



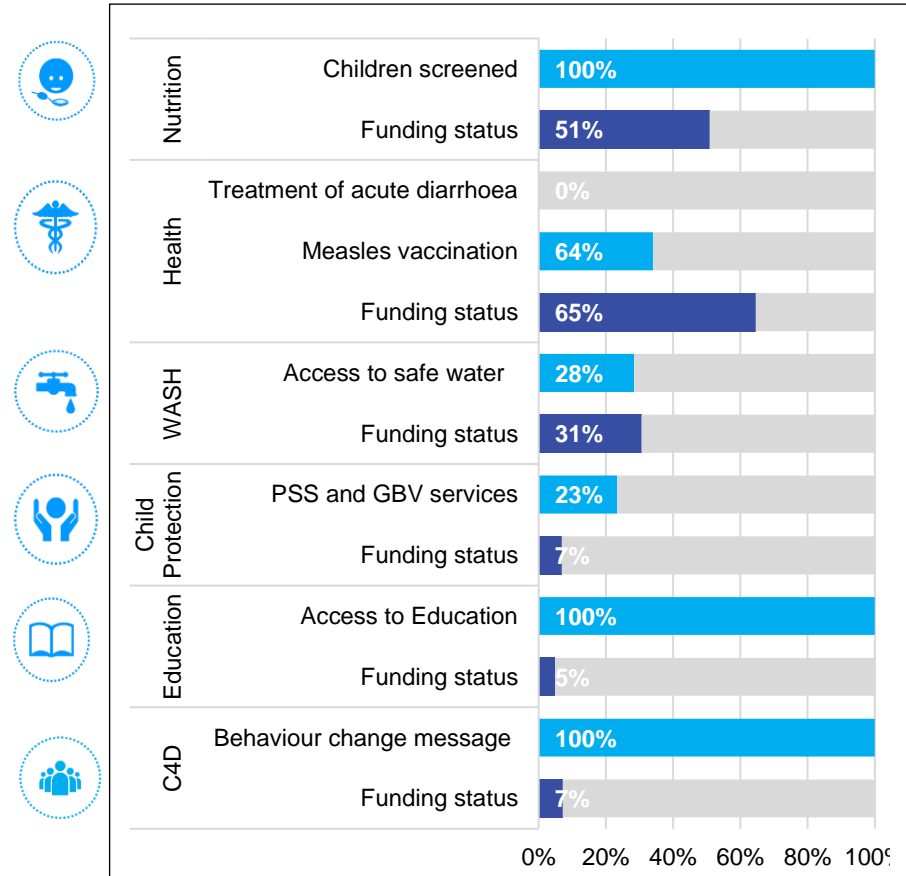
Baby recovering from Malnutrition receives therapeutic milk from her mum in the Special Nutrition Unit (UEN) in Huila province. UEN intervention supports health units to attend children with malnutrition referred from drought most affected areas. ©UNICEF/ANG-2022/Carlos César

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2021

Highlights

- ACO Humanitarian Action for Children was funded by 47 per cent in 2021.
- 41,532 children aged 6 to 59 months received treatment for severe wasting in UNICEF-supported nutrition facilities in 2021.
- UNICEF, WFP, and the Ministry of Health conducted four SMART nutrition surveys in Huila, Cunene, Benguela and Huambo in November 2021 (results of the surveys are informing programmatic priorities for 2022).
- 198,515 people accessing sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



ANGOLA

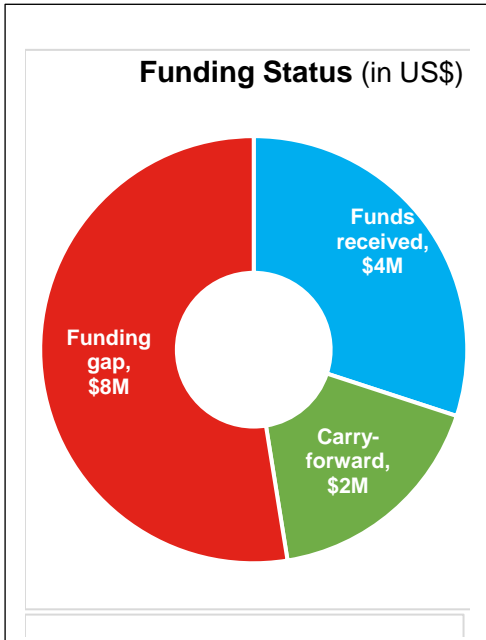
Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

Situation in Numbers

- 848.000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 1.6 million** people in need
- 1.2M** People facing water scarcity
- 3.8M** People have been reported to have insufficient food consumption

UNICEF Appeal 2021

US\$ 14.33 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2021, limited humanitarian funding has significantly impacted UNICEF's ability to upscale its humanitarian interventions to timely address the increasing need to expand beyond the traditionally chronic areas to new geographical locations. ACO humanitarian interventions in 2021 were funded by 47 per cent, of which only 30 per cent accounts for funding received in 2021 and the remainder, 17 per cent, being carry forward from 2020. While the HAC was significantly underfunded, non-emergency funds had to be used, including regular resources to meet pressing humanitarian needs in the county.

Major funding contributions to the implementation of UNICEF's humanitarian action for children (HAC) in 2021, include CERF, ECHO, *Banco Fomento de Angola*, Government of Japan, USAID-PMR, and GHT. However, critical funding gaps have undermined the expansion of interventions in Cunene, Huila, and Namibe. Based on Government reports, nutrition data and WFP reports, the situation in Benguela, Huambo, and Cuanza Sul deteriorated compared to the previous year with projected scenarios for 2022 indicating a further worsened food security and nutrition situation.

Adequate humanitarian funding is critical for UNICEF to deliver on its Core Commitments to Children (CCCs) in humanitarian situations and support timely implementation of its HAC. Without adequate funding, UNICEF's ability to provide a full nutritional basket to the most vulnerable children is compromised. UNICEF's ability to implement multisectoral, time-critical and life-saving interventions in the areas of nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, education, and child protection, including gender-based violence services is also challenged. In 2021, ACO had established partnerships with CSOs, including World Vision Angola, People in Need, MENTOR, ADRA; and collaboration with WFP to implement sectoral interventions.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Angola is experiencing the worst drought in 40 years. Since January 2021, an estimated 3.81 million people have been reported to have insufficient food consumption in the six southern provinces of the country, namely Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Huambo, Benguela and Cuanza Sul. This is an increase of 138 per cent compared to 1.6 million people who faced food insecurity in 2020. Proxy Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence rates have increased from 9.8 per cent in 2018 to over 20 per cent in 2021, above emergency thresholds. Severe wasting increased in the southern provinces of Huila, Cunene and Namibe with levels reported in 2020 being 55 per cent higher than those in 2018. Admissions of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) between January and November 2021 surpassed total admissions in 2020 in Huila, Cunene and Namibe by almost 10,000 children.

An IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis of 17 municipalities of Southern Angola found that between July and September 2021, around 1.32 million people (49% of the analysed population) have experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), of which 38% are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 12% in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Between October 2021 and March 2022, the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above is expected to rise to around 1.58 million people (58% of the analysed population), of which 42% are likely to be in IPC Phase 3 and 15% in IPC Phase 4. According to the IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis of 10 municipalities in Southern Angola, around 114,000 children under the age of five are suffering or likely to suffer from acute malnutrition in the next 12 months and therefore require treatment.

The drought conditions continued to have negative impact on many sectors throughout the year, including water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection, leading to internal displacement and cross-border migration, particularly to Namibia. By November 2021, over 3,200 cross-border migrants (1,784 children, 630 women) were reported in Etudanda Camp in the Omusati Region of Namibia with just under 400 outside the camp. In addition, there were also reports of internally displaced persons from Cunene and Huila (Cahama, Xangongo, Kalueque, and Ombala-Ya-Mungo and Gambos) with Government latest reports indicating the number of IDPs to be over 15,000 people (10,204 children).

Over 1.2 million² people are facing water scarcity because of the drought and will have their water, sanitation and hygiene conditions compromised. Data collected by UNICEF from provincial education authorities in June 2021 suggest that 8.3% of students in Namibe, 20.1% of students in Huila, and 69.1% of students in Cunene have experienced reduced access to schools due to the drought. In part, the reduced school attendance was because many pastoralist families took their sons out of school to travel longer distances in search of green pasture and water. In addition, many girls are removed from school to cope with the additional burden of domestic work, including help their mothers fetch water, often walking long distances and facing long queues. In focus group discussions with school communities in Ombadja, Cunene in June 2021, caregivers and teachers consistently noted that the lack of food and access to water made it difficult for many children to attend school.

¹Seasonal Overview and Regional Southern African Vulnerability Analysis (2020/2021) of April 2021. World Food Programme, Johannesburg Regional Bureau, April 2021. Drought affected people (total exposed x MPI), multidimensional Poverty Index composed of three dimensions (health, education and living standards) and ten indicators.

² Estimated based on 2019 and 2020 Angolan Government reports (Civil Protection) and data from Implementing Partners operating in the South of Angola

In addition, COVID-19 imposed restrictions further impacted livelihoods leading to loss of family income, increased risks of violence, including domestic, gender-based violence, while at the same time heightening child protection concerns. The capacity of the health and nutrition services to cope with increased demand for services has been further stretched because of COVID-19. By 30 December 2021, Angola had reported a cumulative number of 79,871 confirmed cases of COVID-19, with 13,827 (17.3 per cent) active cases and 1,764 deaths (2.2 per cent). The humanitarian landscape was complex in that the country dealt with multiple emergencies and challenging in that the HAC was inadequately funded to support timely lifesaving and multisectoral interventions.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

In 2021, southern Angola experienced a surge in severe wasting cases due to the prolonged drought in the south. The November 2021 SMART survey results in Huila, Cunene, Benguela and Huambo pointed towards a deteriorating situation. The results of a Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis study for the southern provinces of Angola have been released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The objective of the analysis was to understand and monitor how households targeted by activities supported by the European Union can improve their capacity to respond to shocks and stresses, supported by long and short-term response activities. Data was collected between March and May 2021 and found that 90 per cent of households were affected by the drought. Among surveyed households 81 per cent experienced inadequate food consumption. Households headed by men had greater food security than those headed by women, while households in Namibe had greater resilience than those in Cunene and Huila.

Admissions of children with SAM between January and November 2021 surpassed total admissions in 2020 in Huila, Cunene and Namibe by almost 10,000 children (Figure 1). Counselling on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition took place in Huila and Cunene, reaching 257,772 caregivers with key messages on positive nutrition practices.

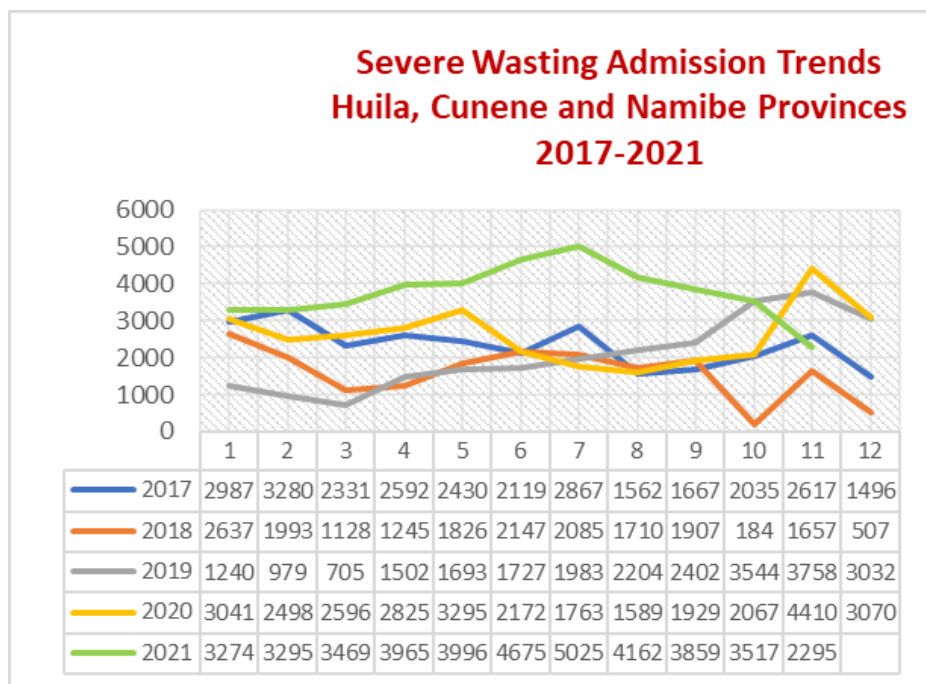


Figure 1: Severe Wasting Admission Trends, Huila, Cunene, and Namibe Provinces, 2017-2021

In 2021 UNICEF supported the most drought-affected municipalities in Huila and Cunene provinces as well as target municipalities in Cuando Cubango, Benguela and Namibe provinces as identified by the Provincial Ministries of Health. In addition, with UNICEF and partner support, over 40 health facilities established nutrition services in Luanda with ECHO financing in 2021.

More than 300 nutrition technicians and supervisors from Huila, Cunene, Bié, Uige, Moxico and Luanda Provinces received training on the integrated management of acute malnutrition to improve nutrition outcomes for children and programme

quality indicators. Following training, ongoing supportive supervision took place in Huila, Cunene, Bié, Uige, Moxico and Luanda Provinces to ensure quality nutrition service delivery at health facility level. Over 10,000 caregivers received training on the caregiver mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) approach in Huila and Cunene to support the early identification of acute malnutrition. Furthermore, to support the timely ordering, safe storage, and prompt distribution of nutrition supplies, 53 logisticians were trained in Huila and Cunene provinces on supply chain management for nutrition and supportive supervision visits to ten municipalities in Huila and Cunene followed.

Health

Health's HAC programmatic humanitarian interventions focused on measles vaccination and treatment of acute watery diarrhoeal diseases. From January to December 2021, UNICEF and Government supported the vaccination of 340,038 children aged 6 to 23 months against measles/rubella in Huila and Cunene provinces. Significant declines in performance were observed in both provinces compared to the previous reporting periods due mostly to the adverse effects of health emergencies that the country faced, notably, the COVID-19 pandemic that deviated attention from routine immunization activities nationwide. During the first quarter of 2021 there were Government reports of localized flooding in some parts of Cunene, including the municipalities of Cuanhama, Nacunde and Ombadja. However, no reported cases of acute watery diarrhoea disease were filed, which required UNICEF support. Beyond HAC programmatic interventions, UNICEF continues to support Polio vaccination campaign and as a result 733,763 children aged 0 to 11 months were vaccinated against Polio in 2021.

WASH

Water security was one of the core interventions of UNICEF in 2021 aimed at responding to continuous drought in the southern provinces and address water scarcity. UNICEF implemented emergency WASH projects in communities and institutions as part of a humanitarian/development nexus approach. A total of 44 disability friendly/gender segregated toilets were constructed in 18 schools located in vulnerable communities for the benefit of 11,517 students and 66 teachers. The same schools benefited from water supply systems (underground tanks and water solar systems) that also serve the surrounding communities (more than 50,000 people reached).

Furthermore, UNICEF worked to enhance community resilience through the implementation of Infection Protection and Control interventions (IPC) and hygiene promotion in 116 institutions and surrounding communities in Luanda. A total of 282 handwashing systems were installed in 36 primary Schools, 4 markets and 49 health care facilities (HCFs). WASH supplies such as personal protective equipment (PPE), cleaning supplies and soaps were distributed at community and institutional level. A total of 300 Health staff were also trained on IPC and supported to develop a Facility Improvement Plan (FIP) for their respective HCFs. The overall project funded by ECHO reached a total of 1,903,863 people (913,855 males and 990,008 females).

UNICEF also worked to strengthen capacity for resilient WASH emergency response and preparedness in the South of Angola and in urban centres such as Luanda as part of a comprehensive COVID-19 response project. One of the key lessons learnt during 2021 is that early and full implication of WASH sector lead ministries (Water and Energy/Environment) in emergency response projects implemented for the benefit of the education and health sector is essential to secure sustainability. Linkages between local government, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and lead WASH ministries will open windows for dialogue and advocacy and will require significant investments or policy/regulation support. This is especially true for HCFs and schools where substantial public investments are required to resolve existing WASH service deficiencies (lack of water access and sanitation services).

Education

UNICEF continues to support access to education and improved learning environments through the Safe Havens intervention in the drought-affected municipality of Ombadja, in the province of Cunene. Through its focus on providing support to families, communities, schools, and the Municipal Administration of Ombadja, UNICEF Angola has helped ensure that 7,966 students (4,046 girls) in 18 supported schools safely returned to school in 2021. These interventions ensure both reduced number of school dropouts and safe learning environment for children, particularly in the context of COVID-19 and school reopening. In addition, 1,549 children (823 girls) in Cunene benefited from TUPPI, *Todos Unidos Pela Primeira Infância*—a parenting programme to improve child rearing practices.

UNICEF strengthened planning capacities for the reopening of schools with directors from the 18 schools, 18 parent committee chairs, and three education officials. The capacity of 172 teachers (117 female), 18 directors (7 female), 12 technical staff (6 female) and 49 parent members (13 female) was strengthened in areas including differentiated pedagogic instruction, safe school operations, and school management during COVID-19, via UNICEF-organized trainings. Additionally, education in emergency supplies were distributed after schools reopened in 2021 (including those prepositioned in 2020), namely 45,092 individual learning kits, in drought affected provinces: Huíla (14,519) in 26 schools; Cunene (14,362) in 48 schools; Namibe (8,212) in 22 schools; Cuando Cubango (8,000) in 19 schools. About 3,907 kits remain to be distributed in 2022. Sixty school tents of 72 square meters each, were distributed in Cunene, Huíla and Namibe, to be used as classrooms. In addition, 52 recreation kits, 116 school-in-a-box kits, 30 ECD kits, 108 blackboards, and biosecurity and cleaning supplies to reduce the risk of COVID-19, including 300 hand-washing stations and 398 filters were also provided to these schools.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued rolling out existing interventions targeting the most vulnerable children, adolescents, and women, to address harmful practices and violence against girls in Angola. This included investments focused on caregivers and communities to prevent and respond to any form of violence, abuse, and exploitation against children, with a stronger focus on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and risk mitigation. UNICEF provided technical support to National Institute for Children (INAC) to raise public awareness and concern regarding violence against children, but also to increase service uptake and strengthen state actors' capacity to address the increasing demand for responsive services (demand generated by the National SOS Hotline 15015, which also benefitted from UNICEF technical assistance throughout 2021). Based on INAC administrative data (SOS Hotline), 3,033 women and children in humanitarian situations received GBV response services in the six drought-prone provinces (Cunene, Namibe, Huíla, Cuando Cubango, Huambo, Benguela).

As part of UNICEF's accountabilities on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in the country, qualified technical assistance was provided to enhance the capacity of implementing partners (state and non-state actors) to strengthen community-based complaint and feedback mechanisms. This allows identification of potential entry points for safe and confidential reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse allegations by beneficiaries with a focus on the education and health sectors (in selected schools and health centres in Luanda, Huíla, and Cunene Provinces). About 3,688 people benefitted from this UNICEF-supported intervention. In addition, UNICEF worked with provincial Government entities in Cunene province to strengthen and expand birth registration services focusing on school aged children. Deployment of

mobile brigades for late birth registration in schools was supported, resulting in 7,481 children registered in 18 schools in Cunene province, under the Safe Havens Project — a project focusing on delivering key integrated social services through programmatic and geographical convergence targeting most drought affected schools and communities in Ombadja municipality in Cunene.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In the context of the drought response in the province of Cunene and with the support from BFA (*Banco de Fomento Angola*), UNICEF continued to support the implementation of communication and community engagement interventions to provide and exchange key information with mothers and caregivers of children from 0-59 months. The activities promote early detection of malnutrition and access to counselling, infant and young child feeding, health and hygiene practices that can save children's lives. To respond to the nutritional crises and address myths and misinformation at community level, social activists were trained on social mobilization and equipped with serial albums containing key messages on immediate and exclusive breastfeeding, introduction of solid foods, recognition of signs of acute malnutrition, hygiene and sanitation and household drinking water treatment. As a result, a total of 6,599 mothers and caregivers were reached through home-to-home visits and small group meetings performed by the activists.

Furthermore, in the current emergency context related to COVID-19, a decline of the use of health services, especially immunization, has been noticed. To mitigate this, 969,726 persons have been reached with communication activities promoting the use of maternal, newborn and child health services as well as positive nutritional practices. These included community-based activities such as school theatres, interpersonal communication, and group discussions but also partnership with local media. UNICEF also supported the implementation of a feedback mechanism to collect beneficiaries' comments and suggestions on the interventions being implemented. In its initial stage, this year, 122 persons provided feedback. The mechanism needs further adjustments based on the preferences and constraints of the population. It has also been learned that an intensive capacity building of local actors who are finally quite new with the concept of accountability to affected populations is necessary.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF humanitarian leadership in Angola is underpinned by its cluster leadership for water, sanitation and hygiene, and education and co-lead for education and child protection. Within the revised UN coordination structure, UNICEF is the co-chair of the UN Disaster Management Team (DMT) with the UNDP as the chair. While there has not been any formal activation and deactivation of the cluster system in Angola, UNICEF with the Government, leads on sectoral coordination and interventions for WASH, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, and co-leads with WHO on health.

Humanitarian coordination in Angola happens at three levels. At central level it is led by the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC), the government leading coordination and operational body. The CNPC links with UN agencies through bilateral agency discussions and working groups. Coordination also happens at the UN DMT level for matters of interagency concern and, as appropriate, it is expanded to include relevant Government entities. At the decentralized level, coordination happens between UNICEF and provincial and municipal government, including with civil protection and humanitarian actors and CSOs with programmatic and operational presence in the provinces where humanitarian action is being implemented. At the decentralized level, UNICEF has a field presence in the South which provides operational, programmatic and coordination support to implementation of humanitarian action in Cunene, Huíla and Namibe provinces. Internally, UNICEF has an active and operationally functional emergency management team chaired by the Representative of the Country which leads internal coordination and acts as an advisory body on matters related to humanitarian action and emergency preparedness.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Drought in southern Angola: timely community care saves malnourished children

The community malnutrition case management approach allows community volunteers to identify and initiate treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition before they become seriously ill.

It was after 7 am and Cristina Feliciano was getting ready to leave her Ombala and start another day of work in the community of Cambu, municipality of Cahama, in the Southern province of Cunene. She is well known in the different Ombalas where she accompanies several children under five and pregnant women.

Every day, with their notebook, the information booklet, Cristina and her teammates, travel through the villages by motorcycle, or on foot, to identify children with cases of malnutrition and send them as soon as possible to the health units. In every visit, Cristina also carries with her, the MUAC tape to measure the children's arms and check the degree of malnutrition in each one of them. For children who are in red, we issue a paper and send them to the nearest health centre for treatment. For those who are in green, we advise the mother to keep the children well fed.

"I work every day with the tape to measure the child's arm. The one with the yellow ribbon I send to the health centre, if it is green, I only give advice about feeding. When it's red, it's a sign that it's in danger and I have to send the child to the hospital" describes Cristina.



UNICEF/ANG-2021/Luis Nicolau - Cristina explains to the community the signs presented by malnourished children

The community malnutrition case management approach allows community volunteers to identify and initiate treatment for children with acute malnutrition before they become seriously ill. Caregivers provide treatment for most children with severe acute malnutrition at home, using Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) and routine medical care.

When necessary, severely malnourished children who

experience medical complications or lack of appetite are referred for inpatient treatment and more intensive care. Most cases of malnutrition in Cambú community are due to early weaning and hunger, Cristina regrets.

Angola is experiencing the worst drought in 40 years. Since January 2021, an estimated 3.8³ million people have been reported to have insufficient food consumption in the six southern provinces of the country, namely Cunene, Huíla, Namibe, Huambo, Benguela and Cuanza Sul. In the town where Cristina lives, several children were affected by the lack of food and many of them end up losing their lives in the communities because of lack of assistance or follow-up.

One of the children accompanied by Cristina, who is now happily recovering, is Vihita, a 4-year-old child. After recovering from malnutrition, it was found, in one of the visits, that she no longer had nutritional supplements to continue the treatment. As a recommendation, Cristina passed a note so that she could be seen at the health centre.



UNICEF/ANG-2021/Luis Nicolau - 4-year-old Vihita consumes nutritional supplement helped by mother

"When the child leaves the hospital, we follow up in the community because sometimes it is not enough to receive the porridge, some are not able to give the children properly, we have to be aware and step by step to carry out the house-to-house follow-up to make sure that the children receive the supplements properly". Explains Christina.

Cristina regrets the fact that some mothers are forced to share the nutritional supplements provided by the Health Unit with other children, which means that the treatment is not always fully complied with.

³Seasonal Overview and Regional Southern African Vulnerability Analysis (2020/2021) of April 2021. World Food Programme, Johannesburg Regional Bureau, April 2021. Drought affected people (total exposed x MPI), multidimensional Poverty Index composed of three dimensions (health, education and living standards) and ten indicators.

With USAID funding, UNICEF is supporting the authorities to fill this shortage by making more nutritional supplements available to health facilities and minimizing needs, but demands are still greater than the supply and more is needed. Supplements, as the nurse at Cambú health post says, where several cases identified by local community workers are referred.

Management of cases of malnutrition in the community is part of the integrated program to respond to malnutrition and has already reached more than 6,500 mothers with messages about nutrition and childcare. In addition to community management, the integrated malnutrition management program includes the reinforcement of care at the Health Units, both in outpatient and inpatient settings, through the provision of nutritional supplements and other materials, as well as the training of technicians.

Thanks to Cristina's work, several malnourished children can be identified in the communities and sent in time to the nearest Health Unit.

Support from USAID and UNICEF has been important so that more nutritional supplements are made available, more health technicians are trained and more community workers like Cristina continue to save the lives of malnourished children.

Stories

- [Press Release on the signature of BFA and UNICEF agreement on nutrition emergency in Bié](#)
- [Safe Havens project in south is bringing integrated services for children in schools](#)

[Community Management of malnutrition is saving lives in Angola](#)

External Media

- [OpEd – UNICEF, USAID and GoA join effort against malnutrition](#)
- [Partnership between UNICEF and USAID to support Government response to malnutrition](#)
- [ECHO support in south targeting almost 10.000 children](#)

Facebook

- <https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/posts/4502465479780804>
- <https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/photos/a.215090461851682/4654886237872060>
- <https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/posts/4551730061521012>
- <https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/photos/a.215090461851682/5283456321681712>
- <https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/photos/a.215090461851682/5115287415165271>
- <https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/photos/a.215090461851682/5095646180462728>
- <https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/posts/4953072834720064>
- <https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/photos/a.215090461851682/4932954900065191>

Youtube

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vglOG-O3uJc>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FfICigcx6L4>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pbspJarFY-w>

Next SitRep: January 2022

UNICEF Angola: <https://www.unicef.org/angola>

UNICEF Angola: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/angola.html>

Who to contact for
further information: Ivan Yerovi
Representative
UNICEF Angola
Tel: +244 226 430 870
Email: iyerovi@unicef.org

Tito Bonde
Emergency Specialist
UNICEF Angola
Tel: +244 936 780 647
Email: tbonde@unicef.org

Atul Kumar
Chief of Communication
UNICEF Angola
Tel: + 244 949 458 132
Email: akumar@unicef.org

Annex A
Summary of Programme Results to be updated

	UNICEF and Implementing Partners Response		
	2021 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
NUTRITION			
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	21,685	41,532	▲
Children under 5 years screened for malnutrition	237,527	285,725	▲
Caregivers of children aged 0 to 59 months accessing counselling on early detection of malnutrition signs, positive infant and young child feeding and preventative health and hygiene practices	50,000	257,772	▲
HEALTH			
Children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles	1,000,000	340,038	▲
Children aged 0 to 59 months with acute watery diarrhoea received treatment	500	0 ⁴	
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE			
People accessing sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	700,000	198,515	▲
People reached with key messages on hygiene practices	500,000	200,923	▲
People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities.	300,000	93,414	▲
CHILD PROTECTION			
Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	12,000	0 ⁵	▼
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	60,000	3,033 ⁶	▼
People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	13,000	3,688 ⁷	▼
Children accessing birth registration services	30,000	7,481 ⁸	▼
EDUCATION			
Children accessing formal or non-formal primary education, including early learning	30,000	45,092	
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT			
People participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	700,000	976,325	▲
People who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	10,000	122	

⁴No cases of acute watery diarrhea disease were reported which required UNICEF intervention. ACO did not support any emergency response to acute diarrhea.

⁵ Incorrect data on number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support was provided in the previous SitRep Report (January to June 2021) due to misinterpretation of the formulation of the question by stakeholder

⁶ Incorrect data on number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response intervention (in humanitarian situations) was provided in the previous SitRep Report (January to June 2021) due to misinterpretation of the formulation of the question by stakeholder.

⁷ Incorrect data on number of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse was provided in the previous SitRep Report (January to June 2021) due to misinterpretation of the formulation of the question by stakeholder.

⁸ Incorrect data on number of children accessing birth registration services was provided in the previous SitRep Report (January to June 2021) due to misinterpretation of the formulation of the question by stakeholder.

Annex B Funding Status⁹

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	4,750,000	\$2,415,249		2,334,751	49%
Health	1,100,000	\$183,982		709,586	65%
WASH	4,900,000	1,500,000		3,394,209	69%
Child Protection	680,000	46,651		633,349	93%
Education	2,200,000	106,665		106,665	5%
C4D	700,000	50,000		349,929	50%
Total	14,330,000	4,302,547	2,499,466¹⁰	7,527,987	53%

INTERNAL

Supply and Logistics

UNICEF's procurement services conducted on behalf of the Government of Angola has played a time-critical role within the Government's strategy to combat COVID-19 pandemic and to addressing emergencies nationwide. More than USD 48 million has been channelled through UNICEF Supply Division and ACO to secure fast arrival of medicines, vaccines, pharmaceuticals, health technologies, PPE, laboratory equipment, effective communication and community engagement, ancillary goods, and consumables. It is critical to note the strong partnership developed with the MoH to facilitate and expedite the arrival of COVID-19 vaccines and related consumables, being the first country in the region to receive a consignment of life-saving doses on March 2, 2021.

At present, the Country office is among the Region's top three countries for conducting procurement services with government funds. New activities and requirements needed by the partner indicate a growing trend for the next year. During 2021, the CO has materialized USD 5.2 million worth of Goods and USD 2.4 million worth of Services for better tackling the needs of the targeted populations as part of the CP accomplishment strategy. It is worth noticing that 90% of the goods and services transacted are related to attending emergency and pandemic requirements. In addition, ACO engaged in a more assertive logistics strategy to guarantee supplies are delivered at the community level. As a result, more than 49 Health Units and Municipal Councils have received Programmatic Supplies to significantly increase the end users' access to life-saving materials and services.

Security and Access

From June to December 2021, eight security incidents affecting UN personnel and property were recorded, seven in the category of crime (robbery, theft, and burglary) and one in the category of Hazards (road traffic accident). There has been a slight increase in the number of protests mostly fuelled by economic and political reasons. Small incidents with no impact to the UN personnel operation and property have degenerated and a few were characterized by an unusual level of violence posing significant challenge to be controlled by the authorities overwhelmed by the number of people. In the coming months, in view of the coming elections in 2022, the security situation may show signs of deterioration in locations, where the opposition party is sufficiently present: Luanda, Huambo, Benguela, Cuito, Lubango. Humanitarian access remains the same with no changes due to security nor logistics and operational constraints. However, the current rainy season can have implications to access and logistics, particularly for flood-hot spots

Summary of Logistics

Total Procurement 2021, UNICEF ACO January – December 2021	USD
	56,342,638
Channelled via regular Procurement Services on behalf of the GoA	48,703,980

⁹Funding available includes \$503,998 funds received in 2021 plus \$2,499,466 carry forward from 2020.

¹⁰ About \$700,596 were funds against COVID-19 HAC against Social Policy indicators.

Goods	5,207,423
Services	2,431,235
Procurement of Goods	
Programmatic	1,197,707
Emergency & COVID-19	4,009,716
Services	
Programmatic	364,685
Emergency & COVID-19	2,066,550
Procurement transactions by Sector	
CSD	4,861,093
Programmatic	243,055
Emergency & COVID-19	4,618,038
EDUCATION	474,869
Programmatic	403,639
Emergency & COVID-19	71,230
WASH	783,301
Programmatic	46,998
Emergency & COVID-19	736,303
C4D	365,885
Programmatic	47,565
Emergency & COVID-19	318,320
Social Policy	281,858
Emergency & COVID-19	281,858