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Emergency appeal Final Report

Angola: Food insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRAO005
Glide TC DR-2012-000092-AGO
30 November 2013

**Period covered by this report: 13 November 2012 to
September 2013**

Appeal target: CHF 1,562,562

Appeal coverage: 4% <[click here for the final financial report](#) or [here for the contact details](#)>

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 7 November 2012 for CHF **1,562,562** for a 9-month period to provide immediate assistance to 60,000 beneficiaries.
- CHF 100,000 was initially allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Angola Red Cross Society (ARCS) in its response.
- [Operations Update no. 1](#) was issued on 27 November 2012.
- [Operations Update no. 2](#) was issued on 7 January 2013.
- [Operations Update no. 3](#) (six month summary) was issued on 27 June 2013.



Photo of new crop yield as a result of agricultural inputs provided through this operation in Bie Province. Photo: ARCS

Summary: The Angola Red Cross Society (ARCS) implemented this food insecurity operation in Huambo, Bie and Kwanza Sul and due to the poor response to the Appeal, ARCS prioritised procurement of seeds, fertiliser and agricultural inputs, and provided community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) to communities through training given to volunteers. Municipal authorities, ARCS staff and volunteers collaborated during the planning phase, as well when distributing the agricultural inputs. Initially the Appeal expected to support 12,000 households, however due to inadequate funding, only 1,566 household were reached in three Provinces: 700 in Bie, 700 in Huambo and 166 in Kwanza Sul. In Huambo and Bie besides health and agriculture technical training, beneficiaries also received seeds and fertilisers. In Kwanza Sul besides health training, agricultural inputs were distributed. Within the three Provinces supported, Kwanza Sul had the most affected community (situated in Porto Amboim), with the highest number of children under five years with malnutrition. In this area, local government prioritized distribution of foods, seeds and fertiliser for this community. During the coordination meeting with local partners and Government, ARCS took responsibility for health training and agriculture inputs.

The food insecurity situation remains precarious, however, as a result of activities under this Appeal and the impact of the interventions, 1,566 families received seeds from the first phase of the operation for the subsequent growing season. The distribution of agricultural inputs went some way to meeting the needs of the communities because during the initial assessment, it was found that most families did not have seed for the next planting phase.

This Emergency Appeal distributed 6,000 kg of different types of seed (including maize, beans, ground nuts, cabbage, onions, and tomatoes) in two municipalities (Bie - Chinguar and Huambo – Sambo). The distribution

in Bie and Huambo was done using 165 volunteers, who were also trained in CBHFA (Bie – 60, Huambo - 75 and Kwanza Sul – 30 volunteers).

Lessons learned:

- A funding plan should be developed in advanced of launching any Emergency Appeal, in full consultation with partners and other stakeholders
- Emergency Appeals should be revised based on the level of funding available
- Ongoing coordination with Government and other stakeholders is key to ensure there no overlap of activities or focus areas
- Limited supply of maize and mealie meal could be avoid through pre-agreement with suppliers

Contributions to this Emergency Appeal have been received from the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Red Cross of Monaco. The IFRC on behalf of Angola Red Cross Society would like to extend thanks for these contributions.

The situation

The 2011-2012 farming season in Angola was marked by rainfall of less than 60% compared to normal years, resulting in the current drought conditions. However, during 2013, the country received good rain in some parts, while some areas remained dry. It is estimated that agricultural production will increase in the areas that have received the good rains in 2013 and in the areas supported by Angola Red Cross with seed distributions have resulted in two successful short harvest and beneficiaries now have food and seeds for the next agricultural season. This has seen a reduction in the number of malnutrition in the therapeutic feeding centres and now children have returned to schools.

According to the Angola Drought Assessment Special Report, dated 31 October 2013, the Angolan Government is providing assistance to the affected populations, which is sufficient to meet minimum needs. However, the impact of the food assistance is more effective in Cuando Cubango, where households are receiving regular and complete rations; assistance to households in Namibe and Cunene is less effective in improving food access because of distribution irregularities. The full report can be found at: <http://reliefweb.int/report/angola/angola-drought-assessment-special-report-october-31-2013>

Coordination and partnerships

In all the three municipalities, ARCS collaborated with FAO for technical support on agriculture. The National Society also worked closely with the municipality authorities on planning and selection of beneficiaries. There has been cooperation with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture during trainings of the volunteers. Local suppliers have been delivering quality agricultural inputs procured in a timely manner.

At Provincial level there is a coordination mechanism, which used to hold coordination meets twice. The Coordination meeting was chaired by the Government. At on one of the meeting, the Government ask to Angola Red Cross to provide heath trainings, and also participating in all distribution process, which seems to have worked well for both the Government and ARCS.

National Society Capacity Building: IFRC and ARCS worked together in strengthening the assessment capacity of the NS, as well as the emergency planning process. IFRC deployed two staff from Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) to support the National Society with assessment.

The IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office (SARO) has continued to provide technical support to effective implementation of the emergency operations

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food)	
Outcome: 3,000 families of the drought-affected people in Kwanza Sul (1,000 Municipality of Porto Amboim, Ebo and Sumbe), Bié (1,000 Municipality of Cuemba, Nhaleia and Huambo (1,000 Municipality of Bailundo and Chica chiloanga) are provided with emergency assistance for a period of three months and assessment conducted to determine if further assistance is required	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
3,000 households (15,000 people) are provided with appropriate non-food items and support on food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance for 15,000 targeted beneficiaries in Kwanza Sul, Huambo and Bie. • To distribute food in Kwanza Su, Bie and Huambo for 3,000 targeted households. • To distribute agriculture inputs in Kwanza Sul, Bie and Huambo for 3,000 targeted households • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Asses needs for potential further assistance

Impact

Due to lack of funding, no progress has been made under this outcome. The distribution of agricultural inputs is covered under the Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods component.

Emergency health	
Outcome: Number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases reduced among affected communities through provision of preventive measures and curative services at the community-level to 12,000 families (60,000 beneficiaries) in the provinces of Kwanza Sul (3,000), Bie (4,500 families) and Huambo (4,500 families) for nine months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Diseases, epidemics in disaster affected areas are reduced. In the absence of health posts, emergency first aid provided to the victims in disaster affected areas;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and recruit 180 volunteers at community level for the prevention of common diseases and epidemics • Refresher training of 180 volunteers and 3 branch staff using the CBHFA curriculum for 3 days • Provide first aid and referral to the health facilities. • Purchase 30 volunteer's first aid kits (11 for Bié, 11 for Huambo and 8 for Kwanza Sul).
Health status of 12,000 families from affected communities is improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health promotion, education and sensitization activities to 12,000 families in the all affected provinces. • Develop community-based care and support structures through volunteers for the chronically ill, children, pregnant woman and other vulnerable members of the communities along of the Provinces of Huambo, Kwanza Sul and Bié. • Provide home based care and support to malnourished children from 12,000 families through volunteers, or referral to Health Facilities (therapeutic or supplementary feeding centres); • Carry out CBHFA activities, in target community areas based on respective priorities • Conduct social mobilization for routine vaccination, polio vaccination, malaria prevention and hygiene promotion in the targeted area from the tree Province; • Refer pregnant women for ante-natal care for IPT (intermittent preventive treatment) and tetanus vaccination; • Distribution of 1,000 LLITN (Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Net) to pregnant and lactating mothers • Conduct house to house visits through volunteers to check weight cards, nutrition status and vaccination of children and refer cases to health centres for vaccination or therapeutic feeding.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing and distribution of 3,000 IEC materials on disease prevention (booklets and posters) • Attend to common diseases through first-aid volunteers with support of national health staff.
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Impact

In total, 165 volunteers were mobilized and trained in CBHFA. The training covered topics such as nutrition, hygiene and diarrhoea. These volunteers conducted health awareness sessions in the affected communities reaching on average 20 households each week by each volunteer. The training also covered basic agriculture to help build the capacity of the families in agriculture. Feedback from beneficiaries is that the seeds and inputs distributed were appreciated. The remaining activities were not completed due to lack of overall funding to the Emergency Appeal.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 12,000 families (or 60,000 beneficiaries) in Kwanza Sul, Bie and Huambo provinces (specify geographical areas as appropriate to the operation) for 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe water is provided to 12,000 families collecting water from non-safe sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of 300,000 Water Purification Tablets or "LIXIVIA" for water treatment for 60,000 people during 1 month.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate sanitation, hygiene and information related to excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to 12,000 families (60,000 people) in Kwanza Sul (Ebo, Porto Amboim and Sumbe), Bie (Municipality of Cuemba, Nhaleia and Chinguara); Huambo (Bailundo, Chika chiloanga) for 9 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 180 volunteers in vector control • Vector control campaigns by volunteers and staff. • Volunteers conduct dissemination of information on hygiene promotion. • Conduct promotion activities on waste disposal and drainage system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health status of the 12,000 targeted families is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting weekly hygiene and health promotion campaigns among the affected population focusing on behaviour change targeting affected families in the communities. • Printing 3,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials (booklets, posters) and distribution IEC material on hygiene promotion (posters, flyers, etc.), manuals, educational materials, etc.

Impact

Due to lack of funding, no progress has been made under this outcome.

Food Security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome: Food security of 3,000 drought affected vulnerable families is met by the end of intervention response.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 households (1,000 in Kwanza Sul, 1,000 in Bié and 1,000 in Huambo) are provided with food security starter packs • Households are provided with appropriate extension services and agricultural inputs and livelihoods restored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with agriculture extension service and FAO on training of basic drought tolerant agricultural techniques to 45 volunteers and lead farmers. • Distribute food security starter packs (maize, beans, sweet potatoes and cassava) for 3,000 affected families in the province of Kwanza Sul, Bié and Huambo. • Training of 30 staff and volunteers in Food Security Assessment and Evaluation (FSAET). • Conduct final evaluation.

Impact

Subsequent to the findings of the needs assessment and in consultation with the local authorities, it was agreed to provide selected families with 5kgs of different seeds (maize, ground nuts, cabbage, tomatoes, and onion) and 3kg of fertilizers. A total of 1,566 families were selected from the agricultural cooperatives, and in Bie and Huambo, the communities made the selection based on the most affected families. The criteria of selection was that most of the families are organized agriculture cooperative and that local authorities and Angola Red Cross worked together to prioritising the cooperatives with high numbers of children with malnutrition with in the cooperatives.

The first round of distribution was from February to April 2013 and was done in Kwanza Sul (Porto Amboim), Huambo (Chicala Tcholohanga) and Bie (Chinguari) where 966 households were supported.

The second distribution round took place from July to September 2013. In this phase, due to lack of funding it was not possible to cover all the activities planned. In addition, transfer of money from the bank in Gaborone to Luanda, and Luanda to the branches was delayed and hampered to the timely implementation the operation's activities. The table below show the communities and numbers of households reached in the second phase in two Provinces of Huambo and Bie.

Huambo Province

Municipality	Community	Number of Households	
Chikala Tholohanga	Calembe	23	
	Camalanga	49	
	Saviemba	42	
	Capango	67	
	Chimbuembue	42	
	Sachicote	23	
	Cachite	54	
	Total		300

In Huambo, the number of communities reached is the same as in the first phase. The criterion used to select the families was the same as the first phase, with participation of agriculture cooperative memberships and local authority.

Bie Province

Municipality	Community	Number of Households
Chinguary	Cangote	300

In Bie the activities were carried out were in Chinguary Municipality, activities focused in the community of Cangote.

Kwanza

In Kwanza Province, the Government started with process of seed distribution for affected families in the area the ARCS planned to reach. As a result of this, a decision was reached to support other, unsupported communities in Huambo and Bie. The Municipalities are the same, but the branches identified other communities that were not supported in the first phase.

Challenges or constraints

The greatest challenge experienced was that of a limited supply of maize and mealy meal.

Disaster Risk Reduction	
Outcome: The affected targeted community's resilience to disasters is protected and restored.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities Planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought affected communities are better prepared to predict, respond and recover to weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of community based disaster risk reduction committees. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs), contingency

induced emergencies.	<p>plans and community based early warning systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train staff and volunteers on use of Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) guidelines and tools. • Conduct VCA (baselines assessments) in targeted communities. • Develop community hazard maps for each of the communities • Train staff and local leaders on climate change adaptation techniques. • Promote sustainable use of natural resources through land use management and use of appropriate technologies in energy renewable technologies like solar, water harvesting and wind.
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Impact

Due to lack of funding, no progress has been made under this outcome.

Logistics

Outcome: Relief operation is supported and delivering a range of relief items in line with the operational priorities in a cost effective and timely manner.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operation has coordinated mobilization of relief items and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC to provide logistical support through a delegate for three months to establish warehouse and build capacity of CVA logistics unit • IFRC logistics delegate to support the tendering and selection process for seeds and food purchases along with national society counterpart • Establish the best sourcing strategy for relief materials so cost efficient and timely delivery of relief is ensured. • Support and ensure appropriate procurement procedures and standards are in place • Control efficient supply movements to the end user. • Preposition stocks in strategic areas as appropriate and viable

Impact

Due to lack of funding, no progress has been made under this outcome.

The seeds and fertilisers was procured locally, from private sector, the procurement was done through the IFRC procedures.

IFRC did not currently have logistics delegate in place to support the operation. There is some progress being made to provide Southern African National Societies with logistics support, through capacity currently provided by the British Red Cross.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRAO005 - Angola - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 08 Nov 12 to 31 Aug 13

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Nov 12

Final

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/8-2013/	Programme	MDRAO005
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,562,562				1,562,562	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		51,600				51,600	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		3,721				3,721	
C1. Cash contributions		55,321				55,321	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		81,965				81,965	
C4. Other Income		81,965				81,965	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		137,286				137,286	
D. Total Funding = B + C		137,286				137,286	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		137,286				137,286	
E. Expenditure		-137,286				-137,286	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,562,562			1,562,562		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Food	436,388						436,388	
Seeds & Plants	97,325		65,395			65,395	31,930	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,580						41,580	
Medical & First Aid	13,434						13,434	
Teaching Materials	16,120						16,120	
Utensils & Tools	77,915		2,928			2,928	74,987	
Other Supplies & Services	8,956						8,956	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	691,718		68,323			68,323	623,395	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	17,272						17,272	
Computers & Telecom	5,483						5,483	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	22,755						22,755	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	9,614		4,586			4,586	5,028	
Distribution & Monitoring	5,095						5,095	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	65,980		12,521			12,521	53,459	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	80,689		17,107			17,107	63,582	
Personnel								
International Staff	188,956						188,956	
National Society Staff	73,200		12,278			12,278	60,922	
Volunteers	14,984		2,941			2,941	12,043	
Total Personnel	277,140		15,220			15,220	261,920	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	155,629		6,088			6,088	149,541	
Total Workshops & Training	155,629		6,088			6,088	149,541	
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,000		4,329			4,329	20,671	
Information & Public Relations	11,094						11,094	
Office Costs	40,926		450			450	40,476	
Communications	5,044		974			974	4,070	
Financial Charges	26,200		6,811			6,811	19,389	
Other General Expenses	130,999		9,607			9,607	121,392	
Total General Expenditure	239,263		22,170			22,170	217,093	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovt	95,368		8,379			8,379	86,989	
Total Indirect Costs	95,368		8,379			8,379	86,989	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,562,562		137,286			137,286	1,425,276	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,425,276			1,425,276		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,562,562	0	137,286	137,286	137,286	0	
Subtotal BL2	1,562,562	0	137,286	137,286	137,286	0	
GRAND TOTAL	1,562,562	0	137,286	137,286	137,286	0	