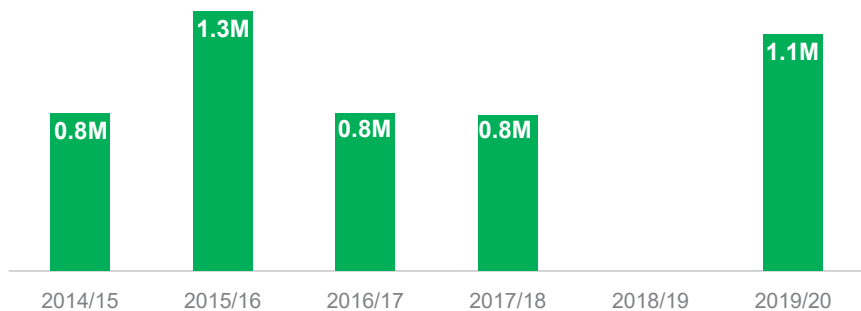


Overview

The worsening drought conditions in the southern provinces of Angola and the increase in prices of basic commodities are driving food insecurity. The southern provinces of the country had one of the driest seasons since at least 1981. The drought has caused the loss of livestock, has diminished the availability of water and grass, and has affected the movement of cattle. The country's cereal deficit is approximately 1.2 million metric tons, making Angola one of the countries with the highest cereal import requirements in Southern Africa in 2019/2020.

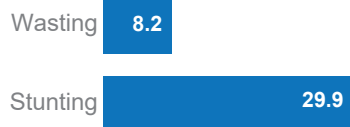
While food security assessments are ongoing, preliminary results estimate that 1.14 million people are affected by drought in Cunene, Huila and Namibe provinces.

Food Insecure Population Trends



Nutrition Status

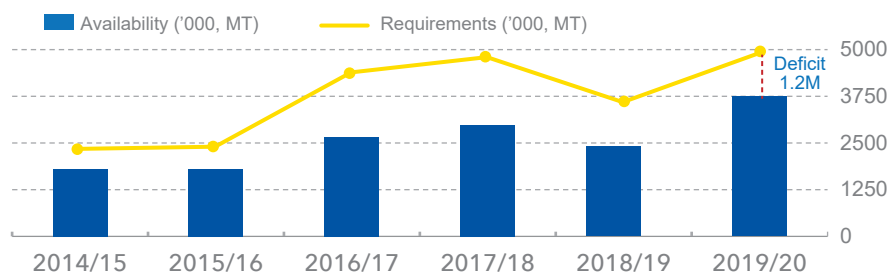
Stunting and wasting (%)



Underweight and overweight (%)

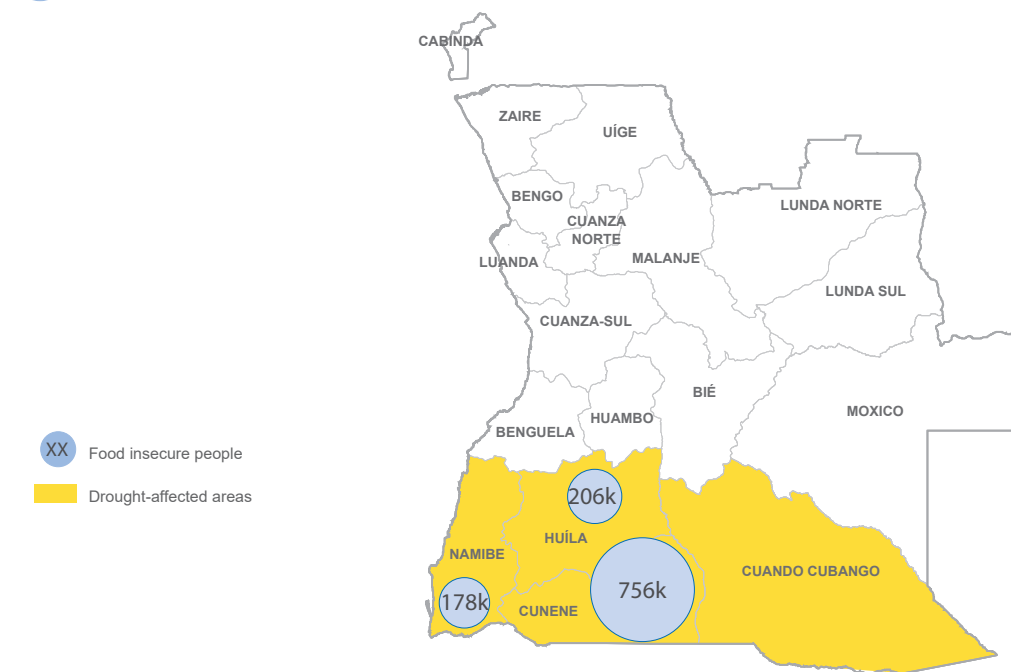


Cereal Availability and Requirements



Food Security Situation

1.14m food insecure people



Regional Socio - Economic Context

Total population:	30.2M (2019)	Rural population:	11.1M (37% total population)
Life expectancy	62 yrs (2017)	Unemployment Rate	28.8% (2018/9)
Population Growth Rate	3% (2019)	Average GDP Growth	2.35% (2018)
Human Development Index	0.581 (2017)	Under 5 Mortality Rate	101 per 1,000 live births
Adult Literacy	71% (2017)	Inflation	9.55% (May 2019)
		HIV and AIDS	2.0% (2015/16)