



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Angola Country Brief March 2022

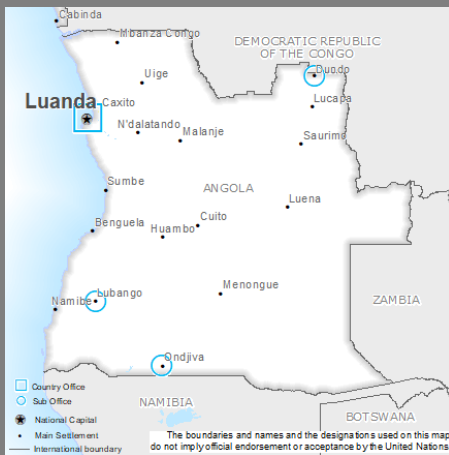


Operational Context

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).



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**

In Numbers

1.58 million people in acute food insecurity in southwestern Angola



213,939 children under 5 were screened in Huila and Cunene provinces.



22,593 children were admitted to a community treatment programme for Moderate Acute Malnutrition in both provinces.

US\$ 3 million six-month (April – September 2022) funding shortfall



Operational Updates

Drought Response

- In Huila, WFP screened a total of 90,614 children aged 6 to 59 months from November 2021 to March 2022. Of these, 13,605 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) without complications were admitted to the WFP programme and treated at the household level by community health agents. Some 983 children with MAM with complications or Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were referred to the nearest Health Unit to receive appropriate treatment.
- In Cunene, from November 2021 to March 2022, WFP screened 123,325 children under the age of 5. Some 8,988 children were treated for MAM, and 1,506 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) or MAM with complications were referred to the nearest health units.
- Culinary demonstrations are ongoing in Cunene since January 2022. A total of 33 sessions have been conducted.
- Reaching 14,289 community members, thirty-three cooking demonstration sessions explaining the nutritional benefits of the commodities were carried out in 7 municipalities in Huila (Caconda, Caluquembe, Cuvango, Jamba, Quipungo, Quilengues, and Gambos). A programme on local radio with a municipal health directorate representative and the cooperating partners was aired and it will continue until the end of April. It promotes messages on nutrition, water sanitation and hygiene, infant and optimal young child feeding practices, avoiding myths, the promotion of local food, and proper diet.
- Joint assessment missions were conducted by WFP and UNICEF, with support from OCHA, to finalize the prioritization of locations, health units, schools, and coverage areas most affected by drought, for implementation of nutrition, food assistance, and emergency school feeding programmes.
- To contribute to improving the resilience of affected communities, WFP plans to start a pilot asset creation and livelihoods intervention in two locations of Quipungo and Caluquembe municipalities. In these locations, WFP will facilitate a community-based participatory planning exercise to define priority interventions and strategic partnerships.

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Photo: Supervision visit from the community health agent. Caconda municipality, Huila Province. March 2022. WFP/Ánia Soares

Country Strategic Plan (2020–2022)

Total Needs (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
24.9 m	15.5 m	3 m

Strategic Result 01: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola can 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 their capacity to implement programs 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 is working closely with Civil Protection Commissions at central, provincial, and municipal levels to plan and quick-start food assistance to 5,000 vulnerable families in Cunene and Huila provinces.

Refugee Response

- WFP provided a double food ration (March and April) for 7,035 refugees in the Lóvuá refugee settlement.
- WFP, in close coordination with UNHCR, plans to implement a livelihood and food-for-assets creation programme, targeting 125 households to enhance their abilities to meet basic food and other needs.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- In March, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRIP) in the training and setting up of the provincial Food Security Technical Working Group (FSTWG) of Cuando Cubango.
- A total of 61 government officials from different sectors – agriculture, health, civil protection, education, social action, statistics and municipality administration – attended the training. In the future, the provincial FSTWG will collect data on a regular basis and with technical assistance from MINAGRIP and partners analyze and produce a report on food security trends in the province.

School Feeding

- WFP continues to work with potential donors to mobilize funds for a homegrown school feeding pilot. Preparations are ongoing to quick start the emergency school feeding intervention in four municipalities (Chibia, Chicomba, Gambos, and Humpata) in Huila province

Last-Mile Delivery of Medical Supplies

- A joint UNDP and WFP transition plan has been implemented to provide an activity roadmap towards the launch of the last mile project in the regions of Benguela, Cuanza Sul, and Luanda.
- Contracting of logistics service providers (warehousing and transportation) is in progress. WFP will manage warehousing facilities in Benguela and Luanda.
- The recruitment process of first wave project staff has been concluded and deployment to duty stations is in progress. Interview sessions for the second wave project staff are in progress.
- Processing of the 50 percent advance funding to the project has been concluded by UNDP as per the terms and conditions of the Service Level Agreement (SLA) and the proforma invoice (PFI).

Challenges

- The rainy season performance suggests that the food security situation is concerning in the provinces of Namibe, Huila, and Cunene, where most of the households have not recovered from the 2020/2021 drought effects, and humanitarian assistance is still very far away to meet the requirements.
- The updated mVAM of March 2022 indicates that Namibe province has the highest proportion of households (30-40 percent) with insufficient food consumption followed by Huambo, Huila, and Cunene with a moderately high proportion (20 to 30 percent). This leads to a recommendation of an urgent need to organize a post-harvest food security assessment in May-June 2022 to bring evidence of the state of food insecurity and acute malnutrition.
- Limited funding remains one of the main challenges for WFP operations in Angola. WFP has proactively engaged 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

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