**Angola**

The impact of drought continues to affect the seven southern provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Sul, Bié and Huambo. El Niño has resulted in significant food production losses affecting over 1.13 million people. Estimated damage and losses for the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe were assessed at just over US$297 million, with agriculture (70 per cent) and food security (18 per cent) sectors most affected. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) remains a concern, especially in the hardest hit provinces with stunting rates ranging from 51 per cent in Bié to 34 per cent in Namibe. Flash flooding has also been experienced in southern Angola, exacerbating migratory movements of whole communities, including cross-border movements, which raises child protection concerns from the sexual abuse of girls exposed while walking long distances to fetch water, to child labour or reduced school attendance. From January 2017 onwards, the cumulative number of suspected cholera cases stands at 455 (Soyo – 218, Cabinda – 236, and Luanda – 1) with 24 deaths reported (10 in Soyo and 14 in Cabinda). Angola is also witnessing a large refugee influx. As of end July, UNHCR has registered 32,677 people, more than half of whom are children, who have fled the conflict in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) into Dundo, Lunda Norte province in northern Angola. The majority of the refugee population have found shelter in the host community, with 8,871 refugees remaining in the reception centres in Dundo. Local authorities and partners are developing a new site for relocating the vast majority of refugees in Lovua province, 92 kilometres from the provincial capital Dundo.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

UNICEF delivers life-saving interventions while building local capacity to support emergency response and preparedness. The national emergency and disaster management group, under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior and in close collaboration with the national civil protection department, continues to coordinate partner support and long-term drought emergency response planning. UNICEF is supporting the Government’s response to urgent lifesaving needs and supports the provincial coordination mechanisms in order to ensure joint coordinated emergency response in the most drought and flood affected areas. The implementation of the cholera outbreak response plan is being coordinated by the Government of Angola under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and the Provincial Health Directorates, with support from UNICEF, WHO and partners. The refugee crisis is led by a high level inter-ministerial commission, including the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of Social Welfare (MINARS), is leading the humanitarian response and coordination in Lunda Norte province in collaboration with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and interagency partners. UNICEF has established a response team in Dundo and is working closely with UNHCR and partners in areas of Child Protection, WASH, Nutrition, Health, Education and C4D.

**Results to date (January to June)**

As of 30 June 2017, UNICEF has US$ 9.9 million available against the original HAC requirement of US$ 19.7 million (50 per cent funded). The funding requirement is being revised to US$ 20.7 million to address the increasing drought and refugee response needs. UNICEF has relied on sector working groups for delivery of services in drought- and-flood affected areas. Following screening for malnutrition, UNICEF has admitted 8,728 children under the age of 5 into therapeutic treatment programmes in the drought-affected Huila Province. In response to the cholera outbreaks, UNICEF ensured that 36,000 people had access to safe water and provided technical support to the Ministry of Health resulting in improved surveillance and the strengthening of appropriate case management. Hygiene promotion campaigns engaged over 344,808 people in Zaire and Cabinda provinces increasing their awareness of improved WASH practices. In response to the refugee crisis, UNICEF distributed safe water to 9,272 people per day, vaccinated 5,457 children against measles, and screened 5,481 children for malnutrition. UNICEF has been engaging children in non-formal education and recreational activities at the two child friendly spaces established at the existing reception centers with 2,505 children attending informal education and recreational activities at child friendly spaces on a weekly basis.
UNICEF Angola has revised its humanitarian funding requirements from US$ 19,675,000 as indicated in the regional Southern Africa El Niño/La Niña chapter to US$ 20,683,449 to reflect the increased humanitarian needs due to the refugee response while also addressing the ongoing vulnerability of Angolan women and children which has been exacerbated by the economic and financial crisis. Additional funding is urgently needed to support the national response which includes treatment of acute malnutrition, strengthening WASH interventions, scaling up response interventions in health, education, and child protection while also addressing the life-saving needs of refugee children and women.

### 2017 PROGRAMME TARGETS AND RESULTS

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<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original 2017 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Revised 2017 HAC Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available* (US$)</th>
<th>UNICEF and Implementing Partners Response</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2017 Target</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
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**NUTRITION**

- UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations with SAM 6-59 months admitted into therapeutic treatment programmes: 30,000
- UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations under 5 years old screened for malnutrition: 400,000
- Number of primary caregivers with access to IYCF messages in humanitarian situations: 5,000

**HEALTH**

- UNICEF-targeted children 6 months to 14 years in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles: 12,000
- Number of cholera cases managed with UNICEF support: 500

**WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE**

- Number of people with access to safe water as per agreed standards: 90,000
- Number of people reached with key messages on hygiene practices in humanitarian situations: 360,000
- Number of people with access proper sanitation facilities: 90,000

**CHILD PROTECTION**

- UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations accessing Child Friendly Spaces: 4,000
- UNICEF targeted children in humanitarian situations registered as unaccompanied or separated who received appropriate alternative care services: 200
- Number of people reached by key protection messages in humanitarian situations: 20,000
- UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations reached by child protection services in regards to Violence Against Children: 1,500

**EDUCATION**

- UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations accessing education services: 17,243
- Number of teachers in humanitarian situations trained to respond to Education in Emergency: 500

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

UNICEF Angola has revised its humanitarian funding requirements from US$ 19,675,000 as indicated in the regional Southern Africa El Niño/La Niña chapter to US$ 20,683,449 to reflect the increased humanitarian needs due to the refugee response while also addressing the ongoing vulnerability of Angolan women and children which has been exacerbated by the economic and financial crisis. Additional funding is urgently needed to support the national response which includes treatment of acute malnutrition, strengthening WASH interventions, scaling up response interventions in health, education, and child protection while also addressing the life-saving needs of refugee children and women.

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* Funds received include funding received against the current appeal as well as carry-forward funds from the previous year.
1. 1.13 million (Post Disaster Needs Assessment, National) and 32,677 refugees (Biometric Registration Update as of 30 July 2017, UNHCR)

2. 605,982 children affected by drought and 17,243 refugee children (Biometric Registration Update as of 30 July 2017, UNHCR)

3. Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) by the National Commission for Civil Protection

4. Available funds include funding received in 2017 against the original appeal of US$19.7 million and US$6 million carried forward from the previous year.

5. Targets revised according to actual number of refugee children and children in provinces with most elevated SAM rates as per UNHCR biometric registration data

6. Cumulative results from Huila province. Cumulative results from Namibe and Cunene not yet available.

7. 392,694 children under five years affected by the drought and 7,306 children under five in refugee centres (Biometric Registration Update as of 30 July 2017, UNHCR)

8. Targets revised according to actual number of refugee population as per UNHCR biometric registration data. Prior targets remain for support to routine measles vaccination as part of EPI.

9. Indicator and targets revised for access to safe water and sanitary facilities (20,000 refugees and 70,000 people in drought affected provinces).

10. Results are corresponding to children accessing CFS on a weekly basis

11. Indicator and targets revised according to actual number of unaccompanied or separated refugee children.

12. Target revised corresponding to refugee children.

13. Indicator and targets revised tracking teachers trained to respond to Education in Emergency, intervention still aims to reach 75,000 or more children as per previous indicator.

14. Results correspond to teachers in Soyo reached with WASH in Schools on Cholera prevention

15. Reduced funding needs reflect revised target for SAM admission and screening.

16. Reduced funding needs reflect revised targets for measles vaccination and testing and counselling for HIV. Added case management support for Cholera.

17. Funding needs increased primarily due to targets associated with refugee children accessing protection services.

18. Increased funding needs due to the increased costs associated with the establishment of formal or alternative education services in refugee settlement centres.

19. Increased costs due to the underdeveloped context in Lunda Norte which has a much higher cost for logistics given that the new site in Louva is 100 km away from the nearest services in Dundo,