrition assessments. Additionally, WFP plans to set up FSNWGs in Namibe and Huila. For this, USD 1.35 million is needed for three years. With these funds, WFP will also be able to continue supporting the mVAM exercise and coordinate a food security and nutrition assessments (both post-harvest and during the lean season) based on household surveys.

Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

- WFP supports the Ministry of Health and provincial authorities

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Photo: Community health agents perform nutrition screening in Viana municipality in Luanda province. **Photo credit:** Pedro Domingos

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2020–2022)		
Strategic Outcomes/Activities	Six-Month Requirements (USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (USD)
Strategic Outcome 1 (Refugee Response)*	1.37 m	0 m
Unconditional food transfers	1.37 m	0 m
Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 (Technical Assistance to the Government and Service Provision to Partners)	4.81 m	3.16 m
School Feeding	0.77 m	0.31 m
CMAM	1.71 m	0.75 m
VAM	0.47 m	0.24m
Food Fortification	1.39 m	1.39 m
EPR	0.47 m	0.47 m
TOTAL	6.18 m	3.16 m

* Livelihood support activities under Strategic Outcome 1 are scheduled to start in July 2021, and the funding needs for July-December are 0.13 million USD.

of Luanda in enforcing the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition at the community level in five municipalities of the province.

- WFP and partners trained 500 community agents to screen children for the signs of acute malnutrition and to treat the uncomplicated cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at community level. The screening started in February 2021 and will cover 1.1 million children under 5.
- For MAM treatment, WFP provides ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to community agents and health units. A total of 98 mt of RUSF have been procured and handed over to the Provincial Health Directorate, and 130 mt will be received in February 2021.
- Children with complications and those with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) will be referred to the relevant health units for treatment. In December 2020, WFP started distributing RUSFs to health units.
- Together with the Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Directorate, WFP is developing materials on nutrition to reinforce the sensitization activities during the screening.
- In coordination with the local government, WFP is designing social and behaviour change communication strategies, including through radio and community-based entities.
- WFP supports the Luanda Provincial Health Directorates in monthly data collection on programme activities, beneficiaries, RUSF use and supply.
- WFP plans to expand the CMAM project into 4 more municipalities to cover the whole province. For this, WFP will need additional USD 1.5 million for 12 months.

Food Fortification

- To reduce micronutrient deficiencies in the Angolan population and prevent stunting among children aged 6-23 months, WFP is working with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Civil Office (Casa Civil).
- WFP's assistance will be aimed at supporting staple food fortification, home fortification with micronutrient powders, and local production of specialized nutritious foods.
- A food fortification strategy is being developed with the

Government, and WFP is working with partners to establish a multi-sectorial food fortification alliance.

- A food fortification workshop was organized by WFP and the Nutrition Unit of the Ministry of Health in December 2020, to promote staple food fortification as an intervention to fight micronutrient deficiencies.

School Feeding

- WFP works with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Action, provincial and municipal governments to develop a school feeding operational plan for the provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Cuando Cubango and Namibe, based on local and available foods and with the objective to move towards home-grown school feeding.
- With the opening of a new sub-office in Lubango (Huíla), WFP started the dialogue with the provincial authorities about the preparation of the regional feasibility study and the development of an operational plan for targeted municipalities. The feasibility assessment is now ongoing and will determine two municipalities in each province to develop a locally appropriate school feeding plan.
- In parallel, WFP will support the Government in developing a National School Feeding Policy based on findings of the ongoing Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise that will gather national and sub-national partners to assess the existing national capacities on school feeding.
- WFP, in close coordination with partners, also works to map and review monitoring and reporting capacities of the national school feeding programme to develop an action plan for reliable and timely monitoring, reporting and evaluation.
- WFP plans to expand the project to the provinces of Cuanza Norte, Malanje, Lunda Sul, Moxico, Huambo and Bie. For this WFP will need additional USD 1.2 million for 2 years.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

- WFP plans to support national and sub-national authorities, including the Civil Protection Office, on emergency preparedness and response by strengthening their capacity to prepare and respond to shocks, including the recurrent droughts in the South.
- Civil Protection Operational Centres in the four provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Cuando Cubango and Namibe will be established and equipped with office materials, computers, radios, and maps. Technical assistance will be provided by WFP on supply chain management, targeting, monitoring and evaluation, vulnerability analysis, and overall operations management.
- The latest data of the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) indicate that below-average rainfall in Western and Central Angola has led to abnormal dryness and drought.

Challenges

- Due to lack of funding to support the livelihood activities for refugees in Lunda Norte, many of them remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance and cannot attain self-reliance.
- Lack of resources to support the Government in the areas of food fortification and emergency preparedness and response, as well as in the expansion of ongoing technical assistance projects, is a critical challenge for WFP's efforts to strengthen national capacities for the achievement of SDG 2.

Donors

Government of Angola, Government of Japan, Government of the United States of America, World Bank