

**Vulnerability Analysis and Food Aid Working Group
Chaired by WFP/VAM Unit**

Vulnerability Assessment 2004

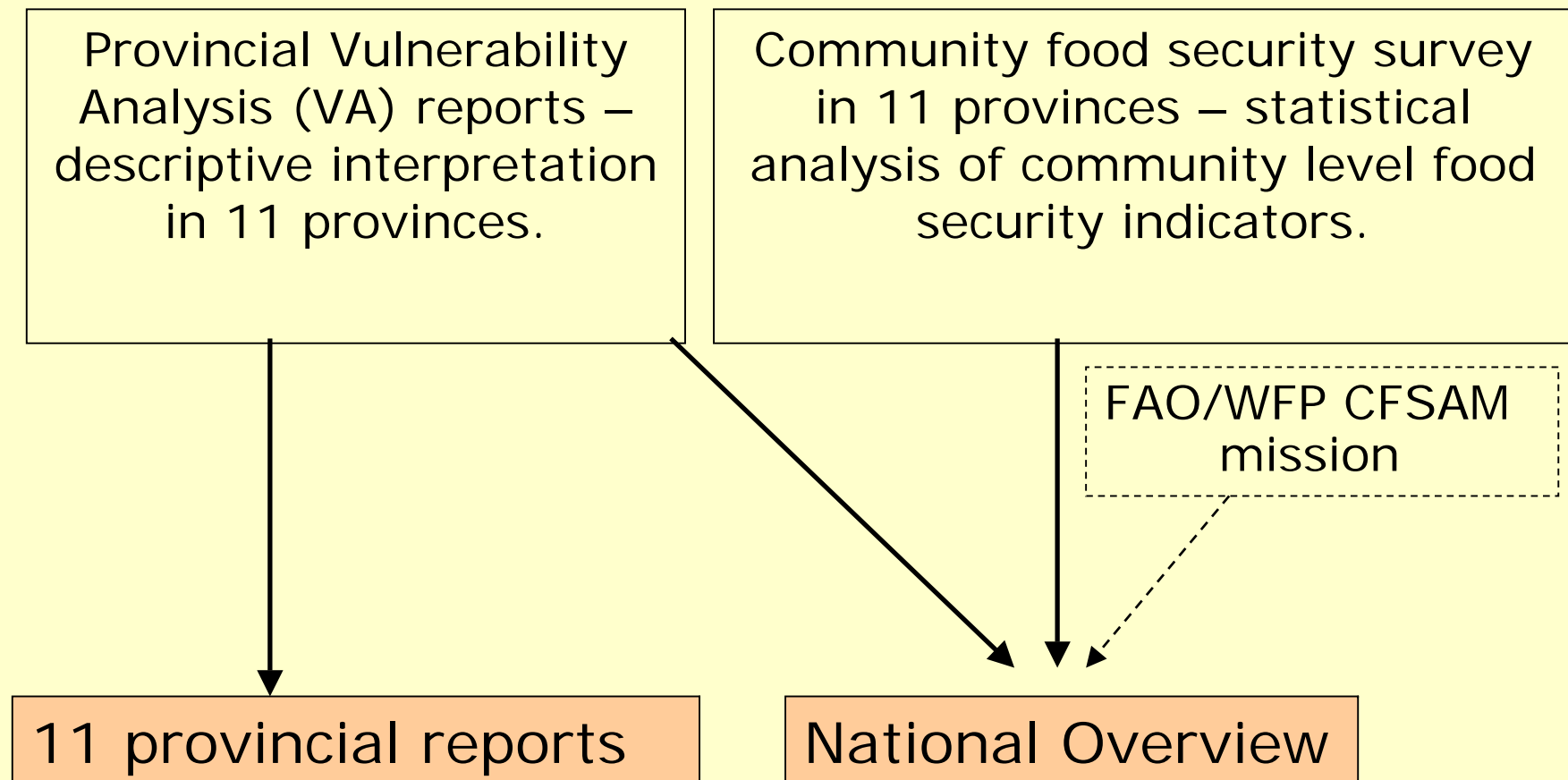


Luanda, 25 June 2004

Overview

- 1. Methodology of the VA 2004**
- 2. Highlights of vulnerability to food insecurity (structural and current)**
- 3. Outcomes and Implications**

Inputs for VA 2004

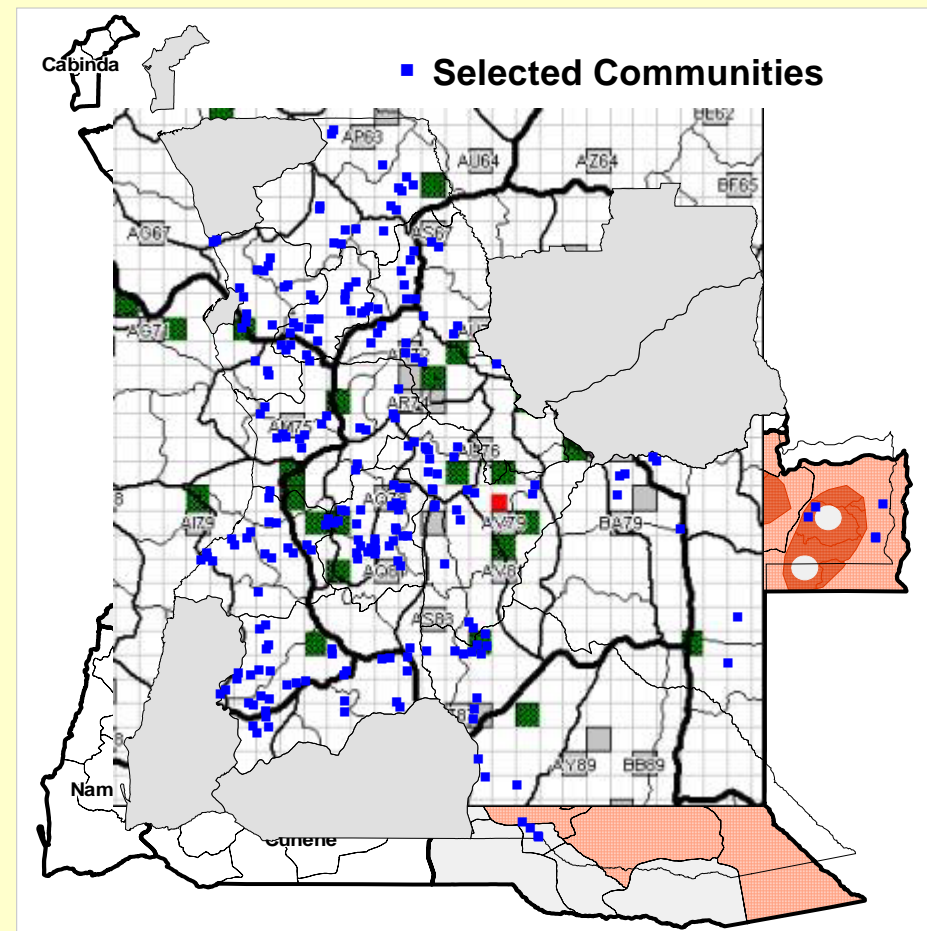


1. Provincial Vulnerability Analysis Reports

- Assesses vulnerability *by area* and *social group* based on five elements (qualitative) :
 - accessibility and population movements
 - agriculture
 - market functioning & price trends
 - health, nutrition & sanitation
 - Income & coping strategies
- An empirical combination of the above elements yields a Composite Vulnerability Index (CVI) for each of the population groups by geographic area.
- Information obtained from government bodies and humanitarian agencies.

2a. Community Survey: sampling communities

- Access and travel limitations
- No sampling frame
- A one-degree grid
- Random selecting of cells from this grid
- Two villages selected by the interviewer:
 - on different roads,
 - accessible by car, and
 - have minimum 15 and maximum 800 households



2b. Community survey - themes

- Demographic structure of the community;
- Population movements & origin;
- Main economic activities & income diversification;
- Remoteness of the communities & access to services and infrastructures;
- Type of coping mechanisms used and their frequency;
- Access to productive and household assets;
- Access to education & gender issues related to school enrollment;
- Characteristics of the subsistence agriculture;
- Proxy indicators to estimate the impact of HIV/Aids

Seasonal assessment survey (central highlands only)

- General agricultural characteristics;
- Rainfall pattern during the crop season
- Water logging, floods and impact on crop production;

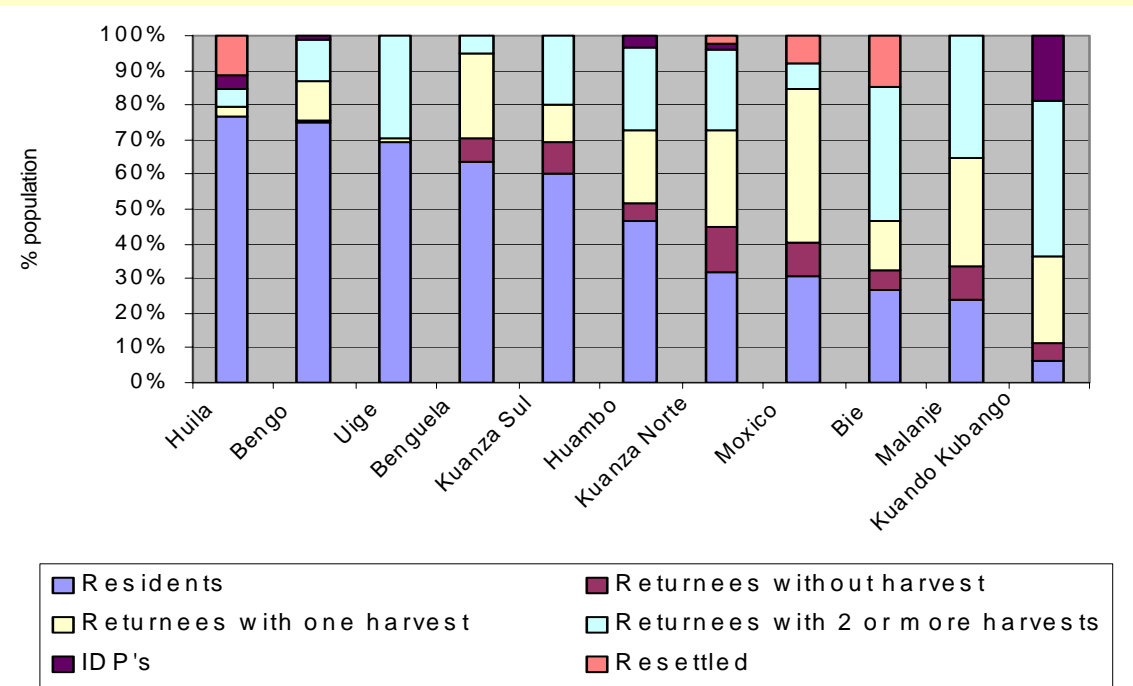
Analytical Framework

- **Triangulation** of the different information sources.
- Statistics to enrich the descriptive analysis from the provincial reports - national tabulation with "**provincial/regional averages**".
- **Statistics** to compare provinces and regions
- Correct "**qualitative**" provincial VA outcomes with "**objective**" quantitative statistics.

Highlights of structural and current vulnerability

Demographics

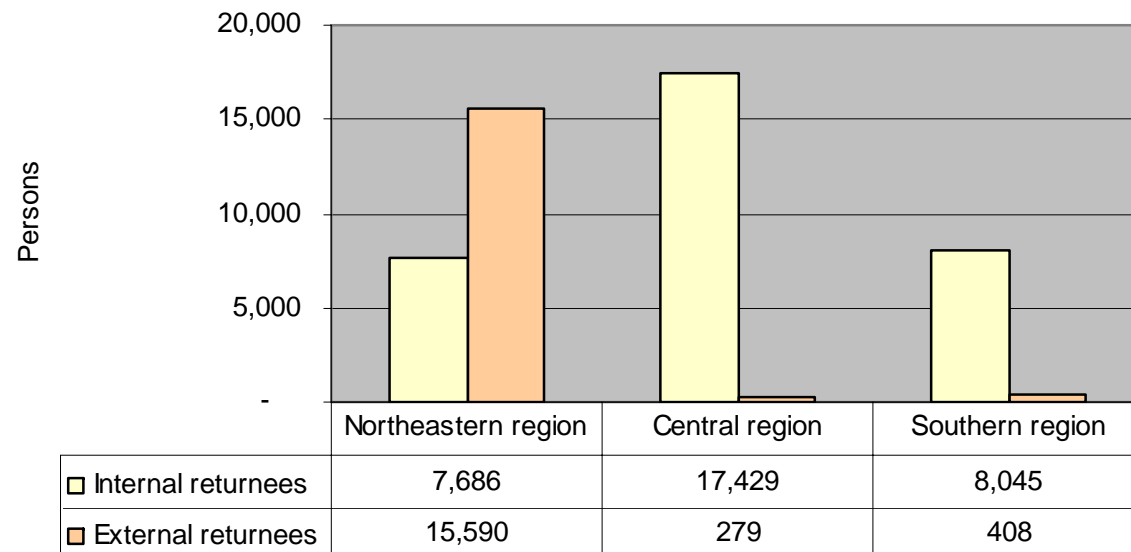
- 48.4% of households residing long time in the community; 45% are returnees
- 5.5% of rural population composed of RET that did not cultivate last season
- most RET & REA come from other parts within the province (61.5%) & from Luanda (23.1%)
- dependency ratio: 5.1 persons, increasing from N to S
- 21.5% of households headed by women
- KKubango, Malanje, Bié, Moxico & KNorte - very young villages: less than 1/3 of members are residents
- 87% of villages: more than 15 years. KKubango, Moxico & Bié 25, 15 and 11% of villages exist for only 1 or 2 years.



Population structure of the communities by province

Population movements (last six months)

- Central region: large internal population movements (51% to Bie, 30% Kuanza Sul, 19% Huambo)
- Northeastern region: 60% are external returnees from Congo RDC and Zambia
- Southern region: relatively few movements, with internal returnees accounting for 95% of the total



Economic activities, agriculture, and income diversification

Total rural income

- ☐ Agriculture **43.8%**
- ☐ Casual labor **17.9%**
- ☐ Livestock **11.2%**
- ☐ Charcoal production & firewood **8.5%**
- ☐ Various business **5.2%**
- ☐ Other **7.8%**

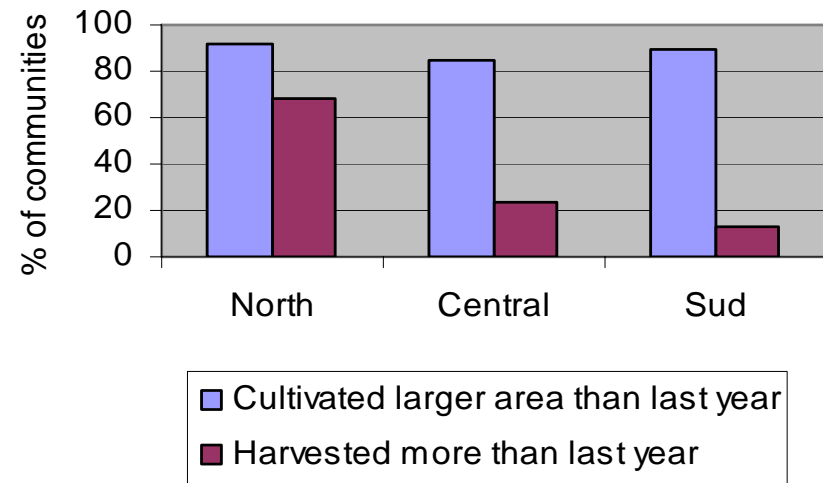
- **Agriculture: more important in the north**
- **Livestock: higher share in the south**
- **Casual labor mainly restricted to agriculture: more important in Huambo (34.1%) & Bié (32%)**
- **“Other incomes” (7.8%): sale of local drinks (2.6%), sale of honey (2.2%), handicraft (1.2%), palm oil extraction (1.3%) & construction (0.7%).**

Agriculture

- **43.8% of total rural income**
- **Relatively few limitations in access to agricultural land, except in Huambo, Huila & Benguela**
- **Access to agricultural land for two third (62.8%) through family property & 25.1 % by authorization of the soba**
- **The majority of the recently established communities have been planting fruit trees during the last two years**

The agricultural season 2003-2004

- 88.5% of the communities have cultivated a larger area of subsistence crops compared to last year
- The total harvest has only increased in the North (67.7%); in the Central region 76.6% & in the Southern region 87.3% report a smaller harvest than last year.



Central highlands - no harvest this year:

- Huambo 40.3%.
- Bié 6.2%
- Huila 18.3%

Season 2003-2004: Central Highlands

Patterns:

- Rainfall: intense, frequent, accompanied by heavy winds and localized hailstorms
- Insufficient agricultural inputs (animal traction, fertilizer...)
- Leaching of plant nutrients on the poor sandy soils. Low access to organic material (from animals) and chemical fertilizers (expensive & only available in major centers)
- Poor farming practices with late planting & poor weeding due to continuous humidity of the soil and the plants
- Lack of crop rotation (maize in particular)
- Use of inappropriate varieties of maize seeds & late planting

Results:

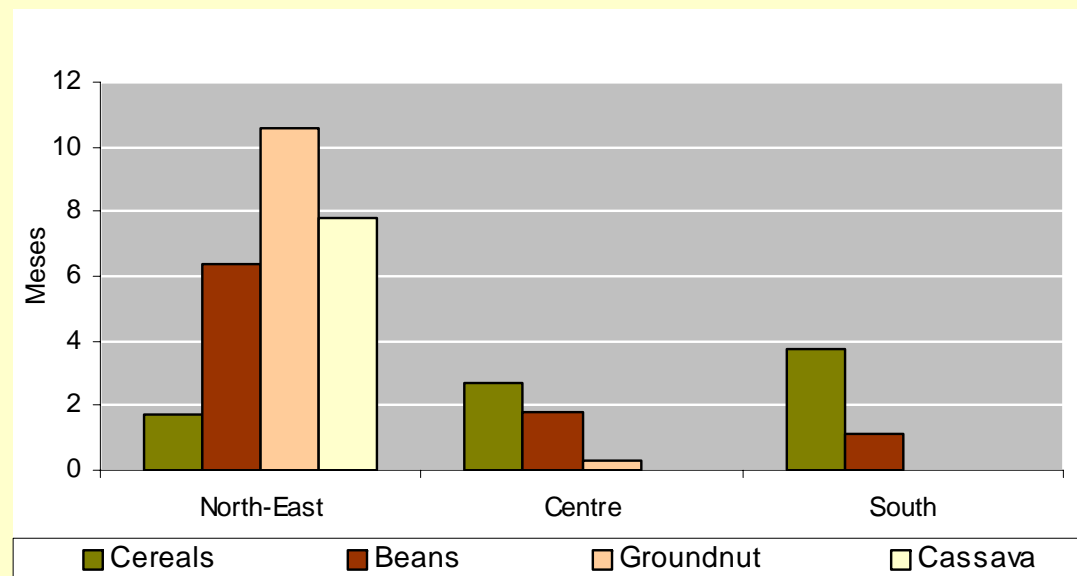
- **In the lowlands (*nacas*), almost 100% of all crops where lost**
- **Highlands: yields range from 0 to 2500 kg/ha of maize**

Food production and reserves

- **Northern region:** cassava dominates and households have sufficient food reserves to cover food needs until maturation of the crops. Intense crop diversification guarantees minimum income.

- **Central region:** the food reserves may be depleted as early as July for the most vulnerable households.

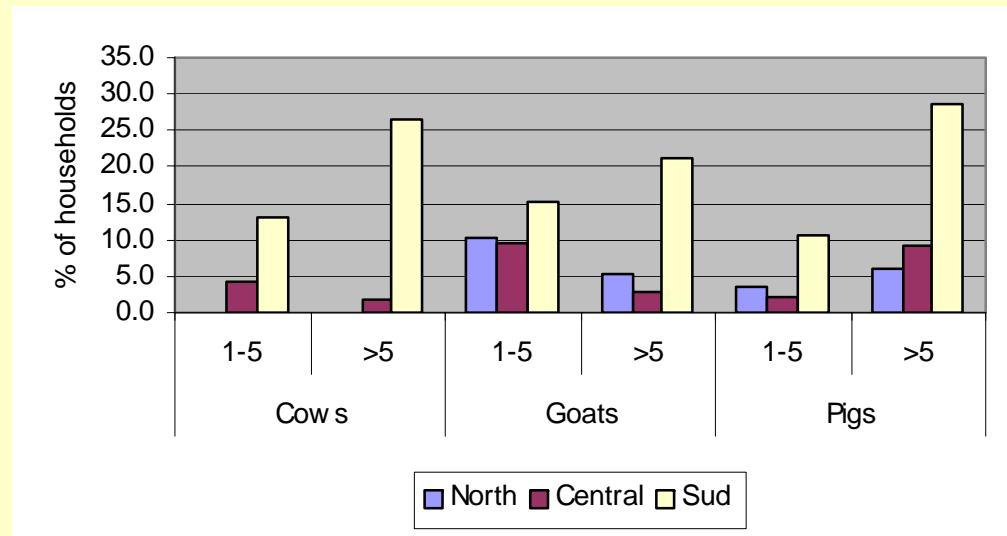
- **Southern region.** *Huila*: cereal food reserves range between 4 and 16 months. Farming system is based on agriculture and livestock and guarantees a minimum income diversification. *Kuando Kubango*: food reserves will be depleted within three months after the harvest.



Livestock

Household level

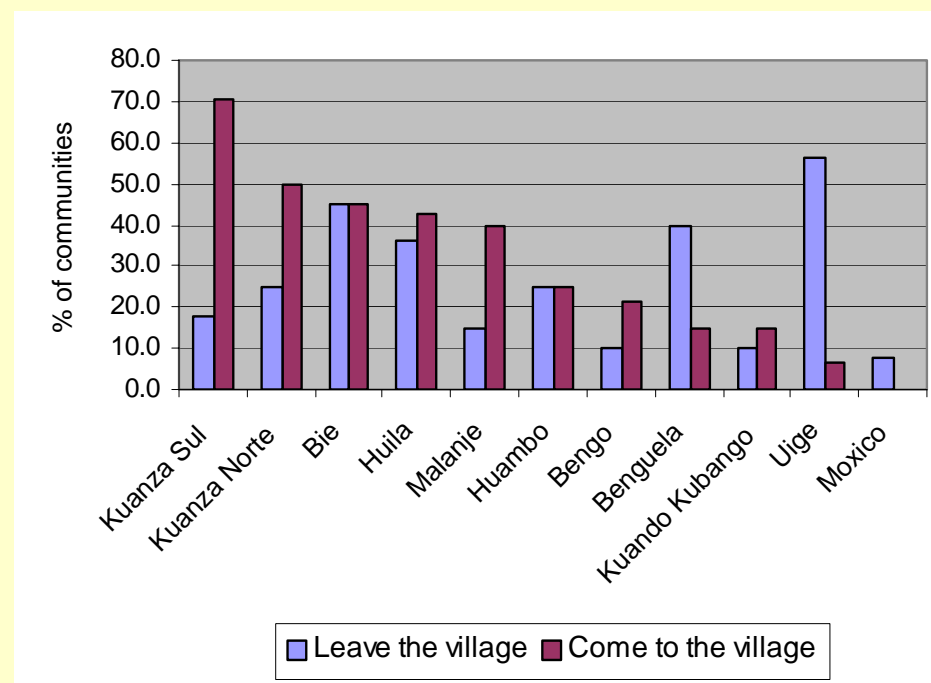
- **84.9%** of the households in Huila have minimum five goats, pigs and/or cows
- In KNorte & KSul, around **20%** of households have a herd of minimum five animals
- All other provinces: **10%** of the households have more than five animals. Malanje, Bié & Moxico, less than **2%**



Five animals is the minimum sustainable number to allow selling during difficult times and to restock the herd afterwards within few years.

Casual labor

- **17.9%** of the total rural income.
 - More important: Huambo & Bie (32%).
 - Less important: Moxico & Kuando kubango (9% & 4.6%).



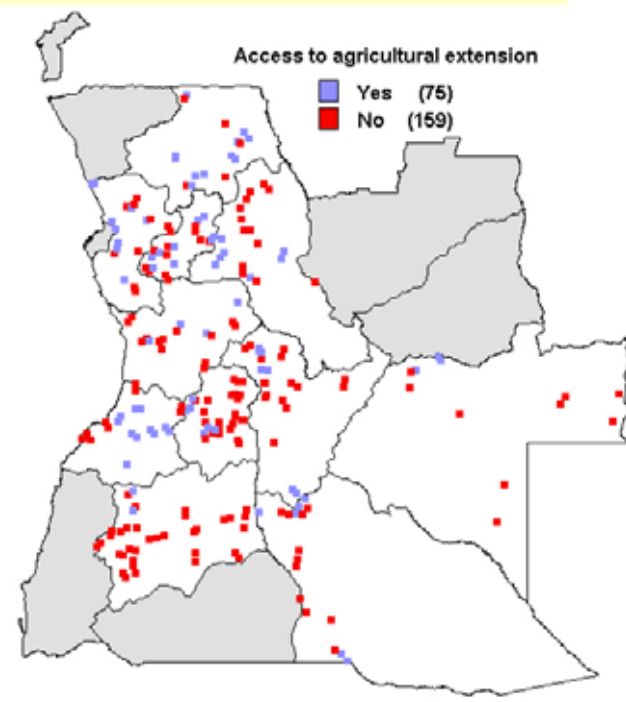
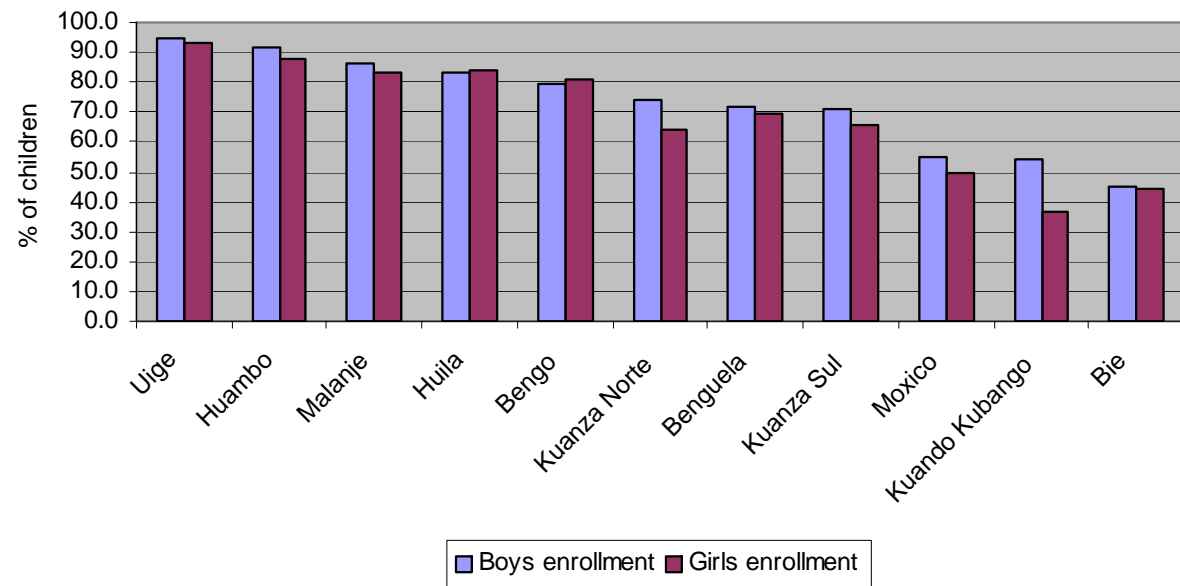
- Net providers of labor: Kuanza Sul (71%), KNorte (50%) & Malanje (40%).
- Mainly laborers: provinces of Benguela & Uige.

- Almost all work is related to agricultural production, and in some areas there is some mining as well.

Access to basic services & infrastructures

Significant relation between remoteness and isolation ("lack of access") and food insecurity.

- Public transport
- Markets
- **Education**



- **Agriculture extension services**
- Health facilities & conditions
- Drinking water

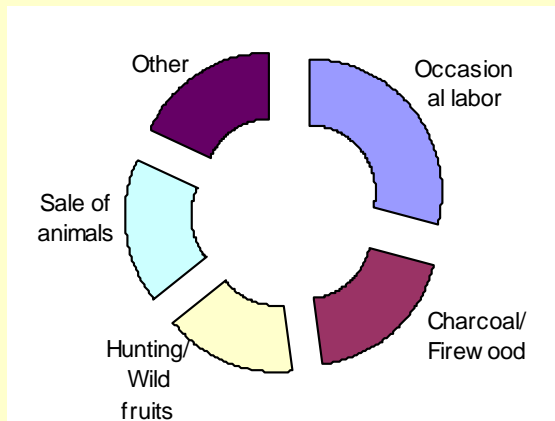
Remoteness/Isolation

- Only **50%** has public transport passing nearby
 - KNorte and Bengo: **55-60%** not reached during the wet season
- Only **9.6%** have a permanent or periodic market
- Average distance to market: **28.9 km** (> 50 km in Malanje, Bié)
- **70.9 %** have a primary school. Moxico (46.2%) and Bié (45%)
- Minimum distance to any official health facility:
 - Moxico, Malanje & Kuando Kubango: **more than 25 km**
 - Bié, Bengo, KNorte, KSul, Uige & Benguela: **between 10 and 20 km**
 - Huambo & Huila: **less than 10 km**
- Very few (**10.8%**) have access to water from a protected water source
- Only **32.1%** had access to extensions services during the last year

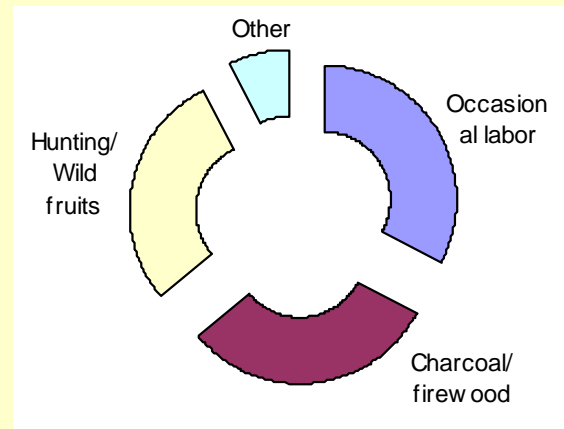
Access problems will make 110.000 persons (65% of these are food insecure) inaccessible by the humanitarian community during the wet season.

Coping mechanisms

Coping strategies are short-term responses to periodic stress or sudden shocks of natural, economical or political hazards and they provide communities and individuals with opportunities to cope during these shocks



Relative importance of coping strategies in Angola

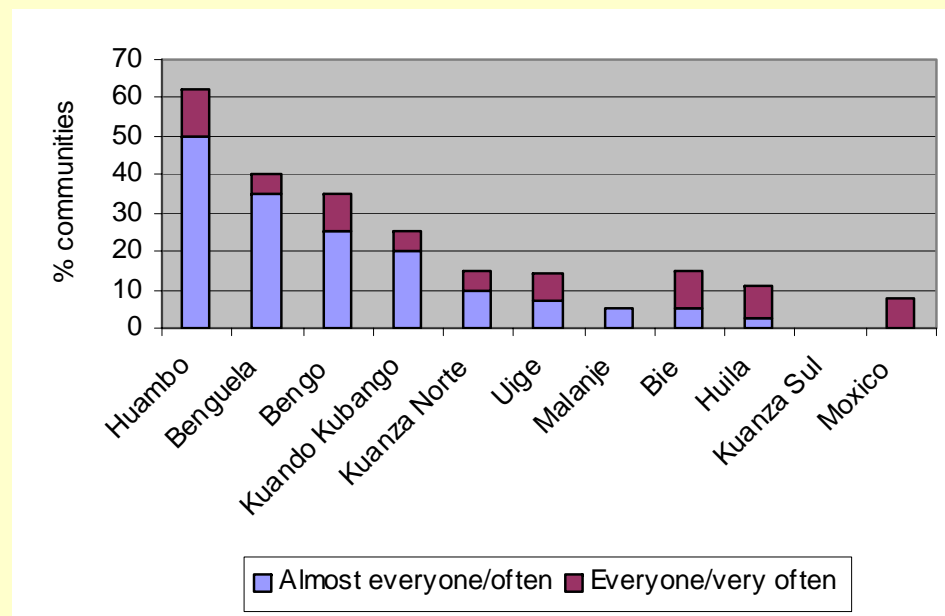


Relative importance of coping strategies in a vulnerable area

- **Main issue:** lack of diversification of coping mechanisms
- 84.4% of the communities increase occasional labor regularly in case of shock. Very few other coping mechanisms available.
- Sale of animals only important in Huila: more than 90% of households regularly use this strategy

Use of negative coping mechanisms

- **Includes:** sale of charcoal and firewood, removal of children from school, sale of productive assets or land.
- In Huambo, more than 60% of the communities have almost every household using negative mechanism very often, followed by Benguela and Bengo.
- Charcoal and firewood production is an important income source in Huambo estimated at **17.6%**, Benguela **12.3%** and Moxico **10.2%** of total income.



Current health conditions & malnutrition

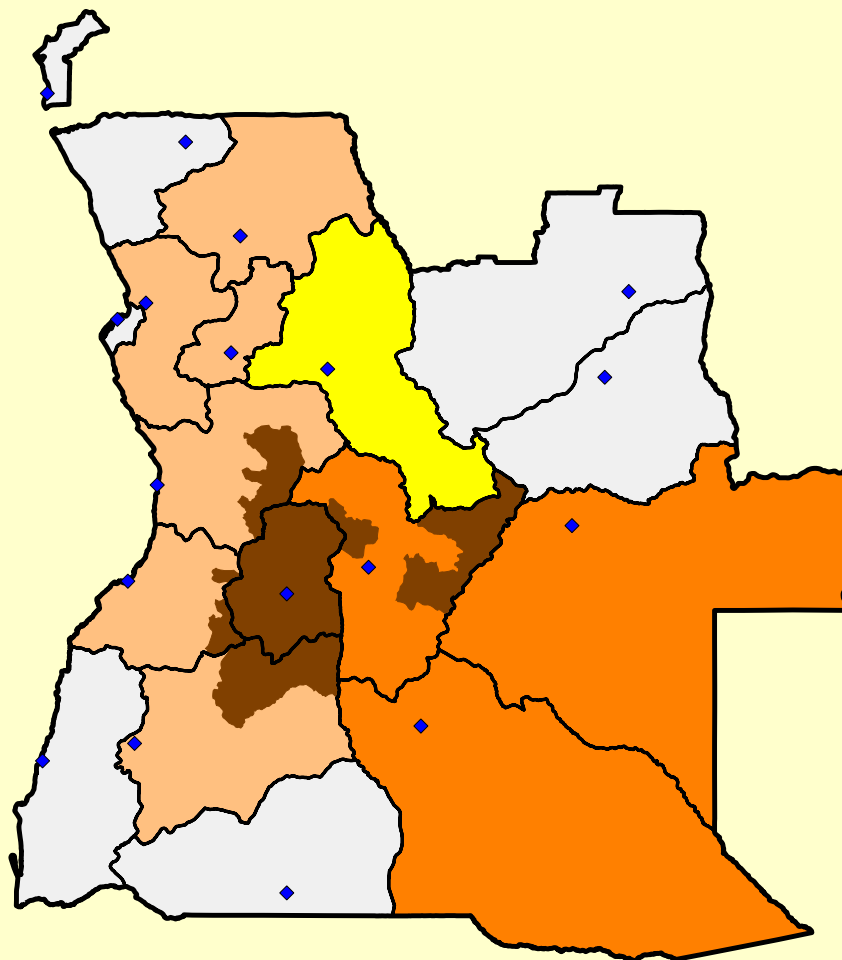
- Limited quantitative information available.
- In Huambo, Bié & KNorte one of the biggest concerns is scabies.
- Anthropometric surveys indicate an improvement of the nutritional status of the population since the previous reporting period.

Province	Locality	Date	Populatio n group	Method	Sample size	Results		Mortality (x/10,000/ day)	
						z-Score			CM
						Global (<- 2SD)	Severe (<- 3SD)		U5
Benguela	Ganda	Fev-04	All pop	Clus ter W/H	957	7,3 (5,2- 10,2)	0,5 (01,- 1,8)	1.36 4,02	
Benguela	Cubal	Apr-04	All pop	Clus ter W/H	900	4,0 (2,4-6,4)	0,3 (0,0-1,6)	1,54 1,42	
Huila	Caconda	Jan-04	All pop	Clus ter W/H	958	3,1 (1,8-5,3)	0,8 (0,1- 2,3)	1,07 3,07	
	Matala	Fev-04	Res	Clus ter W/H		4.8 (3.4-6.1)	0.2 (0.0- 0.5)		
	Matala	Fev-04	Rea	Clus ter W/H		6.7 (5.1-8.4)	0.8 (0.1- 1.4)		
Kuanza Sul	Seles	Abr-04	All pop	Clus ter W/H	10,324 2,347	15.69	3.75		
Source: Unicef									

Results & Implications

Relative geographic vulnerability

Vulnerability ranking	Area/ provinces
Highest	Central Highlands (Huambo, northern Huila, and parts of Bie)
Moderate	Moxico, Kuando Kubango, parts of Bie
Low	Malanje
Lowest	Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Uige, Benguela



Population groups and vulnerability levels

	IDP	RET	REA	RES	Total
Food Insecure	0	239,620	0	94,200	333,820
Highly Vulnerable	0	462,729	21,900	232,830	717,459
In need of food aid					1,051,279
Moderate Vulnerable	0	256,087	20,200	241,351	517,638
Potentially Vulnerable	0	85,426	15,300	142,216	242,942
Total	0	1,043,862	57,400	710,597	1,811,859

Returnees: 58%

Residents: 39%

Resettled: 3% (Kkubango)

Total reduction from last VA: **31%**

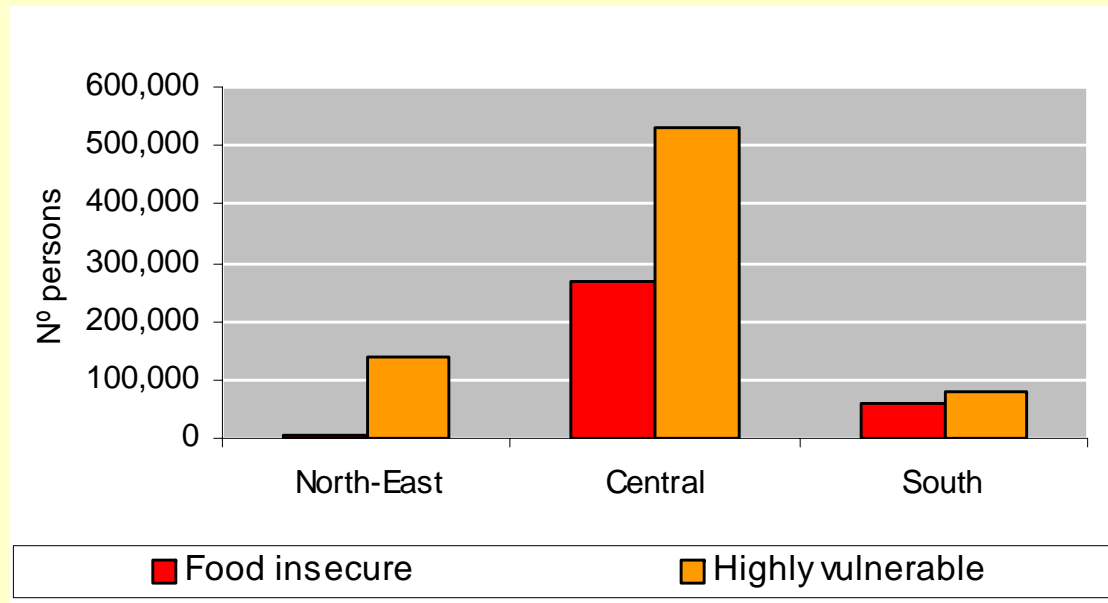
Food Insecure: - 35.4%

High Vulnerable: - 43.3%

Population in need of food assistance by region

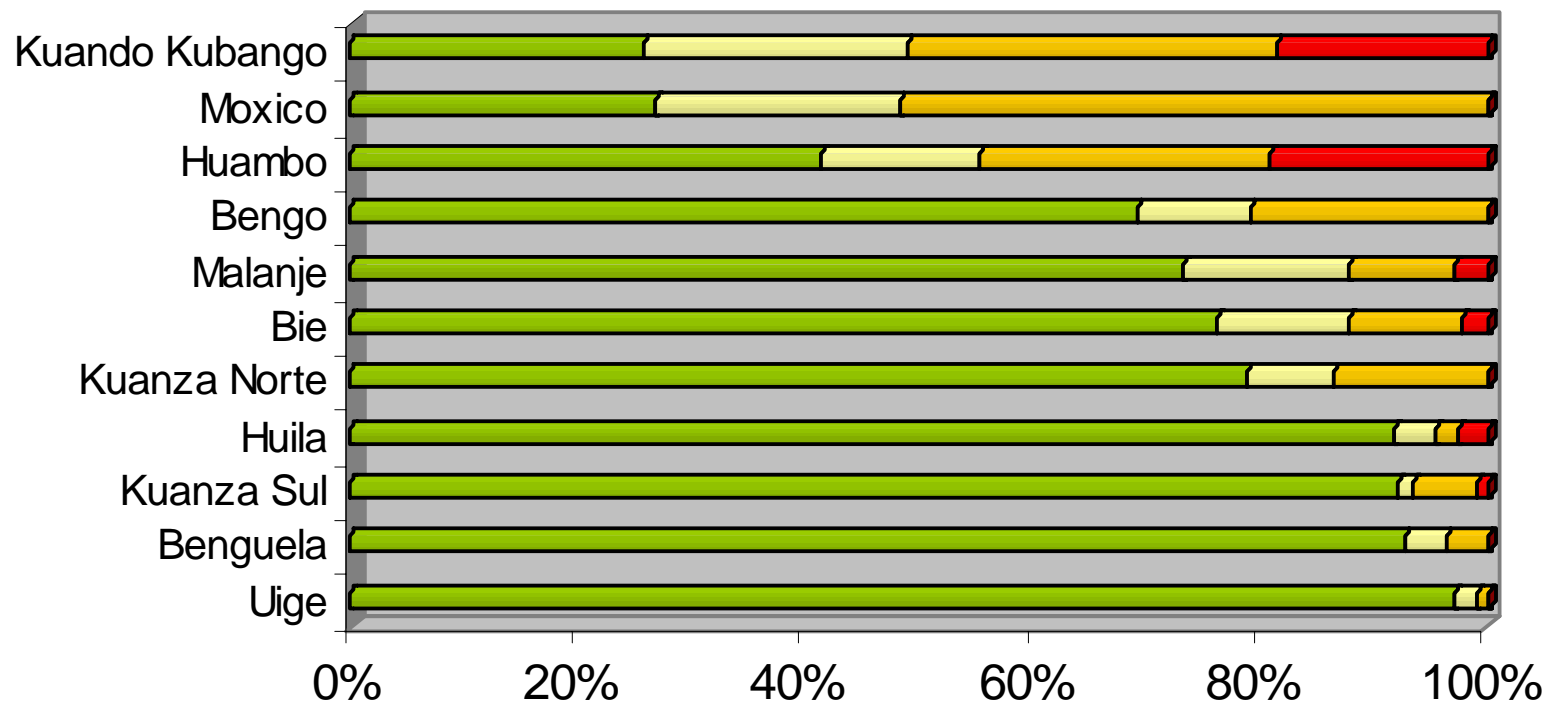
Total population in food need:

1,051,279 people



- Concentration in Central Region (**71.5%**):
 - Huambo: **54.6%**
 - Kuanza Sul: **8.4%**
 - Bie: **5.7%**

Relative repartition of population groups by province



■ %Food secure
 ■ % Moderately vulnerable
 ■ % Highly Vulnerable
 ■ % Food Insecure

Thank you!

Questions?