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# ANGOLA

## Humanitarian Situation Report

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- An estimated 1.42 million people are affected (including 756,000 children) by the drought, including 800,000 people food insecure in the provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila. There are an estimated 95,877 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) caseloads in the 7 most affected provinces, with 44,511 cases of SAM registered in the Provinces of Huila, Cunene and Namibe.
- Since January 2016 a Yellow Fever epidemic has unfolded, with 2,023 cases and 258 deaths reported to date. Yellow Fever has been laboratory confirmed in 13 provinces in the country. As of 24 April, a total of 7.2 million people have been vaccinated against yellow fever in the provinces of Luanda, Huambo and Benguela.
- Through UNICEF support, 380,000 copies of Yellow Fever education booklets are in the process of being printed, along with awareness banners and vector control booklets.
- UNICEF has delivered 19,000 water containers, 540 jerry cans, over 1.9 million water purification tablets, 400 family hygiene and dignity kits, 500 latrine slabs and over 1,700 WASH manuals for community leaders to vulnerable families in the provinces of Huila, Cunene and Namibe.
- UNICEF and the Provincial Directorate of Energy and Water are targeting 147,000 people in Namibe, Cunene and Huila with access to safe water, through the rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Angola is prone to cyclical effects of climatic change which have resulted in recent months in severe droughts affecting a total of 11 provinces. Most affected are the three border provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila where UNICEF is focusing its interventions. This year the El Nino weather phenomenon has resulted in food production losses of nearly 90 per cent and has left 800,000 people facing food insecurity. Undernutrition rates have doubled over the past 6 months from 2.8% SAM cases in June 2015 to now between 5%-7%, while GAM rates currently range between 15%-21%. Potable water access is concerning as people are using unclean water for consumption and cooking and are forced to share untreated stagnant water with animals, giving rise to the risk of diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases. More than 80% of existing boreholes in the most affected provinces are non-functional and absent of safe water. The drought is exacerbating migratory movements of whole communities, including cross-border movements, which raises child protection concerns - from sexual abuse of girls exposed while walking long distances to fetch water to child labour and reduced school attendance. The food security situation is expected to worsen from July to the end of the year due to meagre yields and possible floods with the La Nina effect.

**Date: 28 April 2016**

### Key figures

**6.7 million**

People Affected  
(1.4 million affected by drought, 6.7 million at risk of Yellow Fever)

**3.45 million**

Children Affected  
(756,000 affected by drought and 3.45 million children at risk of Yellow Fever)

**95,877**

Children with SAM in the 7 most drought affected provinces

**44,511**

Children with SAM in the 3 most drought affected provinces

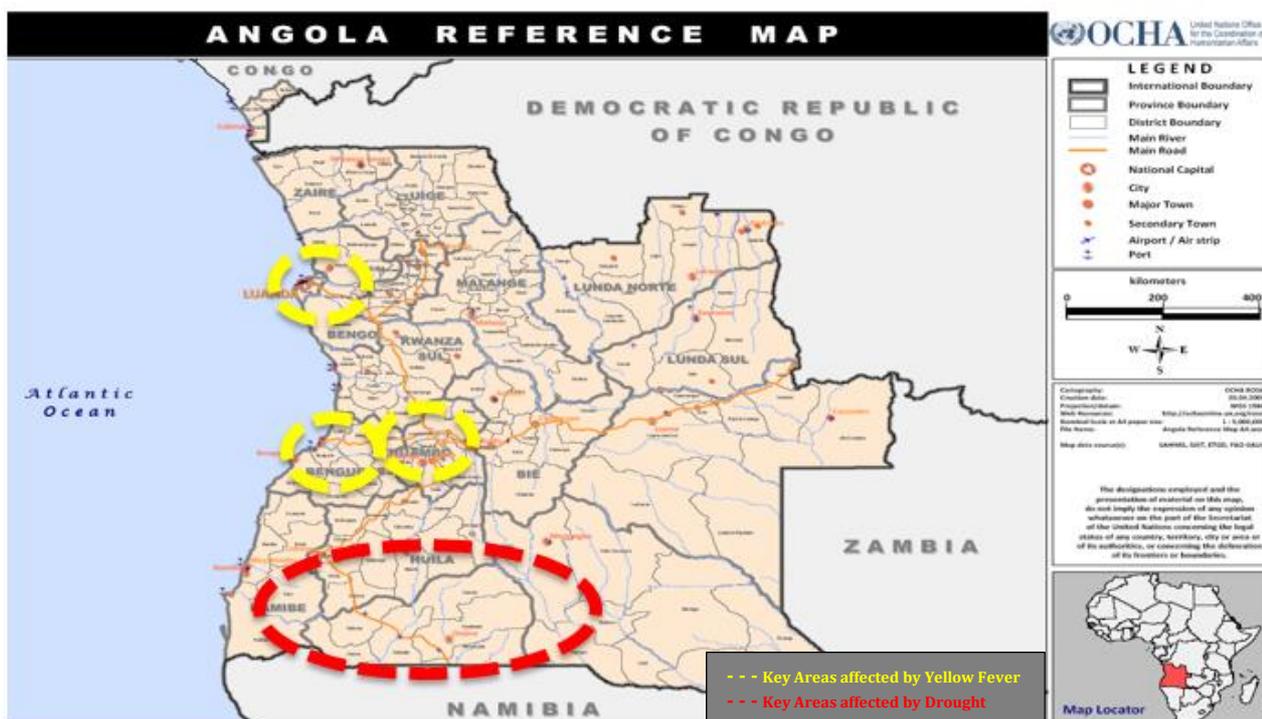
### Funding Requirements

**US\$ 21.5 million**

### Funding Gap

**79%**

In January the National IHR Focal Point of Angola notified WHO of a Yellow Fever (YF) outbreak. The total number of suspected cases is steadily growing and has reached 2,023 cases with 258 deaths reported. Yellow Fever has been laboratory confirmed in 13 provinces in the country. As of 24 April 2016, a total of 7.2 million people have been vaccinated against yellow fever in the provinces of Luanda, Huambo and Benguela.



Estimated Affected Population (Drought)			
UNRC Office, January, 2016			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	1,421,248	565,013	856,235
Children (Under 18)	739,049	293,807	445,242
Children Under Five	268,160	131,398	136,762
Children 6 to 23 months	234,640	114,974	119,666
Pregnant women	67,040		67,040

### Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In October 2015, the Government of Angola set up an interagency commission to rapidly assess the situation and provide recommendations for immediate response to the drought. This was complemented in November by a food and nutrition rapid assessment by FAO and the Provincial Directorates of Health and Agriculture in the most affected provinces, and by a joint nutrition assessment by the Department of Nutrition and World Vision International. An inter-ministerial Drought Emergency Commission was established and is led by the Ministry of Planning to support emergency response efforts. In January 2016, a UN team, including UNICEF, visited the province of Cunene and assessed the dire situation, confirming the humanitarian intervention in support of the efforts of the Government of Angola. The UN has established a Drought Emergency Team, as a strategic mechanism seeking for coordination actions between UN and NGO interventions. To strengthen humanitarian coordination, the UN established an Emergency Country Team and a positioned a humanitarian field officer in Cunene. A provincial committee was established for Cunene and Huila-Namibe, in order to ensure jointly coordinated emergency response. These provincial committees involve UN agencies, government institutions, national and international NGOs and the Red Cross. An interagency El Nino humanitarian response is in place, with interventions requiring \$40 million in 2016. UN agencies and NGOs continue to work with the Government of Angola to address the situation and to complete further humanitarian assessments. UNICEF is taking the lead in assessing water points and water availability together with the Provincial Directors of Water, while FAO is working jointly with the Food Security Directorate to assess basket food prices, access and availability, and pest-livestock

outbreaks. Work Vision is leading assessment covering the nutrition status of children under 5 in Cunene and Huila provinces, while UNDP is supporting the Civil Protection efforts in developing contingency and response plans.

The massive vaccination and social mobilization campaign in response to the Yellow Fever outbreak is being coordinated through the Government, led by the Ministry of Health and the Provincial Health Directions, with support from WHO, UNICEF, Médecins Sans Frontières, CDC and the Cuban Cooperation.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF continues to support the Government of Angola in response to the drought and Yellow Fever outbreak. UNICEF's support is focusing on the areas of child protection, education, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, including HIV testing. The United Nations Country Team has established an operational task force, the Disaster Management Team (DMT), which is chaired by UNICEF, as a coordination body for lifesaving critical needs. Coordination of the drought response is being done through existing sectoral working groups with UNICEF co-leading Education, WASH, Health and Nutrition. UNICEF continues to support the government in the yellow fever outbreak response throughout the country in order to protect the population, especially children, from further infections of the disease. In the Yellow Fever response, UNICEF is providing technical support in the established sub-commissions in the areas of vaccination/epidemiology, logistics, communication and social mobilization.

## Summary Analysis of Programme response

### UNICEF's Key Response to the Yellow Fever Outbreak

- UNICEF provided technical support in outbreak investigation and control plans as well as assisted in the development of national response plans and strategic social communication and mobilization plans in response to the Yellow Fever outbreak.
- UNICEF is supporting the training of health workers and social mobilizers, and has facilitated interpersonal communication sessions and Yellow fever awareness sessions with teachers, and vendors working at popular local markets.
- UNICEF has deployed an EPI specialist to support Benguela's Yellow Fever response, where 85% of the population has been vaccinated to date. In addition, UNICEF deployed 3 C4D specialists to support the social mobilization portion of the response.
- UNICEF continues to support vaccine logistics, data collection and the development of a stock database at the provincial level.
- Through UNICEF support, 380,000 copies of Yellow Fever education booklets are in the process of being printed, along with awareness banners and vector control booklets.

### UNICEF's Key Response to the Drought Emergency

#### WASH

- In the province of Namibe, a total of 115 hand pumps have been selected by UNICEF and the Provincial Directorate of Energy and Water to be repaired, which will benefit 57,500 people with access to safe water.
- In the Province of Huila, 120 hand-pumps (60,000 beneficiaries) will be rehabilitated by UNICEF and the DPEA, which will benefit 60,000 people with access to safe water.
- UNICEF and partners completed a rapid assessment in the province of Cunene, and have targeted 60 non-functional 60 boreholes for rehabilitation, which will benefit 30,000 people with safe water.
- UNICEF is supporting a refresher training for technical WASH staff in the 3 most affected provinces and municipalities, which is covering installing/uninstalling and repairing hand pumps (Volanta and Afridev models).
- UNICEF has signed partnership agreements (one with LWF and the other with ADRA) for the strengthening and expanding of CLTS implementation in affected communities in Huila and Cunene provinces. This partnership will benefit over 60,000 people with the CLTS program.
- UNICEF has delivered 19,000 water containers, 540 jerry cans, over 1.9 million water purification tablets, 400 family hygiene and dignity kits, 500 latrine slabs and over 1,700 WASH manuals for community leaders to vulnerable families in the provinces of Huila, Cunene and Namibe.

## Nutrition

- UNICEF has conducted 4 training sessions on Management of Acute Malnutrition for 89 health care participants in Huila Province.
- UNICEF has distributed over 33,000 boxes of RUTF for the treatment of SAM cases in Cunene, Huila and Namibe.
- UNICEF is designing integrated actions in interpersonal communication (IPC) and Social mobilization for the nutrition response, and is currently disseminating nutrition advocacy messages to local media and radio stations for mass broadcast across the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe.

## Funding Requirements

UNICEF requires US \$21,528,328 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Angola in 2016. Without additional funding, UNICEF will not be able to meet the urgent needs of the population in the critical sectors of WASH, Nutrition, Health, HIV/AIDS, Education and Child Protection.

Funding Requirements February to December 2016				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds received	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Nutrition	6,519,004	3,061,372	3,457,632	53%
Health	11,450,709	0	11,450,709	100%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,408,843	1,279,542	129,301	9%
Child Protection	1,501,106	0	1,501,106	100%
Education	224,414	0	224,414	100%
Coordination, PME & Comms	424,252	44,830	379,422	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,528,328</b>	<b>4,385,744</b>	<b>17,142,584</b>	<b>79%</b>

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