Angola

Angola’s drought, which has been compounded by the impact of El Niño and four seasons of lower than average rainfall has affected 1.4 million people, including 756,000 children. The ongoing decline in the price of oil has resulted in an economic crisis increasing the rate of inflation and giving rise to higher food prices. In the most affected provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila, over 800,000 people are food insecure, while an estimated 95,538 children under-five are in need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the country. Water reserves have been depleted with 80 per cent of boreholes in Cunene not functioning. People and livestock are sharing the same water sources heightening the risk of communicable disease. The drought is exacerbating migratory movement of whole communities, including cross border movements which have increased child protection concerns. Health risks have also spiked including an outbreak of Yellow Fever which has led to the death of 238 people between January and April 2016, with concerns that the entire population is at risk. There is also a need to strengthen health systems to mitigate the risk of the spread of the Zika Virus given Angola’s close links with Brazil.

Humanitarian strategy

Through 2016, UNICEF will scale-up its support to the Government of Angola with a focus on providing life-saving support to children and women affected by El Niño. To ensure the reactivation and operationalization of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) centers in the most affected regions, UNICEF is prioritizing the distribution of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and the training of care providers to screen, treat and refer children 6-59 months for malnutrition treatment services. An integrated measles, deworming and Vitamin A campaign for children 6-59 months is planned, as is UNICEF’s support to ensure integrated community case management for the treatment of malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia. UNICEF, with partners, will rehabilitate more than 300 non-functional water points and will work for Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) facilitated for Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in all affected communities. In addition, UNICEF, with partners, will work to strengthen the capacity of the Government to identify and deliver protection service to the most vulnerable groups and will provide psychosocial services for children through the establishment of child friendly spaces. Temporary learning spaces and education supplies for teachers and students will be provided to schools in the three most affected provinces. UNICEF will work to strengthen the yellow fever outbreak response through technical guidance, the provision of vaccines and essential supplies, and the dissemination of key messages and public information material alongside training of health workers and social mobilizers. Communication for Development will continue to be used as a cross-cutting approach to achieve programme results in all sectors. In addition, UNICEF will expand support to Government and partner efforts in preparedness actions to avert a potential Zika Virus outbreak.

Results to Date

In 2016, UNICEF has been scaling up to respond to the significant increase in humanitarian needs due to El Niño. Regular resources have been reprogrammed to support results achieved. To date, 230,000 people have been reached with an integrated package of vaccinations, nutritional supplements and health and WASH promotion interventions. In Namibe and Cunene, UNICEF procured and distributed RUTF products to 15 outpatient and 15 inpatient facilities, reaching 3,340 children aged 6-59 months with treatment for SAM. In addition, 41 technical staff in Huila and Cunene have been trained in the therapeutic treatment of malnutrition. Basic sanitation and hygiene kits, alongside key messages and information on water-borne diseases, were provided to 100,000 people.

1 1.4 million affected by drought and 6.7 million at risk of Yellow Fever. Note that the population affected by drought is also at risk of Yellow Fever.

2 756,000 children affected by drought, 3.45 million children at risk of Yellow Fever. Note that the children affected by drought are also at risk of Yellow Fever.
Funding Requirements

In line with the country’s contingency and response planning for 2016, UNICEF is appealing for $21,528,328 to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Angola 2016. Without additional funding, UNICEF will be unable to scale up response to the evolving food and nutrition crisis, and more children will be at risk of the Yellow Fever outbreak. The Yellow Fever outbreak risks spreading to neighbouring countries if not contained immediately. Timely funding is critical for supporting an integrated and life-saving programme for children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2016 requirements (US$)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>6,519,004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11,450,709</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>1,408,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,501,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>224,414</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Coordination and Support</td>
<td>424,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,528,328</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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