



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Angola Country Brief March 2021

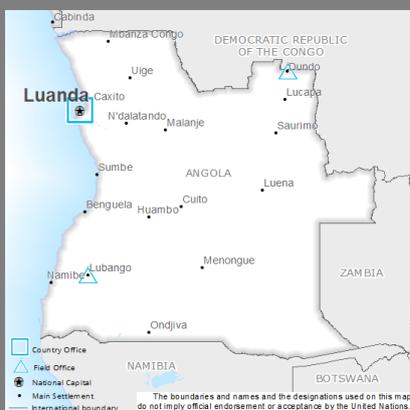


Operational Context

Angola is a resource-rich country that has made substantial economic and political progress since the end of 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 a severe drought in the south and centre of Angola. A comparison of rainfall data since 1981 indicates that the southwestern provinces experienced the worst drought in the last 40 years in November 2020 – January 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 (2018): **30.8 million**

2020 Human Development Index: **148 out of 189 countries**

Income Level: **Lower Middle**

2020 Global Hunger Index: **93 out of 107 countries**

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In Numbers

143 mt of food assistance distributed in March to **6,790 DRC refugees** in the province of Luanda Norte



228 mt of supplementary foods procured since December 2020 for the COVID-19 acute malnutrition response in Luanda Province



US\$ 2.53 million six-month (April–September 2021) funding shortfall



8 million people with insufficient food consumption, according to vulnerability analysis



Operational Updates

Refugee Response

- In March, WFP reached 6,790 refugees with 143.5 mt of food assistance (maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil).
- Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted to explore the effects of food assistance on beneficiaries and to assess household food security and coping strategy usage. The results are now being analysed, and the PDM report will be prepared in April.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- An increase in precipitation was registered in March compared with February 2021. However, given the approaching end of the rainy season and the occurrence of locust pests in some areas, adequate recovery of agricultural production is unlikely.
- WFP and partners, including FRESAN (Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Angola) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), are supporting the food security and nutrition assessments in Cunene, Huíla and Namibe. Final data on the number of people affected by drought, including an Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, is expected at the beginning of June.
- WFP is also working with the Government to organize a post-harvest assessment in Benguela and Huambo in July 2021.
- The latest results of the countrywide mVAM (mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping) show that around 8 million people in Angola have insufficient food consumption (poor or borderline Food Consumption Scores). More than 15 million are using crisis or emergency livelihood-based coping strategies such as spending savings or reducing non-food expenses.

Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

- WFP continued to support the Ministry of Health and the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate in the prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at the community level.
- Nutrition screening is ongoing in the targeted municipalities (Cacuaco, Cazenga, Kilambia Kiaxi, Talatona, Viana) and will cover 1.1 million children under 5 over the project duration of one year.
- Community health agents who are conducting the screening and administering treatment for uncomplicated cases were supported through supervision visits from WFP and partners.

Photo: FAO-WFP field visit to a Field Farmer School in Caconda, province of Huíla. **Photo credit:** WFP/Neide Pereira

- The feasibility assessment was conducted and two municipalities in each province were chosen to develop a locally appropriate school feeding operational plan.
- WFP assisted in the establishment of a task force from the representatives of relevant provincial authorities to accompany the implementation.
- In parallel, WFP supports the Government in developing a National School Feeding Policy and facilitates the preparation for the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop that will assess the existing national capacities on school feeding.
- WFP, in close coordination with partners, works to map and review monitoring and reporting capacities of the national school feeding programme.

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2020–2022)		
Strategic Outcomes/Activities	Six-Month Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
Strategic Outcome 1 (Refugee Response) *	1.61 m	0.34 m
Unconditional food transfers	1.61 m	0.34 m
Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 (Technical Assistance to the Government and Service Provision to Partners)	4.1 m	2.19 m
School Feeding	0.77 m	0.31 m
CMAM	1.76 m	0.75 m
VAM	0.62 m	0.24 m
Food Fortification	0.48 m	0.44 m
EPR	0.47 m	0.41 m
TOTAL	5.71 m	2.53 m

* Livelihood support activities under Strategic Outcome 1 are scheduled to start in July 2021, and the funding needs for July-December are USD 0.13 million.

Total figures include additional needs for planned activities.

- 228 mt of supplementary foods have been procured since the start of the project for subsequent distributions to community agents and health units.
- Together with partners, WFP is designing sensitization campaigns for vulnerable communities through radio, churches, and other community-level groups.
- To assess the knowledge of beneficiaries on nutrition, health and hygiene, focus group discussions with mothers and caregivers were organized in targeted municipalities.
- WFP supports the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate and its cooperating partner in data collection and analysis.
- To support the national response to the current drought, WFP also plans to assist provincial and municipal authorities in the preparation of immediate nutrition emergency response in the south and centre of Angola.

Food Fortification

- To reduce micronutrient deficiencies in the Angolan population and prevent stunting among children aged 6–23 months, WFP is working with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Civil Office (Casa Civil).

School Feeding

- WFP works with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other relevant partners to develop a school feeding operational plan for the provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Cuando Cubango and Namibe, based on local and available foods and with the objective to move towards home-grown school feeding.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

- In the southern and central provinces of the country, WFP plans to support national and sub-national authorities, including the Civil Protection Office, strengthening their capacity to prepare and respond to shocks, including the current drought in the south.
- WFP will be providing technical assistance on supply chain management, targeting, monitoring and evaluation, vulnerability analysis, and overall operations management.
- WFP is also discussing with the International Federation of Red Cross how best to strengthen the capacity of the Angola Red Cross to prepare and respond to emergencies, including recurrent droughts.

Challenges

- Due to lack of funding for livelihood activities for refugees in Lunda Norte, many of them remain dependent on humanitarian assistance and cannot attain self-reliance.
- Lack of resources to support the Government in food fortification and emergency preparedness and response, as well as in the expansion of ongoing technical assistance projects, is a critical challenge for WFP's efforts to build up national capacities for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).
- WFP is working with partners to mobilize the necessary resources to support the national counterparts in their response to the current drought which is affecting the food security and nutrition of vulnerable communities in the centre and south of the country.



Women at Boa Nova health center for which WFP provides supplementary foods. Viana municipality, Luanda. **Photo credit:** WFP/Pedro Domingos

Donors

Government of Angola, Government of Japan, Government of the United States of America, World Bank