



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Angola Country Brief September 2021



In Numbers

1.58 million people in acute food insecurity in Southwestern Angola



114,000 children under 5 in urgent need of acute malnutrition treatment in Southwestern Angola



US\$ 7.6 million six-month (November 2021 – April 2022) funding shortfall

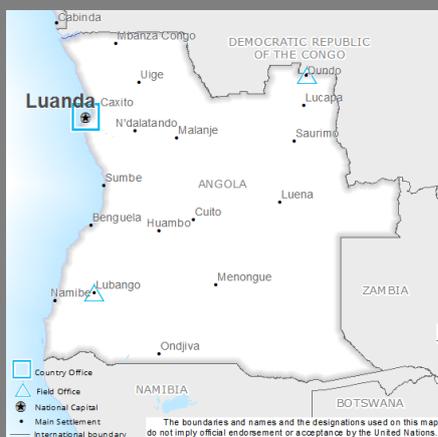


Operational Context

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 a severe drought 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 in 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 (2018): **30.8 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **148 out of 189 countries**

Income Level: **Lower Middle**

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

Operational Updates

Refugee Response

- WFP plans to conduct a food distribution in October to reach around 7,000 refugees.
- The funding requirements for refugee response activities are covered only until December 2021.
- A Joint WFP-UNHCR Food Security and Nutrition Assessment is planned for October 2021.
- The livelihood support activities in line with the WFP-UNHCR Livelihoods Strategy have been postponed due to lack of funds.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- WFP supported the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) trainings and analysis workshops organized in July covering 17 out of 25 municipalities of Namibe, Huila and Cunene provinces, and assisted in the preparation of the final IPC report which was approved by the Government in September.
- The IPC analysis was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with technical assistance from FAO, UNICEF and WFP in 17 municipalities of South-Western Angola within the FRESAN programme (Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Angola) funded by the European Union.
- The IPC results indicate that from October 2021 to March 2022 1.58 million people (58% of analyzed population) in Cunene, Huila and Namibe provinces are projected to be in acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and higher).
- WFP co-facilitated provincial workshops on Food System Dialogues and consultations of the Second Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN II, Angola 2030) in Bengo, Malanje, Huambo and Namibe.
- WFP is supporting the Ministry of Agriculture in setting up a provincial Food Security and Nutrition Working Group in Cuando Cubango, funded by the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme (RVAA), and in Cunene with the Ministry of Environment/UNDP funds under the Cuvelai project.
- A rapid assessment will be undertaken in Cuando Cubango in October funded by RVAA.

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Photo: Community screening of acute malnutrition in the municipality of Cacuaco. September 2021

Country Strategic Plan (2020–2022)

Total Needs for next 6 months (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
11.4 m	3.8 m	7.6 m

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

Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) in Luanda province

- From February to August, more than 800,000 children were screened, and more than 15,000 received supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at the community level, while 2,200 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to a health facility.
- WFP and GAVI organised joint refresher trainings for community health agents who now can also check the vaccination cards of beneficiaries and advise parents on the vaccination calendar.
- WFP and partners organised regular post-distribution monitoring to collect feedback from beneficiaries and track the amounts of supplement received.
- In June-August 330 beneficiaries participated in this exercise, and more than 95% reported being satisfied with the project. More than 90% of respondents confirmed receiving the amount of supplement which is in line with the amount registered by the community health agent.
- In August-September WFP and partners organised a series of public lectures on malnutrition and supplementary feeding in Cazenga and Cacucaco.

Drought Response

- At the beginning of September WFP Regional Director visited Angola. All government stakeholders reported concerns of hunger and acute malnutrition in the drought-affected provinces. WFP pledged support and reaffirmed the need to establish an “innovative approach” by linking emergency response actions with resilience and development interventions.
- WFP’s assistance will be coordinated through the Inter-Ministerial Drought Task Force and will include support on nutrition, vulnerability analysis and mapping, supply chain and operations management. WFP will help the Government set up/revitalise food security and nutrition coordination mechanisms at the provincial level and is discussing other possibilities of support, including food assistance.
- To support the drought response, WFP has started working with provincial authorities of Huila and Cunene to strengthen the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition and is working to secure resources for further expansion to other drought-affected areas. In the two provinces, WFP plans to screen almost 260,000 children under 5 and provide MAM treatment for around 30,000, while also referring 6,000 SAM cases to health units.
- Together with the relevant government entities, WFP will also co-lead the Food Security & Nutrition Development Partners Group at the national level and will provide updates on food security and nutrition situation to partners.

School Feeding

- WFP continues to support the Multisectoral School Feeding Committee in the development of the National School Feeding and Health Policy.
- At the provincial level, WFP worked with 8 municipalities in the South of Angola to formalize the creation of the municipal intersectoral committees to support implementation of the pilot of Home Grown School Feeding. WFP prepared a pilot proposal and is discussing it with the Government and partners.

Challenges

- 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.
- 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.

Partners

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