IPC
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

ANGOLA

PARTS OF SOUTHERN ANGOLA FACE SEVERE ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS
JULY 2019– FEBRUARY 2020

Issued October 2019

CURRENT JULY - SEPTEMBER 2019

422,000

47% of the population analysed

People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	**0** **People in Catastrophe**
Phase 4	**222,000** **People in Emergency**
Phase 3	**200,000** **People in Crisis**
Phase 2	**267,000** **People in Stress**
Phase 1	**215,000** **People minimally food insecure**

PROJECTED OCTOBER 2019 - FEBRUARY 2020

562,000

62% of the population analysed

People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	**0** **People in Catastrophe**
Phase 4	**290,000** **People in Emergency**
Phase 3	**272,000** **People in Crisis**
Phase 2	**193,000** **People in Stress**
Phase 1	**149,000** **People minimally food insecure**

Overview

In the current period (July to September 2019), about 422,000 people are classified in IPC Phases 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency). Households in these phases are facing difficulties in accessing food or are only able to meet their minimum food needs through Crisis and Emergency coping strategies.

In the projection period (October 2019 to February 2020), it is estimated that about 562,000 people will be in IPC Phases 3 and 4, and households will face difficulties in accessing food or will only be able to meet their minimum food needs through Crisis and Emergency coping strategies.

The southern part of Angola, where the three provinces analysed (Cuando Cubango, Cunene and Huila) are located, was severely affected by the drought, driving the current situation of acute food insecurity. As a result, poor agricultural production, loss of animals, water scarcity for human consumption and watering of livestock, loss of assets, displacement of people and animals have affected livelihoods.

In the projection period it is estimated that more than half of the population (562,000) will be in Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) from October 2019. These people will need a combination of urgent interventions such as food assistance, distribution of agricultural inputs and drilling of multi-use water holes. These should be linked to medium- and long-term interventions aimed at decreasing the high chronic vulnerability seen in Angola.
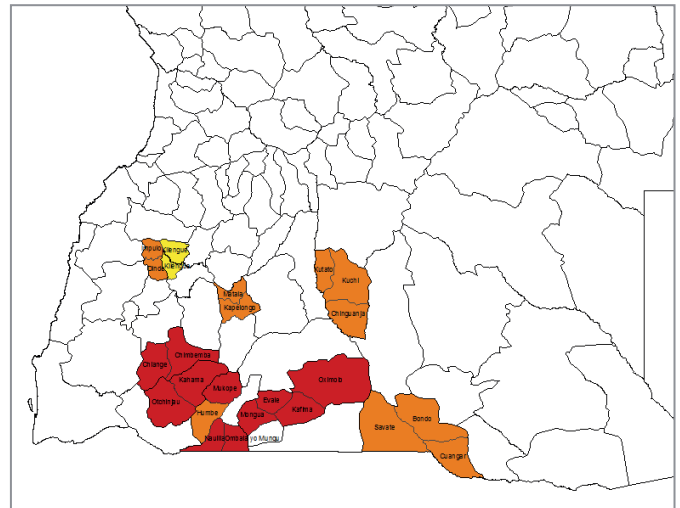
The severe food insecurity is expected to extend until the end of February 2020, with an increase of around 72,000 people in Crisis (Phase 3), as well as an additional 68,000 in Emergency (Phase 4) during the projection period, if there is no timely intervention.

In addition to the municipalities analysed, there are others affected by drought in the Provinces of Namibe, Benguela and Kwanza Sul where other people are likely to be in acute food insecurity.
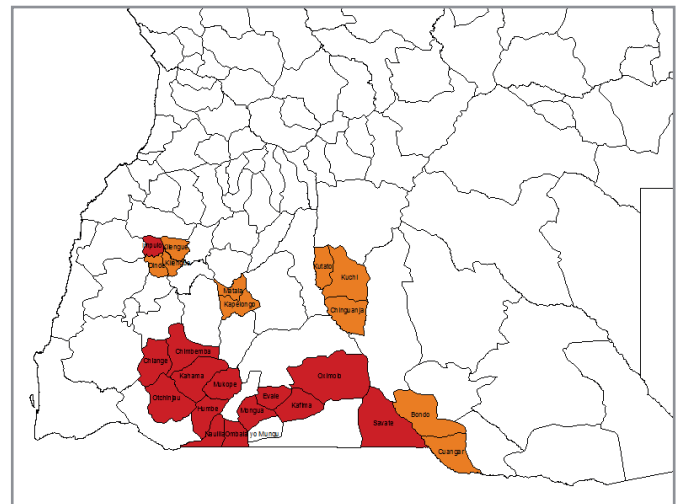
* Following a pilot conducted in 2017, this Acute Food Insecurity analysis took place with minimal support from the IPC Global Support Unit.

Current Situation July - September 2019

Projected Situation October 2019 - February 2020

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

1 - Minimal	5 - Famine
2 - Stress	Areas with inadequate evidence
3 - Crisis	Areas not analysed
4 - Emergency	

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Recommendations for urgent interventions to mitigate food shortages, and rebuild and restore assets and livelihoods include:

- Food assistance to reduce food consumption gaps and protect and restore assets and livelihoods for the 422,000 people classified in Phase 3 and 4 in the 24 communes assessed.

- Increase food assistance to almost 562,000 people as of October 2019.

- In particular, a combination of complementary interventions is recommended to minimize the effects of shocks on both access to food and the restoration and reconstruction of livelihoods. Phase 3 households also need support with the following:
  ◦ Provide agricultural inputs, with a focus on drought-tolerant seeds (sweet potato, yams and cassava);
  ◦ Drilling of multi-use water holes near communities to minimise the effects of drought;

- Food education for vulnerable families;

- Create mechanisms for water use in large dams, dams and construction of underground dams.

- Empower communities on climate change issues to increase resilience to shocks/disasters and improve the living conditions of communities such as the construction of water sources and latrines;

- Disseminate timely seasonal climate forecasts of the country for producers to know the conditions they may have in the next agricultural season 2019/2020.

- Humanitarian food assistance provided in these communes was not taken into consideration in this analysis since it was not available at the level of analysis unit used. Ensure this data is available in the next IPC analysis.

Situation monitoring and update of activities include:

- Monitor the situation of Food and Nutrition Security between September and October to check the projection.

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

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Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC , FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP..

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