



WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME ANGOLA

2020 Annual Country Report Highlights



6,698 people assisted



FOOD DISTRIBUTED
1,045 mt

SUPPORTING REFUGEES ON THE PATH TO SELF-RELIANCE

Antoinette Ekoko is 55 years old and a refugee from Maniema province of the Democratic Republic of Congo. She lives in a settlement with her two grandchildren and 4 other unaccompanied minors, who she cares for. Antoinette is the mother of three, and one of her sons also lives in the settlement with his family, while the other two children are still in DRC. Antoinette is a grade 1 teacher at Lóvua school, a supervisor for the Food Management Committee and a farmer. She runs two big farms of rice and cassava where she employs seven other refugees. The money she earns at school she reinvests in agriculture to support herself and her family. She also buys and resells clothes at the local market for additional income.

She receives food assistance from WFP and seeds and tools from UNHCR and other partners. Antoinette says that, in spite of her work at the farm, she still hasn't attained self-reliance. According to her, WFP's assistance gives her strength to practice agriculture. At the same time, she mentions certain challenges she has to face as a farmer, such as lack of transportation to markets and lack of access to credit. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it became more difficult for her to sell produce in neighbouring markets.

In 2021 Antoinette plans to increase her stock of rice seeds and begin to sell some to those interested in rice farming. She would also like to increase the production of cassava and help other farmers. Antoinette has already been a farmer for 2 years and says that the situation for refugee farmers has improved during this time.

Antoinette also volunteers at the Food Management Committee (FMC), which is a feedback mechanism established by WFP and partners to provide a platform for beneficiaries to voice their concerns. Together with other FMC members, she works during distributions to ensure that beneficiaries are aware of their entitlements, facilitates resolution of conflicts and registers feedback. To help Antoinette and other refugees, WFP and UNHCR plan to start livelihood support interventions to help them achieve self-reliance.

CONTRIBUTIONS

USD 7.21 million received

[Full Angola Annual Report](#)

COVID-19 IMPACT AND ADAPTATION



The COVID-19 emergency and subsequent restrictions from March 2020 affected the mobility of refugees who, for the lack of available public transportation, were unable to access markets and shops. Even after many restrictions were relaxed, increased costs of transportation and goods continued to pose a heavy burden. There are over 1,000 refugees in the Lóvua settlement who earlier expressed interest in returning to DRC, but are currently unable to cross the border. WFP adapted operations to the changing context to provide support to partners. Through increasing rations and reducing the frequency of distributions, WFP managed to cover the monthly food requirements of refugees, while also ensuring that COVID-related risks were minimized.



To monitor the impacts of COVID-19 on households, COVID-related questions were included in the mVAM food security and nutrition assessment that was launched by WFP in 2020. The first results in December showed that more than 45 percent of households experienced challenges to access markets and health services, and 62 percent had to resort to crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.

CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS



WFP, UNHCR and other partners continued working to ensure the safety and dignity of refugees before, during and after distributions. A survey conducted in October 2020 showed that 99 percent of respondents indicated that they were feeling safe during distributions, while only 1 percent of the households reported facing safety concerns on their way to, at and from the food distribution point.



Having experienced recurring cycles of drought, Angola remains vulnerable to climate risks. The southern provinces have been disproportionately affected and subsistence agriculture and high levels of unemployment are prevailing. Natural disasters severely impact agriculture, the use of existing water resources and energy generation. Climate shocks negatively affect the food security of vulnerable communities due to their greater dependency on agriculture and their relatively worse ability to adapt. To enable the Government and partners to respond effectively, WFP supports them through provision of technical assistance and services, building national capacities in nutrition, school feeding, vulnerability analysis and emergency response

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Strategic outcome 1: Refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Angola are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during times of crisis



6,698 people assisted with food assistance



1,045 mt of food distributed

Strategic outcome 2: National Institutions in Angola have strengthened capacity to implement programs to improve food security and nutrition by 2022



1 workshop organised on staple food fortification



53 health workers trained on the use of Ready-to-use Supplementary Food in the province of Luanda

Strategic outcome 3: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services



98 mt of Ready-to-use Supplementary Food procured on behalf of the government



7 health units in 5 municipalities in the province of Luanda received Ready-to-use Supplementary Food

PARTNERS

Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Education and the provincial authorities of Luanda, Huila, Cuando Cubango, Namibe and Cunene, FAO, Japan, World Bank, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID, World Vision.

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