



Cecilia, 22, sits with her one-year-old son, who is recovering from severe wasting. He was treated at the UNICEF-supported stabilization centre in the hospital in Bocoio, Benguela Province, Angola.

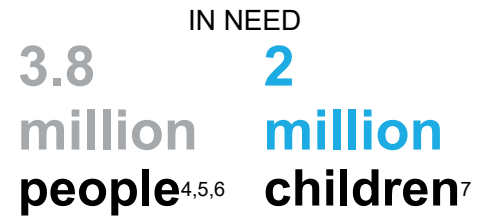
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for every child

## Humanitarian Action for Children

# Angola

### HIGHLIGHTS<sup>1</sup>

- Facing the country's worst drought in over 40 years, 3.8 million people are reported to have insufficient access to food in the provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Namibe, Huambo, Benguela and Cuanza Sul.<sup>3</sup> This figure represents an increase of 138 per cent compared with the 1.6 million people who faced food insecurity in 2020-2021. Furthermore, Angola's ranking on the Children's Climate Risk Index is extremely high, placing the children of Angola at continued risk of climate changed-induced disasters.<sup>2</sup>
- UNICEF's humanitarian strategy in Angola focuses on delivering integrated and critical emergency services in priority locations for improved humanitarian outcomes and increased community resilience. Interventions will include the provision of essential medicines, vaccines and life-saving nutrition supplies as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, child protection, gender-based violence, health and HIV services. In 2023, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) interventions are streamlined into regular programming activities, decreasing the number of people and children in need of humanitarian assistance.
- UNICEF is appealing for US\$33 million to meet the humanitarian needs of more than 1.5 million people, including 841,000 children and 342,500 women.



### KEY PLANNED TARGETS



**120,000**

children vaccinated against polio



**400,000**

children screened for wasting



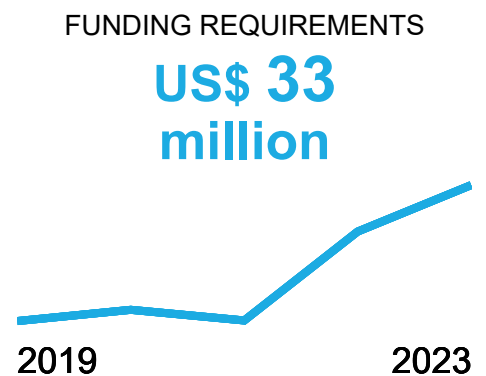
**50,000**

children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning



**700,000**

people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water



Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) food security and nutrition analysis in November 2022.

## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

The worst drought in 40 years, insufficient food consumption and rising food prices have forced an estimated 3.8 million people<sup>12</sup> in Angola<sup>13</sup> into food insecurity. With lower-than-normal purchasing power and the coming lean season, poor households in Cunene, Huíla and Namibe provinces will continue to face Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3, or "crisis" levels of food insecurity, from August 2022 to January 2023.

Drought in Angola is protracted and continues to worsen. It comes on the back of three consecutive failed agricultural harvesting seasons with crop losses of 40 per cent, and these losses have negatively impacted family and household income and livelihoods.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, more than 4,600 internally displaced people are reported in the Ombadja and Cahama municipalities in Cunene Province, including 1,902 returnees (900 children) in the Kalueque camp returned from cross-border migration into Namibia.<sup>15</sup> Currently, 1.2 million people face water scarcity<sup>16</sup> and will, as a result, be exposed to compromised water, sanitation and hygiene conditions. Climate change-driven drought conditions exacerbate this situation.<sup>11</sup> Most water points in the drought-affected communes are nonoperational. This is a critical gap and the need to walk long distances for household water increases vulnerability to gender-based violence and heightens other protection risks (particularly for women and girls, who are tasked primarily with this responsibility); it also increases school dropout among boys due to transhumance.

Despite climatic improvements in 2022, locust invasions in southern Angola and erratic rains leading to poor harvests continued to severely affect access to food in rural areas, while economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic has remained slow. Food insecurity remains high, even in urban areas. Humanitarian assistance is still necessary to prevent acute malnutrition and the subsequent high risk of death among children. Severe wasting is projected to affect 120,000 children aged 6-59 months in 2022, with 81,199 children already admitted for treatment between January and July in the provinces supported by UNICEF.<sup>10</sup>

The Twenty-sixth Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum forecast for Angola for the last quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023 is good. Analyses from local provincial government authorities of the drought situation and the outlook into the first quarter of 2023 remain less optimistic, however. Local authorities are already reporting increased pockets of food insecurity and early signs of transhumance in some parts of Cunene Province.<sup>17</sup> Drought conditions remain severe and will likely contribute to further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the south, particularly due to poor harvest, limited access to food, economic shocks and the slow economic recovery from the pandemic, along with a significantly underfunded humanitarian response.

## SECTOR NEEDS



**600,000**  
people in need of health assistance<sup>18</sup>



**1 million**  
people in need of nutrition assistance<sup>19</sup>



**140,000**  
pregnant in post-partum in need of HIV services<sup>20</sup>



**1.2 million**  
children in need of education support<sup>21</sup>



**2.3 million**  
people in need of humanitarian WASH services<sup>22</sup>

## STORY FROM THE FIELD



Two-year-old Maria Nazaré was diagnosed with severe wasting and referred to the stabilization centre at Bocoio Hospital in Benguela province. At this UNICEF-supported facility, Maria's parents received counselling on good feeding and care practices to protect Maria from malnutrition.

In the hospital, Maria received treatment with therapeutic milk and psychosocial stimulation, with building-block toys to support her recovery. On discharge she will be referred to the nearest outpatient facility to continue her treatment at home with regular follow-up visits, helping her family return to their normal activities and ensuring she receives adequate ready-to-use therapeutic food until she has fully recovered.

[Read more about this story here](#)

Maria Nazaré, 2, receives therapeutic milk at the UNICEF-supported stabilization centre in the hospital in Bocoio, Benguela Province, Angola to help her recover from severe wasting.

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy in Angola is underpinned by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and focuses on supporting the Government to implement coherent and principled humanitarian action while strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus and improving resilience. The strategy is formulated with a multi-hazard focus, emphasizing preparedness/anticipatory actions, response, resilience to climate shocks and systems strengthening. It is based on an analysis of risks, economic shocks and conflict. In drought, flood and displacement crises UNICEF delivers life-saving interventions to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of children and women. In health emergencies, UNICEF prioritizes emergency vaccination, diagnosis, case management, risk communication and community engagement and infection prevention and control for health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). In Angola, UNICEF leads WASH, nutrition, education and child protection sector coordination and co-leads the health sector coordination with the World Health Organization.

In 2023, humanitarian action will be delivered through life-saving nutrition, health, HIV, WASH, education and child protection interventions, including cross-cutting areas<sup>26</sup> such as social and behaviour change, gender-based violence, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability to affected populations. Humanitarian interventions will be child-centred, targeting the most vulnerable populations, including children and women, and focusing on co-location of services for improved humanitarian outcomes.

Vulnerable children and their caregivers will be targeted with life-saving nutrition services.<sup>25</sup> Children with diarrhoea, measles and pneumonia will receive treatment and referral services. Access to antenatal care visits, postpartum care for newborns and mothers, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and response to disease outbreaks and routine immunization in drought-affected areas will be ensured. WASH interventions will focus on guaranteeing access to sufficient and safe WASH services and increasing climate resilience to mitigate water stress and shocks. Education in emergencies will ensure continuous access to education, learning recovery, training and distribution of critical learning supplies for school-aged children most affected by humanitarian crises. Child protection interventions will focus on the prevention and mitigation of increased vulnerabilities related to gender-based violence in emergencies and protection risks, particularly for women and girls.

UNICEF works with the Government of Angola to ensure coordinated humanitarian action for children and supports the alignment of humanitarian interventions with government priorities and the national drought response plan. UNICEF maintains an operational and programmatic field presence in the south of Angola, with humanitarian programme activities in five provinces. Raising the profile of the situation of children in Angola remains intrinsic to UNICEF's strategy and resource mobilization.

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/angola/situation-reports>



## Health and HIV/AIDS

- **100,000** children vaccinated against measles
- **120,000** children vaccinated against polio
- **200,000** children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities
- **7,000** newborns with danger signs in drought affected areas referred to newborn care centers
- **3,000** pregnant women 15-49 living with HIV receiving ART in drought affected setting



## Nutrition

- **70,000** children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment<sup>27</sup>
- **400,000** children 6-59 months screened for wasting
- **300** people trained on nutrition practices for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition<sup>28</sup>



## Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **15,400** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support
- **21,000** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **13,200** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations



## Education

- **50,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **2,000** teachers, members of parent teachers-association and school management committee trained in education in emergencies
- **50,000** children receiving individual learning materials
- **9,600** children provided with access to education through temporary learning spaces



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **700,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **400,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies



## Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)<sup>29</sup>

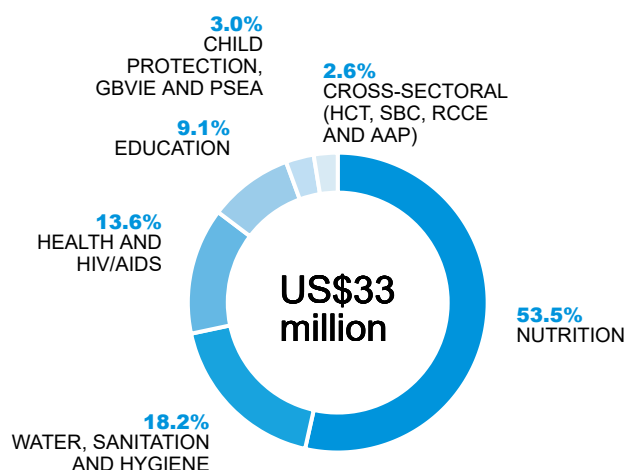
- **700,000** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- **100,000** people who participate in engagement actions

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2023

UNICEF is requesting US\$33 million<sup>30</sup> to meet the urgent needs of more than 1.5 million people in Angola in 2023, including children, women and people with disabilities most affected by drought, food and nutrition insecurity, water insecurity and economic shocks. UNICEF aims to dedicate 15 per cent of the total appeal funding to addressing gender-based violence in emergencies, preparedness/anticipatory actions, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability to affected populations. Five per cent will be allocated for social and behaviour change activities. Funding of the appeal and implementation of the humanitarian response will assist 841,000 children (25,200 children with disabilities) and 342,500 women.

Severe underfunding has been a significant challenge for the emergency response in Angola in 2022. The current drought response interventions are underfunded; and other ongoing interventions are inadequate due to significant funding gaps, thereby compounding the effects of the drought. There is therefore a need for a substantial increase in funding to ensure timely, appropriate, effective and principled humanitarian action.

Without adequate funding in 2023, UNICEF and partners will be unable to provide essential and life-saving nutrition, health, WASH, education, child protection, gender-based violence and HIV services to children and women most affected by drought and economic shocks.



Sector	2023 requirements (US\$)
Health and HIV/AIDS	4,500,000 <sup>31</sup>
Nutrition	17,660,000
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	1,000,000
Education	3,000,000 <sup>32</sup>
Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,000,000
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	850,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,010,000</b>

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# ENDNOTES

1. COVID-19 remains a Public Health Emergency of International Concern as declared by the World Health Organization in January 2020. On 1 July 2022, UNICEF deactivated its Level 3 Sustained Phase for the global COVID-19 pandemic response. All activities related to COVID-19 pandemic response, including programme targets and funding requirements, have been shifted into regular development programming and operations. While UNICEF's Level 3 emergency response phase of the COVID-19 pandemic was deactivated, the organization is continuing to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on children, their families and their communities and on the social systems they rely on.
2. Available from UNICEF, The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index (August 2021), available at <<https://data.unicef.org/resources/childrens-climate-risk-index-report/>>.
3. World Food Programme (WFP), Seasonal Overview and Regional Southern African Vulnerability Analysis (2020/2021), WFP Johannesburg Regional Bureau, April 2021. Drought-affected people equals total exposed x MPI, or the multidimensional poverty index, which is composed of three dimensions (health, education and living standards) and 10 indicators. These are provisional planning figures for the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal. WFP and UNICEF have been helping the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to conduct a post-harvest food security and nutrition assessment since March 2022. Data collection was done 1-15 August, and an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis workshop was scheduled for 17 to 28 October and reporting, endorsement and dissemination of the report expected in November 2022.
4. Data available from WFP Seasonal Overview and Regional Southern African Vulnerability Analysis (2020/2021), April 2021. The number of drought-affected people equals the total exposed multiplied by the multidimensional poverty index, which is composed of three dimensions (health, education and living standards) and ten indicators. WFP and UNICEF are supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to conduct a post-harvest food security and nutrition assessment. Data collection took place in August, and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) workshop took place in October. The endorsement and dissemination of the report is expected in November 2022, as such these are provisional planning figures for the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal.
5. In the 2022 Humanitarian Action for Children Angola appeal, the number of people and children in need was set at 7.3 million people, including 3.9 million children, based on the government's National Commission for Civil Protection (CNPC) drought report from March 2021. As of October 2022, there are no new reports on the food and nutrition situation. To calculate the 2023 needs, the country office is using the figures the United Nations used for its 2022 Central Emergency Response Fund under-funded emergencies appeal as the most recently validated figures. UNICEF is assuming the 2021 numbers of 7.3 million people (3.9 million children) would be outdated and could also be sensitive for the Government with no assessment conducted since that year. Therefore, the number of people and children in need in the current appeal remain provisional. IPC data have been collected and analyses are underway. The final IPC report is expected to be released in November 2022 and then coverage of people and children in need will be reviewed and revised accordingly. Furthermore, COVID-19-related activities have been integrated into regular programming and operations, which has also contributed to the decrease in people and children in need of humanitarian assistance.
6. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
7. The number of children in need was calculated based on children making up 53.4 per cent of the population in Angola, according to the 2014 government population census.
8. This number was calculated based on the highest target reach for children, women and men. It includes 841,000 children (400,000 children aged 6-59 months to be screened for severe wasting, 50,000 children to be reached through education interventions and 25,230 children with disabilities, plus children targeted in the WASH interventions, see endnote 6); 3,000 pregnant women living with HIV; and 700,000 people (339,500 women and 360,500 men) targeted through WASH interventions. The gap between people in need and the number of people to be reached will be supported by other partners in Angola.
9. This was calculated based on the highest target reach of children for nutrition (400,000 children screened for severe wasting); plus 371,000 children who make up 53 per cent of overall WASH targets; 50,000 children reached through education interventions; and 20,000 reached with health services. The total overall includes 339,500 girls and 25,230 children with disabilities. The gap between children in need and the number of children to be reached will be supported by other partners in Angola.
10. Benguela, Bie, Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla, Luanda and Namibe Provinces.
11. According to the IFRC Angola: Drought - Emergency Plan of Action (December 2021).
12. WFP Seasonal Overview and Regional Southern African Vulnerability Analysis (2020/2021), April 2021. Drought-affected people equals total exposed multiplied by the multidimensional poverty index, which is composed of three dimensions (health, education and living standards) and 10 indicators.
13. Benguela, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huíla and Namibe provinces as per WFP Angola Rainy Season Monitoring 2020-2021 (May 2021).
14. According to the IFRC Angola: Drought - Emergency Plan of Action (December 2021).
15. Reports from provincial government authorities from Cunene Province on the analysis of the current drought situation, September 2022.
16. According to the IFRC Angola: Drought - Emergency Plan of Action (December 2021) and again in government-reported figures during a joint field monitoring mission with UNICEF in Obamdjá in September 2022.
17. Reports from government meetings and consultations on the current drought situation in Angola.
18. Calculated based on 16 per cent of the people in need being children under age 5.
19. Based on population estimates of the number of pregnant and lactating women in need of counselling services and the number of children aged 6-59 months in need of micronutrient supplementation.
20. This number was calculated based on national statistics, which indicated that 3.8 per cent of the population per year are expected to be pregnant women, and it also factors the HIV prevalence rate, which is 2 per cent.
21. Levantamento feito pelo GEPE-MED Junto dos Gabinetes Provinciais da Educação.
22. According to government-reported figures during a joint field monitoring mission with UNICEF in Obamdjá in September 2022.
23. Benguela, Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe Provinces.
24. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments made investing in strengthening the capacities of local actors in the humanitarian response a mandatory benchmark for UNICEF action. A more localized response will improve humanitarian action and is fundamental to achieving better accountability to affected populations.
25. Detection, screening and treatment for wasting.
26. Fourteen per cent of total appeal funding is allocated to cross-cutting areas (preparedness/anticipatory actions, gender-based violence in emergencies, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability to affected populations). Child protection has allocated 86 per cent of their total funding ask to interventions addressing gender-based violence in emergencies.
27. The burden of severe wasting across Angola is estimated at 234,831 children aged 6-59 months. This is based on the Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (IHMS) (2015-16) data and IPC acute malnutrition estimates for Namibe Province from 2021; and on SMART nutrition survey results in Huíla, Cunene, Huambo and Benguela provinces in 2021. UNICEF is targeting 70,000 children, and those not covered by UNICEF will be reached by other partners.
28. The target includes nutrition supervisors at the provincial and municipal level, doctors, nurses and community health workers.
29. The sharp decrease is because social and behaviour change interventions are focusing more on interpersonal communications and community-based approaches. In the 2022 appeal, communication for development (C4D) targets included COVID-19 (for risk communication and community engagement) and the polio campaign used mass communication, hence the targets were considerably higher than those for 2023.
30. While the overall number of people in need has decreased, along with the number of children to be reached, the number of people to be reached has increased slightly by almost half a million people. The decrease in the total number people and children in need has not resulted in a decrease in the overall funding ask for UNICEF. In part, this is because UNICEF's planned interventions have a significant supply-driven component, particularly for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education. In addition, the target for the treatment of children with severe wasting has increased by more than 25 per cent compared with last year, resulting in a US\$6 million increase in nutrition funding requirements.
31. There are new activities that add to the overall increased cost - HIV services and the primary health care package - whereas in 2022 the bulk of the interventions were mostly around immunization. The same child can have multiple consultation needs and different types of care.
32. The funding ask for education has increased due to the inclusion of menstrual hygiene kits for a portion of the girl population, and due to the inclusion of gender-based violence in emergencies, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability to affected populations activities that were not previously included.