



GIEWS Country Brief The Republic of Angola

Reference Date: 29-November-2023

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Dry weather conditions forecast for 2023/24 cropping season
- Annual inflation rate accelerated from mid-2023
- Poor food security conditions expected to persist in southern provinces

Dry weather conditions forecast for 2023/24 cropping season

A late onset of seasonal rains, by up to three dekads in some localized central areas, has delayed plantings of 2024 cereal crops. Large portions of the country have received less than 40 percent of the average total rainfall amounts in October 2023. Driven by the prevailing El Niño event, weather forecasts for the remainder of the season (November 2023 to March 2024) point to a high probability of continued below-average rainfall amounts and warmer temperatures in the main cereal-producing southern and central provinces. In the north, where cereal production accounts for less than one-fifth of the total national maize output, the rainfall outlook is more favourable. In consideration of a likely shorter cropping season, given the delayed start of plantings, and based on the high likelihood of reduced seasonal rainfall amounts, production prospects for the 2024 cereal crops are generally unfavourable.

Annual inflation rate accelerated from mid-2023

According to the latest data by the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), the annual inflation rate accelerated to 17 percent in October 2023, following a one-year low of 11 percent in April. The annual food inflation rate also increased to 17 percent in October 2023, having edged up consistently since mid-year.

Part of the growth in prices in 2023 is attributed to a depreciation of the national currency (kwanza) against the United States dollar between May and July 2023. In addition, the removal of fuel subsidies in June 2023 added further inflationary pressure, pushing up food production and distribution costs.

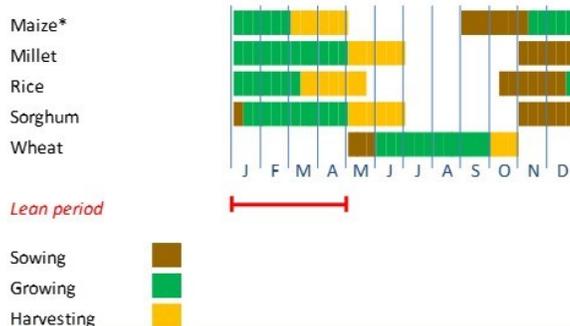
Poor food security conditions expected to persist in southern provinces

Current projections from the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) indicate that up to 1.5 million people are expected to face severe acute food insecurity until at least the second quarter of 2024, a similar number to the previous year. Southern provinces are the most affected, largely due to the effect of several consecutive

Angola

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



Angola

Cereal Production

	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 estimate	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 738	2 900	2 850	-1.7
Millet	47	35	30	-14.3
Sorghum	37	35	30	-14.3
Others	15	16	16	0.2
Total	2 838	2 986	2 926	-2.0

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

years of drought conditions and below-average harvests. If current rainfall forecasts materialize in 2023/24, southern provinces are anticipated to register a successive poor agricultural season, likely intensifying local food insecurity conditions. The high inflation rates, that are straining households' resources, are an additional factor aggravating food insecurity.

With the aim to support vulnerable households, the government has increased the number of households under its social safety net programme by about 7 percent in 2023, whilst packages of agricultural inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, are being distributed to about 50 percent of smallholders farmers.

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This brief was prepared using the following data/tools:

FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet (CCBS) <https://www.fao.org/giews/data-tools/en/>.

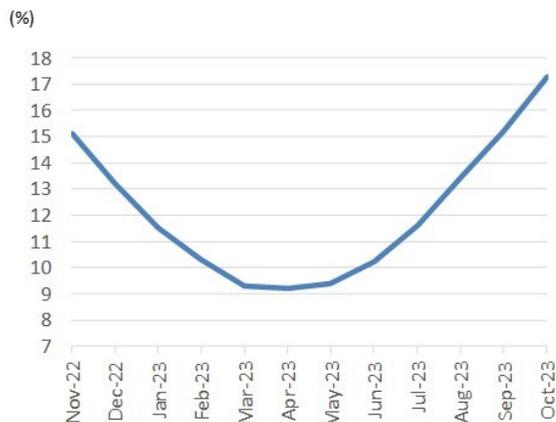
FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool <https://fpma.fao.org/>.

FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring <https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/>.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>

Angola

Annual food inflation rate



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística



GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 19-September-2022

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average cereal production forecast in 2022
- Cereal import requirements forecast above-average level in 2022/23
- Annual food inflation rate slows in 2022, but still at high levels
- Poor food insecurity conditions expected to persist in 2022/23 in southern provinces

Above-average cereal production forecast in 2022

The 2022 main season cereal harvest, mainly coarse grains, concluded in July and, pending official data, total cereal production is expected to be slightly above to the previous five-year average. This reflects generally favourable weather conditions in the main cereal-producing central areas. By contrast, erratic rainfall and high temperatures affected crop yields in southern provinces.

Cereal import requirements forecast above average in 2022/23

In the 2022/23 marketing year (April/March), cereal imports, which on average satisfy about 40 percent of the domestic cereal consumption requirement, are forecast at an above-average level of 1.6 million tonnes. Wheat and rice are produced in very low quantities in the country and represent the largest share of grain imports, equal to 675 000 and 560 000 tonnes, respectively, an increase of 4 percent and 17 percent, respectively, compared to the five-year average.

Annual food inflation rate slows in 2022, but still at high levels

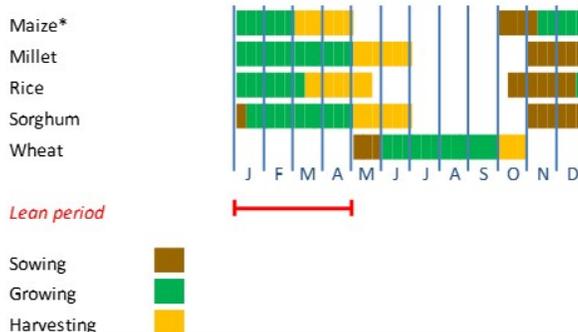
According to the latest data by the *Instituto Nacional de Estatística* (INE), the headline annual inflation rate was estimated at 21 percent in July 2022, the lowest level since mid-2020. In contrast to neighbouring countries where inflation rates have been generally rising, the country is benefitting from the high global oil prices, given its status as an exporter, and this has supported an appreciation of the national currency, helping to curb import inflationary pressure. Furthermore, the launch of the government's Strategic Food Reserve Plan in on September 2021, which aims to stabilize domestic food supplies and contain price hikes, has also contributed to alleviating price pressure.

The annual inflation rate, however, remains at a high level, even if

Angola

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Angola

Cereal Production

	2017-2021	2021	2022	change
	average			estimate
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 678	2 970	2 900	-2.4
Millet	54	35	35	0.0
Sorghum	37	45	35	-22.2
Others	17	27	24	-11.1
Total	2 786	3 077	2 994	-2.7

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

the rate has slowed down. Food prices were the main contributor of the high rate, accounting for the largest share of the national consumer price index.

Poor food insecurity conditions expected to persist in southern provinces

The latest available Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis indicated that, between January and March 2022, an estimated 1.58 million people were severely food insecure, these included 1.16 million facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 416 660 facing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Food insecure people were located in the southern areas of Namibe, Cunene and Huila, and were about 58 percent of the analyzed population.

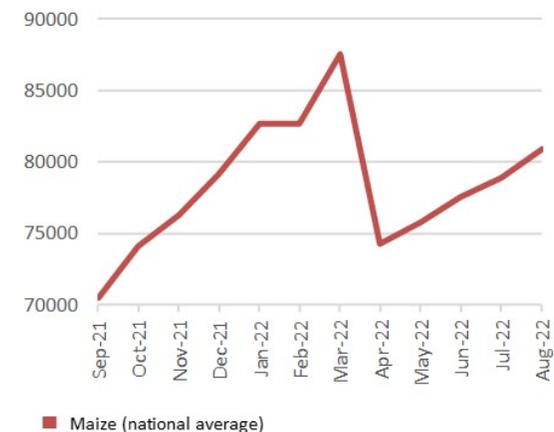
Pending the new analysis, food insecurity conditions in southern areas are not expected to improve during the lean season, between November 2022 and March 2023, following localized shortfalls in the 2022 agricultural production and persistent high food prices.

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Wholesale prices of maize

Kwanza per 50 kg bag



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 30-November-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Unfavourable production prospects for 2022 cereal crops
- Severe drought conditions resulted in reduced cereal output in 2021
- Prices of food continued to strengthen in 2021, driven by weak currency
- Severe food insecurity situation in southern provinces due to drought and economic downturn

Unfavourable weather forecast dampens 2022 production expectations

Weather forecasts for the 2021/22 cropping season, with cereal crops currently being planted for harvest next year, indicate an increased probability of below-average rainfall amounts in the main cereal producing provinces in central areas of the country. The unfavourable weather outlook also stretches to southern provinces, which experienced two consecutive drought-affected agricultural seasons, resulting in successive low cereal harvests. Reflecting the effects of the previous droughts and sparse rainfall amounts in October and early November 2021, soil moisture reserves were at low levels during the current planting period, conditions that are likely to hinder crop emergence and could adversely affect final yields.

The successive reduced harvests and five consecutive years of economic recession have also severely curbed farming households' income-generating opportunities and consequently reduced their economic capacity to access agricultural inputs. As there are also indications of low seed availability, the area sown with cereal crops in 2022 is foreseen at a reduced level, furthering weighing on production prospects.

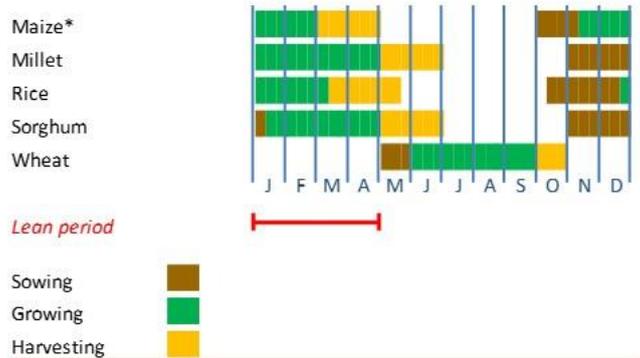
Severe drought curbed cereal production in 2021

The 2021 cereal production is estimated at a below-average level, owing to the effects of widespread and prolonged drought conditions as well as the impact of African Migratory Locust. The government continues to monitor the locust situation with support from FAO. Cumulative seasonal rainfall amounts in key producing provinces of Namibe, Cunene, Huila and Cuanza Sul were 60-80 percent below the average, representing the worst drought in the last 30 years.

Angola

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Increased cereal import needs in 2021/22

On account of the low cereal outturn in 2021, cereal import requirements are estimated at 1.5 million tonnes in the 2021/22 marketing year (April/March), about 12 percent higher than the five-year average. The upturn in import needs is largely driven by larger requirements for maize. For wheat, which is not produced in the country, imports are forecast to increase only moderately reflecting increased demand due to population growth.

Prices of food increased in 2021, underpinned by weak currency

According to the latest data by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), prices of food increased by 36 percent on a yearly basis in September 2021. The price increases are largely driven by a weak national currency that, although the exchange rate had remained relatively stable in 2021, has lost significant value compared to the preceding two years. The low domestic cereal outturn is also considered to be a contributory factor to increasing prices. In efforts to curb rising prices and lower costs for consumers, the government recently announced the halving of the value added tax (VAT) on certain essential consumer goods, including food items and some agricultural inputs; VAT was first introduced in October 2019.

Severe food insecurity situation in southern provinces

The latest IPC analysis indicates that about 1.58 million people in the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe are in need of humanitarian assistance at least until March 2022. Out of this population, an estimated 417 000 are facing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) conditions and have difficulties in accessing food or are only able to meet their minimum food requirements through crisis and/or emergency coping strategies. The key driver of these conditions are the two successive years of drought-reduced harvests, which cut households' food supplies and curtailed income-earning opportunities. In addition, the high prices of foods and the effects of the economic recession, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, have reduced households' economic capacity to purchase food.

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GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 07-April-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Unfavourable production prospects for 2021 cereal crops due to worst drought in 30 years
- Cereal imports estimated at near-average level in 2020/21
- Prices of food continued to increase, underpinned by weak currency
- High prevalence of food insecurity in 2021 due to severe drought and negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic

Unfavourable production prospects for 2021 cereal crops due to worst drought in 30 years

Harvesting of the 2021 cereal crops, mostly maize, started in March and the output is forecast well below the average due to unfavourable weather conditions. Despite beneficial rainfall at the start of the season in October and November 2020, seasonal rainfall has been poorly distributed temporally and spatially. Cumulative rainfall amounts (October-March) in the key producing southwestern and central provinces of Namibe, Cunene, Huila and Cuanza Sul were 60-80 percent below the average, representing the worst drought in the last 30 years. Stressed vegetation conditions were observed ahead of the harvest in most cropped areas, indicating that crop yields are likely to be below average.

Poor vegetation conditions and reduced availability of water for livestock were also observed in rangelands across the country, affecting livestock body condition and production.

Infestations of African Migratory Locust (AML) are an additional risk to crop and livestock production in 2021. Reports from the country indicate that AML swarms increased between January and March 2021 in southeastern parts, mostly in the Cuando Cubango Province. However, assessments of the actual extent of the area affected and the damage caused by AMLs are not available. The Government, with support from FAO, is currently conducting an evaluation of the affected areas to establish the level of infestation and assess the damage to crops.

Cereal import requirements estimated at near-average level in 2020/21

On average, cereal imports cover an estimated 40 percent of the national consumption needs. In the 2020/21 marketing year (April/March), cereal imports, mostly wheat and rice that are

Angola

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Angola

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 estimate	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 233	2 000	2 300	15.0
Sorghum	57	45	60	33.3
Millet	51	40	55	37.5
Others	24	15	21	39.1
Total	2 365	2 100	2 436	16.0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

produced at negligible levels in the country, are forecast at 1.4 million tonnes, slightly higher year on year and about 8 percent above the previous five-year average, reflecting population growth.

Reflecting the foreseen decline in maize production in 2021, cereal import requirements in the 2021/22 marketing year are anticipated at above-average levels in order to meet the country's maize consumption needs.

Prices of food continued to increase, underpinned by weak currency

According to the latest data by the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), prices of food increased by 2 percent on average in January and February 2021 compared to the preceding month. Since 2019, the price increases mainly reflect the effects of a weak national currency, which lost about 30 percent of its value against the US dollar over the last 12 months to February 2021.

High prevalence of food insecurity in 2021 due to severe drought and negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic

According to a recent Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Assessment by the World Food Programme, an estimated 3.8 million people had inadequate food consumption as of January 2021, with 62 percent of the households resorting to crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies, such as spending savings and reducing the consumption of essential non-food items. The highest prevalence of food insecurity is reported in the southwestern provinces and reflects the localized production shortfalls in 2020 and high prices of food staples. The situation is expected to worsen due to the anticipated drought-reduced 2021 agricultural output and the economic downturn associated to the COVID-19 pandemic. The national economy is severely affected by the low international price of oil, which is the main foreign exchange earner and the largest source of Government revenue.

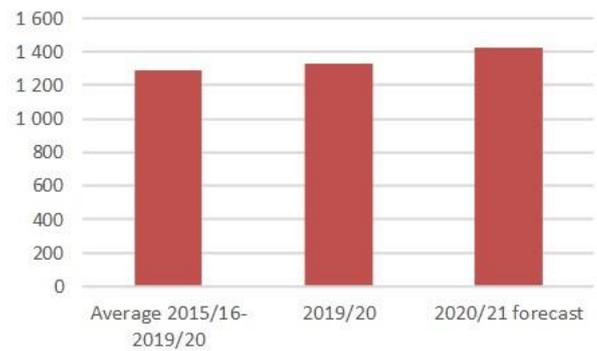
In order to support access to food for vulnerable households that were most affected by the pandemic, the Government initiated the first phase of the Social Cash Transfer Programme in May 2020. The Programme, which makes monthly disbursements of AOA 8 500 (about USD 14) to vulnerable households, assisted 1.6 million households in 2020 and plans to support 700 000 households in 2021.

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Angola

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 20-October-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of 2021 cereal crops ongoing under mostly favourable weather conditions
- Cereal production in 2020 estimated at average level
- Prices of food continued to increase in 2020 underpinned by weak currency
- Effects of COVID-19 pandemic aggravates food insecurity in 2020

Planting of 2021 cereal crops ongoing under favourable weather conditions

Planting of the 2021 cereal crops started recently. Early seasonal rainfall in September enhanced soil moisture levels and created generally conducive conditions for planting activities. However, weather forecasts for the November 2020-January 2021 period indicate a higher probability of below-average rainfall in southern and southwestern parts of the country, including some of the main cereal producing areas. This raises concerns for cereal production in 2021 as well as the availability of pasture and water resources for livestock.

Cereal production in 2020 estimated at average level

Harvesting of the 2020 main cereal crops concluded in June. Aggregate production is estimated at 2.5 million tonnes, a recovery from the weather-reduced level of the previous year and slightly above the five-year average. The output mainly reflects good weather conditions that resulted in higher yields. The restrictions and economic effects associated with the COVID-19 pandemic did not cause major disruptions to cropping activities.

The favourable weather also improved vegetation conditions in rangelands, mainly in western and southern provinces, which were severely affected by drought conditions in 2019.

Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 estimated at near-average level

On average, cereal imports cover an estimated 40 percent of the national consumption needs. In the 2020/21 marketing year (April/March), cereal import requirements, mostly wheat, were estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, nearly unchanged on a yearly basis and close to the previous five-year average.

Angola

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



lean period

Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Angola

Cereal Production

	2015-2019	2019	2020	change
	average		estimate	2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 233	2 000	2 300	15.0
Sorghum	57	45	60	33.3
Rice (paddy)	56	45	55	22.2
Others	55	45	60	33.3
Total	2 402	2 135	2 475	15.9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Food prices continued to increase

In spite of improved availabilities from a slightly above-average maize harvest in 2020, prices of maize flour have increased throughout 2020 and reached record highs in August, standing at over 30 percent higher than their year-earlier levels. Prices of cassava flour, another key food staple, have also continued to increase in 2020 and, as of August, were about 25 percent above their values one year ago.

Nominal retail prices of food have been increasing since early 2018, mainly reflecting a significant and sustained depreciation of the national currency. As of August, the Angolan Kwacha had lost more than 60 percent of its value against the United States dollar over the previous 12 months.

Negative effects of COVID-19 aggravates food insecurity

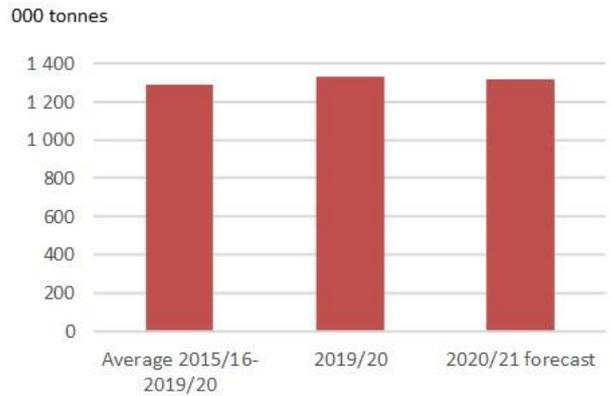
According to official estimates by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), about 1 million people were estimated to be food insecure in 2020. The highest concentrations of food insecure people were in the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango, reflecting the effects of the weather-reduced harvests in 2019 and high prices of food staples. The food security estimates may not have been able to capture the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as movement restrictions impeded on-ground assessments.

The pandemic-associated economic downturn, with current projections pointing to a 4 percent contraction of the economy in 2020, is expected to result in widespread income losses and deterioration of households' purchasing power, severely constraining access to food. This impact could result in a higher number of food insecure than previously estimated.

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Angola

Cereals Imports

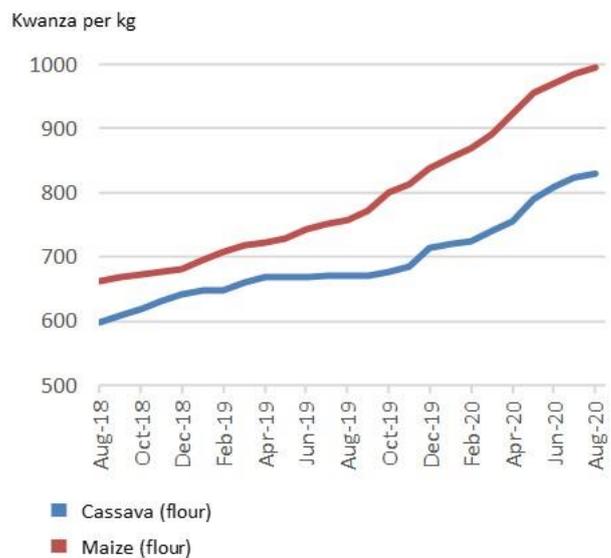


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Angola

Retail prices in Luanda



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 30-April-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average cereal harvest forecast in 2020 reflecting favourable weather conditions
- Food prices increased throughout 2019 and early 2020 underpinned by weak currency and tight supply situation
- Poor food security conditions in southern provinces in early 2020 due to low household grain stocks and high food prices

Above-average cereal harvest forecast in 2020

Harvesting of the 2020 cereal crops is underway and is expected to conclude in June.

Since the start of the cropping season in October 2019, rainfall has been well distributed, with average amounts in the main producing central, eastern and northern provinces. In southern provinces, however, rainfall deficits were recorded in the last quarter of 2019. These early seasonal deficits were mostly offset by improved rainfall from January 2020 and, as of April, seasonal total amounts were near average.

Reflecting the generally conducive rains, remote sensing data indicate favourable vegetation conditions and a significant improvement compared to 2019, inferring to an upturn in yields. Consequently, 2020 maize production is forecast at a near-average level of 2.3 million tonnes, about 15 percent above the low output in 2019.

The beneficial weather has also improved vegetation conditions in rangelands, mainly in the western and southern provinces, which were severely affected by drought in the previous year. The improved pasture conditions are expected to support an increase in livestock production in 2020.

Above-average import requirements in 2019/20

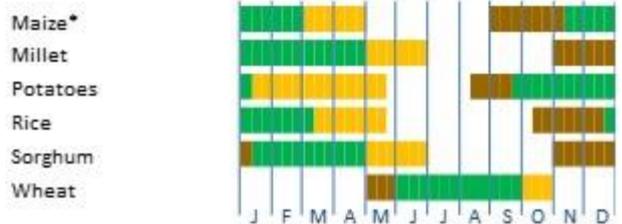
On average, cereal imports cover an estimated 40 percent of the national consumption needs. In the 2019/20 marketing year (April/March), imports of cereals, mostly wheat, were estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, about 3 percent higher than the five-year average, mostly reflecting the reduced 2019 cereal harvest.

For the 2020/21 marketing year, cereal import requirements are estimated to remain near the five-year average level.

Angola

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



lean period

Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Angola

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019 estimate	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019 percent
	000 tonnes			
Maize	2 233	2 000	2 300	15.0
Sorghum	57	45	60	33.3
Rice (paddy)	56	45	55	22.2
Others	55	45	60	33.3
Total	2 402	2 135	2 475	15.9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Cereal prices rose throughout 2019 and early 2020

Nominal retail prices of food have been increasing since early 2018, mainly reflecting a significant and sustained depreciation of the national currency. The low cereal harvest in 2019 has been an additional contributory factor to the high price levels.

Despite the ongoing harvest of the 2020 cereal crops, prices of maize flour were at record highs in March 2020 and 24 percent above their year-earlier values. Prices of cassava also continued to increase in 2020 and were 12 percent above their year-earlier values.

Poor food security conditions in southern provinces in early 2020

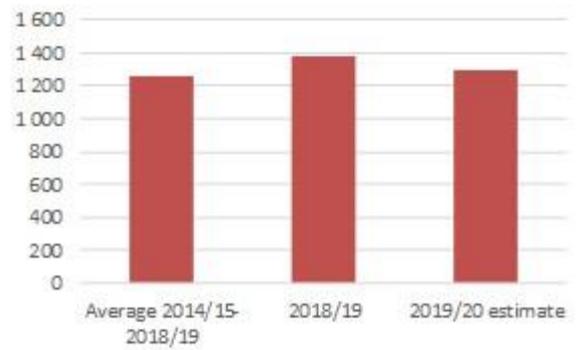
According to the latest Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (VAC) evaluation, about 1.14 million people were estimated to be food insecure during the April 2019-March 2020 period. Most of the affected people were in the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango, reflecting the effects of the well below-average harvests in 2019 and high prices of food staples.

Looking further ahead, despite an expected above-average harvest in 2020 that would improve food availability and ease access constraints to food, the risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic could cause an increase in the prevalence of malnutrition. The effects of the pandemic are expected to be primarily channeled through a reduction in economic activities and associated income losses, with compounding effects of a further depreciation of the national currency and the plummeting prices of oil, which is the main foreign exchange earner of the country. Furthermore, potential breakdowns in the food supply chains represent additional concerns for food security across the country.

Angola

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



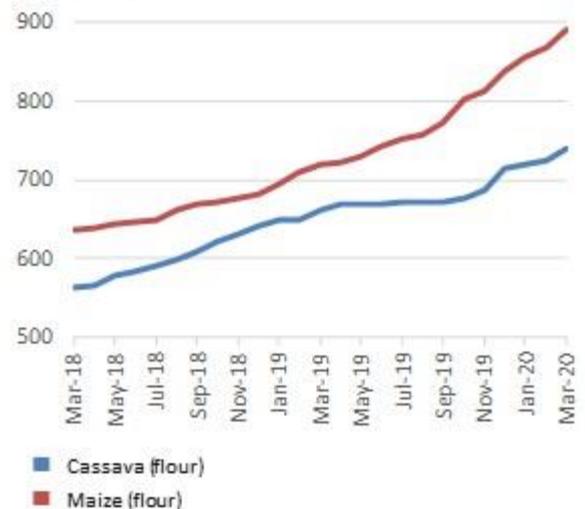
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Angola

Retail prices in Luanda

Kwanza per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

COVID 19 and measures adopted by the Government

On 20 March 2020, the Government closed all borders, except for cargo and humanitarian shipments. A national state of emergency was then declared from 27 March 2020 in order to enforce the measures to contain the COVID-19 virus, including a ban on public gatherings and the closure of restaurants, schools and places of worship. Agricultural activities were permitted to continue, but restrictions on informal food markets were imposed.

On 23 April 2020, the state of emergency was extended for an additional 15 days, but some measures were relaxed, including the permission to travel between provinces for commercial purposes, which, however, excludes Luanda Province, where the capital city is located. Industrial production and the construction of essential infrastructures were also permitted to resume.

The Government has also introduced measures to ease the economic burden on households and businesses during the lockdown. These include the postponement or temporary cessation of tax payments, including VAT. In addition, companies were obliged to transfer payments previously intended for the national social security service directly to their employees. Furthermore, a special credit scheme of AOA 488 billion (about USD 872 million at the exchange rate as of 30 April 2020) was launched to increase liquidity and help sustain the economic activities of the industries. A special credit scheme was also established just for the agriculture sector, with a fund of AOA 22 billion (about USD 40 million), providing a low-interest finance for small-scale farmers, agri-businesses and cooperatives.

To help stabilize households' incomes and food consumption, the Government is also distributing free staple foods to the most vulnerable households and will implement a cash transfer programme in May 2020, targeting an estimated 1.6 million people.

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GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 24-January-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rains supported planting operations and early development of 2020 cereal crops
- Cereal crops in 2019 adversely affected by rainfall deficits, resulting in below-average production
- Food prices increased throughout 2019 due to reduced agricultural output and weaker national currency
- Food insecurity situation deteriorated in southern provinces due to low agricultural production and high food prices

Favourable rains supported planting operations and early development of 2020 cereal crops

Planting of the 2020 cereal crops concluded in December 2019 and the harvest is expected to start in March. Since the start of the rainy season in October, conducive weather conditions have resulted in mostly adequate soil moisture, which supported planting operations and early crop development. As of early January, remote sensing vegetation data indicated generally favourable crop and grassland conditions. For the period January to March 2020, weather forecasts indicate an increased likelihood of average precipitation amounts in the main cereal-producing provinces of the centre. By contrast, total rainfall levels over the same period are expected to be below average in the minor producing southern provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene, raising the probability of a second consecutive reduced cereal harvest in these areas.

Cereal production in 2019 estimated at below-average level

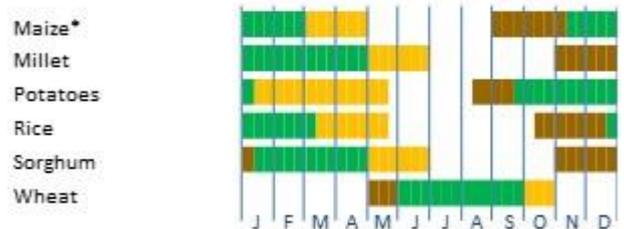
The 2019 cereal crops were harvested last June and total production is estimated at 2.1 million tonnes, about 9 percent lower than the five-year average. The decline in production is mostly due to a reduced maize output, the main cereal grown in the country, reflecting erratic and below-average seasonal rainfall in the first quarter of 2019 that affected yields.

In the southern minor cereal producing provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene, severe moisture deficits in early 2019 caused a decline in the production of millet and sorghum, the main cereals grown in these provinces.

Angola

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)



lean period

Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Angola

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 estimate	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 170	2 350	2 000	-14.9
Sorghum	58	55	45	-18.2
Rice (paddy)	56	68	45	-33.8
Others	55	54	45	-16.7
Total	2 339	2 527	2 135	-15.5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Above-average import requirements in 2019/20

On average, cereal imports cover about 40 percent of the national consumption needs. In the 2019/20 marketing year (April/March), import requirements of cereals, mostly wheat, are estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, about 7 percent higher than the five-year average, mostly reflecting the reduced 2019 cereal harvest.

Cereal prices rose throughout 2019

Prices of maize flour have increased generally since early 2018 and, by October 2019, they were at record highs and nearly 20 percent higher on a yearly basis. Prices of cassava flour edged up in October, after remaining stable since May 2019, and were 9 percent above their year-earlier values. The lower cereal output harvested in 2019 and the depreciation of the national currency have been contributory factors to the high levels of prices.

Poor food security conditions in southern provinces

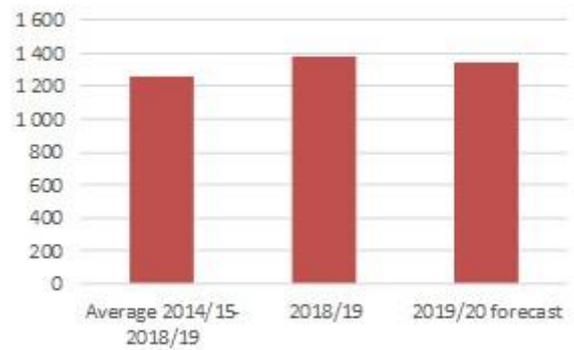
According to the latest Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (VAC) evaluation, about 1.14 million people are estimated to be food insecure during the April 2019-March 2020 period. Most of the affected people are located in southern provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango, reflecting the effects of a below-average 2019 cereal output and the high prices of food staples.

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Angola

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



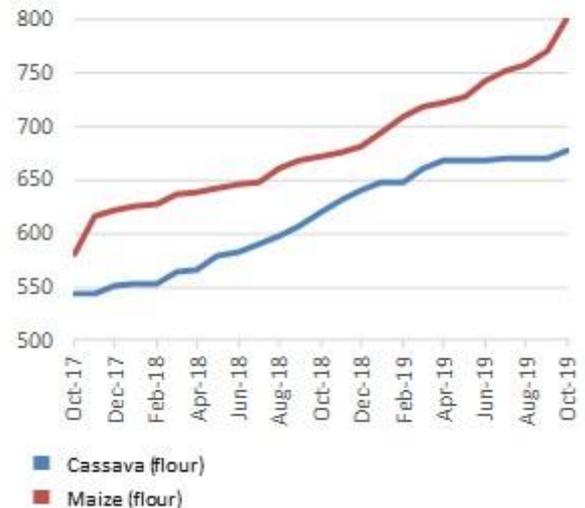
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Angola

Retail prices in Luanda

Kwanza per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 18-October-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Land preparation for and planting of 2020 cereal crops started in September
- Cereal production in 2019 adversely affected by rainfall deficits, resulting in below-average harvest
- Food prices increased throughout 2019, on back of reduced agricultural output and weaker national currency
- Food insecurity situation deteriorated in southern provinces due to impact of dry weather conditions on agricultural production and uptick in food prices

Planting of 2020 crops underway, with mostly favourable seasonal weather outlook

Land preparation for and planting of the 2020 cereal crops, to be harvested from March next year, are underway. Early seasonal rains have been generally scattered and mainly concentrated in western and northern provinces during September and early October. For the coming months, November 2019 to March 2020, weather forecasts indicate an increased likelihood of average to above-average rains in the main cereal-producing central provinces, with likely positive impacts on yields.

Cereal production in 2019 estimated at below-average level

The 2019 cereal crops were harvested last June and production is estimated at a below average 2.1 million tonnes. The 2019 outturn is 16 percent below the bumper level achieved in 2018 and 9 percent lower than the five-year average. The production decline mostly relates to a reduced maize output, the main cereal grown in the country, reflecting erratic and below average seasonal rainfall in the first quarter of 2019 that caused a reduction in yields.

In the southern minor cereal-producing provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene, severe moisture deficits in early 2019 caused a decline in the production of millet and sorghum, the main cereals grown in these provinces, and affected grassland, resulting in a deterioration in livestock body condition.

Above-average import requirements in 2019/20

Imports cover on average about 40 percent of the national cereal consumption needs. In the 2019/20 marketing year (April/March), import requirements of maize, the main food staple, are

Angola

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Angola

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 estimate	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 170	2 350	2 000	-14.9
Sorghum	58	55	45	-18.2
Rice (paddy)	56	68	45	-33.8
Others	55	54	45	-16.7
Total	2 339	2 527	2 135	-15.5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

estimated at 200 000 tonnes, about 15 percent above the average, reflecting the reduced 2019 maize harvest. Import requirements for wheat and rice, which are only produced in small quantities in the country, are estimated at 700 000 and 520 000, respectively, slightly above the five-year average.

Cereal prices continued to rise in 2019

Since early 2018, prices of maize flour have increased steadily and, in August 2019, they were about 15 percent above their values in the corresponding month last year, standing at record high levels. Prices of cassava flour have been stable since May 2019 and in August were 12 percent above their year-earlier values. The lower cereal output in 2019 and the depreciation of the national currency were both contributory factors to the high prices of these food staples.

Poor food security conditions in southern provinces

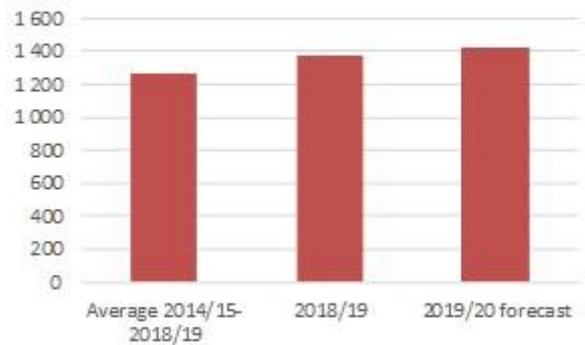
According to the latest Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (VAC) evaluation, about 1.14 million people are estimated to be food insecure in 2019/20 (April/March). Most of the affected people are located in southern provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango, reflecting the 2019 below-average cereal output and the record high prices of food staples.

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Angola

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



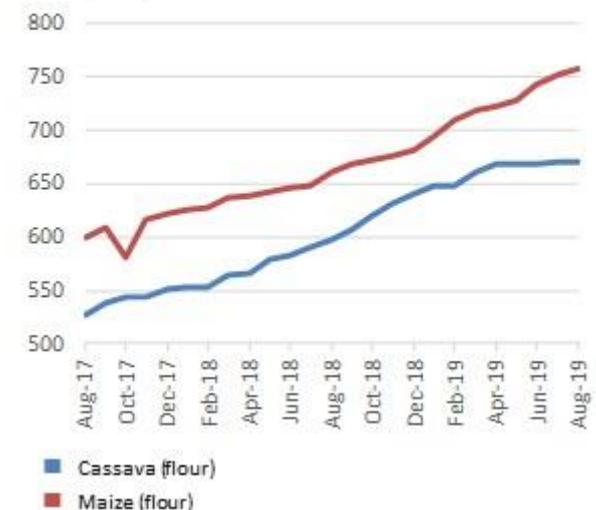
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Angola

Retail prices in Luanda

Kwanza per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 12-February-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Crop production prospects in 2019 favourable in main cereal-producing provinces of centre
- In southern provinces, however, below-average rainfall diminished production outlook
- Food prices continued to rise, reflecting lower harvest in 2018 and weaker national currency
- Food security situation worsened in southern provinces due to persisting dry weather conditions

Reduced rainfall diminishes 2019 production prospects in southern provinces

Harvesting of the 2019 cereal crops, primarily maize, is expected to start from March and national production is forecast at an average level. Since the start of the cropping season last October, seasonal rainfall has been generally sufficient for crop establishment and development in the main cereal-producing provinces of the centre and production is expected at an average level. By contrast, rainfall deficits were recorded in the south and stressed vegetation conditions occurred in Cuando Cubango, Cuene and southern parts of Huila provinces. In these provinces, which represent a minor share of the national output, production is likely to fall short of the average. Poor rains and below-average vegetation conditions are also expected to result in a deterioration in livestock conditions.

Cereal production in 2018 estimated at above average levels

Cereal production in 2018 was estimated at 2.5 million tonnes, about 13 percent lower than the bumper output of 2017, but still above average. The year-on-year decrease is mainly on account of a period of below-average rains in February and March 2018 that depressed yield levels.

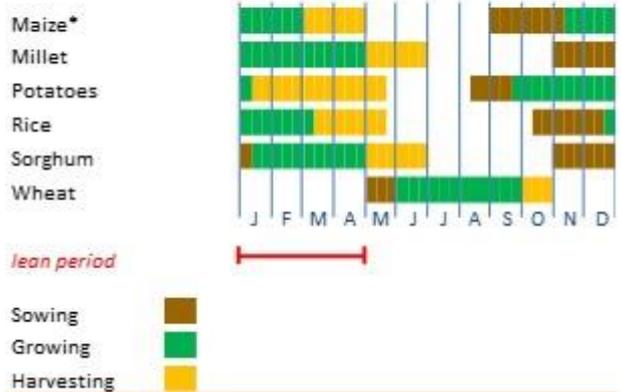
Cereal prices continued to rise

Food prices increased steadily throughout most of 2018 and, by last October, prices of cassava and maize, two key food staples, were about 15 percent higher on a yearly basis in Luanda. The lower cereal output in 2018 and the sharp depreciation of the national currency were both contributory factors.

Angola

Crop Calendar

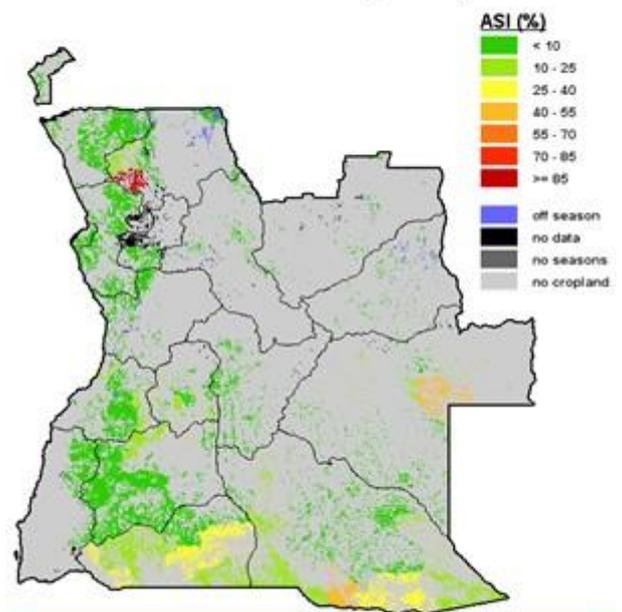
(*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Angola - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 3, January 2019



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Poor food security conditions in southern provinces

Persistent dry weather conditions in southern provinces caused a reduction in food production in 2018 and resulted in stressed food security conditions. The provinces most affected are Namibe and Cunene. Higher food prices are further aggravating the situation and the current unfavourable production prospects negatively weigh on food security outlook.

Angola

Cereal Production

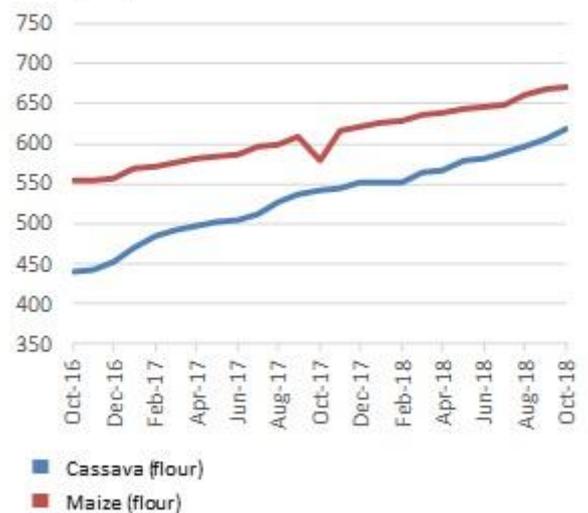
	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 010	2 680	2 350	-12.3
Sorghum	56	75	55	-26.7
Rice (paddy)	50	63	68	7.9
Others	53	70	54	-22.3
Total	2 169	2 888	2 527	-12.5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Angola

Retail prices in Luanda

Kwanza per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

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GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 19-November-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Below average rains in October hindered planting operations of 2019 crop
- Cereal production in 2018 estimated at above average level
- Food prices higher, pressured by weaker national currency
- Food security situation expected to have worsened slightly

Planting of 2019 cereal crops underway

Planting of the 2019 cereal crops, mostly maize, is underway. Favourable rains in September in the large central cereal-producing provinces benefitted crop establishment of the early planted crop. However, a period of below-average rainfall in October has impeded sowing activities and retarded crop development.

Weather forecasts for the remainder of the season, with the harvest to begin from March 2019, points to an increased likelihood of below-average rains in the far south of the country, where millet and sorghum are predominantly produced. In the central maize-producing provinces, forecasts are more favourable. The seasonal weather outlooks take into account the high probability of an El Niño event occurring in the next months. Although this weather phenomenon has not historically affected Angola as much as neighbouring countries, it is typically associated with reduced precipitation across the subregion.

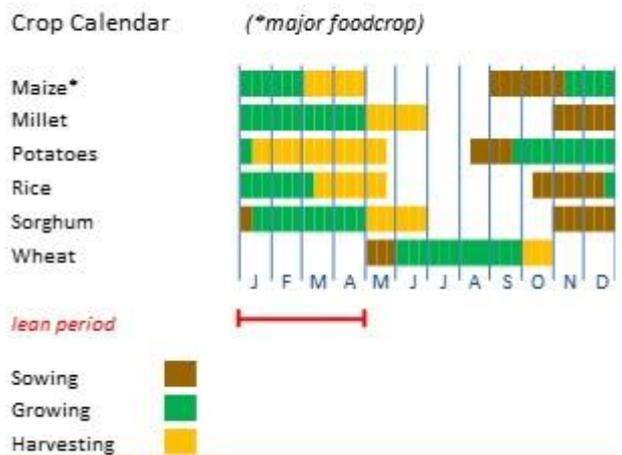
Cereal production in 2018 estimated at above average levels

Cereal production in 2018 is estimated at 2.5 million tonnes, about 13 percent lower than the bumper output of 2017, but still above average. The year-on-year decrease mostly reflects a period of below-average rains in February and March 2018 that depressed yield levels.

Cereal prices higher, pressured by weaker currency

Since the abandonment of the peg system with the US dollar in January 2018, the sharp depreciation of the kwanza has exerted additional upward pressure on food prices. Latest available data

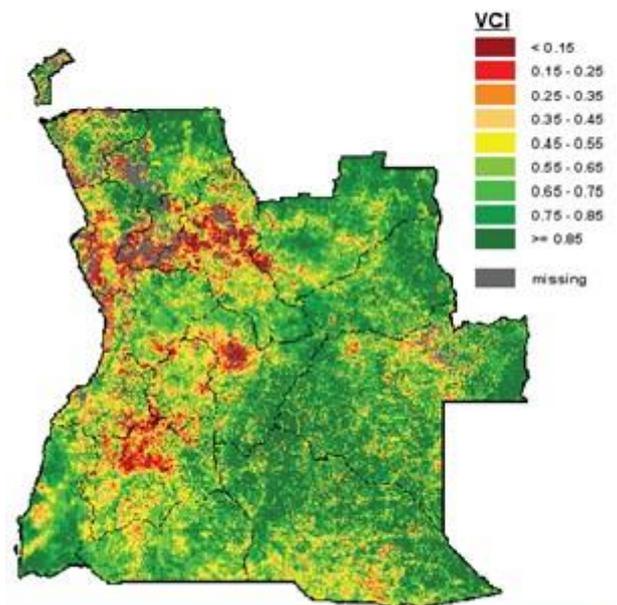
Angola



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Angola - Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

October 2018



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

from July 2018 shows that nominal prices of maize flour and rice in Luanda were 9 and 14 percent, respectively, higher than their year-earlier values.

Food security conditions expected to have worsened slightly

Although data on the number of food insecure people is not yet available for 2018/19, the higher food prices and estimated decrease in cereal production, although still remaining above average, is expected to have stressed food security conditions in 2018 compared to 2017, when an estimated 750 000 people were in need of food assistance.

Angola

Cereal Production

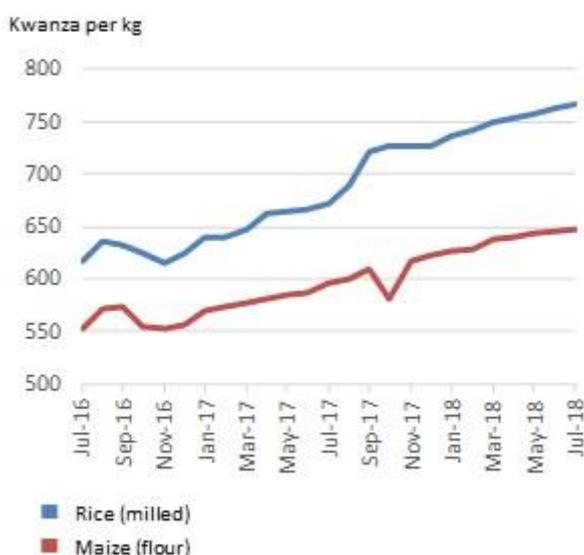
	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 010	2 680	2 350	-12.3
Sorghum	56	75	55	-26.7
Rice (paddy)	50	63	68	7.9
Others	53	70	54	-22.3
Total	2 169	2 888	2 527	-12.5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Angola

Retail prices in Luanda



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

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GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 18-July-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2018 expected at above average level, due to generally favourable weather conditions
- Prices of cereals continue to rise and are higher year-on-year as of May
- Food security situation foreseen to worsen slightly in 2018, due to fall in cereal production and higher prices

Cereal production in 2018 forecast to remain above average

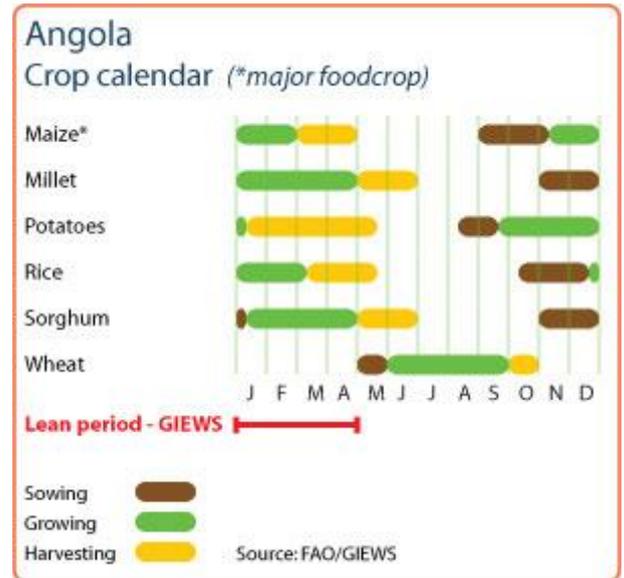
Harvesting of the main cereal crops was concluded in June, while the minor winter wheat crop was planted in May. Cereal production in 2018 is forecast at an above-average level of 2.5 million tonnes, although maize, sorghum and millet yields are foreseen lower on a yearly basis. The yearly decrease in production results from a period of below-average rains in February and March that depressed yield levels. However, generally good weather conditions before and after helped avert a steeper decrease and maintained crop production at an above-average level.

Increasing cereal prices persist

Prices of maize flour and rice in Luanda have continued their increasing trend in 2018 and, as of May 2018, prices were 10 and 14 percent higher, respectively, than their year-earlier values. The increasing price levels in 2018 partly reflect the depreciation of the national currency, the Kwanza, since the abandonment of the peg at the start of the year. In addition, a reduction of the State subsidy on fuel also added upward pressure.

Food security conditions expected to worsen slightly

Food security conditions are expected to worsen slightly in 2018 compared to the previous year reflecting increasing food prices and the reduced cereal harvest. However, given the foreseen above-average 2018 cereal production and above-average carryover stocks of cereals from 2017's bumper harvest, the number of food insecure people is expected to remain below the high level of 2015, when 1.3 million people were in need of food assistance due to a sharp decrease in agricultural output. In 2017, an estimated 750 000 people were in need of food assistance, based on the results from the Angolan Vulnerability



	2013-2017	2017	2018	change
	average		forecast	2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	2 010	2 680	2 450	-9
Sorghum	56	75	60	-20
Rice (paddy)	50	63	68	8
Others	53	70	59	-16
Total	2 169	2 888	2 637	-9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Assessment Committee's evaluation. The official estimates on the number of food insecure for this year have not yet been released.

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GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 15-November-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Higher probability of above average seasonal rains in 2017/18, with planting of 2018 cereal crops underway
- Cereal production in 2017 estimated to be above average
- Inflation rate declined, but remains at elevated level
- Improved food security conditions due to larger agricultural output, although higher prices continue to constrain food access

Above-average rains forecast, with planting of 2018 cereal crop underway

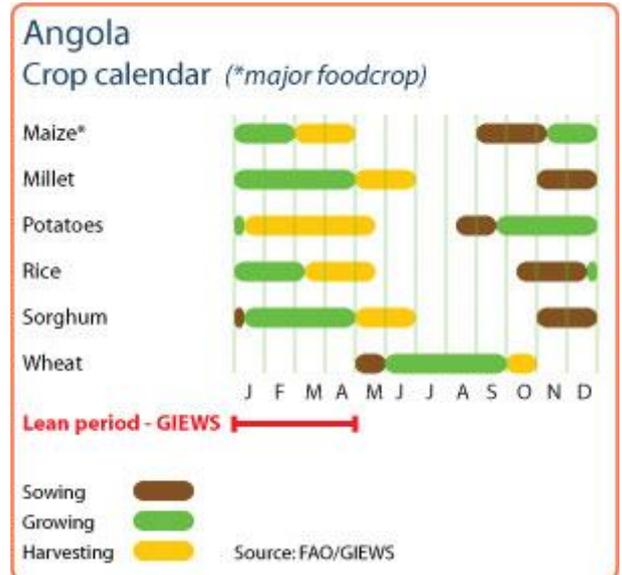
Planting of the 2018 cereal crops is underway. Below-average rains were received in October, but this was followed by above-average precipitation at the start of November in the main cereal-growing central regions. Weather forecasts point to a higher likelihood of above-average rains during the maize-growing period (December 2017 and March 2018) in most parts of the country, indicating generally positive production prospects for 2018.

Above-average cereal harvest gathered in 2017

Despite the below-average precipitation in localized areas of the main cereal-producing central provinces, rains were generally sufficient to satisfy the crop water requirements for maize, the principal cereal crop. Beneficial weather was also observed in the minor cereal-producing provinces and, overall, the 2017 national cereal output is estimated at a well above-average level of about 2.9 million tonnes, 19 percent up on an annual basis.

Inflation rate declined, but remained at an elevated level

Prices of maize flour and rice in Luanda were 5 and 8 percent, respectively, higher compared to their year-earlier values as of August 2017, but the year-on-year gains were well below the levels registered in the corresponding month in 2016. Mirroring this trend, the annual inflation rate declined from a peak of 42 percent in December 2016 to 29 percent in October 2017.



Angola
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 estimate	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 565	2 255	2 680	19
Sorghum	44	63	75	19
Rice (paddy)	42	61	63	3
Others	43	58	70	21
Total	1 693	2 436	2 888	19

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Larger agricultural production improves food security conditions

Overall, an improvement in food security conditions is expected in 2017/18 compared to the previous year, mostly on account of a larger agricultural output. However, the higher food prices are expected to constrain food access. In the previous year, an estimated 756 000 people were in need of food assistance, based on the results from the Angolan Vulnerability Assessment Committee's evaluation. The estimated number of food insecure for this year has not yet been released.

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GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 20-June-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal harvest in 2017 expected at an average level, as dryness in central producing regions constrains national production
- Weaker currency sustains high inflation rates, despite some declines in recent months
- Food security conditions expected to stabilize in previously drought-affected southern provinces, however, conditions remain stressed in flood-affected Cunene Province

Cereal crop production expected at an average level in 2017

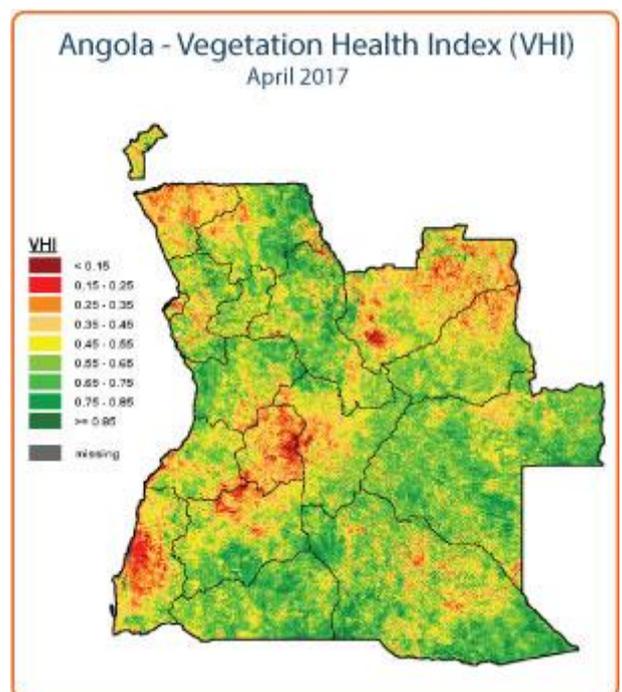
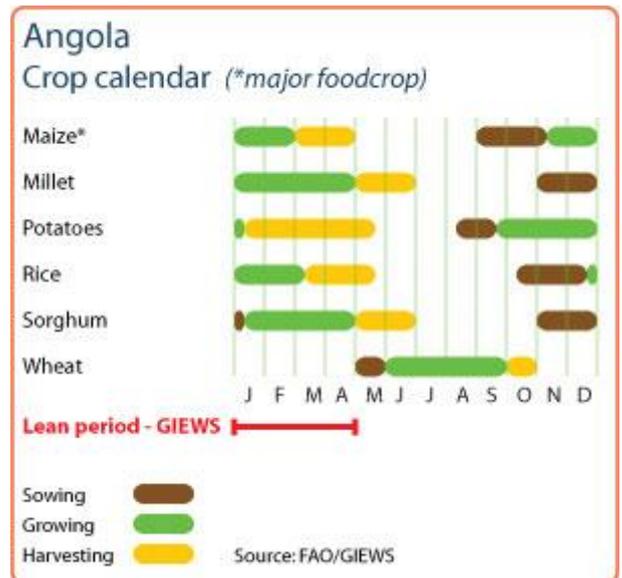
Harvesting of the 2017 cereal crops is ongoing and expected to be completed at the end of June. Cereal production in 2017 is forecast to be close to average, reflecting moderately improved outputs expected in the south and reduced harvests in central areas.

In the main maize-producing central province of Huambo, which contributes to about one-third of the domestic maize output, persistent below-average rains between January and March 2017, a key yield-development phase for the maize crop, is expected to have constrained yields and lowered the harvested area. Similar conditions were also observed in neighbouring provinces, which are likely to have lowered the overall national maize output.

Further south, in the main millet and sorghum producing provinces of Cunene and Cuando Cubango, which were affected by drought conditions in 2016, seasonal precipitation was much improved compared to the previous year. Overall, despite some heavy rains caused localized flooding and adversely affected crops and livestock, cereal outputs in southern areas are expected at near-average levels in 2017 and up on the previous year.

Inflation rate remains at high level, but declined slightly in early 2017

The annual inflation rate was 34 percent in May 2017, although the rate had fallen since the start of the year. The weakened Kwanza, which lost about one-third of its value against the US dollar in 2016, has helped to sustain higher prices. The Government implemented several measures to lessen upward price pressure in 2016 including centralization of wheat flour



sales, selling it directly to registered bakeries at a subsidized price. This has contributed to stabilizing bread prices.

Food security in southern provinces expected to improve in most areas

With an expected recovery in the agricultural output in parts of the south, food security conditions are anticipated to stabilize in these areas. However, heavy rains along Cunene River, in Cunene Province, are expected to have adversely affected crop production and livestock health, with negative impact on food security conditions that will continue to remain stressed. In addition, seasonal dryness in central areas and the likely reduced harvests will adversely impact food availability and access in the affected areas.

The National Civil Protection Committee estimated that 1.2 million people were affected by the drought in 2016 of which an estimated 43 percent was considered to be food insecure.

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Angola

Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 414	1 500	1 450	-3
Rice (paddy)	42	61	63	3
Sorghum	37	30	50	67
Others	40	42	49	17
Total	1 532	1 633	1 612	-1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets





GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 12-December-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

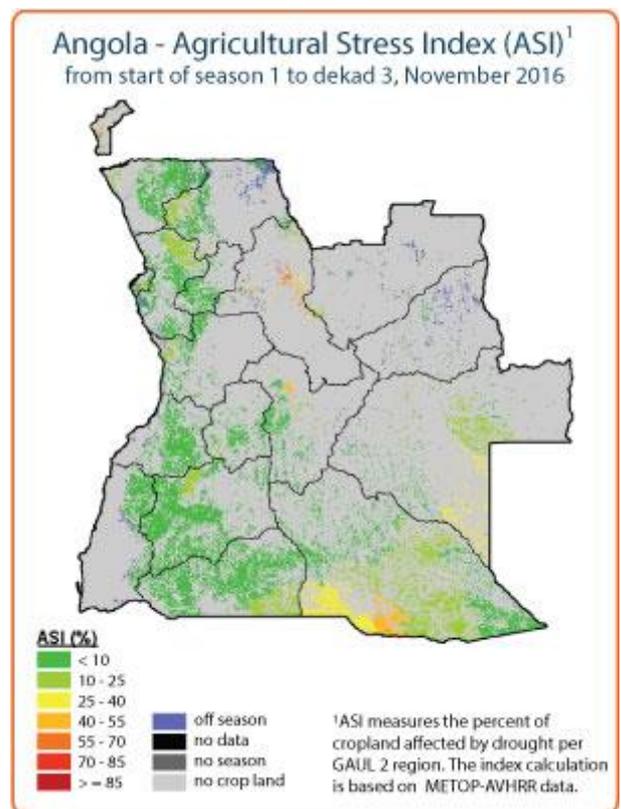
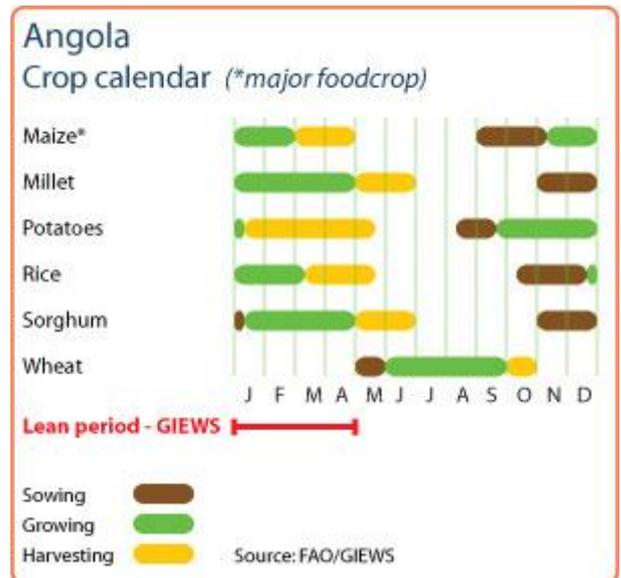
- Favourable weather benefits early development of 2017 cereal crops
- Drought conditions caused steep reduction in 2016 cereal production in southern provinces, but harvests were more favourable in central and northern areas
- Weaker currency and impact of drought sustained high inflation rates
- Food insecurity conditions severely stressed in southern provinces, with about 1.2 million people affected by drought in 2016

Generally favourable seasonal rains support early development of 2017 cereal crops

Planting of the 2017 cereal crops is ongoing under generally beneficial weather conditions in the main central cereal-growing regions and more notably in southern provinces that experienced severe dry conditions in the previous cropping season. The early favourable rains have boosted vegetation conditions in these areas, with satellite-based indices indicating average conditions in southern and central provinces as of November, except in southeastern Cuando Cubango, where drier conditions prevailed. By contrast, in some northern provinces, a late start of and below-average seasonal rains have strengthened moisture deficits; however, these areas do not represent the main cereal-growing regions of the country. With forecasts pointing to a higher chance of normal to above-normal rainfall between December and March, national cereal production in 2017 is expected to recover from last year's reduced level.

Drought conditions depressed 2016 cereal production

Severe dry conditions associated with the 2015/16 El Niño episode, which mainly affected southern provinces, in particular Cuene and Cuando Cubango, resulted in below-average sorghum and millet outputs in 2016. While, by contrast, the large maize-producing areas in central provinces (Cuanza Sul, Huambo and Bie) received more beneficial rains, limiting production declines and as a result the domestic maize output in 2016 is estimated at an above-average level, although down on last year.



Livestock conditions were also negatively affected, resulting in poor body conditions and increased mortality rates. This follows an already poor year in 2015, when an estimated 360 000 livestock were lost.

Currency weakness and drought impact sustained high inflation rates

The weakness of the national currency (kwanza), which depreciated by about 23 percent on a yearly basis in November 2016, largely in response to a drop in oil prices in late 2015, has contributed to sustaining high inflation rates. Further upward pressure resulted from the impact of the drought-reduced agricultural output in 2016 that constrained domestic food supplies. In October, despite slowing down in recent months, the national inflation rate was estimated at 40 percent year-on-year, with rising food prices contributing to the high rates. Prices of bread, a food staple in urban areas, were 34 percent higher in October compared to their year-earlier levels although small decreases were recorded in the preceding two months.

To lessen inflationary pressure on food prices, the Government centralized the sales of wheat flour in September, selling it directly to registered bakeries at a subsidised price of AOA 10 000 per 50 kg, compared to a market price of AOA 30 000 ([FPMA Policy](#)).

Food insecurity severely stressed in southern provinces

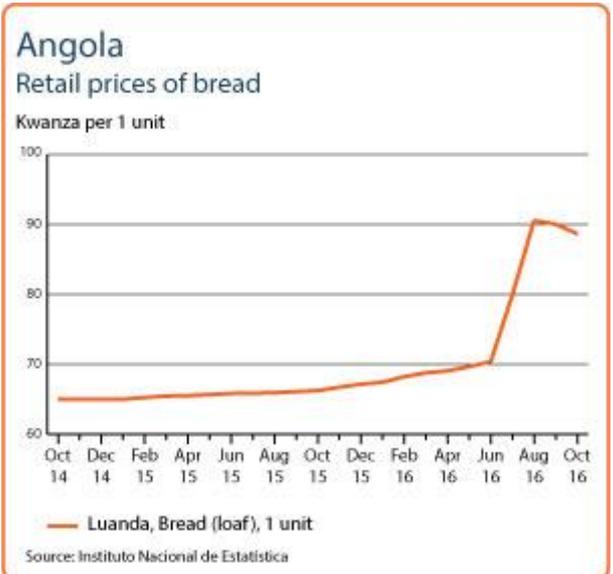
According to the National Civil Protection Committee, an estimated 1.2 million people were affected by the drought in 2016 of which an estimated 43 percent are food insecure. The impact of the drought on agricultural production, as well as higher food prices, have negatively affected nutrition levels, with reports indicating increases in severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition (the rise is also partly attributed to improved monitoring systems that have been put in place this year). United Nations agencies, including FAO, are supporting the Government to respond to the current situation; specifically, about 585 000 people have received emergency humanitarian support, while FAO is providing agricultural support to about 6 000 households.

Angola

Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 366	1 878	1 500	-20
Sorghum	43	49	30	-39
Millet	41	44	40	-9
Others	37	47	63	34
Total	1 487	2 018	1 633	-19

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets





GIEWS Country Brief Angola

Reference Date: 11-August-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in southern provinces forecast at well-below average levels in 2016 due to drought, but harvests more favourable in central and northern areas
- High rates of inflation continue, mostly on account of weakness of Kwanza following a drop in oil prices
- Food insecurity deteriorates severely in southern provinces, due to impact of El Niño-related drought, with higher food prices further compounding situation

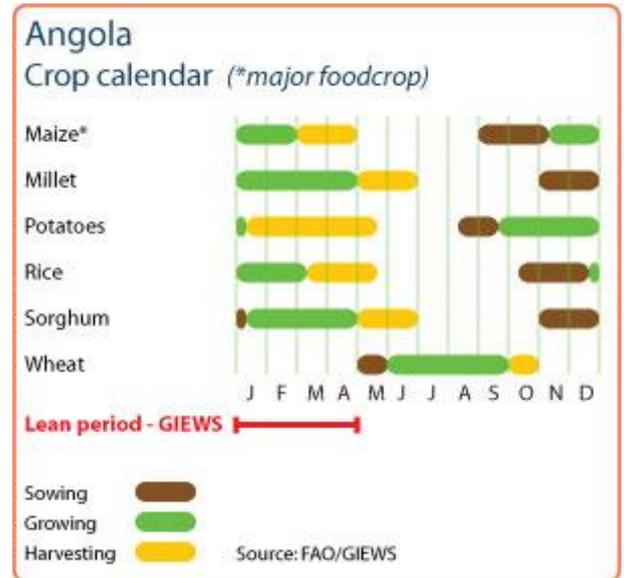
Drought conditions depress 2016 cereal production

The 2016 cereal harvest was completed in July, but official production estimates are not yet available. Severe dry conditions associated with the 2015/16 El Niño episode mainly affected southern provinces, in particular Cuene and Cuando Cubango, which are two of the main-producing sorghum and millet provinces. The large-maize producing areas in central provinces (Cuanza Sul, Huambo and Bie) received more beneficial rains, limiting production declines compared to southern areas. As a result, the national maize output is expected to remain at an above-average level, however, outputs of sorghum and millet in 2016 are anticipated to be lower than the average.

Livestock conditions were also negatively affected, with lack of adequate pasture and reduced water availability resulting in poor body conditions and increased mortality rates. Stressed livestock conditions are expected to continue until the start of the next rainy season, forecast to begin in October.

High inflation rates persist

The weakness of the national currency (Kwanza), which depreciated by about 30 percent on a yearly basis in August 2016, mainly due to the sharp fall in oil prices, has contributed to a surge in prices. As of June 2016, the year-on-year inflation rate was estimated at 29 percent, with rising food prices contributing to the high rates. The poor 2016 agricultural output has added inflationary pressure, as a result of tighter domestic food supplies. In response, the Government implemented measures to stem further price rises of basic commodities including rice, milk and flour.



Angola Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 366	1 878	1 500	-20
Sorghum	42	44	30	-32
Millet	42	49	40	-18
Others	37	47	63	34
Total	1 487	2 018	1 633	-19

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Acute food insecurity in southern provinces

An estimated 755 930 people are projected to be food insecure during the peak of the lean season (January-March 2017), while an estimated 75 593 persons require immediate emergency food assistance. The drought is the main determinant of the current situation, while higher prices, which have constrained food access, are further compounding the poor conditions. With many households reliant on agricultural production for their livelihoods in southern provinces, a second consecutive poor season is expected to have eroded their productive capacity and assistance is required. The Government and partner organisations have estimated that USD 56 million is required to provide support to the food and agriculture sector.

Reference Date: 21-March-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in southern provinces expected to decline in 2016 due to drought conditions, but prospects more favourable in central and northern areas
- Inflation rates increased sharply in 2015 and 2016, mostly driven by weakness of the Kwanza following a drop in oil prices
- Severe food insecurity in southern provinces, on account of El Niño-related drought conditions

Rainfall deficits in southern provinces reduce 2016 production prospects

Harvesting of the 2016 main season cereal crops is currently underway and is expected to be complete by June. Severe dry conditions in southern provinces, related to the current El Niño episode that has suppressed seasonal rainfall since October 2015, lowered production prospects for this year's millet and sorghum crops, predominantly grown in the south. Further north, weather conditions have been generally beneficial in the large maize-growing central provinces of Cuanza Sul, Huambo and Bie, which combined account for about two-thirds of the national maize harvest. Production of maize in 2016 is, therefore, expected to remain close to the above-average output of 2015, while outputs of millet and sorghum are forecast to decline.

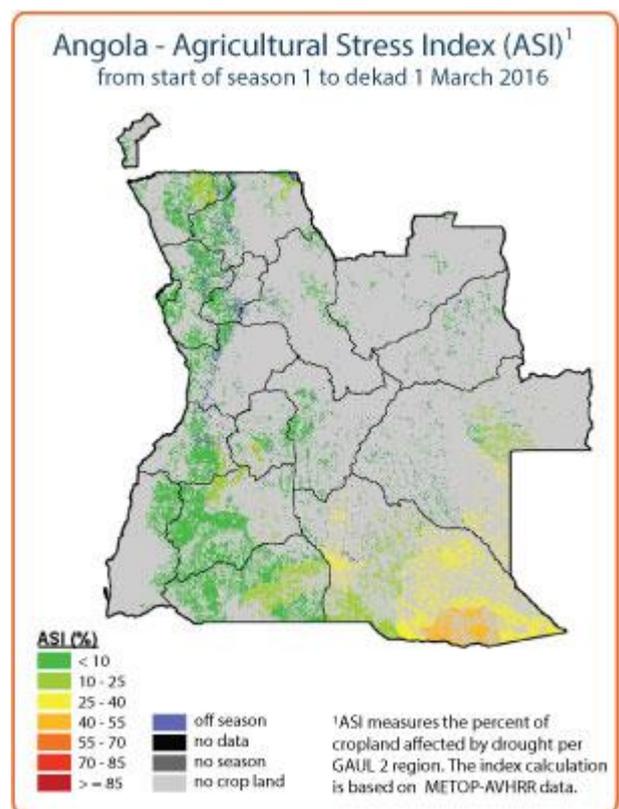
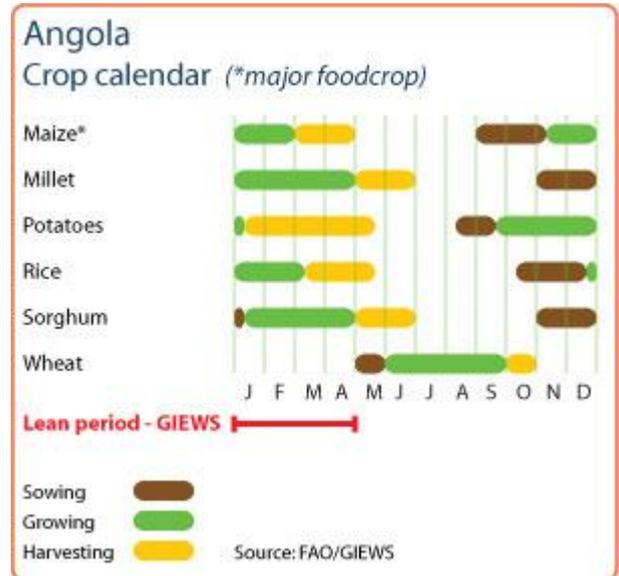
Livestock conditions have also been negatively affected, with lack of adequate pasture and reduced water availability resulting in worsening body conditions and increased mortality rates.

Inflation rates continued to increase in 2016

Reductions in energy subsidies and the weakness of the national currency (Kwanza), mainly due to the sharp fall in oil prices, is continuing to sustain inflationary pressure. In February 2016, the annual inflation rate was about 20 percent, compared to 8 percent in the corresponding month of 2015. The increasing inflation rate instigated the Government to reportedly implement control measures to stem further price rises. Food items have been targeted under the new policy, including rice, milk and flour.

Acute food insecurity in southern provinces

An estimated 1.4 million people are currently food insecure in southern provinces, with Cunene, Huila and Namibe the worst affected. Ongoing drought conditions, which have had a severe adverse impact on crop and livestock production, is the main determinant of the current situation, while higher prices are further compounding the poor conditions. With many households reliant on agricultural production for their livelihoods, a consecutive poor season is expected to have a severe impact on food security conditions this year. In Cunene Province, the severe acute malnutrition rate is over 7 percent in children under five years old. The Government requested international assistance and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provided USD 5 million in February 2016 to respond to the severe food and nutrition security in the three most affected southern provinces.



Angola

Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 205	1 687	1 878	11
Sorghum	43	48	49	2
Millet	40	43	44	2
Others	32	45	45	0
Total	1 320	1 823	2 016	11

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 18-May-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average crop production expected in 2015; However, dry spells affected crops in parts of the country
- Food prices increase significantly in parts of the country
- Inflation rates increased in 2015; removal of fuel subsidies in December 2014 has exerted some upward pressure on food prices
- An estimated 460 000 people were affected by drought conditions

Favourable production prospects in 2015, despite impact of dry spells in parts

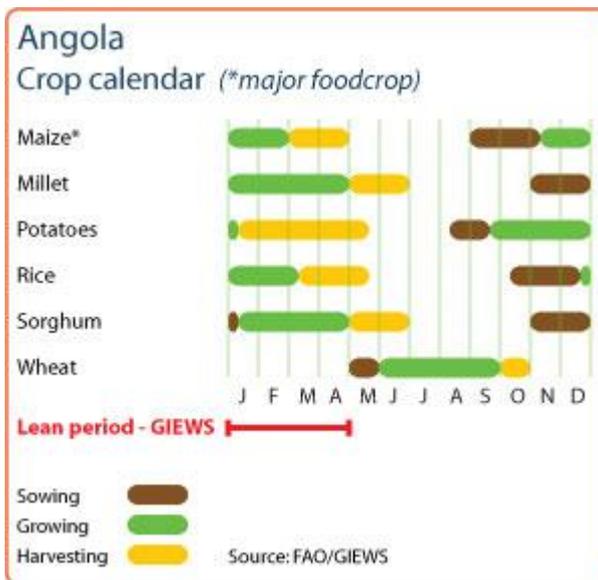
Harvesting of the 2015 main cereal crops commenced in March and are expected to be completed in June. Most of the country enjoyed good rains, however, the southern provinces (Cunene, part of Huila, Namibe, Cuando Cubango and Benguela), which normally contribute to about 10 percent of the national cereal output, were affected by drought. Early forecasts indicate a cereal production level of about 1.55 million tonnes, 29 percent above average but 15 percent less than the bumper 2014 crop.

Inflation rates increase in 2015

The inflation rate in April 2015 was about 8.2 percent, up from a stable annual inflation rate of 7.5 percent during the last quarter of 2014. As of April 2015, food prices in areas of Huila province increased significantly. Furthermore, food prices, particularly in deficit-producing areas, have come under some upward pressure from the cut in fuel subsidies that took effect in December 2014, with petrol and diesel prices increasing by 20 percent. This followed a previous 25 percent increase in September 2014.

Food security in southern provinces remains a concern

Food security in southern parts of the country, particularly in the southwest, remains tight. The increase in fuel costs in late 2014 has exerted an upward pressure on food prices, thus negatively impacting on food access particularly in deficit producing areas. However, the arrival of new supplies from the 2015 harvest from March has provided some welcome relief although the availability of preferred foods in some areas of Cunene was severely limited due to the drought. About 460 000 people are now estimated to have been affected by the drought that resulted in localized crop losses and livestock deaths.

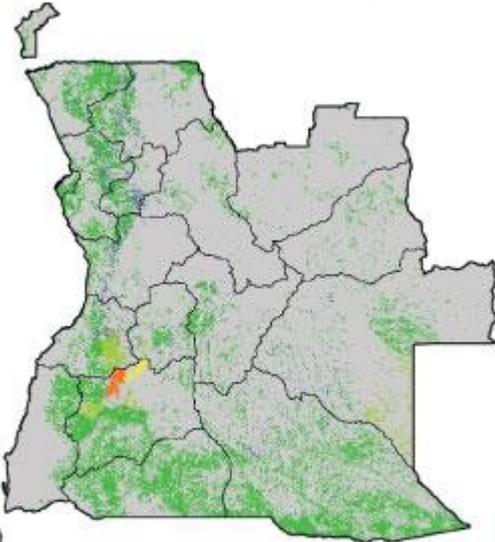


Angola
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	1 075	1 687	1 400	-17
Sorghum	46	48	65	35
Millet	45	43	50	16
Others	31	41	32	-22
Total	1 196	1 819	1 547	-15

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Angola - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)¹ from start of season 1 to dekad 1 May 2015



¹ASI measures the percent of cropland affected by drought per GAUL 2 region. The index calculation is based on METOP-AVHRR data.

Reference Date: 18-May-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

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- Food prices increase significantly in parts of the country
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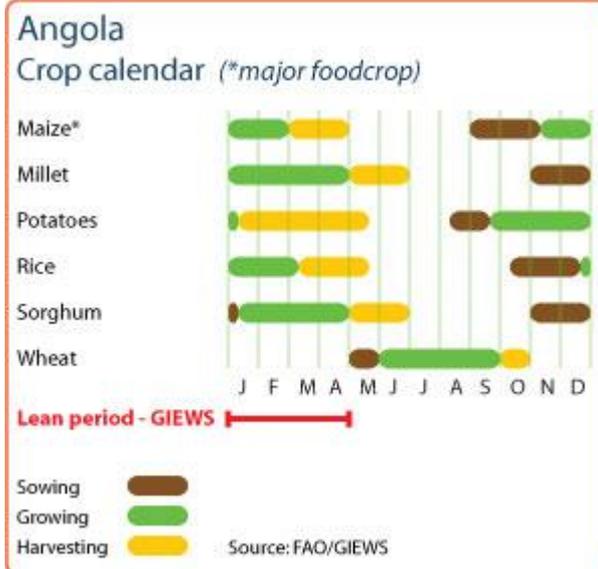
Harvesting of the 2015 main cereal crops commenced in March and are expected to be completed in June. Most of the country enjoyed good rains, however, the southern provinces (Cunene, part of Huila, Namibe, Cuando Cubango and Benguela), which normally contribute to about 10 percent of the national cereal output, were affected by drought. Early forecasts indicate a cereal production level of about 1.55 million tonnes, 29 percent above average but 15 percent less than the bumper 2014 crop.

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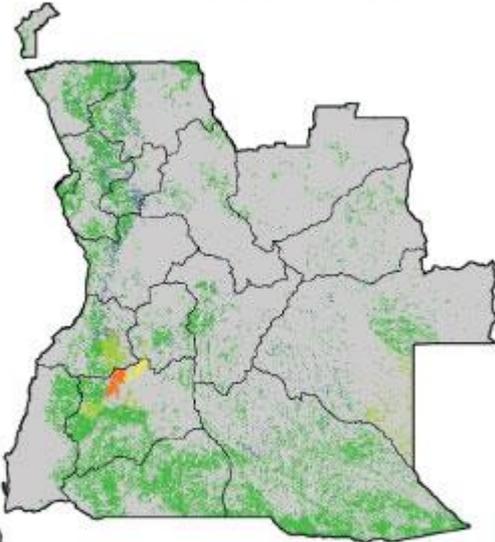


Angola
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	000 tonnes		percent	
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Sorghum	46	48	65	35
Millet	45	43	50	16
Others	31	41	32	-22
Total	1 196	1 819	1 547	-15

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Angola - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)¹ from start of season 1 to dekad 1 May 2015



¹ASI measures the percent of cropland affected by drought per GAUL 2 region. The index calculation is based on METOP-AVHRR data.

Reference Date: 16-February-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Despite possible negative impact of dry conditions in southern and coastal provinces, generally favourable crop production prospects expected in 2015
- Inflation rates remained stable, but removal of fuel subsidies in December 2014 may exert some upward pressure on food prices

Production prospects for 2015 cereal crops are generally favourable

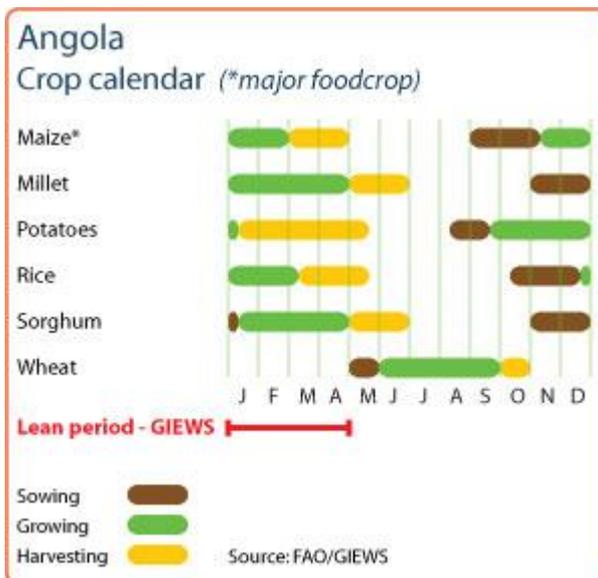
Harvesting of the main 2015 cereal crops will commence in March, and is expected to be completed by June. Rains since the start of the cropping season in October 2014 have been near-average over most of the large crop-producing provinces of the centre, with overall favourable crop prospects at the national level. Drier conditions were observed in the less productive coastal areas, resulting in below-normal vegetation conditions, lowering yield expectations. Some dryness was also recorded in the southern provinces of Huila, Cunene and Namibe, which normally contribute to about 10 percent of the national cereal output. Rainfall forecasts for March and April indicate an increased possibility of average to above average levels across most of the country, except for southwestern parts, mainly in Cunene and Namibe provinces. The continuation of poor rains in these provinces could result in reduced yields.

Inflation stable in 2014

The annual inflation rate during the last quarter of 2014 remained largely stable at 7.5 percent. Reflecting this trend, cereal prices in Luanda have remained comparatively stable and were only marginally higher than the previous year in January 2015. Food prices, particularly in deficit producing areas, are expected to come under some upward pressure from the cut in fuel subsidies that took effect in December 2014, with petrol and diesel prices increasing by 20 percent. This follows a previous 25 percent increase in September 2014.

Food security in southern provinces remains a concern

Food security in southern parts of the country, particularly the southwest, remains tight. The increase in fuel costs in 2014 is expected to result in upward pressure on food prices, which could negatively impact on food access particularly in deficit producing areas. However, the expected arrival of new supplies from the 2015 harvest from March will help to alleviate the tight food security conditions.

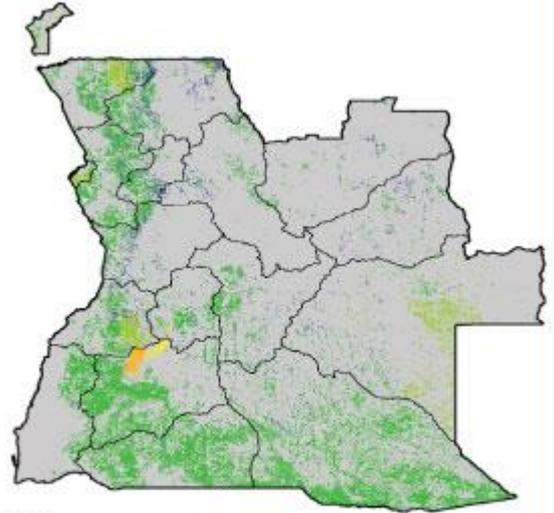


Angola
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 estimate	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	932	900	1 687	87
Sorghum	44	60	48	-20
Millet	42	60	43	-28
Others	26	42	41	-2
Total	1 044	1 062	1 819	71

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Angola - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)¹ from start of season 1 to dekad 1 February 2015



ASI (%)

- < 10
- 10 - 25
- 25 - 40
- 40 - 55
- 55 - 70
- 70 - 85
- >= 85

- off season
- no data
- no season
- no crop land

¹ASI measures the percent of cropland affected by drought per GAUL 2 region. The index calculation is based on METOP-AVHRR data.

Reference Date: 06-June-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- National cereal production is expected to increase to above-average levels in 2014, but crop losses are anticipated in coastal areas, particularly in the southwest
- Inflation rates declined slightly at the start of 2014, but the introduction of a new customs tariff is expected to exert some upward pressure on imported food prices

Cereal production expected to increase in 2014

Harvesting of the 2014 cereal crops is ongoing and expected to conclude in July. Generally favourable climatic conditions were observed during the 2013/14 cropping season (October-May) in the main cereal-producing central regions. As a result, national cereal production is estimated to increase to above-average levels compared to last year's average output, which was partly suppressed by dry weather. However, dry spells in coastal areas are expected to dampen crop production, particularly in the southern province of Namibe, where this year's cereal output is anticipated to decline on account of water deficits.

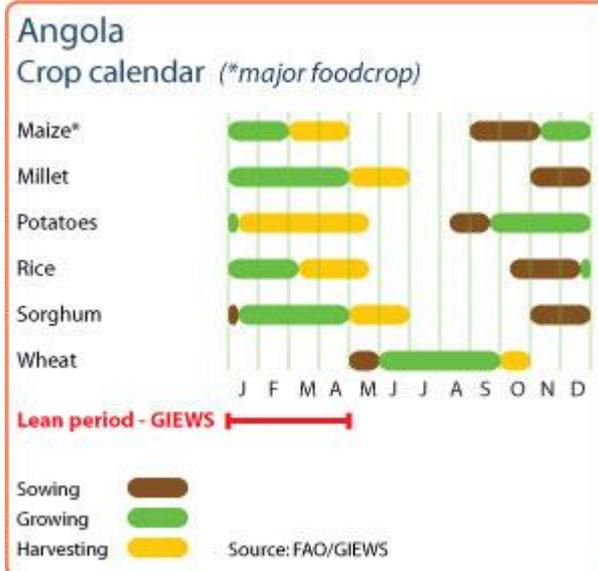
The enhanced rains this season have also helped to improve pasture and livestock conditions.

Inflation rate declined gradually at the start of 2014

The annual inflation rate during the first four months of 2014 declined gradually and in April was recorded at about 7 percent compared to 9 percent a year earlier. Reflecting this trend, cereal prices in Luanda have remained comparatively stable during the past year and are marginally higher than the previous year. The introduction of a new customs tariff in March 2014 is expected to exert some inflationary pressure on imported goods, including food products.

Food security conditions expected to be tight in parts of the southwest

In southern parts of the country, particularly the southwest, the anticipated reduction in this year's cereal harvest is expected to result in a tight food security situation, notably in areas of Namibe. However, in some parts of the south, late seasonal rains have improved conditions for the secondary minor crop, to be harvested in October, which could help to alleviate production shortfalls from the main harvest.

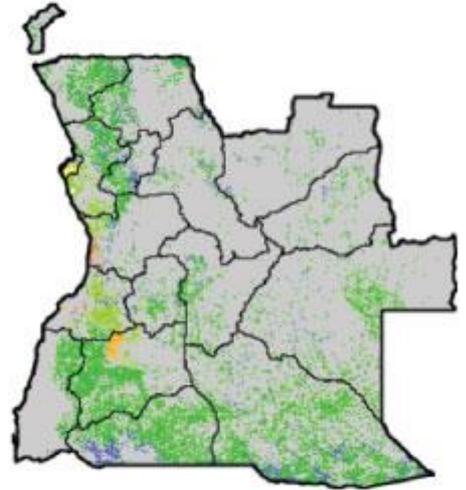


Angola Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	932	900	1,100	22
Sorghum	44	60	65	8
Millet	42	60	65	8
Others	24	28	29	4
Total	1,041	1,048	1,259	20

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Angola - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)¹ from start of season 1 to dekad 2 May 2014



ASI (%)

- < 10
- 10 - 25
- 25 - 40
- 40 - 55
- 55 - 70
- 70 - 85
- >= 85

- off season
- no data
- no season
- no crop land

¹ASI measures the percent of cropland affected by drought per GAUL 2 region. The index calculation is based on METOP-AVHRR data.

Reference Date: 11-February-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Generally favourable rains received in the main maize producing areas during the 2013/14 cropping season (October/June)
- However, drier conditions observed in southern areas, with negative implications for crop productivity and pastures
- Inflation rates in 2013 stable, but introduction of a new customs tariff expected to exert upward pressure on imported food prices

Good rains received in the main maize producing central provinces during 2013/14 cropping season

Harvesting of the 2014 crop is expected to commence in March in central regions. Generally favourable rains were received since the start of the cropping season in October in central and northern areas, with overall favourable production prospects for the maize crop. However, relatively limited rains were recorded in some coastal and southern parts, which constitute the sorghum and millet producing zones. These areas also experienced significant water deficits in the previous season, and a continuation of poor rains this season is expected to negatively impact on pastures and crop productivity. Furthermore, consecutive poor annual harvests in 2012 and 2013 in southern provinces resulted in a depletion of assets, and combined with relatively limited availability of inputs, this is expected to further negatively impact on the 2014 cereal harvest.

National production rebounded in 2013

During the previous 2012/13 cropping season, significantly below average rains in southern regions resulted in production short-falls and deterioration in livestock conditions. However, in the large crop producing areas of the central provinces of Huamba, Bie and Huala production recovered in 2013 from the drought affected levels of 2012.

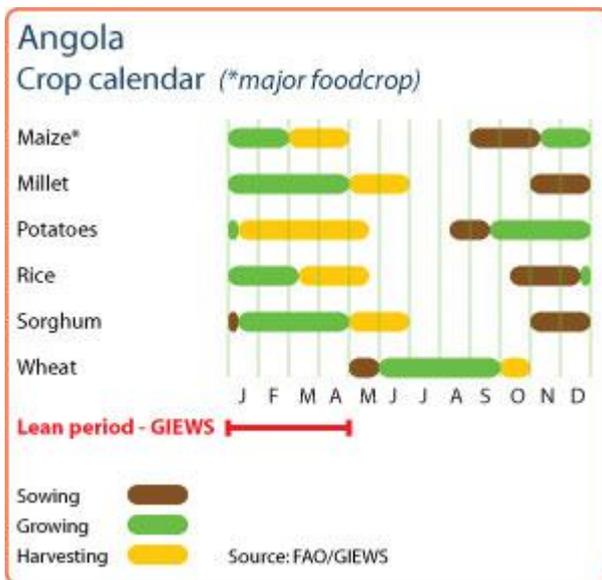
Accordingly, the national cereal output in 2013 was estimated at about 1.1 million tonnes, about double the level of 2012s harvest and 8 percent up on the previous five-year average.

Inflation rate remains generally stable in 2013

The annual inflation rate in 2013 averaged at nearly 9 percent, slightly lower than the 10 percent recorded in the previous year. The introduction of a new customs tariff in January 2014 is expected to exert some inflationary pressure on imported goods, including food products.

Food security conditions aggravated in southern areas

In response to a second successive poor cereal harvest in southern regions in 2013, with a decline in production of up to 70 percent below average in some areas, the Government is providing assistance focused in the worst affected provinces of Cuanda Cubango, Cunene and Namibe to help meet households' minimum needs until July 2014.



Angola
Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	892	454	900	98
Sorghum	35	11	65	491
Millet	32	18	65	261
Others	21	29	30	3
Total	980	512	1 060	107

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 11-June-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Significant dry conditions observed in southern areas, but generally favourable rains received in the large producing central provinces
- In southern areas, a second consecutive poor harvest would weigh heavily on food security conditions

Significant water deficits in southern areas expected to limit crop production

Following generally good rains at the start of the 2012/13 cropping season (October-June), significantly below average rains in southern regions resulted in stressed vegetation conditions. Crop and livestock production have been adversely affected on account of the prolonged dry conditions and the resultant poor pastures.

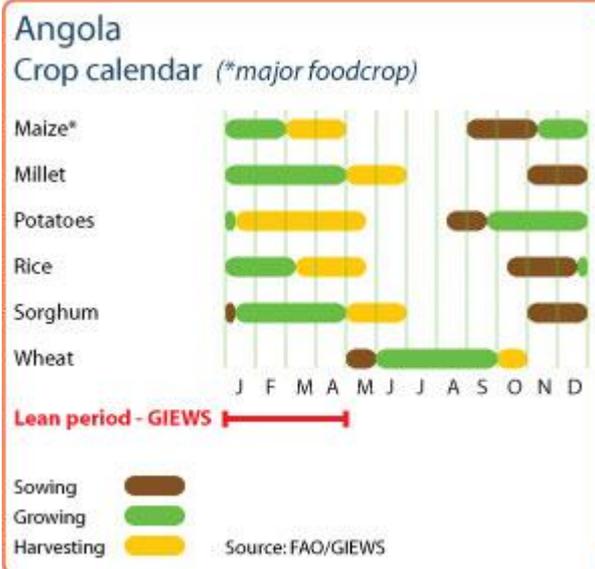
However, weather conditions were more favourable in the large crop producing areas of the central provinces of Huamba, Bie and Huala. Production in these parts is expected to recover from the drought affected levels of 2012. Despite an anticipated improvement at the national level, compared to the previous season, southern parts of the country are expected to record a consecutive poor cereal harvest, with negative food security implications.

Inflation rate remains generally stable

The annual inflation rate slowed to an average of 9 percent in 2012, down from 11 percent in the previous year, aided partly by a steady exchange rate following a depreciation in 2011. However, during the first five months of 2013 the rate increased marginally, but stayed below 10 percent.

Food security conditions expected to be aggravated in southern areas

In response to the below average seasonal rains and the expectation of a second successive poor harvest, the Government established an emergency plan to provide assistance in the southern province of Cunene, where about 500 000 people in six municipalities have been affected by the drought conditions. In 2012 a joint Government/UN assessment, found that an estimated 367 000 households, approximately 1.8 million people, were affected by poor harvests.



Angola
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	925	1,262	766	-39
Sorghum	48	62	46	-26
Millet	44	61	45	-26
Others	16	16	19	19
Total	1,033	1,401	876	-37

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 20-May-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Significant dry conditions observed in southern areas, but generally favourable rains received in the large producing central provinces
- In southern areas, a second consecutive poor harvest would weigh heavily on food security conditions

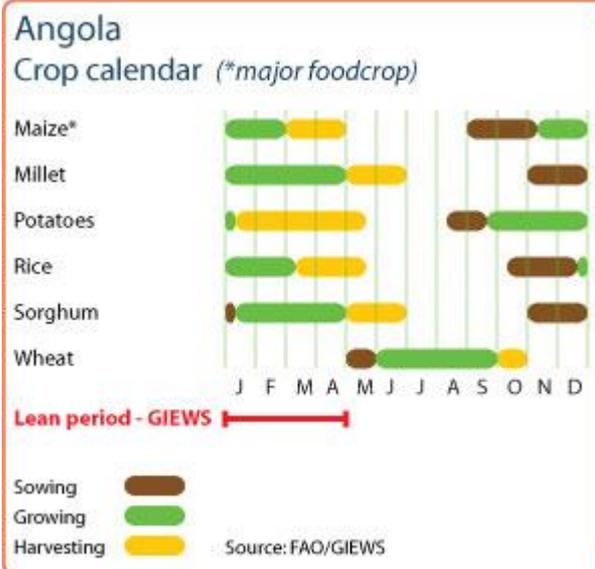
Large water deficits in southern areas expected to limit crop production

Following generally good rains at the start of the 2012/13 cropping season (October/June), poorly distributed rainfall in southern areas bordering Namibia resulted in stressed vegetation conditions. Crop and livestock production have been adversely affected on account of the dry conditions and the resultant poor pastures.

However, weather conditions were more favourable in the large crop producing areas of the central provinces of Huamba, Bie and Huala. Production in these parts is expected to recover from the drought affected levels of 2012. Despite an anticipated improvement at the national level, compared to the previous season, southern parts of the country are expected to record a consecutive poor cereal harvest, with negative food security implications.

Food security conditions expected to be aggravated in southern areas

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Total	1,033	1,401	876	-37

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 20-December-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rains recorded at the start of the 2012/13 cropping season in the large cereal producing regions
- Agricultural output declines sharply in 2012, following a prolonged dry spell
- Poor food security conditions persist in the affected areas

Favourable rains received at the start of the 2012/13 cropping season

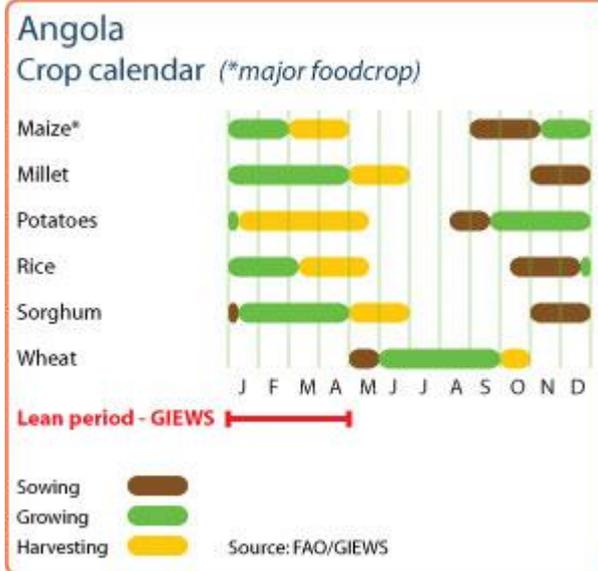
Generally good rains have been received during the first two months of the 2012/13 cropping season (October-June) in the large cereal producing central provinces. In far northern and eastern parts however, precipitation levels have not been as abundant, resulting in slight water deficits. Between January and March 2013, weather forecasts point to normal to above normal rains over most of the country, but drier conditions are more likely in northern and south-eastern coastal areas.

Sharp drop in 2012 cereal production following dry spell

Erratic and below normal rains were recorded across much of the country during the 2011/12 cropping season, resulting in a sharp reduction, almost 400 000 tonnes, in agricultural production compared to 2011 output. Accordingly, the 2012 cereal production is estimated at about 876 000 tonnes, over one third lower than 2011 and approximately 15 percent below the short-term average.

Food security conditions deteriorate in parts

A joint Government/UN assessment, conducted earlier in 2012, found that an estimated 367 000 households, approximately 1.8 million people, were affected by poor harvests earlier in 2012. Furthermore, an estimated 533 000 children suffer from varying levels of malnutrition. In response, the Government initiated an emergency programme, amounting to USD 43 million, to provide food and water, as well as agricultural inputs to the affected families, while the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated just over USD 5 million to FAO, WHO and UNICEF. FAO is providing seeds and agricultural inputs to 165 000 affected households, to improve their productive capacity for the current cropping season.



Angola
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	925	1,262	766	-39
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Others	16	16	19	19
Total	1,033	1,401	876	-37

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 09-July-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Reduced agricultural output in 2012, following a prolonged dry spell earlier in the year
- Food security conditions deteriorate in the affected areas

Agricultural production declines in 2012 following a prolonged dry spell

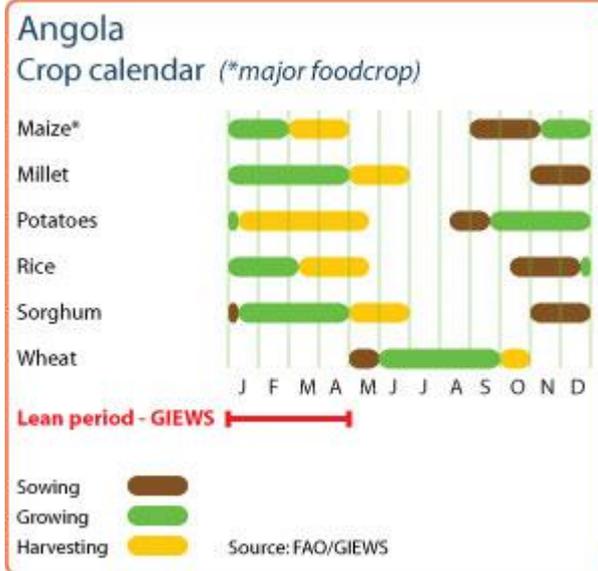
Harvesting of the 2011/12 main season cereal crops was completed in June. Erratic and below normal rains were recorded across much of the country during the 2011/12 cropping season (October-June), causing a reduction in agricultural production by an estimated 400 000 tonnes compared to 2011's output. Although the most severe rainfall deficits were recorded in the northern and coastal regions of the country, the large crop producing provinces of Huambo, Huila and Bie, which collectively contribute to over 50 percent of the national cereal output, were also affected by the dry period and irregular rains. Consequently, although official cereal production estimates are not yet available, national maize production is forecast to be below the previous year's output. In the southern provinces, including Cunene and Cuando Cubango, which, along with Huila province, produce the bulk of the country's sorghum and millet output, precipitation levels have been normal, benefiting crop development.

Larger than anticipated cereal crop in 2011

Despite previous concerns about the negative impact of heavy rains during the 2010/11 cropping season, recently released production figures put the 2011 cereal crop at 1.4 million tonnes, some 19 percent up on 2010 and 54 percent above the previous five-year average.

Food security conditions deteriorate in parts

A joint Government/UN assessment in April/May 2012, found that an estimated 366 780 households, approximately 1.8 million people, were affected by the protracted dry spell. In addition, an estimated 533 000 children suffer varying levels of malnutrition. The primary cause of the current conditions stem from the poor agricultural production in 2012, limiting the availability of food from own production. In addition, income opportunities are depressed following reduced demand for casual/seasonal agricultural employment, negatively impacting on poor households' capacity to purchase food. In response, the Government has initiated an emergency programme, amounting to USD 43 million, to provide food and water, as well as agricultural inputs to the affected families. In addition, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated just over USD 5 million to WHO, UNICEF and FAO. The funds will be used for immediate nutrition interventions in the three worst affected provinces of Bie, Huambo, and Kwanza Sul, and provide life-saving treatment for children suffering malnutrition. In addition, FAO will provide seeds and agricultural inputs to 165 000 affected households, to improve their productive capacity for the subsequent season.



Angola
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	788	1 073	1 262	18
Millet	61	41	61	49
Sorghum	45	47	62	32
Others	15	19	16	-16
Total	909	1 180	1 401	19

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 14-May-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Dry spell affects crops in coastal and northern provinces but average rains benefit crops in southern areas
- Food security conditions aggravated in areas affected by a protracted dry period

Mixed prospects for current season cereal production

Harvesting of the 2011/12 main season maize crop was completed in April, while for millet, rice and sorghum harvesting will continue into June.

In the large crop producing provinces of Huambo, Huila and Bie, which collectively contribute to over 50 percent of the national cereal output, rains have been generally satisfactory during the main cropping period (September-March). Furthermore, in the southern provinces of Cunene and Cuando Cubango, which, along with Huila province, produce the bulk of the country's sorghum and millet output, precipitation levels have been normal, benefiting crop development.

However, inadequate rains in 2012 in coastal areas and northern provinces resulted in a protracted dry spell that negatively impacted on crop performance. As a result, a reduction in maize production and household supplies is expected in the 2012/13 marketing year (April/March). For instance, in Bocoio municipality in the central province of Benguela, an estimated 55 000 hectares of maize and beans (representing about 17 percent of their total area in the province) were lost due to the dry spell. Similarly, below average rains in Cuanza Sul – a large maize producing province – resulted in poor vegetation conditions and cereal production is anticipated to decrease compared to 2011.

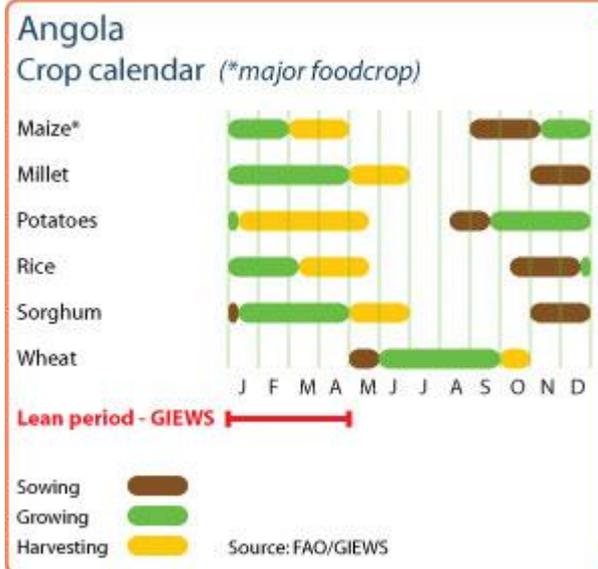
Overall, although official production estimates are not yet available, most southern areas are expected to attain an average harvest while northern areas and some central regions, including the provinces of Cuanza Sul and Benguela, production is anticipated to be poor.

Larger than anticipated cereal crop in 2011

Despite previous concerns about the negative impact of heavy rains during the 2010/11 cropping season, recently released production figures put the 2011 cereal crop at 1.4 million tonnes, some 19 percent up on 2010.

Food security conditions anticipated to deteriorate in parts

Following the anticipated reduction in cereal production in northern and in parts of central provinces, food security concerns were raised in the 2012/13 (April/March) marketing year. In response, the Government has initiated an emergency programme, amounting to USD 43 million, to provide food and water, as well as agricultural inputs to the affected families.



Angola
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	788	1 073	1 262	18
Millet	61	41	61	49
Sorghum	45	47	62	32
Others	15	19	16	-16
Total	909	1 180	1 401	19

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 20-March-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Dry spell affects crop conditions in coastal regions, but average rains received in central provinces
- Import requirements, mainly wheat and rice, estimated at a higher level in 2011/12 marketing year (April/March), as a result of the smaller cereal harvest gathered in 2011

Dry spell impacts coastal regions

Since the turn of 2012, inadequate rains in coastal areas resulted in a protracted dry spell that negatively impacted on crop performance. In Bocoio municipality, central Benguela province, an estimated 55 000 hectares of maize and beans (representing about 17 percent of the total area planted for the province for these crops) were lost due to the dry spell. This could affect localised supplies and result in reduced household supplies for the next marketing year. However, in the large maize producing provinces of Cuanza Sul, Huambo and Bie, rains have been generally satisfactory, with remotely sensed data indicating average to above average vegetation conditions. Torrential rains were recorded in parts of the southern provinces of Cunene and Kuando Kubango, increasing the risk of flooding.

A drop in the 2011 cereal harvest was recorded

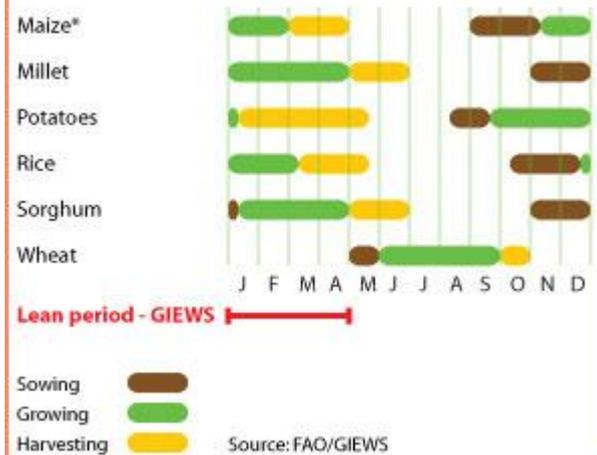
The 2011 cereal (mainly maize), harvested between March and June 2011 is estimated at 692 000 tonnes, representing a drop of about 50 percent relative to the bumper harvest achieved in 2010. Heavy rains from December 2010 through March 2011 led to flooding and consequently localised crop losses in southern provinces, particularly in areas bordering Namibia. At this level, domestic production is estimated to cover approximately 32 percent of total national requirements, compared to an average of 51 percent for the preceding five marketing years (2006/07-2010/11).

Cereal import requirements higher for 2011/12

Consequently, cereal import requirements for the current 2011/12 marketing year (April/March) are estimated at about 881 000 tonnes, up on the previous year's 808 000 tonnes. Wheat and rice constitute the bulk of the imports. The good stock levels from the favourable harvest in 2010 are also expected to help off-set some of the production short-fall.

Angola

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Angola

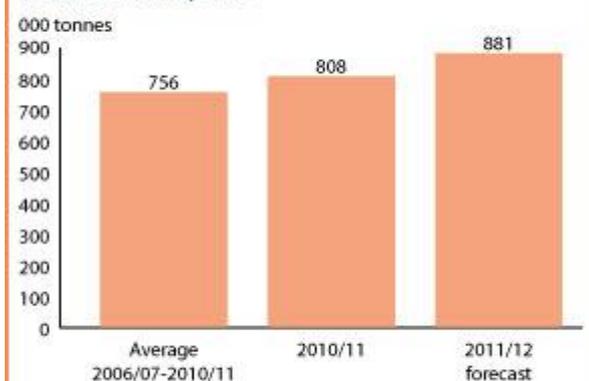
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	838	1 321	591	-55
Millet	83	69	55	-20
Sorghum	28	15	30	100
Others	15	19	16	-16
Total	964	1 424	692	-51

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Angola

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 15-January-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Following a normal start of the 2011/12 rainy season, abundant rains in late November and December led to localised flooding and crop damage
- Import requirements, mainly wheat and rice, estimated at a higher level in 2011/12 marketing year (April/March), as a result of the smaller cereal harvest gathered in 2011

Heavy rains cause localised flooding at the end of 2011

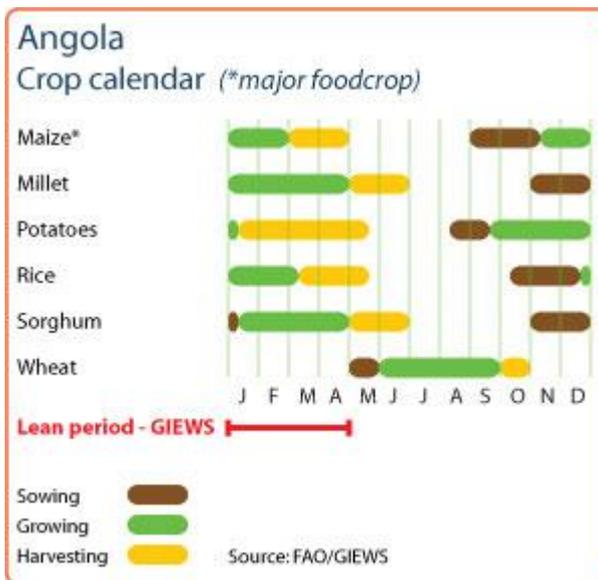
Following normal rains at the start of the 2011/12 cropping season (October-June), which benefited land preparation and early plantings, a period of heavy rains followed in late November and December causing localised flooding and consequently some crop damage in affected areas. Parts of the northern province of Uige reportedly experienced losses of cassava and peanut crops, while some food stocks and homes were destroyed as a result of the torrential rains. Abundant rains were also recorded in parts of the southern provinces of Cunene and Kuando Kubango, with above average cumulative rainfall levels (October-December).

A drop in the 2011 cereal harvest was recorded

The 2011 cereal (mainly maize), harvested between March and June is estimated at 692 000 tonnes, representing a drop of about 50 percent relative to the bumper harvest achieved in 2010. Heavy rains from December 2010 through March 2011 led to flooding and consequently localised crop losses in southern provinces, particularly in areas bordering Namibia, as well as suppressing cereal yields. At this level, domestic production is expected to cover approximately 32 percent of total national requirements, compared to an average of 51 percent for the preceding five marketing years (2006/07-2010/11).

Cereal import requirements expand for 2011/12

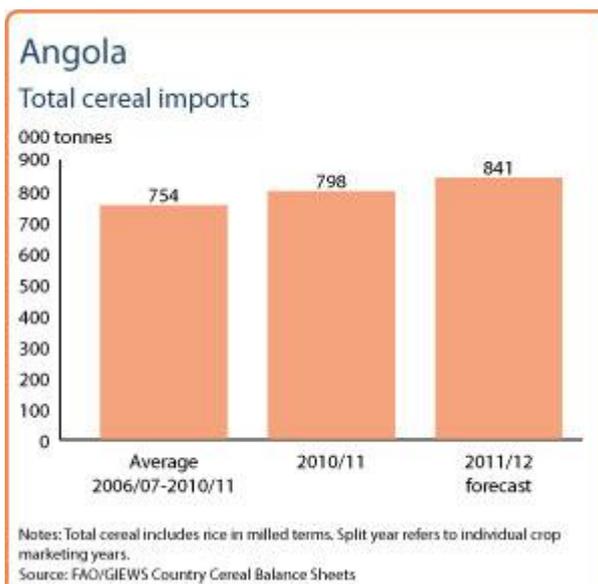
Import requirements for the current 2011/12 marketing year (April/March) are estimated at about 880 000 tonnes, approximately 10 percent higher than the previous marketing year. Wheat and rice constitute the bulk of the imports. The good stock levels from the favourable harvest in 2010 are also expected to help off-set some of the production short-fall.



Angola Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	838	1 321	591	-55
Millet	83	69	55	-20
Sorghum	28	15	30	100
Others	15	19	16	-16
Total	964	1 424	692	-51

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 28-November-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Moderate rains received in October and November mark the start of the 2011/12 cropping season
- Import requirements, mainly wheat and rice, forecast to increase in 2011/12 marketing year (April/March)

Average start to the 2011/12 rainy season

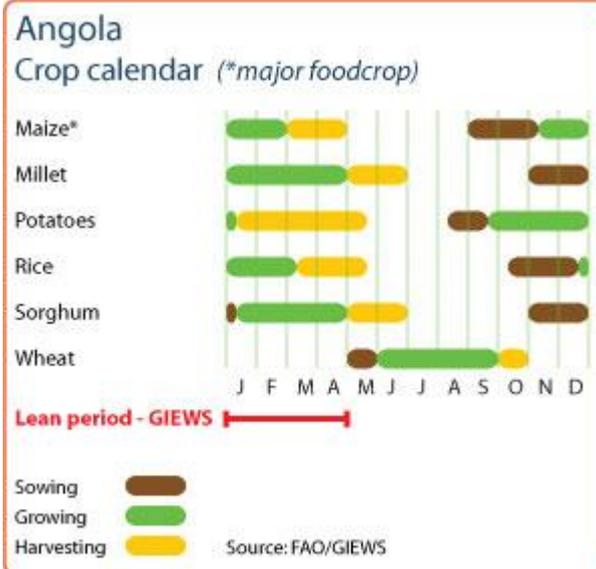
The 2011/12 cropping season (October-June) started normally with the onset of rains in October and early November in most regions of the country, but far northern areas received early rains in September. Below average rains were received at the beginning of October, however, precipitation levels increased towards the end of the month and into November, benefiting land preparation and early plantings.

Estimates indicate a drop in the 2011 cereal harvest

Heavy rains from December 2010 through to March 2011 led to flooding and consequently localised crop losses in southern provinces, particularly in areas bordering Namibia, as well as suppressing cereal yields. As a result, 2011 cereal (mainly maize) production is estimated at 692 000 tonnes, representing a drop of about 50 percent relative to the bumper harvest achieved in 2010. At this level, the 2011 cereal harvest is expected to cover approximately 32 percent of total national requirements, compared to an average of 51 percent for the preceding five marketing years (2006/07-2010/11).

Cereal import requirements expand for 2011/12

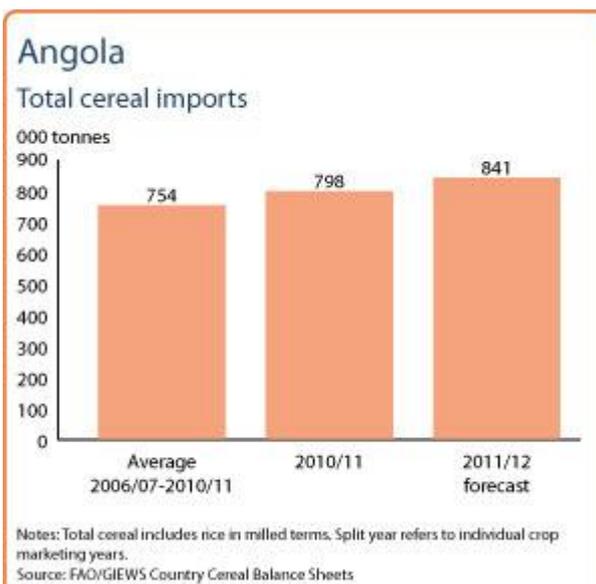
Import requirements for the current 2011/12 marketing year (April/March) are expected to increase due to the lower cereal output recorded in 2011. The good stock levels from the favourable harvest in 2010 are also expected to help off-set some of the production short-fall. Total imports are projected to reach 841 000 tonnes, with wheat and rice constituting the bulk of the imports.



Angola Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	838	1 321	591	-55
Millet	83	69	55	-20
Sorghum	28	15	30	100
Others	15	19	16	-16
Total	964	1 424	692	-51

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 19-May-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good rainfall received in the main producing provinces, but heavy rains cause flooding in southern areas
- Import requirements, mainly wheat and rice, forecast to remain stable in 2011/12 marketing year (April/March)

Good cereal production is forecast in 2011

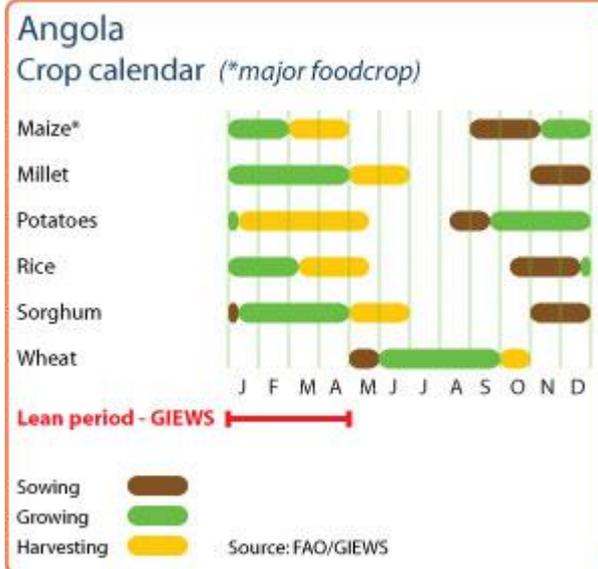
The maize harvest was completed last month, while harvesting of the remaining cereal crops is still underway. The country received generally good rains throughout the 2010/11 cropping season (October to April). However, heavy rains from December 2010 through to March 2011 have led to flooding and consequently localised crop losses in southern provinces, particularly in areas bordering Namibia. The large producing provinces of Bie and Huambo have not been as affected by the heavy rains, and satellite based images indicate normal to above normal vegetation conditions throughout the season in these provinces. Although no official crop production estimates are available, production is anticipated to be similar or slightly better than last year's bumper output.

Cereal import requirements remain at average levels

Last year, total cereal production (mostly maize) is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes, with the bulk of production being supplied from Kuanza Sul, Huambo and Bie provinces. The government's continued support to the agriculture sector through the provision of inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, contributed to the improved cereal harvest. Despite the good crop, import requirements for wheat and rice for the 2010/11 marketing year (April/March) were estimated at about 730 000 tonnes. For the current 2011/12 marketing year, wheat and rice imports are projected to remain at a similar level, with imports of these products representing about 40 percent of the national cereal consumption requirements. The imports are anticipated to be met through commercial channels.

Heavy rains led to flooding in southern areas

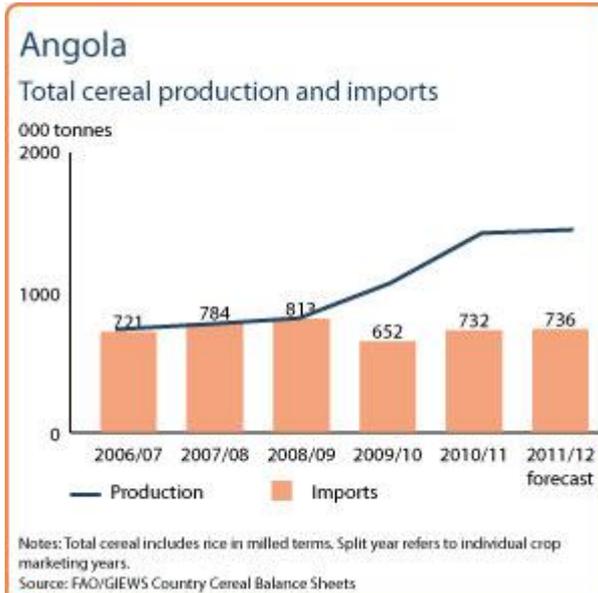
The heavy rains during the first quarter of 2011 affected southern provinces of the country, damaging housing, transport infrastructure and causing localised crop losses. Estimates indicate that about 65 000 people were affected, with nearly 5 000 houses destroyed. The government has provided assistance to the affected population.



Angola Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	838	1 321	1 350	2
Millet	83	69	65	-6
Sorghum	28	15	15	0
Others	111	84	80	-5
Total	964	1 424	1 449	2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 11-January-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Abundant rainfall has favoured plantings and development of 2011 crops
- Large maize crop harvested in 2010, for the third consecutive year
- Nevertheless, substantial wheat and rice imports are still required in 2010/11 marketing year (April/March)

Early prospects for 2011 crops are favourable

Planting of cereal crops for the 2010/11 agricultural season is complete in most areas across Angola. The country received abundant rainfall during the last quarter of 2010; however, reports indicate that the heavy rains in December have led to localised crop losses in Bengo province. The large producing provinces of Bie and Huambo benefited from favourable precipitation between October and December, with satellite based images indicating normal vegetation conditions.

Cereal production increased further in 2010

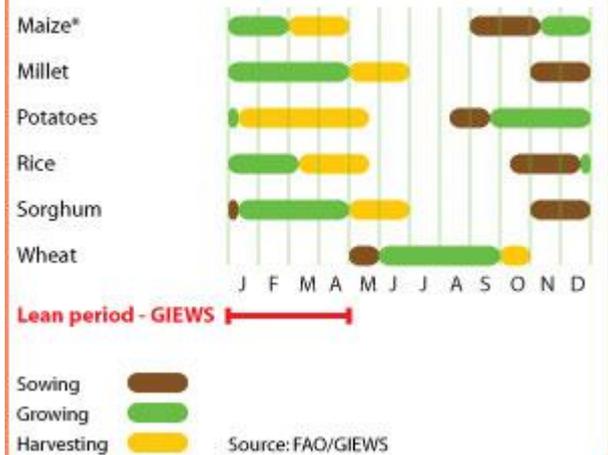
Cereal production in 2010 (mostly maize) is estimated to have expanded by approximately 4 percent compared to the bumper harvest gathered in 2009. Although heavy rains in the southern and eastern provinces of Cunene, Kuando Kubango and Moxico led to localised crop losses, favourable weather conditions increased output in the large producing provinces of Kuanza Sul, Huambo and Bie. The government's continued support to the agriculture sector through the provision of inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, also contributed to the improved cereal harvest. Total cereal production for the 2009/10 cropping season is estimated by FAO/GIEWS at 1.35 million tonnes, marking a third consecutive year increase.

Total cereal import needs remain large in 2010/11 marketing year

Despite a surplus production of domestically produced maize, import requirements for wheat and rice for the 2010/11 marketing year (April/March) are estimated at almost 700 000 tonnes, a similar level to the previous year. These imports are anticipated to be met through commercial channels. Wheat and rice domestic production is very small and imports of these products represent about 40 percent of the national cereal consumption requirements.

Angola

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Angola

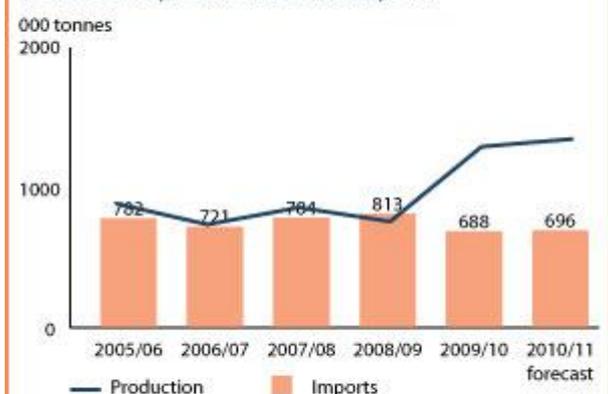
Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	771	1200	1250	4
Millet	87	64	69	8
Sorghum	34	15	15	0
Others	13	13	13	0
Total	906	1292	1347	4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Angola

Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 14-September-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates point to a further expansion in cereal production in the 2009/10 season.
- Nevertheless, wheat and rice import requirements in 2010/11 marketing year (April/March) estimated to be similar to the previous season.
- Heavy rains in March/April resulted in flooding, displacing about 68 000 people.

Bumper cereal harvest for 2009/10 season

Although official national crop forecasts are not yet available, it is estimated that maize production increased slightly for the 2009/10 season, by approximately 4 percent, compared to the bumper harvest gathered in the previous season. Heavy rains in the southern and eastern provinces of Cunene, Kuando Kubango and Moxico led to localised crop losses; however, the large producing provinces of Kuanza Sul, Huambo and Bie received average cumulative rains for the season. The Government's continued support to the agriculture sector through the provision of inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, also contributed to the improved cereal harvest. Total cereal production for the 2009/10 season is preliminary estimated by FAO/GIEWS at 1.35 million tonnes, marking a fifth consecutive year increase.

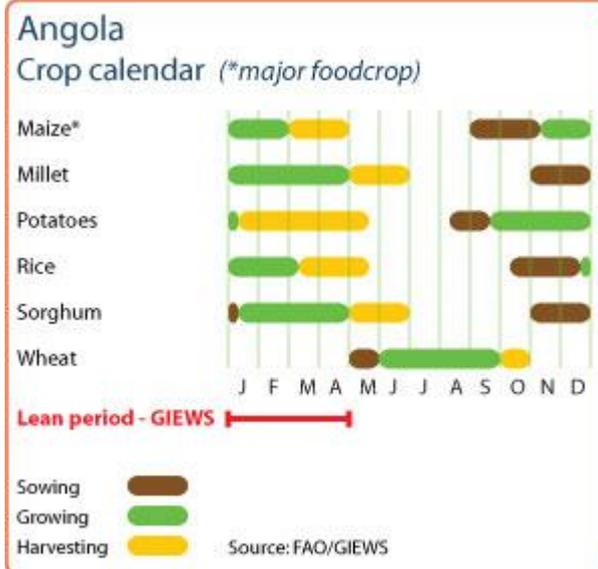
Maize planting for the 2010/11 season is scheduled to begin in September, while harvesting of the winter wheat crop will commence in October.

Total cereal import requirements at a similar level to last year

Import requirements for the 2010/11 marketing year (April/March) are estimated to be at a similar level to last year. These imports are anticipated to be met through commercial channels. Despite a surplus production of domestically produced cereals (mostly maize), almost 700 000 tonnes of wheat and rice imports will still be required in 2010/11, an amount representing about 40 percent of the national cereal consumption need.

Floods displace 68 000 people

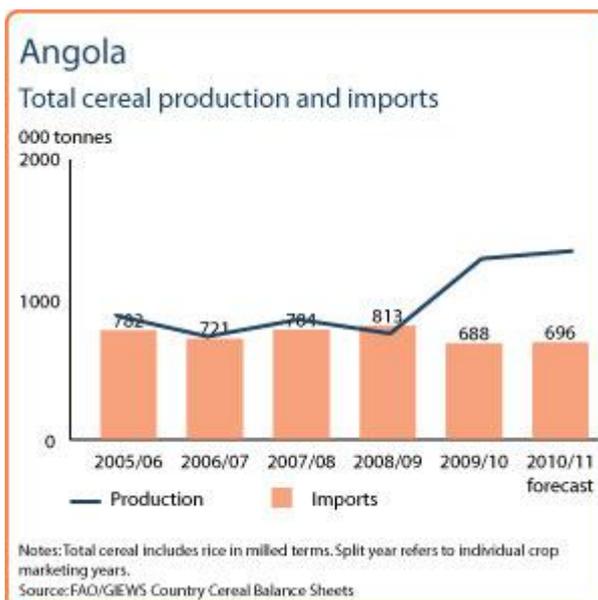
Heavy rains at the end of March and beginning of April resulted in flooding in the southern region of Cunene, for the third consecutive year. It is estimated that about 68 000 people were displaced due to the floodwaters, according to Government figures. The affected population suffered from crop losses and damage to household assets, further exacerbating the food insecurity conditions. However, the country has been experiencing an economic boom over the last few years primarily due to high oil prices and a further increase of GDP by some 7 percent is forecast for 2010. As a result, food security at the national level has been improving.



Angola Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	771	1200	1250	4
Millet	87	64	69	8
Sorghum	34	15	15	0
Others	13	13	13	0
Total	906	1292	1347	4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 15-March-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Prospects for 2010 cereal harvest uncertain
- In 2009 cereal crop reached record levels and import requirement in 2009/10 marketing year (April/March) declined
- Pockets of food insecurity exist despite rapid economic growth in the country

Prospects for 2010 cereal harvest uncertain

Climatic conditions have been less favourable than last year for main season maize and other cereal crops now about ready for harvest. As in previous years the Government has distributed quantities of seed and fertilizers as part of the programme aiming at sustaining domestically produced cereals and to promote self-sufficiency in basic foods. Satellite-based rainfall records indicate that rains were normal up to January in the main growing areas which should have insured a normal crop development. However in February and early March erratic precipitation was received with periods of below normal rains followed by heavy precipitations with flooding in Cunene and Moxico Provinces. It is unclear how much damage these developments have caused to standing crops.

Cereal harvest in 2009 cereal was a record

The 2009 maize crop harvested earlier in the year was estimated at 1.20 million tonnes, a new record 87 percent up from the below normal 2008 output level. However, excessive rainfall during the middle of the season in southern parts, particularly pronounced in Kuando Kubango Province, caused flooding and damage to crops, which prevented an even larger 2009 harvest at the national level.

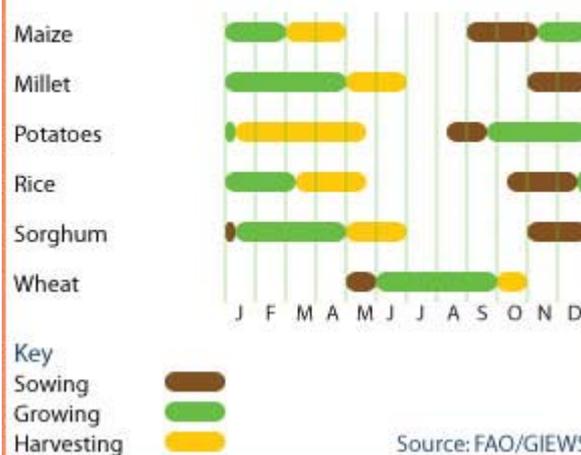
Total cereal import requirement reduced in 2009/10

As a result of the record 2009 harvest no maize imports are required for the 2009/10 marketing year (April/March). However, imports of wheat and rice (very small domestic production) continued in 2009/10 at about the same level as in the previous year in order to meet the increasing demand of urban populations. These imports are expected to be met through commercial channels. Despite a surplus production of domestically produced cereals, imports of wheat and rice in 2009/10 would still cover about 40 percent of the national cereal consumption requirement

Pockets of food insecurity remain

The country has been experiencing an economic boom over the last few years primarily due to high oil prices and a further increase of GDP by some 8 percent is forecast for 2010. As a result, food security at the national level has been improving. However, the food security situation of the vulnerable populations, mainly in areas isolated by poor road conditions and underdeveloped marketing systems, as well as those affected by last year's floods, remains a concern.

Crop calendar Angola



Angola

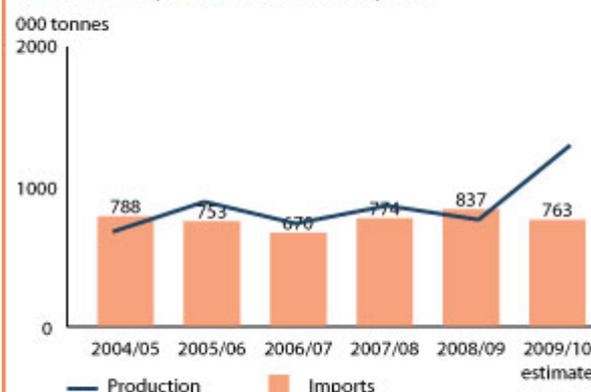
Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	637	642	1200	87
Millet	90	88	64	-27
Sorghum	40	15	15	0
Others	19	19	15	-21
Total	787	764	1294	69

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Angola

Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 15-January-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early prospects for 2010 cereal harvest favourable
- Estimates of 2009 cereal crop revised sharply upwards to record levels and import requirement in 2009/10 marketing year (April/March) are lower than earlier anticipated
- Pockets of food insecurity exist despite rapid economic growth in the country

Early prospects for 2010 cereal harvest favourable

Plantings of the maize and other cereal crops for harvest in 2010 is completed or well advanced in most areas. As in previous years the Government has distributed quantities of seed and fertilizers as part of the programme aiming at sustaining domestically produced cereals. Rainfall records up to early January 2010 show normal to above normal amounts in the main growing areas which should have insured a normal crop development so far. But much will depend on a continuation of these rains in the remainder of the growing season.

Estimates of 2009 cereal harvest revised upwards

The 2009 maize crop harvested earlier in the year is now estimated at 1.20 million tonnes, a new record 87 percent up from the below normal 2008 output level. Excessive rainfall during the middle of the season in southern parts, particularly pronounced in Kuando Kubango Province, caused flooding and damage to crops, which prevented an even larger 2009 harvest at the national level.

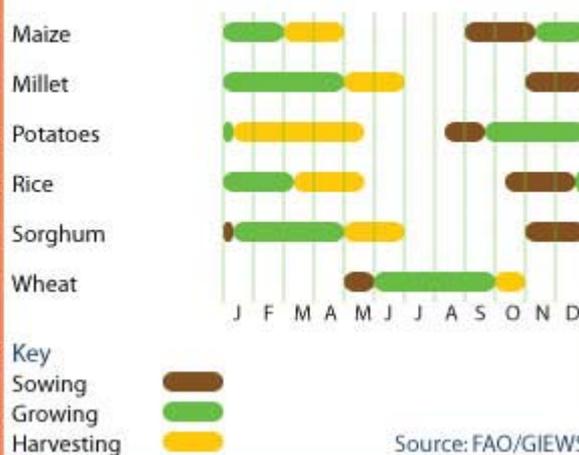
Total cereal import requirement reduced

As a result of the record 2009 harvest no maize imports are required for the 2009/10 marketing year (April/March). However, imports of wheat and rice (very small domestic production) will continue in 2009/10 at about the same level as in the previous year in order to meet the increasing demand of urban populations. These imports are expected to be met through commercial channels. Despite a surplus production of domestically produced cereals, imports of wheat and rice in 2009/10 would still cover about 40 percent of the national cereal consumption requirement

Pockets of food insecurity remain

The country has been experiencing an economic boom over the last few years primarily due to high oil prices and a further increase of GDP by some 8 percent is forecast for 2010. As a result, food security at the national level has been improving. However, the food security situation of the vulnerable populations, mainly in areas isolated by poor road conditions and underdeveloped marketing systems and those affected by last year's floods, remains a concern.

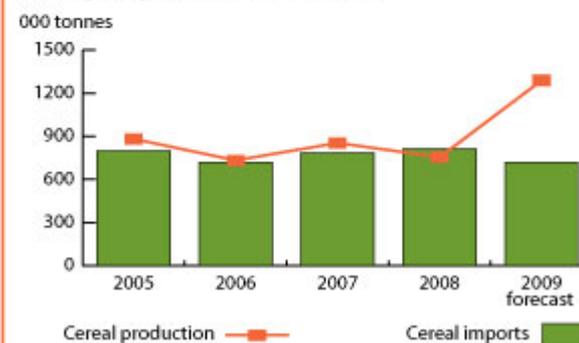
Crop calendar Angola



Angola Cereal production and imports

Cereal production	2004-2008	2008	2009	change*
	average		forecast	2009/2008
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	637	642	1200	86.9%
Millet	90	88	64	-27.3%
Sorghum	40	15	15	2.5%
Other	13	10	10	0%
Total Cereals	779	755	1289	70.8%

* Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.



Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 09-September-2009

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Excessive rainfall reduced 2009 cereal production
- Record import requirement in 2009/10 marketing year (April/March)
- Pockets of food insecurity exist despite rapid economic growth in the country

Reduced 2009 cereal harvest

Estimates for the 2009 harvested maize crop is set at 570 000 tonnes, marking a reduction of 7.5 percent compared to 2008 output levels and 19 percent below the 2007 harvest. Excessive rainfall during the middle of the season in southern parts, particularly pronounced in Kuando Kubango Province, caused flooding and damage to crops, which prevented a potentially large harvest for the main cropping season.

Continued support towards agricultural sector

Land preparation for planting of the 2009/10 main maize crop is currently underway. This year, as in the past, quantities of seeds and fertilizer are expected to be distributed through government subsidy programmes for the 2009/10 agricultural season.

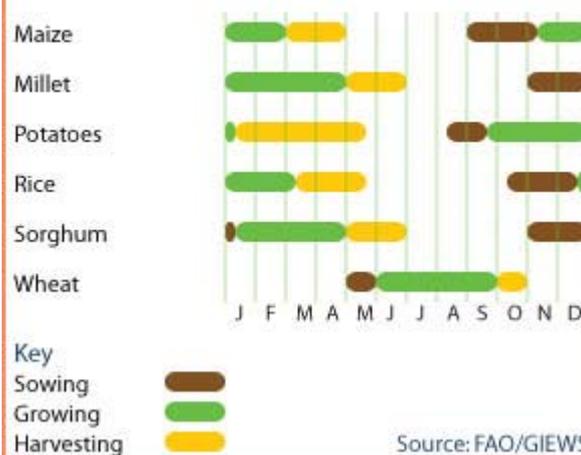
Cereal import requirement rises

As a result of the reduced harvest, and in line with the population growth, the import requirement of cereals in the 2009/10 marketing year (April/March) is expected to reach a record level of 900 000 tonnes. Imports are expected to be met mostly through commercial means. Generally, imported commodities cover about half of the national cereal consumption requirement.

Pockets of food insecurity exists

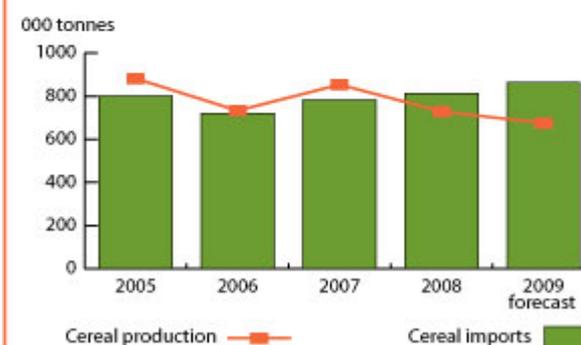
The country has been experiencing an economic boom over the last few years primarily due to high oil prices. As a result, food security at the national level has been improving. However, the food security situation of the vulnerable populations, mainly in areas isolated by poor road conditions and underdeveloped marketing systems, remains a concern.

Crop calendar Angola



Cereal production and imports Angola

Cereal production	2004-2008	2008	2009	change
	average		forecast	2009/2008
	000 tonnes		percent	
Maize	632	616	570	-7.5%
Millet	90	88	80	-9.1%
Sorghum	40	15	15	0%
Other	12	10	10	0%
Total Cereals	774	729	675	-7.4%



Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets