



World Food Programme

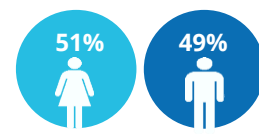
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Angola Country Brief June 2021



In Numbers

225 mt of food assistance distributed in May to **6,927 DRC refugees** in the province of Luanda Norte



more than 500,000 children under 5 screened for malnutrition in Luanda Province in February-June, and more than **10,000** received supplements for moderate acute malnutrition at the community level (February-May)



US\$ 4.04 million six-month (August 2021-January 2022) funding shortfall



7 million people with insufficient food consumption, according to mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping

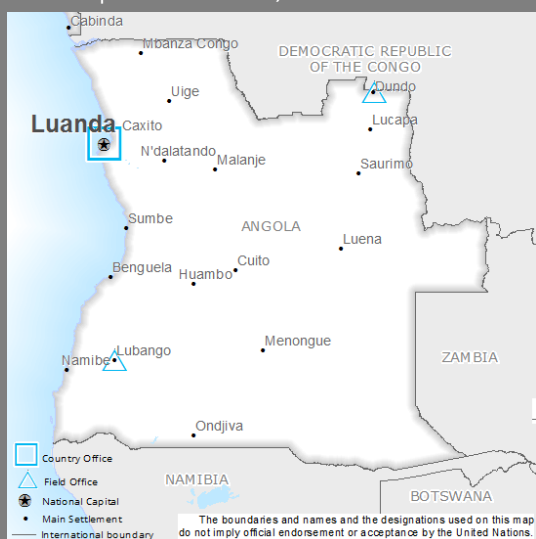


Operational Context

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, which are driven by a range of factors including poverty, limited dietary diversity, poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, and gender inequality. The food security situation is further exacerbated by a severe drought in the south and centre of Angola. A comparison of rainfall and vegetation cover data since 1981 indicates that the southwestern provinces experienced the worst drought in the last 40 years in October 2020 – May 2021.

WFP is working with the Government of Angola 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**

Operational Updates

Refugee Response

- Post-Distribution Monitoring was conducted in June, with 79% of households reporting adequate Food Consumption Scores (compared to 51% in March).
- As a result, the percentage of refugees who are often adopting negative coping strategies when faced with food insecurity (i.e. restricting food for adults, reducing the portion size or the number of meals per day, relying on less preferred food) also decreased from 18% in March to 5% in June.
- Almost 70% of refugees are completely satisfied with both quantity and quality of food assistance.
- Some 47% of households indicated that decisions regarding food products (selling, exchanging, sharing etc.) are taken jointly by men and women in the household.
- Almost 90% of beneficiaries are aware of their entitlements, but only 63% know about the existing feedback mechanisms.
- The funding requirements for refugee response activities are covered until December 2021.
- A Joint WFP-UNHCR Food Security and Nutrition Assessment is planned for August.
- The livelihood support activities in line with the WFP-UNHCR Livelihoods Strategy, initially scheduled to start in July, have been postponed due to lack of funds.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- WFP and partners, including FAO and UNICEF, supported the food security and nutrition assessment in Cunene, Huila and Namibe. The data collection was completed at the beginning of May, and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) workshop is scheduled for 5-16 July. The final report on the number of acute food insecure people and current rates of acute malnutrition is expected to be released in the second half of July.
- WFP is also working with the Government and UNICEF to undertake a SMART survey in Benguela and Huambo provinces in August 2021.
- WFP is supporting the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in setting up a provincial Food Security and Nutrition Working Group in Cuando Cubango funded by the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme (RVAA).

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Photo: SABER School Feeding workshop, June 2021. WFP/Pedro Domingos

Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) for the drought response

- To support the national response to the current drought, WFP plans to assist provincial and municipal authorities in the preparation of an immediate nutrition emergency response in the south and centre of Angola.
- WFP Angola is currently seeking support to expand the CMAM intervention to the provinces affected by the current drought.

Strategic Outcomes/Activities	Six-Month Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
Strategic Outcome 1 (Refugee Response) *	1.80 m	0.41 m
Unconditional food transfers	1.67 m	0.28 m
Asset Creation and Livelihoods	0.13 m	0.13 m
Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 (Technical Assistance to the Government and Service Provision to Partners)	5.58 m	3.63 m
School Feeding	0.76 m	0.31 m
CMAM	3.17 m	2.14 m
VAM	0.62 m	0.24 m
Food Fortification	0.47 m	0.44 m
EPR	0.56 m	0.5 m
TOTAL	7.38 m	4.04 m

* Total figures include additional needs for planned activities.

School Feeding

- WFP continues to support the Multisectoral School Feeding Committee in the development of the National School Feeding and Health Policy.
- WFP and partners organized the School Feeding SABER Workshop on 8 June. The participants assessed the national capacities for school feeding programmes and validated the draft action plan. WFP is following up with the Government to finalise the action plan and accompanying implementation.
- At the provincial level, WFP finalized the Operational Plan for the Pilot School Feeding Project for 8 municipalities of the 4 southern provinces (Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe), based on local and available foods and with the objective to move towards home-grown school feeding.
- An Implementation Plan and a Capacity Building Plan for government officials and stakeholders are now under development, while possible synergies with IFAD-funded agricultural projects in these provinces are being discussed.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

- In the southern and central provinces of the country, WFP plans to support national and sub-national authorities, including the Civil Protection Office, strengthening their capacity to prepare and respond to shocks, including the current drought.
- WFP will be providing technical assistance on supply chain management, targeting, monitoring and evaluation, vulnerability analysis, and overall operations management.

Challenges

- Due to lack of funding for livelihood activities for refugees in Lunda Norte, many of them remain dependent on humanitarian assistance and cannot attain self-reliance. WFP and UNHCR are working to develop and secure support for interventions aimed at asset creation and capacity building.
- Lack of resources to support the Government in 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 build up national capacities for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).
- WFP is working with partners to mobilize the necessary resources to support the national counterparts in their response to the current drought which is affecting the food security and nutrition of vulnerable communities in the centre and south of the country.

Partners

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

- The latest results of the countrywide mVAM (mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping) show that 7 million people in Angola have insufficient food consumption (poor or borderline Food Consumption Scores). Some 14 million are using crisis or emergency livelihood-based coping strategies such as spending savings or reducing non-food expenditures.

Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) in Luanda province

- From February to June, more than 500,000 children from five municipalities of the Luanda Province were screened.
- In February-May more than 10,000 received supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition, while 1,600 were referred to a health facility.
- WFP and partners organized a second round of focus group discussions with parents and caregivers to assess their knowledge on nutrition and relevant subjects and collect feedback. In total, 11 focus groups were organised and 90 beneficiaries attended, including 15 fathers. Many participants continued to demonstrate limited knowledge on the importance of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices, but in some municipalities (Cazenga, Cacuaco) a slight improvement was registered compared to the first round in terms of level of awareness on the discussed topics. Beneficiaries indicated COVID-19 and its social and economic consequences as the main challenges to provide a diversified diet for their families.
- WFP and its cooperating partner started applying the post-distribution monitoring process to collect feedback, recommendations and track the satisfaction of beneficiaries participating in the project.