



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Angola Country Brief May 2021

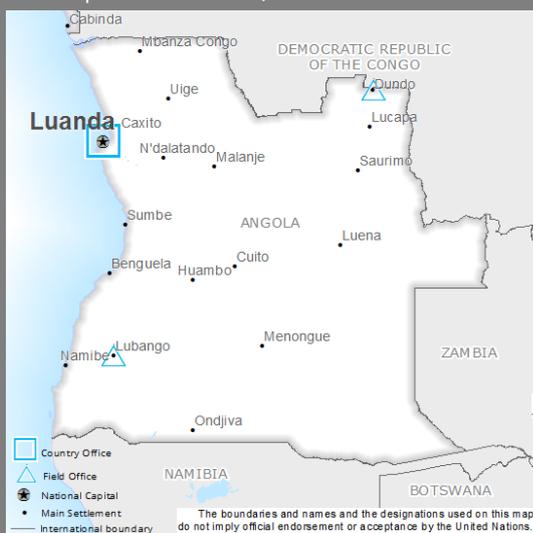


Operational Context

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**

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

Income Level: **Lower Middle**

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

In Numbers

225 mt of food assistance distributed in May to **6,927 DRC refugees** in the province of Luanda Norte



350,000 children under 5 screened for malnutrition in Luanda Province in February-April, and around 8,000 received supplements for moderate acute malnutrition at the community level



US\$ 3.7 million six-month (July–December 2021) funding shortfall



6 million people with insufficient food consumption, according to mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping



Operational Updates

Refugee Response

- WFP and partners conducted a general food distribution in May reaching 6,927 refugees with 225 MT of food commodities (maize meal, split peas, vegetable oil, salt).
- Currently the funding requirements for refugee response activities are covered until December 2021, including through internal funds.
- WFP and UNHCR developed a Joint Livelihoods Concept, to support interventions for refugees to increase their self-reliance in the medium term. The start of these activities was initially scheduled for July 2021 but is being postponed due to lack of funds.
- A Joint WFP-UNHCR Food Security and Nutrition Assessment is planned for August, in order to gather updated data on the food security and nutrition status of the beneficiaries in Lóvuva Settlement.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

- Despite a significant increase in precipitation in March-May, the performance of the 2020-2021 agricultural campaign remains compromised, as the rains of the past months did not help to recover the crops lost due to the long dry period.
- WFP and partners, including FAO and UNICEF, are supporting the food security and nutrition assessment in Cunene, Huila and Namibe as baseline for the EU-funded FRESAN project. The data collection was completed at the beginning of May, and the data processing is now ongoing. The final report on the number of acutely food insecure people, including through IPC analysis and current rates of acute malnutrition, is expected in mid-July.
- WFP is also working with the Government to organize a SMART survey in Benguela and Huambo provinces in July 2021 and support UNICEF in the SMART survey in Cunene and Huila.
- WFP plans to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in setting-up a provincial Food Security and Nutrition Working Group in Cuando Cubango funded by SADC/RVAA programme. The group will be trained on food security and nutrition data collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting.

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Photo: WFP and partners visit the rice farm of one of the refugees in Lunda Norte. May 2021. Photo Credit: Omotola Akindipe

Food Fortification

- To reduce micronutrient deficiencies in the Angolan population and prevent stunting among children aged 6–23 months, WFP works with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Civil Office.
- WFP supports the National Directorate of Public Health (DNSP) in the design of a National Food Fortification Strategy and establishment of a Food Fortification Alliance.

School Feeding

- WFP continues to support the Multisectoral School Feeding Committee in the development of the National School Feeding and Health Policy. The first draft of the Policy is being shared with partners for comments and feedback.
- To assess the national capacities on school feeding, WFP and partners organised the School Feeding SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) Workshop on June 8 to contribute to a joint understanding on the main issues and prepare the basis for targeted cooperation programmes. The participants assessed the national capacities for school feeding programmes and validated the draft action plan.
- At the provincial level, WFP finalized the Operational Plan for the Pilot School Feeding Project for the southern provinces (Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla 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.
- 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.

Partners

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

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) *	1.8 m	0.13 m
Unconditional food transfers	1.67 m	0.00 m
Asset Creation and Livelihoods	0.13 m	0.13 m
Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 (Technical Assistance to the Government and Service Provision to Partners)	5.52 m	3.57 m
School Feeding	0.77 m	0.31 m
CMAM	3.18 m	2.17 m
VAM	0.62 m	0.24 m
Food Fortification	0.48 m	0.44 m
EPR	0.47 m	0.41 m
TOTAL	7.32 m	3.7 m

* Total figures include additional needs for planned activities.

- The latest results of the countrywide mVAM (mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping) show that around 6 million people in Angola have insufficient food consumption (poor or borderline Food Consumption Scores). Almost 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) in Luanda province

- From February to April, 350,000 children from five municipalities of the Luanda Province were screened. Almost 8,000 of them received supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition, while 1,300 were referred to a health facility.
- Community health agents who are conducting the screening and administering treatment for uncomplicated cases were supported through supervision visits from WFP and partners.
- Together with partners, WFP is designing sensitization campaigns for vulnerable communities through radio, churches, and other community-level groups.

Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) for the drought response

- 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.
- WFP Angola is currently seeking support to expand the CMAM intervention to the provinces affected by the drought.