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 cyclical droughts 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) focusing on nutrition interventions in drought affected areas, food assistance to refugees in Lunda Norte, technical assistance and service provision.

In Numbers

1.58 million people in acute food insecurity in southwestern Angola

58,000 children under 5 screened in Huila and Cunene provinces (out of 250,000 planned) as part of the drought response; 4,900 children received treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition at community level

US$ 6.8 million six-month (January – June 2022) funding shortfall

Refugee Response

- During the last distribution in November 2021, 7,087 refugees received food assistance.
- In line with the latest Post-Distribution Monitoring in Lóuva refugee settlement, 74 percent of households reported adequate Food Consumption Scores (FCS), compared to 56 percent at the end of 2020. The increase can be attributed to relaxed COVID-related movement restrictions and regular food distributions in 2021.
- The percentage of households with borderline FCS was higher among households headed by women (22 percent against 12 percent for households headed by men in November 2021).
- WFP and partners continued to encourage more women to come to the distribution points to receive food for the household, so that they could also benefit from the sensitization messaging on health and nutrition.
- Regarding the coping strategy usage, the number of households adopting severe food-related coping strategies (restricting food for adults, reducing the number of meals or portion size, etc.) decreased to 9% for both female and male-headed households.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- The preliminary results of the SMART Nutrition Survey in Benguela, Huambo, Huila and Cunene indicate that chronic malnutrition persists in all four provinces with an alarming upward trend, while acute malnutrition has increased in Benguela, Huambo and Huila. The final report is being prepared and will be submitted to the Ministry of Health for clearance.
- WFP continued preparing regular seasonal monitoring reports on rainfall and vegetation cover levels. In line with the latest report, rainfall in the southern provinces (Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Namibe, Huambo, Huila, Bie) decreased considerably at the end of December. At the same time, the provinces affected by the previous drought (Benguela, Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Namibe, Huambo, Huila) in December 2021 still had vegetation cover below average.
## WFP Country Strategy

### Country Strategic Plan (2020–2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Needs (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.2 m</td>
<td>11.5 m</td>
<td>6.76 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

### Drought Response

- In Huila, WFP and partners screened 27,000 children under 5 and provided Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment at the community level for around 3,800.
- In Cunene, more than 31,000 children were screened and approximately 1,000 were admitted to the programme for community treatment.
- In the two provinces, WFP plans to screen 250,000 children under 5 and provide MAM treatment for around 22,000 up to March 2022.
- Toward the end of 2021, WFP has started to engage with the Government of Angola and its development partners to seek potential funding for the design and implementation of multiyear programmes, under the Humanitarian/Development Nexus, to support vulnerable communities in rural areas to increase their resilience capacities to face climate related shocks and stressors.

### School Feeding

- WFP organized a validation test of the estimated cost for the home-grown school feeding pilot project in the municipality of Quilengues. 195 meals were prepared for one of the schools in Quilengues to test the feasibility of the estimate of 40-50 cents per child per meal (calculated earlier by WFP). The test showed that a home-grown school meal can be provided within the estimated price range.
- WFP is now working with donors to secure funding for a home-grown school feeding pilot project. Earlier, eight municipalities were identified for the pilot as a result of the feasibility study.

### Food Fortification & Micronutrient Deficiencies

- WFP provides technical assistance to the National Nutrition Programme in prevention and control of Micronutrient Deficiencies in order to identify strategies to improve micronutrient status, map past and current intervention strategies and nutrition supplies available in the country, scale up evidence-based and cost-effective prevention and treatment interventions, and support mobilization and communication with partners and donors.
- Together with UNICEF, WFP started working with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and Trade and milling companies to develop a strategy on wheat flour fortification with the objective to address the problems of micronutrient deficiencies and chronic malnutrition.

### Challenges

- Drier than average conditions are forecast for Angola for January – March 2022. Consecutive years of dryness and poor cropping have pushed households in southern Angola to extreme vulnerability, and poor rainfall this year might exacerbate the impacts on crops, forage and livestock.
- WFP has been proactively engaging with partners to mobilize the necessary resources to support the national counterparts in their response to the current drought and stands ready to scale up its assistance if additional funding is secured.

### Partners