



# ANGOLA

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2



Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2020

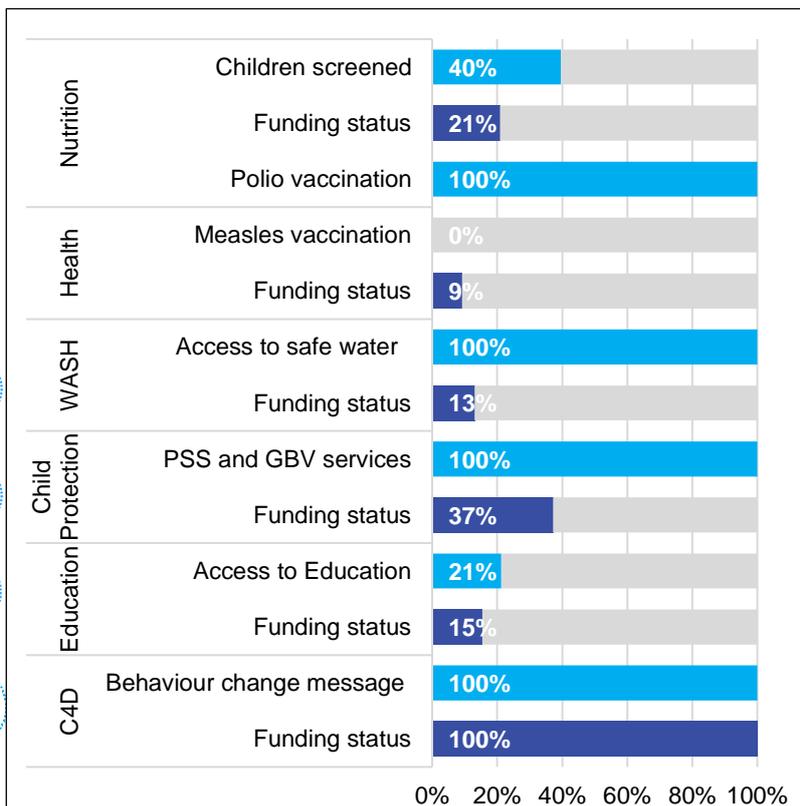
### Highlights

350,396 people reached with agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene;

3,098,035 children aged 0 to 59 months vaccinated against Polio

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates in provinces worst affected by drought remain persistently high in 2020, with a 120 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2019. Admissions in treatment centres in April represented only 24 per cent of the monthly burden, estimated at 11,749 children, reflecting low coverage of SAM treatment and increased importance of immediate humanitarian life-saving interventions to reduce the SAM burden;

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



### Situation in Numbers



**1.2 million**  
children in need of humanitarian assistance



**1.6 million**  
people in need  
(Government, October 2019)

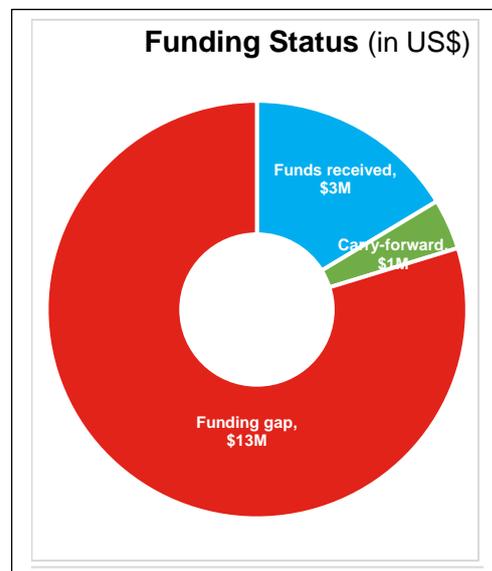


**5,591,738**  
People reached with behavior change messages, including polio preventive measures



**150,423**  
Children under 5 years in humanitarian situations screened for malnutrition

### UNICEF Appeal 2020 US\$ 15.8 million



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

ACO humanitarian interventions are funded by 20 percent. Major contributions to ACO humanitarian funding, include CERF (OCHA), BFA, SIDA and GPE. However, critical funding gaps remain to support screening and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM); improved access to water and sanitation; health; education and child protection, including GBV services; as well as support to refugees and displaced populations. Additional funding would allow ACO to meet the humanitarian needs of an estimated 1.2 million children and be able to programmatically deliver on ACO 2020 HAC targets for WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection and C4D results. Currently, ACO has active partnership agreements with World Vision Angola, ADRA and Lutheran World Federation (LWF). In addition, under the leadership and coordination framework of the Resident Coordinator's Office, ACO works in close collaboration with UNFPA, FAO, and WHO in the implementation of drought emergency response.

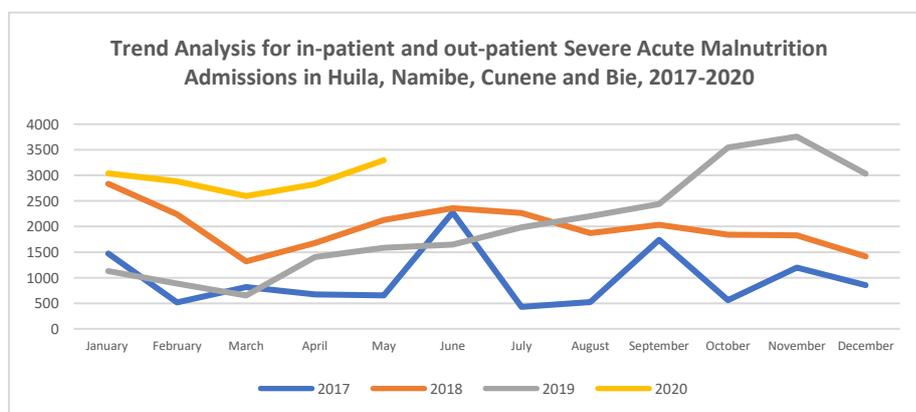
## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Southern Angola continues to experience exacerbated consequences of a prolonged drought with one of the worst climate shocks in recent years. Temperatures in 2019 were the highest in 45 years and the severe drought continues to push families to extreme vulnerability, driving increasing food insecurity and malnutrition. As of October 2019, drought was reported to have affected 1.6 million<sup>1</sup> people in Angola, equivalent to 333,163 households in 488 locations most impacted by drought. Results of the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) assessment undertaken in August 2019 in Cunene, Huila, Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces projected around 562,000 people in IPC phase 3 (crisis) or 4 (emergency) between October 2019 to February 2020. Floods, resulting from significant rainfall is compounding humanitarian needs, limiting access to continuous health care, nutrition, education, child protection and water, sanitation and hygiene services, including access to food for communities most affected by drought. Until the emergence of the novel coronavirus (nCoV 2019), there had been considerable progress made to curb polio outbreak through vaccination campaigns.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

From January to July 2020, UNICEF facilitated training of 198 health workers from Cuando Cubango, Namibe and Huila provinces to provide quality care to children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). 150,423 children under five were screened for malnutrition, from which 16,659 found with SAM and admitted for treatment between January and May 2020, a 117 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2019 (see graph above)<sup>2</sup>.



122 nutrition and health workers from 6 provinces most affected by drought and COVID-19 were trained remotely on simplified protocols for SAM management in the context of COVID-19 and on continuity of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling services at community and health facility level.

Three guidance notes on simplified protocols for management of severe acute malnutrition, counselling on IYCF and Vitamin A supplementation in the context of COVID-19 were developed and adopted by Ministry of Health (MOH) with UNICEF technical and financial support.

Concept note on nutrition information management in COVID-19 context using Kobo Collect to monitor drought-related nutrition interventions and reporting data to the National Health Information System agreed with MOH and implementing partners. Lifesaving nutrition supplies were procured and distributed by UNICEF to 10 municipalities of Luanda, Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces targeting treatment of 12,080 SAM children 6-59 months. MUAC measurement tapes were procured to be used during pilot roll out of Mother-Led MUAC approach in Huila, Cunene and Bie targeting 3,000 caregivers.

<sup>1</sup>Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil: Relatório sobre a Seca no Sul do País (2018-2019).

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Health of Angola, District health administrative reports on IMAM programme, 2017 – 2020.

## Health

ACO humanitarian health interventions focus on polio and measles vaccination in response to outbreaks. From January to July, Angola continued to respond to confirmed outbreaks of circulating type 2 vaccine-derived poliovirus (VDPV2) disease. As of 31 of March 2020, 7 outbreaks with 137 cases of VDPV2 of which, 118 circulating (cVDPV2). A backlog stool samples from close to 120 Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases accumulated in the country since March 2020 due to COVID-19-induced flight restrictions and have recently been shipped abroad to the regional laboratory and results are awaited and will inform the next phase of the response

At least two rounds of Supplementary Immunization Activity were implemented in each of 61 municipalities in 10 provinces, vaccinating a total of 2,033,279 children against polio, with mOPV2 vaccine, before the response was suspended in March following the confirmation of COVID-19 cases in the country. All used and unusable mOPV2 vaccine vials collected from 6 provinces close to Luanda that had conducted polio outbreak response vaccination campaigns were assembled and destroyed by incineration in Luanda. Outbreak response activity resumed in July with the implementation of a round of mOPV2 vaccination campaign from 10 to 14 July in 31 municipalities in 5 provinces. Available data show that of a target population of 1,191,806 children aged 0-59 months, 1,064,756 were vaccinated during the campaign. Although the country has recorded measles outbreaks with a total 539 confirmed cases as of 30 June 2020, the government has so far not been able to organize response vaccination activity due to constraints of the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Preparations are currently underway, for the conduct of a response campaign integrated with inactivated polio virus (IPV) vaccine planned for the last week of August.

## WASH

From January to July 2020, UNICEF ACO reached an estimated 350,396 people with access to safe water and an additional 586,549 people with hygiene messaging in areas most affected<sup>3</sup> by drought. UNICEF ACO also procured and delivered twenty-one (21) Volanta handpumps<sup>4</sup> and provided the same to the Provincial Government of Huíla and Namibe for installation in water stressed areas as identified by local authorities. Through the implementation of the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach<sup>5</sup>, UNICEF reached 187,512 people with safe sanitation options.

Furthermore, UNICEF is working to improve the resilience of schools, hospitals and Health care facilities most affected by drought through combined approaches including the introduction of rainwater harvesting technology when feasible. Up to date, UNICEF has installed 5m<sup>3</sup> water pvc tanks in 10 schools and 40 communities including health facilities. UNICEF also procured 2,000 family hygiene kits to support nutrition interventions in nutritional centers. A total of 6,000 boxes of water treatment pills, 2,000 plastic buckets with taps and 9,000 jerry cans were also procured and will be distributed to affected communities and selected health care facilities and schools to improve access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

## Education

UNICEF's education intervention seeks to provide quality education to 25,000 children most affected by drought and community-based early childhood development (ECD) to 450 children. UNICEF continues to work closely with the provincial and municipal education authorities to support the implementation of Safe Haven Initiative in 10 school communities in Ombadja Municipality of Cunene. The community based ECD approach TUPPI was initiated in Safe Haven communities with full support from all levels of government. The programme trained an initial 41 TUPPI (*Todos Unidos Pela Primeira Infância*) facilitators in a three-day training, of which 24 were selected to participate as facilitators in their neighborhoods.

To support planning and implementation of the 2020 school year, UNICEF facilitated a training in early February with school directors from all 10 Safe Haven schools, 6 Parent Committee (CPEE) presidents, and three education officials. Another training on multi-classrooms teaching and preparation of emergency response at school level has capacitated 43 education staff: 34 of whom were primary school teachers, 4 technicians from the municipal education office, 5 from the provincial education office. Since April 2020 activities have been on pause due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Child Protection

ACO Child Protection interventions helped mainstream quality case management and continuity of care, reaching children and women with prevention and risk mitigation measures of gender-based violence (GBV). UNICEF facilitated the training of birth registration brigades, resulting in the registration of 4,128 people in Cunene province, among them

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<sup>3</sup> WASH has overachieved on this indicator due to government's support with additional water hauling trucks for water distribution in targeted areas. UNICEF provided fuel through local arrangements.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/implementation/proprietary-handpumps/volanta>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/angola/saneamento-total-liderado-pela-comunidade>

3,403 children (1,676 boys and 1,716 girls). Birth registration services continue to be operational despite government lockdown, with control measures to mitigate the risks of COVID-19.

UNICEF furthermore supported to INAC (*Instituto Nacional da Criança*) for implementation of a national hotline for reporting violence against children, SOS Criança, launched on 16 June. Support from UNICEF included training of frontline service providers and technical support to enhance coordination between national, provincial and municipal levels. There has been an immediate uptake of this new service, the hotline having received 9,805 reports during the first month. Currently, UNICEF is supporting INAC in development of a comprehensive child protection protocol, to enhance the existing referral system by introducing different emergency scenarios the country may face, detailing roles and responsibilities.

### **Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability**

From January to June 2020, 5,591,738 people were reached with key lifesaving and behavior messages covering the area of polio, nutrition and hygiene, surpassing the initially planned target of 700,000 people. In part, the overreached target reflects the surge numbers from the polio outbreak campaign. ACO supported social mobilization activities for polio response and vaccination campaign reaching 5,550,351 caregivers with messages on polio risks and preventive measures. Vaccination refusals were below 1%. A total of 5,143 social mobilizers were trained to support community engagement through meetings and house-to-house visits and 1,811 religious and traditional leaders were engaged through advocacy activities. From April 2020, the Government of Angola has suspended all polio campaigns due to the COVID-19 situation and decided for resumption on July 2020. ACO supported the social mobilization component of July 2020 campaign with 91% of the target population vaccinated. ACO is also responding to the nutrition crisis affecting children under five in four provinces through therapeutic feeding and nutritional education. 41,387 caregivers (70% women) were reached with messages on nutrition and hygiene through participatory community dialogue facilitated by 800 social mobilizers. A partnership with World Vision and ADRA is also commencing targeting 40,000 people with lifesaving and integrated key messages on nutrition, Wash, health, Child protection and COVID-19 in selected municipalities of the provinces of Cunene and Huila.

A report on the impact of the interventions of UNICEF was concluded in June 2020 following a knowledge attitudes and practice (KAP) survey. The results demonstrated an increase in knowledge about breastfeeding. Between October 2019 to June 2020, the percentage of people who know the importance of immediate breastfeeding increased from 18 to 29% and those who know the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months rose from 32 to 46%. The percentage of people who know that children from six months should eat at least 3 times a day went from 53 to 59%. Efforts can be pursued to increase awareness and skills around correct infant feeding practices.

### **Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy**

ACO humanitarian leadership focuses on supporting harmonized interventions to humanitarian action through integrated programmatic actions on nutrition, health, water, sanitation, hygiene, education, child protection and communication for development. While there is no formal cluster system in Angola, UNICEF leads on sectoral interventions in WASH, nutrition and education and co-leads with WHO for health. UNICEF co-leads in child protection with UNHCR under the refugee response and UNFPA for the drought emergency response. Disaster management coordination happens at central level, under the leadership of the Civil Protection and with significant jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. Coordination also happens at the UN level, through the disaster management team (DMT) chaired by WHO, the UNCT and at decentralized level with provincial governments, Civil Protection and the line provincial directorates. While continued efforts and coordination improvements are noticeable, coordination challenges remain, particularly in relation to the articulation of the different levels of government and partners (central and provincial) and within the UN community as well.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Safe Haven: changing the lives of children and communities in Cunene



©UNICEF/ANG-2020/Breno Lucano,  
*Eva returns to school after dropping out last year and does not give up on her dream of graduating*

Eva faced similar challenges: “I gave up school because my cousin and I had to walk 12 kilometers each day to help my grandmother plough and plant seeds in a field where they cultivated massango and massaroca.

Xavier is in 6<sup>th</sup> grade now and wants to become a teacher. He has dreams about where he wants to study when the second cycle ends. Eva has not yet decided about her future, but she is certain she wants to continue with her education and graduate from High School. Both Xavier and Eva are full of hope in 2020. They noticed the positive changes at their school: in addition to having so many more students return to school compared to the previous year, students have more access to water, sanitation, they have access to food and there is even space for pre-school children to attend. This year things have changed a little bit at their school. Apart from the high number of students who returned to school, compared to last year, the school has more water, sanitation, students are entitled to a snack and a space was created for children in the pre-school.

The safe heaven project has been funded by *Banco de Fomento Angola* (BFA) to improve the lives of children most affected by drought.

## Next SitRep: 15 October 2020

UNICEF Angola COVID-19 interventions are reported distinctly on a stand-alone SitRep.

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

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

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Cunene and other provinces in southern Angola were severely affected by drought in 2019, with lasting and devastating effects on the population. Facing food and water shortages, many children were forced to drop out of school and look for pastures for their cattle and to support their families.

Xavier Higino and Eva Rubem, both 16 years old, are two adolescents who dropped out of school in 2019 to help their families find water and food. “Last year I gave up on attending school: my mother was sick, I had to go to look for food, and also take care of my younger siblings. I could not do all of that and continue with my studies”, recalls Xavier.



©UNICEF/ANG-2020/Breno Lucano,  
*Xavier washes his hands in front of the latrine built at his school, he dreams of becoming a teacher*

## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results

	UNICEF and Implementing Partners Response		
	2020 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
<b>NUTRITION</b>			
Children under 5 years in humanitarian situations screened for malnutrition	379,907	150,423	▲
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition in humanitarian situations admitted into therapeutic treatment programmes	189,974	7,873	▲
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	100,000	16,659	▲
<b>HEALTH</b>			
Children aged 0 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	100,000	0 <sup>6</sup>	
Children aged 0 to 59 months vaccinated against Polio	150,000	3,098,035 <sup>7</sup>	
Children aged 0 to 59 months with acute diarrhea received treatment	500	0 <sup>8</sup>	
Women and children under 5 years accessing essential maternal and child health services	2,000	0 <sup>9</sup>	
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>			
People accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	300,000	350,396	▲
People reached with key messages on hygiene practices through face-to-face approaches	500,000	586,459	
People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities.	150,000	187,512	▲
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>			
Women and children reached with gender-based violence prevention and response interventions	1,300	9,805	
Unaccompanied and separated children identified and receiving protection services, including family tracing and reunification and placement in alternative care arrangements	600	100	
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Children affected by emergencies accessing formal or non-formal primary education	25,000	5,305	
Children aged 0-5 years accessing community based early childhood development (ECD) interventions	450	0 <sup>10</sup>	
<b>COMMUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>			
People reached with key lifesaving and behaviour change messages on health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, child protection, including polio preventive measures through face-to-face approaches	700,000	5,591,738 <sup>11</sup>	

<sup>6</sup>ACO did not support any emergency response to measles outbreaks in emergency setting.

<sup>7</sup>Both, behavior change, and polio results have exceeded planned target. This is partly because of the polio outbreak and higher number of people reached either through C4D or polio vaccination campaign.

<sup>8</sup>ACO did not support any emergency response to acute diarrhea in emergency.

<sup>9</sup>ACO did not support any emergency response including essential maternal and child health service package outside COVID-19 response.

<sup>10</sup>ACO has trained 41 TUPPI facilitators who will support the implementation of the ECD activities. Implementation was scheduled for March 2020 however, due to COVID-19 imposed lockdown, activities have been halted.

<sup>11</sup>Same data as April 2020 report as Government has suspended polio campaigns and CERF 2 activities started in late June 2020

## Annex B

### Funding Status<sup>12</sup>

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	7,100,000	1,271,080	207,299	5,621,621	79.17%
Health <sup>13</sup>	1,200,000	110,525	0	1,089,475	90.78%
WASH	4,900,000	330,978	307,732	4,261,290	87%
Child Protection	450,000	167,499	0	282,501	62.78%
Education	1,800,000	268,724	8,634	1,522,642	84.6
C4D	350,000	365,580	69,974	0	0%
PME/COMMS/Ops <sup>14</sup>	0	0	24,897	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,800,000</b>	<b>2,514,386</b>	<b>618,536</b>	<b>12,667,008</b>	<b>80.18</b>

<sup>12</sup>Funding available includes funds received in 2020 and \$618,536 carry forward from 2029

<sup>13</sup>Health and C4D received significant ORR funds, a total of **\$4,330,025** (\$2,248,109 and \$2,081,915 respectively) to support Polio vaccination campaign.

<sup>14</sup>No stand-alone funding requirements had been calculated. Therefore, carry forward amount is based on funding allocation made by programme sections to support PME, Comms and Operations.