



World Food Programme

SAVING
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WFP Angola Country Brief October 2021

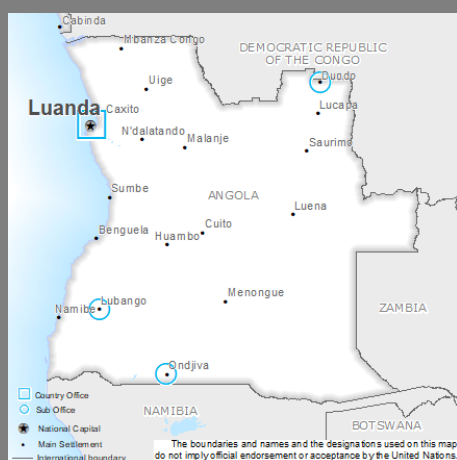


Operational Context

Angola is a resource-rich country that has made substantial economic and political progress since the end of the 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 during the rainy season 2020-2021.

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 (2020): **32.8 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower Middle**

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

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In Numbers

1.58 million people in acute food insecurity in southwestern Angola



114,000 children under 5 in urgent need of acute malnutrition treatment in southwestern Angola



US\$ 6.9 million six-month (December 2021 – May 2022) funding shortfall



Operational Updates

Refugee Response

- In October, WFP reached 7,060 refugees with food assistance, including maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt (208 MT in total to cover September and October).
- A Joint WFP-UNHCR Food Security and Nutrition Assessment is planned for January 2022.
- The livelihood support activities developed in line with the WFP-UNHCR Livelihoods Strategy have been postponed due to lack of funds.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- WFP technically supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRIP) in the preparation of an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) dissemination workshop in Lubango (October 26). At least 80 people attended the workshop in person, while WFP also supported the event financially through the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Regional Vulnerability Assessment & Analysis Programme (RVAA).
- WFP provides technical assistance to MINAGRIP in analysing and drafting the baseline report based on FRESAN's Food Security and Nutrition Assessment conducted in April-May 2021.
- In coordination with the SADC RVAA Programme, WFP supported the training of 16 MINAGRIP staff members on the use of Atlas, an open information and knowledge management web-platform designed to store, use, or share regional vulnerability assessments and data.
- The UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) started the data collection for the SMART nutrition survey in Benguela and Huambo provinces. The survey will provide key data on the nutrition of vulnerable drought affected populations. The final report is expected at the end of 2021.
- WFP is supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRIP) in setting up a provincial Food Security and Nutrition Working Group in Cuando Cubango, funded by SADC RVAA, and in Cunene with the Ministry of Environment/UNDP funds under the Cuvelai project.

Photo: SMART Survey data collection. October 2021. Benguela province

Country Strategic Plan (2020–2022)

Total Needs for next 6 months (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
11.64 m	4.74 m	6.9 m

Strategic Result 01: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis.

Focus Area: crisis response

Activities:

- Provide food to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.
- Provide livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations to improve self-reliance.

Strategic Result 05: Capacity Strengthening

Strategic Outcome 02: National institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programmes to advance food security and nutrition by 2022

Focus Area: root causes

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 08: Enhance global partnerships

Strategic Outcome 03: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services.

Focus Area: root causes

Activities:

- Provide on-demand and supply chain services for partners
- A rapid food security assessment will also be undertaken in Cuando Cubango in November–December 2021 funded by RVAA.

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

- From February to October, more than 845,000 children were screened, and more than 15,500 received supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at the community level, while 2,200 children were referred to a health facility.
- During the project, WFP and partners trained more than 120 health unit staff members on the use of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) for MAM treatment.
- Eighty-four percent of children treated at the community level successfully recovered.
- WFP and partners organized sensitization meetings with housing commissions in Cacuaco, Cazenga and Kilamba Kiaxi municipalities to inform members about nutrition, vaccination, and the nearest health units.
- The final workshop was organized on 16 November to showcase the key results and disseminate the lessons learned.

Drought Response

- WFP assisted the Government set up and revitalise food security and nutrition coordination mechanisms at the provincial level and is discussing other possibilities of support, including food assistance.
- To support the drought response, WFP has started working with the provincial authorities of Huila and Cunene to strengthen the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition and is working to secure resources for further expansion to other drought-affected areas. In the two provinces, WFP plans to screen almost 250,000 children under 5 and provide MAM treatment for around 22,000.
- Together with the relevant government entities, WFP started co-leading the Food Security & Nutrition Development Partners Group at the national level and will provide updates on food security and the nutrition situation to partners.
- WFP also started working with the provincial Civil Protection Offices to strengthen their capacities on supply chain/logistics and operations management.

School Feeding

- WFP assisted the Multisectoral School Feeding Committee in finalizing the draft of the National School Feeding and Health Policy.
- At the provincial level, WFP supported the establishment of 7 out of 8 municipal intersectoral committees to support implementation of the pilot of home-grown school feeding. The last committee is to be established in Chipindo municipality (Huila province).
- WFP started the preparations for a validation test of the estimated cost for the home-grown school feeding pilot project in the municipality of Quilengues.

Challenges

- 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.
- 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's Seasonal Outlook for Southern Africa indicates that western and southern provinces of Angola are most likely (more than 70 percent likelihood) to face another consecutive season of below-average rainfall during the October to February 2021/22 period.

Partners

Government of Angola, Government of Japan, Government of the United States of America, World Bank, UN Central Emergency Response Fund