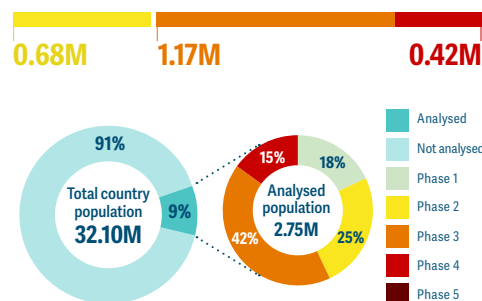


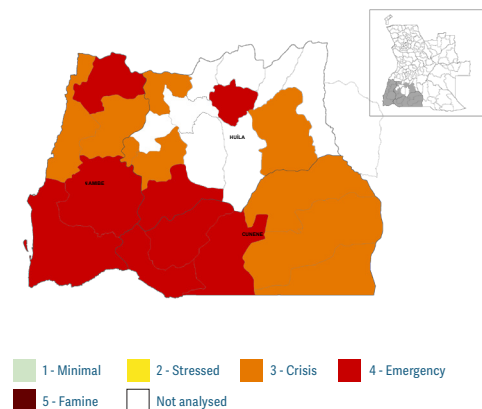
Angola (Cunene, Huíla and Namibe)

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PEAK 2022

1.58M people or **58%** of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above, October 2021–March 2022



IPC acute food insecurity situation, October 2021–March 2022



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Source: Angola IPC TWG, September 2021.

Food crisis overview

The available IPC analysis for Angola focuses on the three agriculture-dependent southwestern provinces. In the first quarter of 2022, almost 1.6 million people faced Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in this area, as the worst drought in 40 years drastically reduced agricultural production (IPC, September 2021). This included over 400 000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), which corresponds to 15 percent of the analysed population. The analysis only covered the drought-affected areas, 9 percent of the country's population of 32 million. Some 58 percent of them were in IPC Phase 3 or above.

All analysed municipalities experienced high levels of acute food insecurity with Cahama, Curoca and Ombadja (Cunene), Gambos (Huíla), Bibala, Camuciuo, Tómbwa and Virei (Namibe) municipalities having 65–80 percent of their populations in IPC Phase 3 or above.

Food insecurity conditions in southwestern areas were not expected to improve during the November 2022–March 2023 lean season as compared with the previous lean season, following localized shortfalls in 2022 agricultural production and persistent high food prices (FAO-GIEWS, September 2022).

Acute food insecurity since 2016

Angola has been included in all editions of the GRFC and categorized as a major food crisis for the last four years due to recurrent, severe drought. In Angola, IPC analyses focuses on the drought-prone southwestern provinces. In 2019 and 2021, the analysis focused on new municipalities and covered between 3 and 9 percent of the total country population. Among the comparable areas, the municipalities of Cahama, Gambos (ex-Chiange) and almost all of Ombadja have consistently been classified in IPC Phase 4.

Drivers of the crisis, 2022–23

Weather extremes Cumulative seasonal rainfall amounts in key agricultural provinces of Namibe, Cunene, Huíla and Cuanza Sul were 60–80 percent below the five-year average during the 2020–21 rainy season, leading to reduced crop and livestock production in 2021 (FAO-GIEWS, November 2021). Many households reported loss of animals due to lack of pasture and drinking water, as well as disease and theft (IPC, September 2021).

In early 2022, erratic rainfall and high temperatures in the southern areas of Angola affected the 2022 crop yields (FAO-GIEWS, September 2022). National cereal import requirements were estimated at about 12 percent higher than the five-year average in April 2021–March 2022 due to the low harvest (FAO-GIEWS, November 2021).

Between October 2022 and mid-January 2023, central, northern and southern areas received rainfall that was 5–15 percent below the five-year average. In southwestern areas, however, rainfall totals were above that of the same period in 2021–22, but production was expected to be curtailed by the lingering impact of past droughts (FEWS NET, January 2023), including low water tables and decreased household capacity to invest in agriculture.

Economic shocks At national level, inflation remained high due to food prices, but the rate slowed significantly in 2022.

According to the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), headline annual inflation stood at 21 percent in July 2022, the lowest level since mid-2020, as the oil-exporting country benefitted from high global prices, which supported an appreciation of the national currency, helping to curb import inflationary pressure.

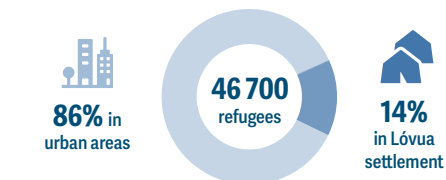
The Angolan Government's Strategic Food Reserve Plan, launched in September 2021, also contributed to alleviating price pressure (FAO-GIEWS, September 2022). By the end of the year, inflation reached the lowest value of the previous five years: 14 percent against 27 percent at the end of 2021 (FEWS NET, January 2023).

In the 2022/23 marketing year (April/March), cereal imports, which cover about 40 percent of the domestic cereal consumption requirement, were forecast at an above-average level (FAO-GIEWS, September 2022).

Crop pests Damages to crops caused by locusts in late 2021/early 2022 were reported in some areas of Cunene, Namibe and Huíla provinces (IPC, September 2021).

DISPLACEMENT

Refugees and asylum-seekers, end 2022



Source: UNHCR, December 2022.

Refugees Angola hosts 46 746 refugees and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and other countries. Most live in urban locations. Many have lived in Angola for decades and are not willing or able to return home, although they face discrimination and challenges in accessing education, civil registration, healthcare, banking services and livelihood opportunities.

In 2017, around 35 000 Congolese refugees fled conflict in the Kasai region to Lunda Norte province, where Lóvuá settlement was established. Since mid-2019, more than 14 000 refugees have spontaneously returned home, while 3 732 refugees and their dependants voluntarily repatriated. The current population is 9 276 (6 443 in settlement) (UNHCR, January 2023).

Even though WFP provides food assistance to 6 439 refugees in Lovua settlement (WFP, January 2023),

in March 2021, among surveyed refugees, 17 percent had poor food consumption and 31 percent borderline food consumption (WFP, June 2021).

IDPs As of January 2023, 4 600 people were internally displaced in Ombadja and Cahama municipalities in drought-affected Cunene province, including 1 902 returnees (900 children) in Kalueque camp (UNICEF, January 2023).

NUTRITION

Number of children under 5 years old with wasting, April 2021–February 2022



Source: Angola IPC TWG, September 2021.

The three drought-affected southern provinces are still facing a child wasting crisis. In six out of ten analysed districts, the prevalence of child wasting exceeded the 15 percent 'very high' WHO thresholds, reaching nearly 23 percent in Humpata, 20 percent in Moçâmedes and 17 percent in Bibala (IPC AMN, September 2021). Angola has made little progress in reducing stunting levels, with 37.6 percent of children under 5 years of age affected (Global Nutrition Report, 2023).

Drivers of undernutrition

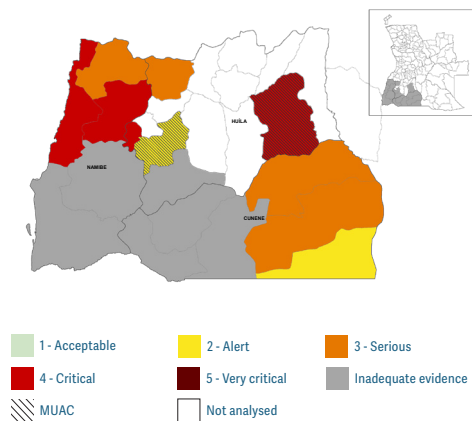
Food insecurity and lack of access to healthy diets Inadequate and poor dietary intake is mainly due to poor availability and access to food due to drought. Out of the 17 municipalities covered by the IPC acute food insecurity analysis, nine were also covered by an IPC acute malnutrition analysis. Those municipalities facing high levels of wasting in children also had high levels of acute food insecurity. For instance, in Humpata, where 23 percent of children suffered from wasting, 65 percent of the population were in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above); and in Bibala, where 17 percent of children suffered from wasting, 70 percent of the population were IPC Phase 3 or above (IPC AMN, September 2021).

Inadequate maternal and child-feeding practices Inadequate food intake by children, both qualitatively (dietary diversity) and quantitatively (frequency of meals), was a major contributor to child wasting in Angola. Only 12 percent of children aged 6–23 months received a Minimum Acceptable Diet. In all municipalities, the percentage of children under 6 months who received nothing but breastmilk was low, at 37 percent (UNICEF, 2020). Regarding anaemia, data from 2019 indicated a 'severe' public health problem with a prevalence of 62.4 percent among children aged 6–59 months (WHO, 2019) and 44.5 percent among women of reproductive age (UNICEF, 2020).

Poor household environment According to the 2020 SMART survey, only 57 percent of people in Angola have access to drinking water (UNICEF, 2020). An estimated 1.2 million people are facing water scarcity as a direct consequence of the drought. In addition, analyses at the end of 2021 indicated that a significant number of water points in the most drought-affected communes were not working adequately (UNICEF, December 2021).

High prevalence of infectious diseases Around half of the children in the drought-affected provinces had at least one sign/symptom of infectious disease (diarrhoea, fever or cough). Low health-seeking behaviour when children were sick was identified as the main contributing factor to acute malnutrition in seven municipalities (IPC, September 2021). More than half of children were not vaccinated against measles (IPC, June 2021).

IPC acute malnutrition situation, October 2021–February 2022



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