Angola Country Brief
February 2022

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).

In Numbers
1.58 million people in acute food insecurity in southwestern Angola

173,000 children under 5 screened in Huila and Cunene provinces
18,000 children admitted to community treatment programme for Moderate Acute Malnutrition

US$ 6.4 million six-month (March – August 2022) funding shortfall

Operational Updates
Drought Response
- From November 2021 to February 2022, 173,000 children were screened (83,000 in Huila and 90,000 in Cunene) and more than 18,000 were admitted 11,500 in Huila and 6,500 in Cunene) to the community treatment programme for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- Screening and community treatment are performed by community health agents who also provide counselling on nutrition and Infant Young Child Feeding for caregivers.
- Around 2,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and MAM with complications were referred to the nearest health units (900 in Huila and 1,200 in Cunene).
- WFP plans to continue its nutrition intervention in Huila beyond March 2022 and also start emergency school feeding programme and voucher distribution for families of malnourished children. The identification of schools and locations for nutrition screening is now ongoing, in close collaboration with OCHA and UNICEF.
- To contribute to improved resilience of affected communities, WFP plans to start an asset creation and livelihoods intervention in Huila. WFP prepares to conduct a Community-based Participatory Planning exercise in two villages in Quipungo and Caluquembe municipalities (Huila) to define the list of activities for this project.
- WFP is working closely with Civil Protection to start a Cash-Based Transfer assistance programme for 5,000 households in Cunene and Huila provinces.

Refugee Response
- In February 2022, WFP assisted 6,993 refugees in Lovua refugee settlement with 221.8 MT of food commodities (maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt).
- WFP and partners organized cooking demonstrations to introduce the new commodity (white maize meal) to the beneficiaries and explain its nutritional benefits.
- Many refugees continue to rely on food assistance to meet their basic food requirements. In close coordination with UNHCR, WFP plans to start asset
WFP Country Strategic Plan (2020–2022)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total Needs (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
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<td>24.9 m</td>
<td>15.5 m</td>
<td>6.4 m</td>
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**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 and/or cash-based transfers 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

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- WFP continued preparing regular seasonal monitoring reports on rainfall and vegetation cover levels. In line with the latest report, the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe continue with the vegetation cover below average in February 2022.
- The latest mobile vulnerability assessment data indicates that more than 50% of the population of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huila and Namibe provinces are using crisis or above-crisis food based coping strategies (spending savings, borrowing money, reducing non-food expenses).

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.

Last Mile Delivery of Medical Supplies

- In February, WFP signed a Service Level Agreement with United Nations Development Programme for the provision of logistics services in support of health programmes.
- WFP will ensure the reception and storage of TB, HIV, Malaria medicines and other related COVID-19 commodities at warehouses managed by WFP, located in Benguela (all commodities) and Luanda (only for COVID-19 commodities).

Challenges

- During the period of October 2021-February 2022 some parts of southern Angola received as little as 40-60% of the usual rainfall. 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. Continuous monitoring of the situation is needed to inform the response.
- Limited funding remains one of the main challenges for WFP operations in Angola. 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