In Numbers

1.58 million people in acute food insecurity in southwestern Angola

121,000 children under 5 screened in Huila and Cunene provinces

12,600 children started receiving treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition at community level

US$ 6 million six-month (February – July 2022) funding shortfall

Operational Updates

Refugee Response

- In 2021 WFP assisted 7,087 refugees through regular general food distributions. The number of beneficiaries grew steadily throughout the year due to new births and re-activation of some refugees in the UNHCR registration system. In total 1,350 MT of food were distributed (maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt).

- Many refugees continue to rely on WFP assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and WFP plans to start asset creation and livelihoods activities in 2022 to contribute to improved self-reliance of beneficiaries.

- WFP is preparing to conduct a food security and nutrition assessment in the Lóvua refugee settlement in the first quarter of 2022.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- WFP continued preparing regular seasonal monitoring reports on rainfall and vegetation cover levels. In line with the latest report, central and northern Angola registered accumulated rainfall above average from December to January 2022, while the southern provinces received below average rainfall.

- The provinces of Namibe, Huila and Cunene still continue with below average vegetation cover.

Drought Response

- In Cunene and Huila provinces, WFP plans to screen 250,000 children 6-59 months and provide MAM treatment for around 22,000 up to March 2022.

- Up to the end of January 2022, 121,000 children were screened and more than 12,000 were admitted to the community treatment programme for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

- Children with severe acute malnutrition and MAM with complications are referred to the nearest health unit.

- Screening and community treatment are performed by community health agents who also provide counselling on nutrition and Infant Young Child Feeding for caregivers.

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.

Contact: Mariia Riabinina, Programme Policy Consultant, mariia.riabinina@wfp.org
Head of Office: José Ferrão
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Angola
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 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

- WFP has started to engage with the Government of Angola and its development partners to seek potential funding for the design and implementation of multi-year 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.

- To expand its drought response activities, WFP also plans to start emergency school feeding and voucher distribution for vulnerable families from March-April 2022, in addition to its nutrition interventions.

School Feeding

- WFP continues to work with potential donors to mobilize funds for home-grown school feeding pilot projects, as well as emergency school feeding interventions in the south of Angola to mitigate the impacts of the drought.

**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**