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Investing in rural people

Republic of Angola
Country Strategic Opportunities Programme
2019-2024

Note to Executive Board representatives

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Contents

Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	ii
Map of IFAD-funded and development partner operations in the country	iii
Executive summary	v
I. Country diagnosis	1
II. Previous lessons and results	4
III. Strategic objectives	5
IV. Sustainable results	7
V. Successful delivery	9

Appendices

Appendix I: COSOP results management framework
Appendix II: Agreement at completion point of last country programme evaluation
Appendix III: COSOP preparation process including preparatory studies, stakeholder consultation and events
Appendix IV: Natural resources management and climate change adaptation: Background, national policies and IFAD intervention strategies
Appendix V: Country at a glance
Appendix VI: Concept note: Angola Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Programme (SREP)
Appendix VII: Poverty, targeting, gender and social inclusion strategy

Key files

Key file 1: Rural poverty and agricultural/rural sector issues
Key file 2: Organizations matrix (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis)
Key file 3: Complementary donor initiatives/partnership potential
Key file 4: Target group identification, priority issues and potential response

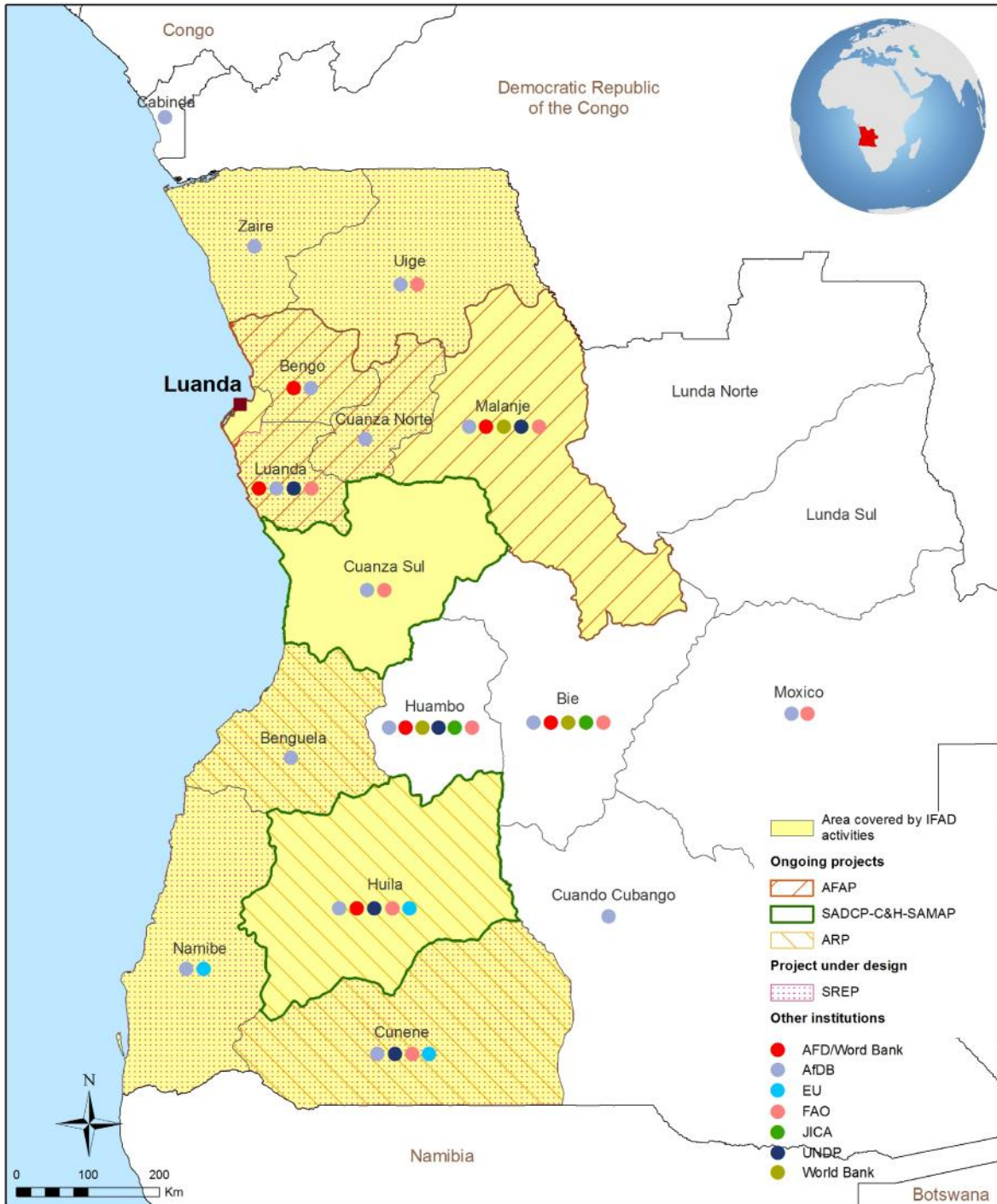
Abbreviations and acronyms

AFAP	Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Project
AFD	French Development Agency
ARP	Agricultural Recovery Project
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CSPE	country strategy and programme evaluation
COSOP	country strategic opportunities programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	farmer field school
HDI	Human Development Index
IDA	Institute of Agrarian Development
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MOSAP	Market-oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NDP	National Development Plan
PBAS	performance-based allocation system
PDMPA	Medium-term Development Plan for the Agrarian Sector
PRiME	Progress in Rural Monitoring and Evaluation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCP-C&H-SAMAP	Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project in Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces
SADCP	Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SREP	Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Programme
SSTC	South-South And Triangular Cooperation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework

Map of IFAD-funded and development partner operations in the country

Angola

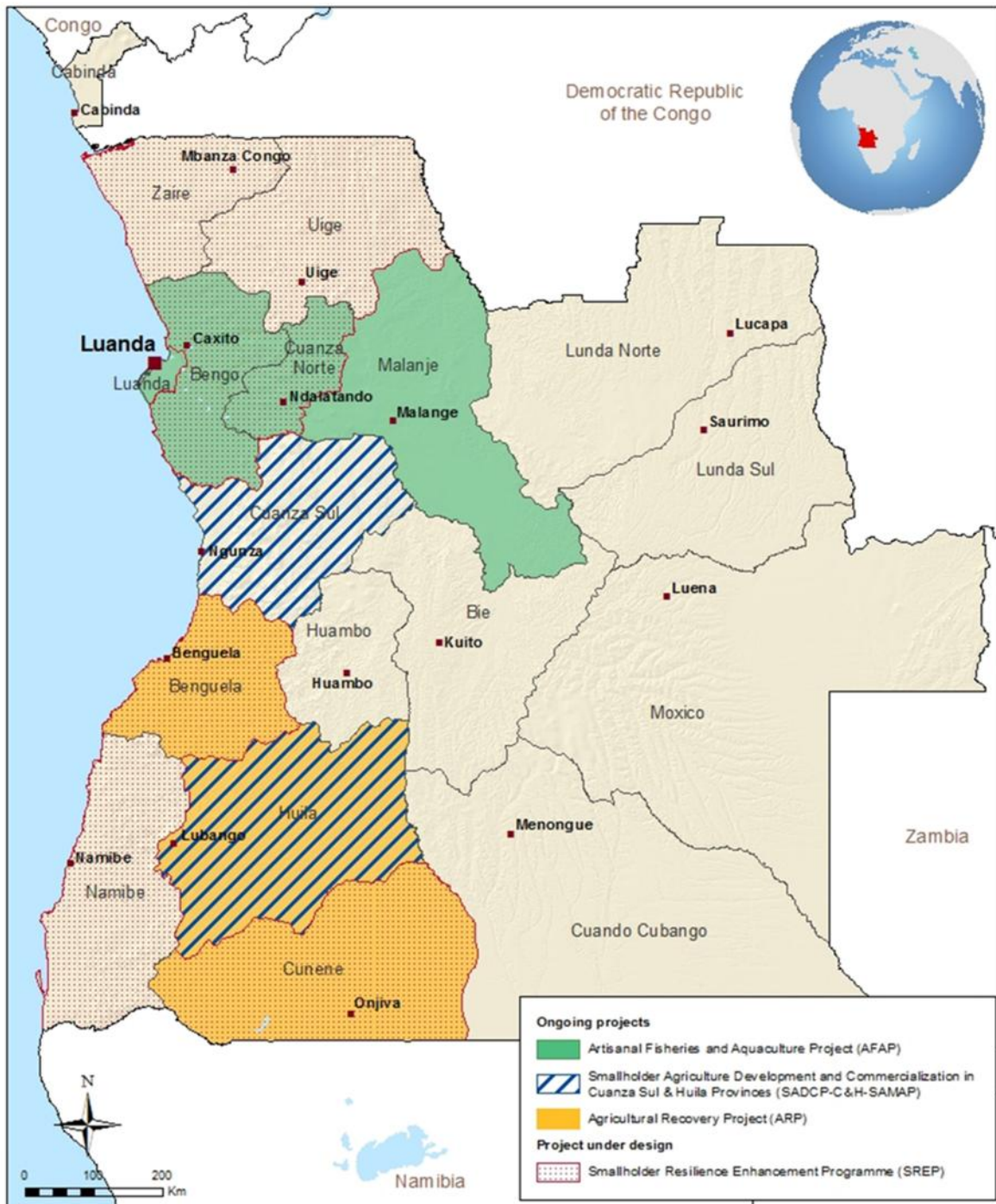
Development Projects and Partners in Angola



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

Map compiled by IFAD | 21-08-2018

Angola
 IFAD-funded operations
 COSOP

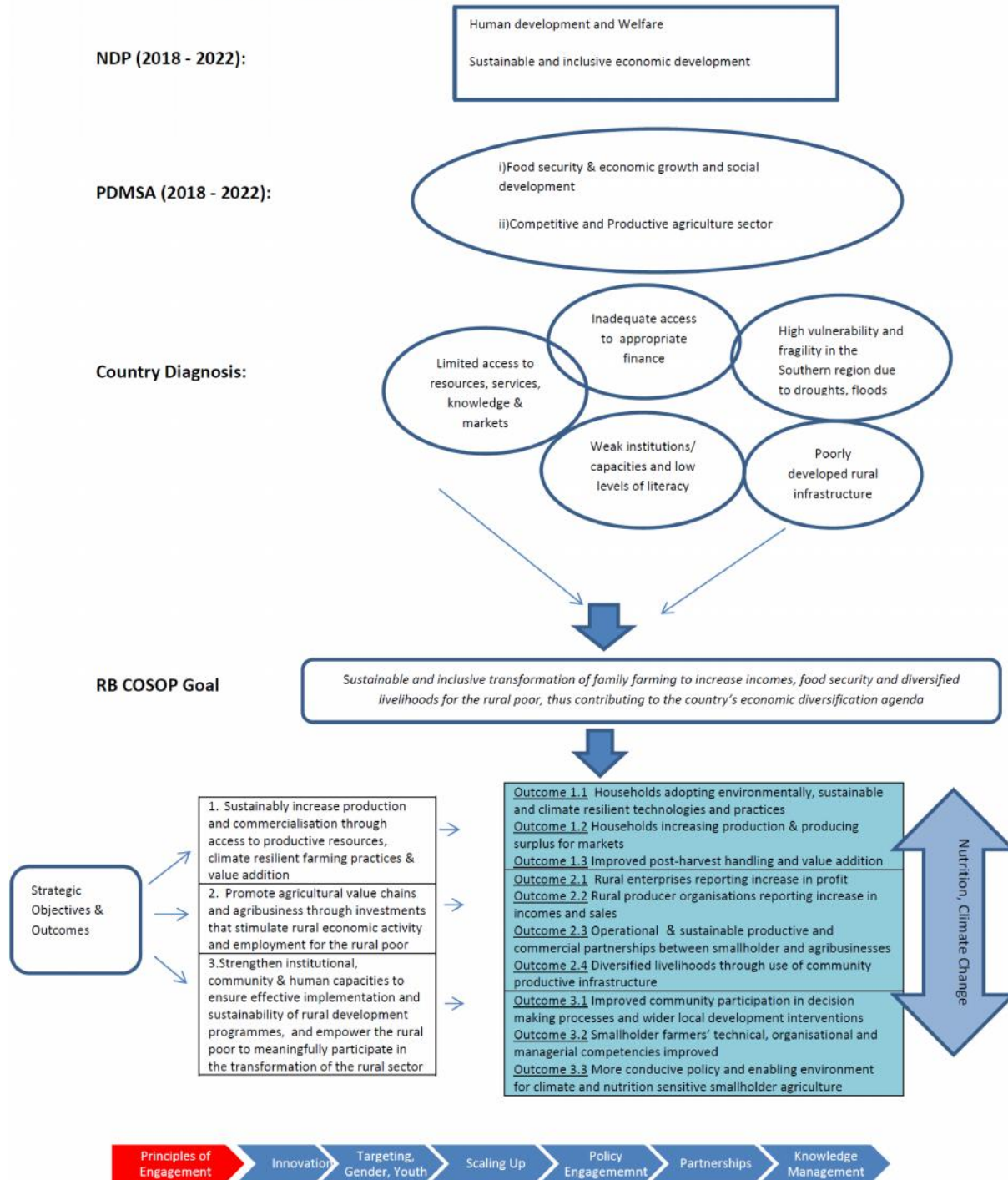


The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.
 Map compiled by IFAD | 30-05-2018

Executive summary

1. Angola is a middle-income country that exhibits vulnerability and fragility typically associated with lower-income countries. Despite a relatively high per capita gross national income of US\$3,450, Angola continues to face significant challenges in reducing rural poverty and diversifying economic growth. The Government is currently pursuing a new growth model for economic diversification through the agriculture sector and private-sector development, which has significant potential for rural agricultural transformation. Both the National Development Plan (NDP) (2018-2022) and the Medium-Term Development Plan for the Agrarian Sector (PDMPSA) (2018-2022) are aligned with this new economic diversification agenda.
2. This country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP) builds on: (i) the NDP and PDMSA; (ii) the 2018 country strategy and programme evaluation (CSPE), which emphasized the need to place capacity-building at the center of IFAD's interventions in Angola; (iii) IFAD's self-assessment of country programme performance through supervision, implementation-support missions and annual COSOP reviews; and (iv) broad consultations with the Government, stakeholders and development partners. Key challenges include: (i) the concentration of hunger, malnutrition and poverty in rural areas; (ii) vulnerability to climatic shocks, particularly in the south; (iii) weak capacities at all levels; (iv) low agricultural production, productivity and commercialization resulting from limited access to services and markets; (v) limited participation of women, youth and disabled people in rural economic development activities; and (vi) a weak policy and institutional environment.
3. The overall goal of the COSOP is to contribute to the sustainable and inclusive transformation of family farming in order to increase incomes, strengthen food security and diversify the livelihoods of rural poor people in line with the country's economic diversification agenda. The following strategic objectives will contribute to this goal: Strategic objective 1 – Sustainably increase production and commercialization through access to productive resources and climate-resilient farming practices; Strategic objective 2 – Promote agricultural value chains and agribusiness through investments that stimulate rural economic activity and create employment for rural poor people; and Strategic objective 3 – Strengthen institutional, community and human capacities, and empower rural poor people to participate meaningfully in transforming rural areas.
4. IFAD's engagement through this COSOP will be focused on partnerships and investment projects that take into account the country's unique challenges and scale up complementary interventions by partners such as the World Bank. A differentiated approach will be adopted for building resilience and sustainable livelihoods in the south, and promoting commercialization and access to markets in the north. The COSOP strategic objectives will be achieved through the ongoing portfolio, the upcoming Angola Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Programme and a new intervention planned for the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD12).
5. This COSOP will be implemented over the IFAD11 and IFAD12 periods (2019-2024). The previous COSOP was concluded in 2016 and was followed by a country strategy note for 2017-2018. A COSOP completion review was undertaken in 2016 and the CSPE was undertaken in 2018. This COSOP aims to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2 and 13.

RB-COSOP for the Republic of Angola (2019 – 2024) - Theory of Change



Republic of Angola

Country strategic opportunities programme

I. Country diagnosis

A. Economic, agricultural and rural poverty context

1. The Republic of Angola is in a unique transition stage in its development from an oil-based economy towards a more diversified economy through agriculture and private-sector development. One of Africa's most resource-rich countries, Angola is sub-Saharan Africa's second largest oil producer and the world's fourth largest producer of diamonds. The country has several agro-ecological zones that are conducive to the cultivation of diverse tropical and subtropical crops for local consumption and export. However, the country has experienced an economic recession: real GDP growth was -0.8 per cent in 2016 and +1.0 percent in 2017, down from 12.6 per cent between 2006 and 2010. This drop was the result of a decrease in oil prices, which increased public debt and significantly reduced economic activity and job creation. The economy has been largely dependent on the oil and gas sectors (30 percent of GDP). Despite the country's relatively high wealth (gross national income [GNI] per capita is US\$3,450) an oil-based economy has not delivered prosperity to Angola's entire population.
2. Angola has made progress in diversifying its economy, providing basic social services and rehabilitating its infrastructure. The prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 32 per cent between 2004 and 2006 to 14 per cent between 2014 and 2016. But despite some improvements in its Human Development Index (HDI) ranking from 0.391 to 0.533 between 2010 and 2015, Angola is still in the low HDI category. Undernutrition remains a serious public health problem, with a stunting rate of 38 per cent among children under five and widespread micronutrient deficiencies. Access to drinking water and sanitation are other challenges that accentuate the effects of poor nutrition. The most recent estimate (2008) suggested that the country's high prevalence of poverty is concentrated in rural areas (58.3 per cent) where agriculture and fisheries are the predominant economic activities. Poverty is also greater in women-headed households, which face hardships due to limited participation in income-generating activities and deep-rooted social inequality.
3. A large share of the food consumed in Angola (e.g. 36 per cent of cereals) is imported, despite the fact that the country was previously a major agricultural exporter. About 70 per cent of rural inhabitants derive their livelihoods from agriculture as subsistence farmers. However, subsistence farming is characterized by low yields, low prices and low returns on labour and land, with a limited amount of produce reaching the market. Rural areas are affected by poor infrastructure and weak capacities at the household, community and government levels. Farmer organizations are generally not well structured and rely heavily on subsidies. This creates a difficult environment for smallholder farmers due to weak market linkages and competition from cheap agricultural imports, keeping prices low for producers.
4. Climate change also presents multiple challenges for smallholder farmers through disruption of seasonal cycles, increased water and heat stress, and reduced growing periods. Climate models predict more extreme weather events, seasonal shifts in rainfall, localized floods, increased wildfires, a sea level rise, increased

rainfall in the north, changes in river flows and changes in sea and surface water temperatures over the coming decades.¹

5. There are important agroecological and socio-economic variations within the country. The north and south represent two distinct agroecosystems and farming economies. The north is characterized by relatively good climate and soil conditions for agricultural production while the south is more arid and vulnerable to climate risks. Vulnerability, poverty and malnutrition are therefore concentrated in the southern provinces. Stunting is higher in the central and southern provinces, which have higher population density and lower food production (the stunting rate reached 51 per cent in the central province of Bié). Southern provinces tend to rely on food from other regions in Angola. Therefore, productive improvements in the north and livelihood diversification in the south will be beneficial for the entire country.
6. Rural development interventions need to consider Angola's multiple structural and regional challenges, as well as projected population growth to 60 million by 2050 and large youth population (51 per cent of the population is under 15 years). There is also a large disadvantaged population, including disabled people and ex-combatants, with unique social and economic needs.

Table 1

Transition scenario: Economic growth, debt and population

	Actual				Projections			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP, current prices (per cent change)	-0.8	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.9
Public debt (Percentage of GDP)	79.8	64.1	72.9	69.9	67.3	65.4	62.5	60.1
Population (thousands)	28.8	29.8	29.0	29.9	30.8	31.7	32.7	33.6

International Monetary Fund (IMF) data

7. IMF projections indicate that Angola's economic prospects are promising (see table 1) with GDP growth expected to double by 2022 and public debt expected to decrease to 60 per cent of GDP by 2023. This positive outlook can be attributed to the Government's macroeconomic stabilization programme and fiscal consolidation measures, which are expected to improve governance and the business climate, facilitating economic diversification and growth. Based on these projections, Angola will likely remain in the lower-middle-income-country category, thereby retaining its current IFAD lending terms. The projected population increase will likely result in a greater number of poor people, particularly in rural areas, indicating a continuous need for IFAD's engagement in the country's rural transformation.

B. National institutional context

8. The institutional context remains challenging for promoting smallholder farming enterprises that are climate and nutrition sensitive, as well as profitable. Angola is ranked 167th out of 180 countries on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. Even with important reforms in revenue and budget transparency, the country's anti-corruption framework remains inadequate. Angola continues to perform poorly in creating an enabling environment for business: it ranked 182nd out of 189 countries surveyed by the World Bank in 2017, especially on access to credit and rural infrastructure. The banking sector is reluctant to lend to smallholder farmers and informal traders without guarantee funds from the Government or donor agencies.
9. The country's recent economic slowdown has resulted in a decline in the public budgets of provincial and municipal authorities, which has limited their ability to provide services in rural areas – thereby limiting the impact of investments in agriculture and rural development. However, opportunities exist with the

¹ National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2011); Angola's nationally determined contributions (NDCs) (2015).

Government's recent focus on administrative decentralization from the central level to municipalities through interventions such as the Integrated Municipal Programme for Rural Development and Fighting Poverty, and the Consultation and Social Dialogue Councils.

10. Given the challenges cited above, there remains a continuing need for IFAD to support the country in strengthening institutional capacities and fostering collaboration and coordination. Angola's agriculture transformation will also require further strengthening of inter-sectoral coordination, such as the memoranda of understanding between the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Ministry of Industry on the rural agro-industrial parks initiative aimed at strengthening rural infrastructure and access to markets. There is need to strengthen collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Ministry of Environment given the importance of climate change adaptation to IFAD's development objectives. Similar efforts are required to strengthen nutrition and social inclusion.

C. Harmonization and alignment

11. There is a high level of convergence between IFAD's Strategic Framework (2016-2025), the priorities for the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD11) and Government strategies such as the NDP (2018-2022) and the PDMPSA (2018-2022). IFAD's interventions are aligned with the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) for Angola (2015-2019), especially the objectives on inclusive and sustainable economic development, environmental sustainability and building resilience. IFAD's investments are also harmonized with other development partners' work to revitalize the rural economy and support food and nutrition security, including the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (see key file 3).
12. This COSOP is strongly aligned with the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and Youth Charter, as well as Angola's National Agriculture Investment Plan. Alignment with Angola's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), developed in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015) will require a longer-term perspective in order to include mitigation targets set out in the 2011 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). In addition, the COSOP will contribute to achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 – No poverty, 2 – Zero hunger and 13 – Climate action.

D. Key risks

Risks	Mitigation measures
Lack of interest by the private sector in developing appropriate financial instruments and services to support the modernization of smallholder agriculture.	Develop policies, infrastructure and inclusive rural financial services for profitable pro-poor value chains.
Climate variability and climate change adversely affect rural livelihoods, and food and nutrition security.	Focus on resilience, including livelihood diversification to enhance productivity. Capacity-building in climate change adaptation and integrated land and water management also reduces vulnerability to climate shocks.
Weak institutional capacity including procurement and governance at all levels.	Capacity-building through technical assistance; direct investments in national agriculture research institutions and service providers; training of staff and interventions to strengthen college curricula; skills transfer across provinces and projects; and joint recruitment with other development partners.
Slow start-up of activities.	Use of IFAD's instruments for faster project implementation start-up.
Scarcity of foreign currency and emergence of a parallel exchange market.	Careful planning of fund flows from a designated account in United States dollars to an operational account in Angolan kuanzas will mitigate the risk of eroding purchasing power.
Poor coordination with complementary development initiatives, leading to duplication of effort and inefficient use of resources.	Engage provincial and municipal governments to ensure effective coordination in collaboration with the Agricultural Donor Group.

II. Previous lessons and results

13. IFAD's performance in Angola was rated as moderately satisfactory (4) by IFAD's 2018 CSPE since it was closely aligned with government policies and strategies, and consistent with the country's rural development priorities. Lessons learned from the CSPE and experience in the country include the following:
- (i) Greater attention is needed to link farmers with supply chains and input markets, which will enhance projects' effectiveness and increase the profitability of smallholder farming. While IFAD beneficiaries have increased production of maize, beans, cassava and potato, through the Market-oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project (MOSAP), the availability of inputs has been a significant constraint.
 - (ii) Weak capacities at the individual, community and institutional levels have constrained project implementation. Building government capacity will accelerate project implementation and increase national and community ownership of results.
 - (iii) Farmer field schools (FFS) are an effective extension methodology for enhancing smallholder farmers' capacity to adopt improved agricultural practices. MOSAP achieved an adoption rate of 62 per cent by project closure.
 - (iv) The impact of IFAD projects can be strengthened by enhancing collaboration and coordination at all levels, including with development partners, municipalities and communities to address basic social and development needs.
 - (v) A phased approach for new interventions will minimize the risks to beneficiaries and facilitate the development of a context-specific model that can be scaled up into a full-fledged development intervention. This approach will build on experiences gained through the Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Project (AFAP), which will be redesigned.
 - (vi) While MOSAP was successful in reaching women (55 per cent of total beneficiaries), they continue to have a limited role in farmer organizations

and project investment decisions; few women hold leadership positions in these organizations.

- (vii) Demand-driven sub-project investments promote ownership by beneficiaries and sustainability. The MOSAP demand-driven experience was generally successful, with over 70 per cent of sub-projects rated as sustainable by a World Bank independent evaluation.
- (viii) The inclusion of a resident project facilitator in the country was successful in providing implementation support for efficient and effective project implementation, and for networking, dialogue and coordination.

III. Strategic objectives

IFAD's comparative advantage at the country level

14. IFAD is a significant player in Angola's rural and agricultural development given its exclusive focus on building smallholder production systems, promoting the FFS approach for social empowerment and strengthening the technical capacities of smallholder farmers. IFAD's comparative advantage is based on its capacity to consider local contexts while building partnerships in pursuit of scaling up results. The COSOP will employ a differentiated approach whereby interventions in the southern region will focus on resilience and sustainable recovery of livelihoods, while the emphasis in the north will be on productivity enhancement, commercialization and access to markets.

Strategic objectives

15. The goal of the COSOP is to contribute to the sustainable and inclusive transformation of family farming in order to increase incomes and food security, and diversify the livelihoods of rural poor people, thus contributing to Angola's economic diversification agenda. The three strategic objectives described below will support this goal.
16. Strategic objective 1: Sustainably increase production and commercialization through access to productive resources and climate-smart farming practices. This objective will promote climate-smart management of land and water resources to improve production, productivity and market linkages. Investments will focus on the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes, promotion of demand-based agricultural technology packages, and improved post-harvest handling and value addition. Interventions will support the diversification of production systems in order to promote resilience and address food insecurity and malnutrition. The expected outcomes are:
 - Households adopting environmentally sustainable and climate resilient practices;
 - Households increasing production and producing a surplus for markets; and
 - Improved post-harvest handling and value addition.
17. Strategic objective 2: Promote agricultural value chains and agribusinesses through investments that stimulate rural economic activity and create employment for rural poor people. This objective will build on the value chain analysis and market study jointly undertaken through the World Bank's Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project (SADCP) and IFAD's Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project in Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces (SADCP-C&H-SAMAP), which will provide recommendations on market opportunities and priorities for investment under IFAD12. It will contribute to the creation of vibrant rural economies that enhance the profitability of smallholder farms and diversify farmers' livelihoods. Its focus will be on developing competitive and efficient networks of small- and medium-sized agribusinesses, and providing them with inputs, services and market access.

This strategic objective will be pursued using the agro-economic corridors approach, taking into account the Ministry of Industry's investments in the rural agro-industrial parks initiative, which has the potential to increase market linkages for smallholder farmers and create opportunities for rural youth employment and enterprise development. The expected outcomes of this strategic objective include:

- Rural enterprises reporting increased profits;
- Rural producer organizations reporting increased incomes and sales;
- Sustainable and productive partnerships established between smallholders and agribusinesses; and
- Livelihoods diversified through the strengthening of community-level productive infrastructure.

18. Strategic objective 3: Strengthen local institutional, community and human capacities, and empower rural poor people to participate meaningfully in transforming rural areas. This objective aims to build capacity for implementing a climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive rural transformation agenda. Through the FFS approach, farmers' social, technical, managerial and marketing skills will be enhanced to strengthen their resilience and participation in rural economic development. Activities will emphasize improving community participation in local economic development processes by building the capacity of community groups. The capacities of agricultural extension specialists, service providers and national NGOs will also be strengthened to support smallholder farmers. In addition, the COSOP will promote a conducive policy and enabling environment for smallholder agriculture through institutional strengthening of local, provincial and national offices within the Ministry of Agriculture. The main expected outcomes are the following:

- Improved community participation in decision-making processes and expanded local development interventions;
- Improved smallholder farmers' technical, organizational and managerial competencies; and
- A more conducive policy and enabling environment for climate- and nutrition-sensitive smallholder agriculture.

19. These strategic objectives will be realized through ongoing and new investments (see table 2) within IFAD11 and IFAD12. Possible new investments in the IFAD12 period include a stand-alone agro-enterprise financing project to complement the financial sector, and agro-industrial parks to facilitate the development of macro-, meso- and micro-level interventions. Special attention will be devoted to the redesign of AFAP. Moreover, a new Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Programme (SREP) is being designed to scale up approaches used in SADCPC&H-SAMAP and the Agricultural Recovery Project (ARP) in the north and south; financing for SREP is expected during IFAD11 (see appendix VI).

Table 2

Contribution of investment operations to COSOP strategic objectives

Investment	Status	Strategic objective 1	Strategic objective 2	Strategic objective 3
SADCP-C&H-SAMAP	Ongoing			
AFAP	Ongoing			
ARP	Ongoing			
SREP (2019)	Design			

IV. Sustainable results

A. Targeting and gender

20. Target groups. The COSOP target group comprises poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged rural households engaged in agriculture, fisheries and rural micro-enterprises within the main agropastoral value chains that contribute to food and nutrition security in Angola. They include: (i) food-insecure subsistence farmers; (ii) small producers organized through associations and with potential to increase surpluses of diversified crops; (iii) artisanal fishers; (iv) women and youth (especially women-headed households); and (v) other disadvantaged groups such as disabled people, ex-combatants and those affected by climate change.
21. Targeting strategy (see appendix VIII). The COSOP will adopt an integrated targeting approach that comprises: (i) geographic targeting with a focus on the rural areas with high incidence of poverty, (ii) direct targeting to enable the participation of the poor smallholder farmers at individual and group levels; and (iii) self-targeting to promote interventions that are tailored to the socio-economic situation of the most vulnerable groups including women, youth, disabled people and ex-combatants. Indirect target groups will constitute all players contributing towards a conducive policy and institutional environment that strengthens the viability of the development interventions and contributes to sustainability. The emphasis of the country strategy is to build capacities, facilitate access to productive resources and empower target groups to participate in rural economic activities. Farming-system interventions will address the challenge of providing dietary diversity to enhance nutrition within the target population. Service providers² and emerging farmers providing services to smallholders will be supported through training and short-term investments in order to improve their capacity.
22. Gender equity and youth. The COSOP will promote household methodologies to address the challenges of social and economic exclusion of women and youth. Gender equality will be promoted by increasing women's access to productive resources and leadership, and strengthening gender awareness at the household, community and institutional levels, mostly through the Gender Action Learning System. Microenterprises will be promoted to diversify incomes and create off-farm job opportunities, especially for youth.

B. Scaling-up

23. Scaling up will be a key principle of engagement, as stipulated in the IFAD Strategic Framework (2016-2025), the UNPAF and the SDGs, particularly SDG 2.3. IFAD will pursue a programmatic approach to investments (particularly with the World Bank) to expand the outreach of promising initiatives such as SADCP-C&H-SAMAP and SADCP (World Bank). The Fund will also contribute to promising government pilots with potential, such as rural agro-industrial parks. IFAD will continue efforts to scale up the FFS methodology, which is expected to result in a large number of trained farmer facilitators who will continue providing technical assistance to peers long after IFAD's investment projects have ended. The upcoming SREP is expected to scale up both the resilience activities piloted in ARP and production and commercialization interventions introduced through SADCP-C&H-SAMAP. Following CSPE recommendations, AFAP will be restructured as a pilot with scope for scaling up through a new investment project.

C. Policy engagement

24. Efforts will be made to engage the Government in increasing the domestic cofinancing ratio (which is currently 1:0.25), beyond covering taxes and duties, to finance programming such as extension activities. Angola is the largest contributor

² Farmer groups, research institutes, NGOs, agro-dealers, retailers and processors.

to IFAD's replenishment in the East and Southern African region, and there is scope for encouraging a further increase in the Government's contribution from its current pledge of US\$2 million. IFAD will engage in policy dialogue in areas such as: (i) dissemination of the Cooperatives Act to ensure that small farmers are aware of the opportunities they provide and legal considerations; (ii) land tenure and titling, particularly with regard to the use of community-owned land for business purposes; and (iii) the policy framework for financial service provision to rural smallholder farmers. Policy dialogue will also focus on issues that will foster national policy coherence on the economic diversification agenda, in particular the need to increase public spending to the agriculture sector which has reduced drastically from 1.14 percent in 2014 to about 0.4 percent in 2017. The country's NDCs will be supported through climate-resilience activities. IFAD will also strengthen engagement in the UNPAF process after 2019, as well as the ongoing integration of the African Union Malabo Declaration commitments into Angola's National Agriculture Investment Plan. Since Angola is serviced from IFAD's regional hub in South Africa, the country programme manager will engage in regional-level dialogue (e.g. with the Southern Africa Development Community [SADC]).

D. Natural resources and climate change

25. Angola's climate change mitigation target, as reflected in its NDCs (2015), is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 35 per cent unconditionally and 15 per cent conditionally by 2030 (see appendix IV). IFAD's portfolio in Angola is already contributing to the adaptation and mitigation priorities outlined in the NDCs by strengthening the resilience of the country's agriculture sector and natural resources. IFAD's interventions will contribute to the country's NDC commitments through the promotion of conservation agriculture, soil fertility improvement, soil moisture conservation, water harvesting and drought-tolerant crops and varieties, particularly in the south. In the north, erosion and water-control measures will be promoted while interventions in the south will provide improved land- and water-management techniques, improved and more drought-tolerant crops and varieties, and access to reliable metrological data and climate information in support of vulnerable communities. Livelihood diversification opportunities will also be explored as an adaptation measure.

E. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and rural development

26. Nutrition mainstreaming approach will adopt two main impact pathways: "own production pathway" and "income pathway" to influence food security and contribute to safe, diverse and nutritious diets of farming families. These two pathways will be mutually integrated into the entire portfolio taking into consideration the gender and climate initiatives in the project interventions as influencers to maximize impact on nutritional outcomes. The theory of change for good nutrition outcomes is anchored on the support to increased availability and consumption of nutritious and diverse-foods; increased knowledge and awareness on nutrition, sanitation and hygiene practices; skills on improved food preparation, preservation and processing; and income growth as a vehicle to healthy eating and improved family diets. Additionally, IFAD will improve access to clean drinking water and promote sanitation and hygiene. IFAD will also contribute, in collaboration with partners, to strengthening nutrition governance at national and decentralised level – including multi-sectoral coordination, policy, planning and the establishment of accountability mechanisms, especially within the agriculture sector.

V. Successful delivery

A. Financing framework

27. The COSOP covers two performance-based allocation system (PBAS) cycles, from 2019 to 2024. Increased cofinancing is expected from the Government and other development partners such as the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and the French Development Agency (AFD). IFAD will continue to pursue financing from the Green Climate Fund once the institutional arrangements have been finalized. The figures for future allocations are indicative only. Efforts will be made to reflect all cash and in-kind counterpart contributions from the Government and other stakeholders towards development interventions.

B. Monitoring and evaluation

28. COSOP results will be linked to the PDMPSA (2018-2022) and the UNPAF (post-2019). These results will be revised when the new five-year plan (2022-2027) is presented. All projects will report based on IFAD's Results Framework indicators, with a special emphasis on gender- and age-related indicators. IFAD and the Government will jointly monitor implementation through annual COSOP reviews to assess progress based on the Results Measurement Framework, Operational Results Management System targets, policy dialogue and knowledge management activities. A midterm review will be conducted to assess the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the country programme, and make adjustments in response to lessons learned and new priorities. In order to strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E), IFAD commits to: (i) provide project and programme staff with long-term, regular implementation support; and (ii) enhance agriculture-sector planning and M&E through a capacity-building initiative in partnership with the Institute of Agrarian Development (IDA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's implementing agency.

C. Knowledge management

29. The knowledge management approach for this COSOP will include: (i) supporting the national M&E system of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; (ii) promoting learning and knowledge management by involving stakeholders and beneficiaries in M&E; (iii) supporting learning and knowledge-sharing events; and (iv) capitalizing on local and regional knowledge for country-level policy dialogue and improved management. Knowledge management will play an important role in planning, supervision, M&E systems, information sharing, replication and scaling up. However, it remains an area in which capacity-building and institutional strengthening are needed. Training project staff through the Progress in Rural Monitoring and Evaluation (PRiME) grant initiative along with institutional strengthening supported by this COSOP will increase capacities and enable a results-based approach to management. Areas of focus include: (i) enhancing capacity and harmonizing roles for successful public-private producer-partnerships; (ii) valuing indigenous knowledge to promote sustainable natural resource management practices; and (iii) sustainable models for the provision of rural financial services.

D. Partnerships

30. This COSOP will enable IFAD to continue expanding its in-country partnerships (see key file 3) for cofinancing and technical collaboration. FAO will continue to support implementation of the FFS methodology in order to strengthen capacities in NGOs and IDA, phasing out external service providers while increasing government leadership. The World Bank will continue to be a critical partner in IFAD's investment initiatives. Emerging cofinancing partnership opportunities include AFD, BADEA, the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and Global Environment Facility (GEF). For AFAP, partnerships with research institutions such as the International

Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and WorldFish³ are envisaged. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is already engaged in ARP and will be a partner in SREP on climate-change adaptation, resilience and M&E. Local NGOs such as the Adventist Development and Relief Agency will be partners in community-based development. Partnership opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) within SADC and among Lusophone countries will also be explored.

E. Innovations

31. Synergies will be pursued with rural agro-industrial parks developed by the Ministry of Industry. These initiatives represent a significant innovation in providing infrastructure, services and markets for farmers. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is exploring the creation of agribusiness incubation platforms and revolving fund structures that facilitate financial inclusion and access to financial services in rural areas. The country programme will incorporate grant-funded projects implemented by partners such as IITA and WorldFish. In addition, the programme will explore innovative approaches for promoting the economic and social inclusion of disabled people.

F. South-South and Triangular Cooperation

32. Angola's Government has expressed interest in expanding and strengthening SSTC with a number of SADC countries including Mozambique (artisanal fisheries and aquaculture), Zambia (for sustainable and profitable cooperatives) and Zimbabwe (for farmer-adapted mechanization), building on successful joint projects with IFAD and other partners. IFAD can also support ongoing SSTC between Angola and Brazil through its new knowledge management and SSTC hub in Brasilia, and potentially through the upcoming project on South-South research for sustainable family agriculture in Lusophone countries. Finally, opportunities will be explored within IFAD's SSTC facility in China to mobilize knowledge, expertise and resources from the Global South for accelerating rural transformation and promoting investments among developing countries.

³ Aquaculture Assessments and Value Chain Pilot Project to Improve Fish Supply, Employment and Nutrition in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

COSOP results management framework

Country Strategy Alignment	Key Results for RB-COSOP				Indicative Lending and Non-lending
		Outcome Indicators	Milestone Indicators	Targets (est.)	
<p>NDP (2018 - 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human development and Welfare; Sustainable and inclusive economic development; Economic and social infrastructures Harmonious territorial development <p>PDMSA (2018 - 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security & economic growth and social development Competitive and Productive agriculture sector Strong, efficient and competent institutions 	<p>Goal: Sustainable and inclusive transformation of family farming to increase incomes, food security and diversified livelihoods for the rural poor, thus contributing to the country's economic diversification agenda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in economic status (incomes, wealth and asset ownership) Improvements in food and nutrition security Vulnerable households improved ability to cope with the effects of climate change 	- Number of people experiencing economic mobility – SDG target 1.1 & 1.2	- 30,000 households	<p>Ongoing Investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFAP ARP SADCP-C&H-SAMAP New Investments PBAS (2019 - 2021) SREP <p>Non-lending activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Assessments and Value Chain Pilot Project to Improve Fish Supply, Employment and Nutrition in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (IITA grant project) South-South research for Sustainable Family Agriculture in Lusophone Countries (grant) China-IFAD SSTC Facility
			- No. of HH reporting improved food security as measured by Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), (data disaggregated by gender of household heads) – SDG 2	- 235,000 households	
			- Number of people with greater resilience – SDG target 1.5 & 13.1	- 107,000 households	
	Strategic Objective 1.	<p>Sustainably increase/restore production and commercialisation through access to productive resources and climate resilient farming practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households adopting environmentally, sustainable and climate resilient technologies and practices Households increasing production & producing surplus for markets (agriculture/livestock/fisheries) Improved post-harvest handling and value addition of agricultural produce Women reporting improved quality of diets 	- Number of water related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	- 8,000	
	<p>Strategic Objective 2.</p> <p>Promote agricultural value chains and agribusiness</p>		- Land (hectares) under climate resilient practices management practices – SDG target 1.4 & 2.3	- 25,000 Hectares	
			- Number of households reporting improved access to production inputs and/or technological packages - SDG target 1.4 & 2.3 & 2.4	- 103,000 households	
			- Number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies - SDG target 1.4 & 2.3 & 2.4	- 40,000 people	
			- Number of households in vulnerable areas reached with nutrition enhancing interventions - SDG target 2.1 & 2.2	- 18,000 households	
			- Number of Business Plans approved for financing and implemented, for production enhancement, value addition and commercialization		
			- Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded - SDG target 2.3	- 100 km of roads constructed/rehabilitated	

	through investments that stimulate rural economic activity and employment for the rural poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in profit Rural producer organizations reporting an increase in sales and profit Operational & sustainable productive and commercial partnerships between smallholder and agribusinesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated - SDG target 2.3 Improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities - SDG target 2.3 Number of rural enterprises accessing business development services & finance - SDG target 8.2 & 8.3 Number of rural producer organisations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities - SDG target 8.2 & 8.3 & 10.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 market, processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated 80 villages with improved transport routes 	
	<p>Strategic Objective 3.</p> <p>Strengthen institutional, community & human capacities to ensure effective implementation and sustainability of rural development programmes, and stimulate the participation of the rural poor in the transformation of the rural sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved community participation in decision making processes, and wider local development interventions Smallholder farmers' technical, organisational and managerial competencies improved More conducive policy and enabling environment for climate and nutrition sensitive smallholder agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Farmers organizations that are operational - SDG target 8.2 & 8.3 & 10.2 Government staff trained (to promote climate-resilient agriculture production & commercialization) Number of farmers having completed FFS training Appropriate smallholder agricultural policies included in national & sectoral development plans Number of policy-relevant knowledge products completed Number of functioning and sustainable multi-stakeholder rural development/agriculture sector platforms supported Construction and rehabilitation of agricultural extension facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% 205,000 farmers 	
	Strengthening partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-agency & multi-sectorial synergies and collaboration enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-financing & partnership with other development partners (AFD, AfDB) materialized Synergies between IFAD supported investment projects and rural industrial parks 		

Agreement at completion point of last country programme evaluation

I. Introduction

1. This is the first country strategy and programme evaluation (CSPE) in the Republic of Angola by the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE). The main objectives of the CSPE were to: (i) assess the results and performance of the IFAD-financed strategy and programme; and (ii) generate findings and recommendations for the future partnership between IFAD and Angola for enhanced development effectiveness and rural poverty eradication.
2. The CSPE reviewed the evolution of the strategy, results and performance of the partnership between IFAD and the Republic of Angola since the Fund started operations in 1989, but with a focus on the period 2005-2017 particularly for the investment portfolio. The CSPE covers the investment portfolio (one completed, one on-going and two recently approved loans), non-lending activities (knowledge management, partnership-building and policy dialogue, including grants), as well as country programme strategy and management.
3. This agreement at completion point (ACP) contains recommendations based on the evaluation findings and conclusions presented in the CSPE report, as well as proposed follow-up actions as agreed by IFAD and the Government. The signed ACP is an integral part of the CSPE report in which the evaluation findings are presented in detail, and will be submitted to the IFAD Executive Board as an annex to the new country strategic opportunities programme for the Republic of Angola. The implementation of the recommendations agreed upon will be tracked through the President's Report on the Implementation Status of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Actions, which is presented to the IFAD Executive Board on an annual basis by the Fund's Management.

II. Recommendations and proposed follow-up actions

4. Recommendation 1. IFAD in Angola should remain the champion for sustainable and pro-poor agricultural and rural development; and address through its investments and policy dialogue, key issues in relation to land tenure and agro-ecology. IFAD has been so far one of the key players in fostering rural pro-poor approaches and interventions. This comparative advantage should be sustained and strengthened, by closely collaborating with the Government to create an enabling environment for, and by directly supporting small-scale producers to improve their livelihoods and raise out of poverty, through the market opportunities that progressively will emerge in the country.

Proposed follow-up: Ensure that ongoing projects and future projects promote pro-poor rural development and they are implemented by the different government authorities (IDA, IPA, etc.) to support government institutional capacity to advocate pro-poor policies and rural investments as a way of diversification of the national economy. IFAD visibility should be further enhanced and policy and investment support increased to maintain its leadership in pro-poor agricultural and rural development. Discussions on land tenure and agro-ecology are ongoing with the Government and in the context of the ongoing portfolio and the designs of the RB-COSOP covering 2019 to 2014 period and the new investment programme-Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Programme (SREP).

Responsible partners: Ministry of Agriculture and IDA, Ministry of Fisheries and Sea and IPA & IFAD

Timeline: Ongoing

5. Recommendation 2. In the current context of expanded portfolio and critical national interest for agricultural and rural development, IFAD should reinforce its capacity for implementation support and policy engagement in the country. For IFAD to play its role as envisaged in Recommendation 1, and in consideration of the evidence available about the need for a tangible presence in the country to enable efficiency and effectiveness of networking and dialogue on policy, the model of Project Facilitator should be re-vamped, in a full-time modality and with some administrative support. This would be an efficient and effective factor to ensure coherence and coordination across the growing lending portfolio, also in view of the desirability of upscaling its successful achievements.

Proposed follow-up: To discuss with the Government the opportunity to consider and the feasibility of a project facilitator to maintain focus on IFAD's operations and policy dialogue at any time. Discussions have been initiated with the Government in relation to the forthcoming establishment of IFAD Southern Africa Sub-Regional Hub in Johannesburg that will service Angola and the Fund's portfolio and will bring IFAD closer to Angola. The hub with a grouping of a critical mass of IFAD staff is expected to increase the Fund's engagement in Angola.

Responsible partners: MINAGRI and IFAD

Timeline: December 2019

6. Recommendation 3. IFAD should make Capacity development one of the pillars and cross-cutting principles for its portfolio in Angola. IFAD should contribute to fill the gap in the national human capital in the areas and sectors that are relevant to the implementation of its portfolio. This should be done through the systematic allocation of resources and management provisions within the portfolio, that provide opportunities for capacity development at the individual and institutional level, through the most appropriate approaches and method, including in-service trainings, mentoring, short- and long-term trainings and higher education opportunities, among others.

Proposed follow-up: IFAD projects will collectively strengthen the capacities of government agricultural extension specialists, agricultural service providers, and NGOs supporting the development of family farmers and their cooperatives. At the national level, the portfolio will support the capacity building already foreseen under the ongoing projects which covers: (a) agricultural statistics; (b) market information systems; (c) agricultural policy analysis; and (d) irrigation-related services. This support will be fully complemented with capacity building in climate change monitoring and data analysis, vulnerability analysis and mapping, identification of adaptation measures for family farmers relevant in the different agro-ecological zones, and provision of timely climate forecasting and establishment of an early warning drought and floods system. For the provincial and local level, capacity building will be provided for extension and service provider staff in: community organisation, Farmer Field School (FFS) establishment, facilitation and curriculum development; climate change awareness raising and adaptation measures relevant for family farmers and their cooperatives; complementary irrigation and establishment of Water Users Associations (WUA); community natural resources management, water harvesting and sustainable land and water management at landscape and farmer's field level (mainly for the south); cooperative business planning and development (mainly for the north).

The IFAD portfolio will also support the rehabilitation of agricultural extension facilities at the local level, including offices and residential complexes for agricultural extension staff.

Additionally, it has been agreed with Government that IFAD will build the capacity and skills of staff and students of the middle level agricultural schools in Angola,

some of whom will be absorbed by the Ministry of Agriculture as extension workers and livestock para-veterinarians. It is also expected that some graduates could become independent service providers and/or agribusiness entrepreneurs (agri-entrepreneurs).

Responsible partners: MINAGRI, MOFS, IFAD

Timeline: ongoing

7. Recommendation 4. IFAD-supported projects should include a stronger focus on women empowerment and youth inclusion. IFAD's targeting strategy and implementation approaches should: (i) fully integrate a gender equality perspective, and actively promote the social and economic empowerment of women; and (ii) aim at creating sustainable and attractive opportunities in the rural areas for youth, both men and women, by enabling their access to capacity development opportunities, rural financial resources, and sustainable livelihoods. Dedicated human resources in project coordination units, also shared across interventions, appeared necessary, given the limited national competence in this respect.

Proposed follow-up: IFAD projects will adopt Recommendation 4 of the CSPE, and those, which are ongoing will retrofit the main aspects of the recommendation and those under design and future projects will comply diligently with it. Overall, the target beneficiaries are smallholder farmers, fisher folks, with a special focus on women, youth and rural vulnerable groups. Special attention will also be given to the needs and priorities of handicapped persons and the reintegration of ex-combatants.

Responsible partners: MINAGRI, MOFS, MOASFWE, IFAD

Timeline: Ongoing

8. Recommendation 5. IFAD and the Government of Angola should refocus AFAP. The project should be re-formulated, framing it as a pilot initiative to test models for both fresh-water fisheries and aquaculture development and carry out studies and analysis that can inform as appropriate, the later expansion of the investments to other parts of the country. In doing so, an effective involvement of all stakeholders should also be pursued. The budget should be revised based on the new implementation plan and if resources will be available, the duration of the loan should also be extended accordingly.

Proposed follow-up: Recommendation 5 of the CSPE is currently being discussed with MOFS. Agreement has been reached to bring forward the AFAP Mid Term Review (MTR), which will be an MTR-cum-Refocussing Mission. The Mission will be undertaken in May-June 2018. Proposed way forward will be taken in its integrality by the MTR-Cum-Refocussing Mission.

Responsible partners: MOFS, IPA and IFAD

Timeline: December 2018

Signed by:

Mr Marcos Alexandre Nhunga
Minister of Agriculture and Forest
Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
Date:

Mr Lisandro Martin
Regional Director, Programme Management Department
International Fund for Agriculture Development
Date:

COSOP preparation process including preparatory studies, stakeholder consultation and events

1. The COSOP preparation process entailed three phases. The first phase was the Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation (CSPE) which assessed the performance and impact of the IFAD country strategy and operations in Angola over the period 2005-2017. The design of the COSOP has taken into account the findings and recommendations of the CSPE, which were discussed at the national roundtable workshop held in Luanda on 22 May 2018.

2. The Country Director led a design mission from 23 to 27 April, comprising the COSOP- lead author, two consultants, as well as the PTA Lead Advisor. The mission overlapped with the design mission of the SREP, which contributed to the knowledge sharing and exchanges between the two design processes and the eventual participation of the design team in the stakeholder consultation workshops. The design mission focused on: (a) a review of Angola's recent macroeconomic and agricultural sector development plans and performance, as well as trends in rural poverty; (b) a review of IFAD project supervision, MTR and progress reports; (c) extensive consultations with development partners, government officials, research and professional bodies, and management staff of IFAD and other projects.

3. Two (2) key national stakeholder consultations took place: i) SWOT analysis workshop between IFAD and the Government of Angola, which provided substantive inputs to the country diagnosis, national strategy for the agriculture sector and IFAD's comparative advantage, and ii) a stakeholder consultation with Government and development partners where valuable inputs on synergies and collaboration potential were derived. Following the consultations, the COSOP design team provided elements to the aide memoire for the SREP design which was endorsed by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Draft document was further reviewed by the IFAD Country Programme Management Team (CPMT) during a meeting on the 28th of June.

4. The third phase was the actual preparation of the COSOP under the leadership of the Country Director. The consultations with Government and other development partners continued to further refine IFAD's strategic focus and approach in the fast evolving development context in Angola. Supervision missions, engagement in dialogue fora, and particularly the analyses and consultations leading to the detailed design of the SREP contributed to strengthening the knowledge base that informed the COSOP design.

5. The COSOP has been reviewed by IFAD senior management during the OSC on 2 August 2018.

Natural resources management and climate change adaptation: Background, national policies and IFAD intervention strategies

Introduction

The Republic of Angola is divided into the following four major geographic regions:

- i. The coastal plain, with a width varying from 25 km in the south to 100 - 200 km in the north.
- ii. The central highlands with an average height between 1000 and 1300 m, covering almost two-thirds of the country; dominated by several mountain chains forming a crescent (Serra Moco highest point is 2620 m). The region is one of the main water sources for southern Africa.
- iii. The northern foothills of the highlands toward the Congo basin, where most of the country's closed forests are found, the remainder being located in eastern Cabinda.
- iv. The eastern and southern foothills of the highlands towards the central depression of southern Africa and the Kalahari basin.

Angola has rich biodiversity and ecosystems ranging from the arid conditions in the southwest (Karro-Namib biome), central highlands and river basins in the southeast (Afromontano and Zambezi biomes, which are most predominant) and the tropical forests in the northeast (Guinea-congolese biome). The country has six agro-ecological zones, desert, arid, semi-arid, humid, highlands and sub-humid, which is the most predominant, Figure 1.

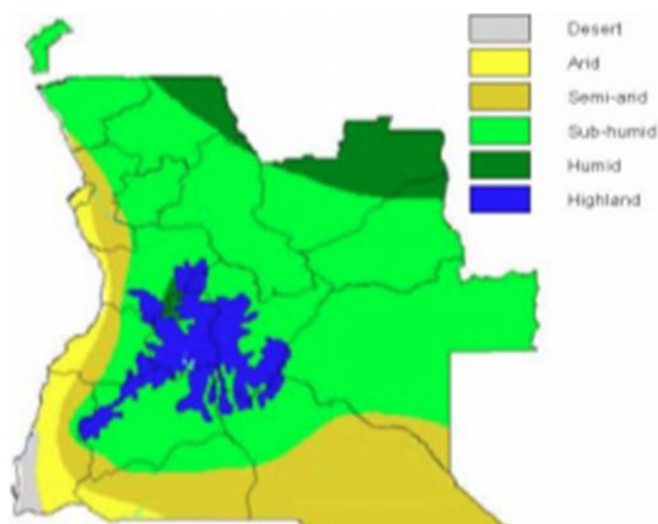


Figure 1: Agro-ecological zones of Angola Source: FAO 2005

Natural Resources Management

Land: Angola is well endowed with natural resources including arable land and forests; approximately 46.5% of the territory is under vegetative cover (FAO, 2014); see Figure 2. Approximately 43% of the land area is under permanent meadows and pastures (FAO, 2016). The surface area used for agriculture is estimated at 26% of the territory, which is mostly government owned (Land law, 2004). There are very few formalized land rights though some rural community common land holdings have been demarcated and "titled"

at the provincial level. Despite only few individual farmers holding formal concessions the Angola Land Programme has focused on the development of the country's land tenure management framework to take into account the historical occupancy and uses of local communities. Participatory land-use mapping and planning and delimitation processes have been piloted and rural communities supported to obtain title to their land in the central and southern regions of the country. A draft study of Angola's legal framework has been prepared, which looks at constraints and needed reforms for implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. The Land Programme has been supported by FAO and Civil Society.

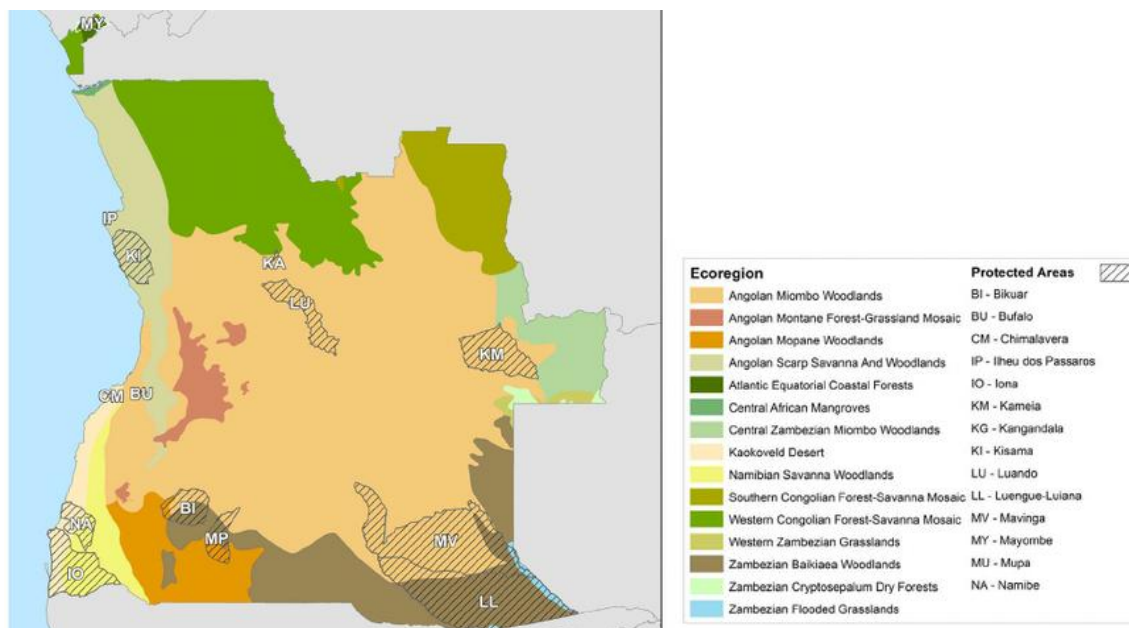


Figure 2. Vegetation cover

The dominant soils in Angola are ferralitic and psamítico. In some areas the ferralitic soils have a sandy to argilo-arenosa texture, are deep and well drained with low organic matter and mineral nutrients. The poor sandy soils found on the coastal plains have poor water retention and tend to become saline. In areas where soils are acidic, such as in the central highlands, soil assessments every three years are periodically undertaken and dolomite lime is provided for correction particularly to the smallholders. Generally agricultural land faces challenges of declining soil fertility, which demands for expansion into virgin land resulting in the destruction of natural habitats and loss of ecosystem goods and services. In addition, inadequate landscape and water management compounded by lack of knowledge regarding benefits of soil protection and natural resources management leads to unsustainable agriculture.

Forests: In Angola, 46.9% of the total land area is made up of forest extending to about 3 million acres (FAO). Angola has about 128,000 ha of planted forest. However, resource degradation resulting from deforestation due to firewood and charcoal production as livelihood strategies is a challenge in some locations. About 80% of the population, depend on biomass for their everyday energy purposes, i.e. water heating, cooking and lighting, the majority of which are living in rural areas. Between 1990 and 2010, Angola lost an average of 124,800 ha or 0.20% per year, representing a cumulative total of 4.1% of its forest cover, or around 2,496,000 ha over the period (FAO). Angola's forests contain 4,385 million metric tons of carbon in living forest biomass. Between 2001 and 2016, 2.17Mha of tree cover was lost, a 3.9% decrease since 2000 (Global Forest Watch). Surface runoff from deforested areas have contributed to erosion of the top fertile soils.

Water Resources: Due to its geographic location, Angola is very rich in water resources. Most of Angola's rivers rise in the central highlands and drain either into the Atlantic Ocean or the Congo River but those in the southeast drain into the Okavango swamps in Botswana. The annual drainage is calculated as 140 km³ and is among the highest in southern Africa. There are 77 hydrological basins forming five main drainage areas: the Atlantic with 41% of the surface of the country, Zaire (Congo) with 22%, Zambezi with 18%, Okavango with 12% and Etosha with 4%. The transboundary nature of the basins entails cooperation with other riparian neighbours. Lakes and lagoons are relatively few in number, covering a small area of land of approximately 5,500 ha.

The available surface water is estimated at 145 km³/ year, which represents approximately 5,033 m³/ inhabitant per year. Renewable groundwater is estimated at 58 km³/ year and the total internal renewable water volume of 148 km³/ yr (FAO, 2005). The water quality is mostly good albeit point pollution near urban centres and agricultural areas can be an issue. Overall Angola is not water scarce however the distribution of the water resources varies and therefore poses some challenges in the main uses such as agriculture. The hydrogeological characteristics of the rocks of Angola are best known in the southwestern provinces of Huila, Namibe and Cunene, where many wells have been drilled and reported. The hydrogeological map of Angola depicts the depth of a number of wells and their capacity in the intervals: < 1 l/s, 1-5 l/s, and > 5 l/s. The most important aquifers are located in sedimentary rocks. The main aquifer type identified are: porous rocks with primary porosity and permeability; good aquifers in fissured and carstic hard rocks and; low productivity aquifers with limited or no groundwater potential. Coastal aquifers have an average depth of between 5 to 30 metres, while those in the central plateau region have average depth of between 10 and 30 metres and those in the semi-arid zones (Cunene) have depths of around 200 metres or more.

Agriculture is the main user of groundwater. An estimated 340,480 ha are under irrigation while 783,340 ha is either under rehabilitation or planned for irrigation (Rapid Water Resources and Water Use Assessment for Angola). The potential area for irrigation is estimated at 3.7 million ha, illustrating the current low capacity being utilised. Angola has an integrated water resources management policy aimed at optimization of use, management and conservation of water resources for all uses, as well as the regularization of use through concessions (Water Law, 2003). Surface water resources from the numerous rivers is used to generate hydroelectric power with over 1200MW of hydroelectric power generated from Kwanza, Cunene and Keve Rivers.

Fisheries: Fish consumption in Angola is estimated at 14.7 Kg/ capita. The sector is especially vital in coastal areas where a large part of the population depend on artisanal fisheries as their main source of income and animal protein. About half of fish catches is from artisanal fisheries. Aquaculture production is low but with high potential and mainly constrained by lack of fish feed, seed, appropriate technical skills and under-developed infrastructure. Angola is a net fish importer and the Government has prioritised the development of sustainable marine and inland artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in inland water bodies.

Environmental Management: The Environmental Framework Act is based on two articles from Angola's constitution that enable environmental protection and conservation, and the right to a healthy and unpolluted environment. Article 12, which places natural resources existing in the soil and subsoil, in internal and territorial waters, on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic area, as property of the State. The ownership entails determination of the terms of use, development and exploitation for the benefit of the community as a whole. Article 24 stipulates the right of citizens to live in a healthy and unpolluted environment and places responsibility on the State to take the requisite measures to protect the environment

and national species of flora and fauna throughout the national territory and maintain ecological balance. The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) coordinates a Multi-sectoral Commission comprised by 12 different ministries and three environmental NGOs, dealing with environmental matters. Though the Commission is well established, there is a need to strengthen and improve this cooperation in a way that effectively addresses issues such as bureaucracy, lack of skills, and lack of continuity (MOSAP II ESMF).

The management of natural resources brings together key line Ministries responsible for agriculture, forests, land, water and environment that formulate the relevant strategies and policies. MINAGRIF, MAT, MINEA, and MINAMB respectively. In order to contribute to improved natural resources management, IFAD interventions in Angola should be aligned with national priorities and promote sustainable agricultural practices, water use efficiency, soil fertility enhancements as well as soil and water conservation measures as part of the sustainable land management approach. Improved environmental management for the smallholders can also be beneficially supported such as safe use agro-chemicals and waste management through extension services and also a stronger collaboration with officers from MINAMB.

Climate

Angola's climate is tropical to sub-tropical, and is characterized by warm and humid summers and mild and dry winters. Climatic conditions are strongly influenced by the combination of a number of factors, such as latitude (from 4 to 8 degrees), altitude (from 0 to 2,620 metres), the landscape and the maritime currents. Similar to the rest of southern Africa, two other unique regional ocean features imprint on the climate, the Angola Benguela Frontal Zone and the Seychelles-Chagos thermocline ridge. The Angolan climate is strongly impacted by El Niño Southern Oscillation and to lesser extent by the Southern Annular Mode and sea-surface temperature dipole events in the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans. As with other tropical countries additional influence on the climate comes from the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (UNEP, 2006). Mean temperatures range from 18 - 22 °C in the central and northern regions, while in the south they range from 20 - 22°C.

The climate is characterised by two more or less well-defined seasons: The dry "Cacimbo" season is cool, starting in June and ending in September, and the warm "Rainy" season – humid and rainy from October to May. The mean annual rainfall in Angola is calculated as 1014 mm, but exhibits great differences in spatial distribution. Along the southwestern coast, in the Namibe region, the mean annual precipitation is at its lowest with around 50 mm a year. The coastal region has a gradually increasing annual precipitation northwards and from the coastal areas and inland. The central highlands have an annual precipitation of approximately 1300 to 1400 mm and the highest precipitation is found in the north eastern part of the country, in the province of Lunda Norte, with approximately 1600 mm. The hydrology in Angola generally reflects these precipitation patterns. The humid northern regions have bi-modal rainfall systems (September- December; February-April). The southern region has a uni-modal rainfall system (October-March) of 200mm on average.

Historic climate trends: A small but significant temperature increase of +0.04 °C per decade was observed between 1901 and 2013 for the Tropical regions of Angola. However, over the last 30 years there was no substantial change. Similarly, over the same 113-years period no substantial change in precipitation was observed, with the same behaviour over the last 30 years. Similar observations have been made for the semi-arid regions of Angola. However over the last 30 years there was a large significant precipitation increase (+12%/30yrs). Despite the small temperature change for both regions, extreme events such as flash floods, dry spells and droughts have been recorded over time. Figure 3 illustrates precipitation averages for the months January – March for all El Niño years in comparison to the Neutral average from 1982 – 2013. The worst affected regions are the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene and Namibe.

Figure 4 depicts the same regions being prone to the adverse impacts of the excess rainfall during La-Nina years.

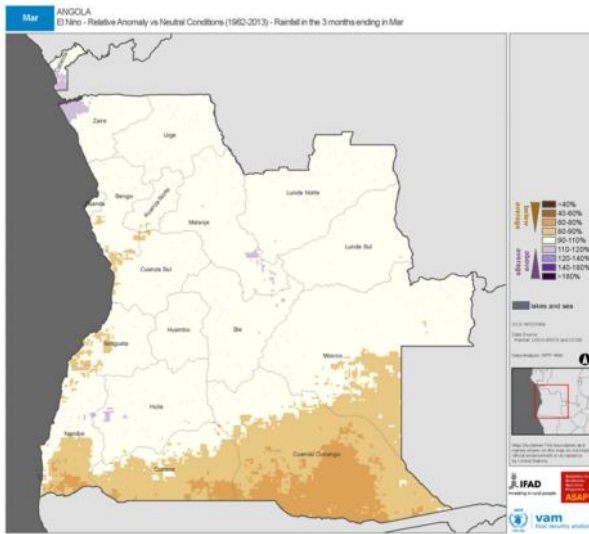


Figure 3 Precipitation patterns as influenced by El-Niño

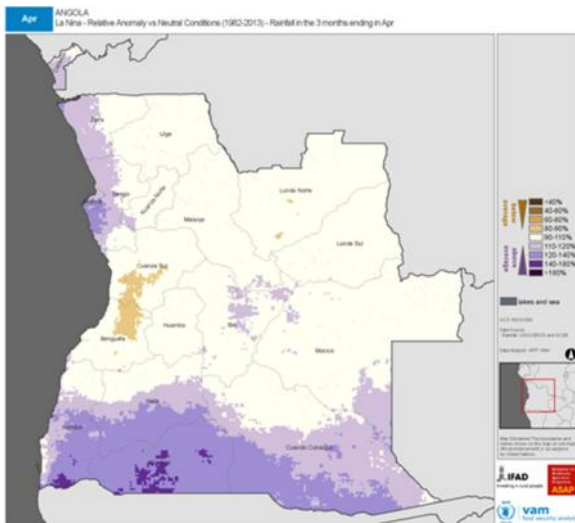


Figure 4 Precipitation patterns as influenced by La Niña

The most recent successive years of drought (2012-2016) driven by El Niño severely affected large groups of already marginalized communities that have few alternative livelihood options or safety nets. This situation resulted in progressive decline of the water table that led to 80% of the existing boreholes being non-functional. The precipitation decrease in the months of January to March coincides with the primary growth phase of the main cropping season. While El Niño induced droughts caused large agricultural losses due to water stress, La Niña (2017) caused enhanced flooding risks that reduced agricultural productivity through lodging and other associated flooding impacts. Soil saturation and flooding can also increase toxicity. In addition, heavy rain also has adverse impacts on feeder roads and small bridges thus affecting market access and food security.

Future projections of Climate: The projected change in annual mean temperature for the tropical region of Angola (the northern and central parts) is +1.4 to +4.6 °C by 2085, and the very likely range is from +1.2 to +5.8 °C. The likely range of projected change in maximum temperature is from +1.4 to +4.9 °C by 2085 and in the minimum temperature from +1.5 to +5.1°C. The change in annual temperature will result in heat waves and will affect the amount of precipitation received and duration of dry spells. The projected change in the duration of dry spells as a result of the projected increase in annual mean temperature from -5 to +8 days by 2085, while it is projected that the duration of long-lasting heat waves by the same year will be +8 to +101 days. Similarly for the semi-arid regions (Southern Angola), by 2085 the mean annual temperature change is projected to be +1.6 to +5.1 °C. The projected change in maximum and minimum temperature is from +1.8 to +5.3 °C and +1.3 to +5.0°C respectively in 2085 (Climate Fact Sheet, GERICS, 2018).

Annual total precipitation is projected to change with the range of -4 to +7% and -8 to +3% by 2085 for the tropical and semi-arid regions. The projected changes will mostly be towards the middle to the end of the wetter season, and towards a decrease for the dry season and the beginning of the wetter season in the tropical regions. In the semi-arid regions the projections point towards a decrease in future precipitation for most of the years thus southern Angola will continue to get dry thereby having a significant impact on agricultural production and water resources. Increasing delays or inconsistencies in the onset of rainfall are predicted, where the months of September, October and in some cases November will be characterised by deficits in rainfall (Climate Fact Sheet, GERICS, 2018).

Generally all climate models project, more extreme weather events seasonal shifts in rainfall, localized floods, increased wildfires, sea level rise, increased rainfall in the northern parts of the country, changes in river flows and changes in sea and surface water body temperatures over the coming decades (NAPA 2011; INDC, 2015). Climate change is likely to result in multiple negative effects on smallholder farmers such as disruption of familiar seasonal trends, increased water and heat stress and reduced growing periods for specific crops. In response to these changes, Angola's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) includes priority Adaptation actions that will enable the strengthening of the resilience of the country towards the attainment of the Long Term Strategy for Development (2025). "MINAMB has the mandate for developing policies and strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation in collaboration with other sector line Ministries.

Nationally Determined Contributions

Angola's mitigation targets reflected in the NDC is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by up to 35% unconditionally and 15% conditionally by 2030 as compared to the Business As Usual scenario (base year 2005) at an overall cost of over USD 14.7 billion. The agriculture sector accounts for 39% of the emissions and therefore in stabilisation of GHGs is included as a priority. Under Land use change and forestry the

measures include afforestation, sustainable forest management and sustainable land management. Renewable energy technologies such as solar have also been identified for mitigation actions. Promotion of renewable energy is considered under a conditional contribution. The demand for wood for charcoal is a significant driver of forest degradation and, subsequently, the release of GHG emissions. The intense cutting of trees to produce and supply charcoal to the urban and peri-urban areas is putting notable pressure on the local resources. Currently Angola does not have an articulated investment plan to achieve the mitigation targets. The priorities for adaptation include the Agriculture, Coastal Zone, Land-Use, Forests, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Water resources, and Health sectors.

The inclusion of the agriculture sector in the NDC provides an opportunity for IFAD interventions to support the meeting of commitments through the promotion of agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture, rangeland rehabilitation and management, water harvesting and resource management particularly in the southern regions where drought tolerant crops and varieties are also important. In the north, erosion and water control measures should be promoted.

The current IFAD portfolio in Angola is already contributing to the adaptation and mitigation priorities outlined in the NDC. The SADCP-C&H-SAMAP, which is being implemented in the central highlands, includes capacity building for smallholders in good agricultural practices. Smallholders are also provided with opportunities to invest in improved technologies aimed at sustainable land management. The ARP, which is targeted at the southern drought prone regions promotes improved water resources and rangeland management, which will also result in land and water resources being managed in a more sustainable manner. The AFAP supports mainly inland fisheries; the sustainable fishing and productivity of the sector that is being promoted will contribute to the adaptation efforts for the vulnerable fishing communities. The SREP that is currently under design will build on the recovery efforts of the ARP and support long term resilience while also extending the SADCP-C&H-SAMAP activities to the north western regions. Livelihood diversification is also supported as a key adaptation measure for the southern regions.

Additional entry points for IFAD to support Angola in meeting the NDC targets include the following:

- Promotion of renewable energies at community level including in agricultural productivity and processing activities, which will also reduce the deforestation rates;
- Support to the smallholders for reforestation and agro-forestry interventions as well as soil fertility management and to enhance the carbon content of the soils.

Under the ASAP II grants, Angola is one of the countries to be included in the climate vulnerability analyses focusing on value chains. Priority commodities will be identified and crop suitability mapping based on future climate projections will be carried out. The result of the vulnerability analyses will contribute to the knowledge base on climate risks in Angola and also inform adaptation strategies for the agricultural sector, particularly value chain related investments. The analyses are expected to be completed in 2019 and will include a more general climate risk profile of the agriculture sector. Capacity building of local technicians, both at national and provincial levels to enable them undertake vulnerability analyses is also anticipated.

IFAD interventions

Apart from the support to meeting the NDC targets, which has a focus on climate change mitigation, IFAD interventions in Angola can also support the targets in other strategies for conventions such as Biodiversity and Land degradation. The support can be

articulated through alignment with Government policies and strategies and adherence to the relevant IFAD policies and strategies on environment, climate and land. This will ensure the good principles of natural resources management are effectively mainstreamed in the interventions. The application of Social Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) will also ensure that the interventions go beyond the principle of do no harm and promote appropriate practices that ensure the improved livelihoods and resilience of communities. The following provide key considerations for future interventions.

Promotion of sustainable land and water management practices can result in restoration of degraded areas, improved water infiltration capacity whilst improving the soil carbon content and therefore the potential to increase crop yields. SLM intervention can include techniques for increased water retention and erosion prevention through vegetative cover and structures such as contours, soil and water conservation and good agricultural practices. These practices have been introduced in on-going interventions through Farmer Field Schools and other extension methodologies. In future interventions, if the sustainability of these techniques is secured they can be extended to other geographic areas.

The semi-arid region of Angola is prone to droughts, floods, changing rainfall patterns and other extreme weather events that put vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers at risk. Therefore interventions in the southern provinces need to promote improved land and water management techniques including rangelands, drought tolerant crops and varieties as well as access to reliable metrological data and climate information to support vulnerable communities in dealing with climate shocks. Livelihoods diversification is a viable adaptation measure for the communities that has been introduced in the recovery programmes and a priority in the national drought recovery framework.

The high deforestation rates and demand on natural resources calls for community involvement in sustainable management of the forests and promotion of non-timber forest products for livelihood strategies. Interventions in the areas where forest resources are being threatened can beneficially include approaches that empower the vulnerable communities economically and provide incentives for natural resources management. The intervention can help communities manage risks from climate impacts and strengthen the resilience of the local economies.

Further efforts are required to integrate environmental management in agricultural and rural development interventions. The application of the SECAP will identify potential adverse impacts of project/programme activities such as increased use of agro-chemicals or expansion of agricultural production areas and propose appropriate measures to minimise the impacts including guidelines for the safe use of agro-chemicals and promotion of intensification. Capacity building (training and provision of tools) in environmental management is essential for the technicians and smallholders.

Modifications anticipated from the Benguela Cold Current as a result of climate change threatens coastal fishing and, therefore, impact the fishing communities and industry. Fisheries interventions can improve the gathering of information at community level, improve the analysis and dissemination to effectively support communities to adapt to climate change. Sustainable inland fishing and aquaculture promotion also provide opportunities to reduce the vulnerability of the coastal communities who are part of IFAD's target group.

Country at a Glance

	1990	2000	2010	2016
World view				
Population, total (millions)	12.17	16.44	23.37	28.81
Population growth (annual %)	2.9	3	3.6	3.4
Surface area (sq. km) (thousands)	1,246.70	1,246.70	1,246.70	1,246.70
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	9.8	13.2	18.7	23.1
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	..	..	36.6	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	..	..	30.1	..
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	9.14	5.9	75.71	99.4
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	750	360	3,240	3,450
GNI, PPP (current international \$) (billions)	34.57	37.31	121.74	175.48
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	2,840	2,270	5,210	6,090
People				
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	5.4	..
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	42	47	58	62
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	216	197	172	154
Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49)	..	6	18	14
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	45	47	50
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	221	207	119	83
Prevalence of underweight, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	15.6	19
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	38	36	72	49
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	29	..	40	..
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	71.2	71.1	105.1	..
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	8	12	26	..
School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)	..	1	1	..
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.2	1	1.7	1.9
Environment				
Forest area (sq. km) (thousands)	609.8	597.3	584.8	578.6
Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)	5	5	..	5
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	0.3	0.4	0.5	..
Urban population growth (annual %)	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.1
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	483	437	521	545
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.42	0.58	1.24	1.29
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	52	75	206	312
Economy				
GDP (current US\$) (billions)	10.03	9.13	82.47	95.34
GDP growth (annual %)	-0.3	3	3.4	-0.7
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	0.3	418.2	22.4	27.4
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	18	6	..	..
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	33	72	..	..
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	33	22	..	..
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	33	90	62	30
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	33	63	43	29
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	0	15	14	8
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	..	52.8	35.6	16.7
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (% of GDP)	..	26.3	0.9	-6
States and markets				
Time required to start a business (days)	..	83	66	36
Domestic credit provided by financial sector (% of GDP)	..	-14.8	19.3	28.8
Tax revenue (% of GDP)	..	28.7	16.9	10.3
Military expenditure (% of GDP)	17.5	6.4	4.2	3
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	0.2	40.2	45.1
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	0	0.1	2.8	13
High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	..	..	..	..
Statistical Capacity score (Overall average)	..	..	46	42
Global links				
Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	55	120	82	42
Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)	94	100	216	132
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$) (millions)	8,592	9,763	16,949	35,365
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and primary income)	8.1	20.9	4.5	26.5
Net migration (thousands)	143	173	87	..
Personal remittances, received (current US\$) (millions)	..	..	18	4
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) (millions)	-335	879	-3,227	4,104
Net official development assistance received (current US\$) (millions)	265.8	302.2	235.2	206.8

Source: World Development Indicators database

Figures in blue refer to periods other than those specified.

Concept note(s)

Concept Note on: Angola: Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project (SREP)

Strategic context and rationale for IFAD involvement, commitment and partnership

1. The Government of Angola (GoA), together with its national and international partners, have made substantial progress following the end of nearly three decades of civil war in 2002 during which much of the country's economy collapsed, infrastructure was destroyed and institutions weakened. This has involved programmes aimed at ensuring order and security, revitalising the economy, restoring social services, rehabilitating infrastructure and addressing the threat of climate change. GoA has made efforts to diversify the economy in view its heavy dependence on oil. A stronger emphasis on agriculture aims to increase production and reduce food imports. The government is also facilitating private sector involvement and is encouraging financial institutions to support the agriculture sector.
2. Angola's institutional capacity has not been restored since the return of peace and bureaucratic hurdles inhibit private sector growth. Good progress has been made in poverty reduction, primary education, food security and gender equality, but malnutrition is still a concern. [Angola has the world's highest under-5 mortality rates \(157 deaths per 1,000 births\)⁴](#) and a maternal mortality of 450 per 100,000 births. Stunting prevalence among under-five children is 38%, and 16% are underweight. The rural areas have more chronic malnutrition (46%) compared to urban areas (32%). The poverty rate declined from 62% in 2001 to about 37% in 2009⁵. This was a major achievement, but much more needs to be done under the shared prosperity agenda. The rural poverty rate is 58%, in contrast with urban poverty of 30%. In the capital (population five million), the poverty rate is only about 9%. The Gini-coefficient in 2013 was 42.7⁶.
3. The requirements for water and agricultural development are substantial but public spending for the sector has been low and declining over time⁷. Agriculture contributes only 10% of GDP⁸ although 44% of the employed population works in the sector according to the 2014 census. Moreover, 46% of households were engaged in some agricultural activity and 6% were engaged in fishing. More than half of Angola's poor are located in rural areas and depend almost exclusively on agriculture. Smallholder agricultural production, productivity and commercialisation are hence critical to reduce rural poverty. Almost a third of agricultural households are headed by women. Women are responsible for 70% of subsistence agriculture and 24% of commercial agriculture. Youth unemployment is pronounced at 46%, against a general unemployment rate of 24% and rural youth face a major challenge of seeking alternatives to subsistence farming while having limited employment skills. In general, women are not entitled to own property on equal terms with men and land access is also a barrier for youth. The right of women to own land often depends on her marital status. There are also problems in access to land due to cumbersome administrative procedures. Access to rural finance is limited with only one bank offering micro credit services. The banking system is not accessible to a majority of

⁴ UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2015.

⁵ Angola 2014", Instituto Nacional de Estatística.

⁶ World Bank Indicators

⁷ The share of agriculture in the national budget in 2013 was 1.1% (US\$702 million); in 2014, the share was 0.5% (US\$597 million); and in 2015, the share was 0.41% (US\$544 million).

⁸ Average calculated based on available national data from 2006 to 2012. Source: Government of Angola (2016) Nota de Imprensa N. 02 - Contas Nacionais Provisórias 2014 e Preliminares 2015, Instituto Nacional de Estatística

the population and credit is largely concentrated in urban areas. The share of agriculture in the loan portfolio of banks is minimal, mainly short term and mostly benefiting commercial farmers.

4. Agriculture is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Likely impacts include crop failures due to heat and drought stress, the unpredictable onset of rains, and shorter growing season. The southern region experiences highly variable cereal production and a lack of pasture and surface water during droughts and floods, which lead to significant loss of livestock. In 2015, following prolonged dry spell yield losses were estimated at 75% in the three southern provinces (PDNA, 2015). Climate change also affects the more humid northern provinces with increased temperatures, lower rainfall and a shorter growing season. The effect is lower crop yields and waterlogging during periods of prolonged rainfall. A climate risk analysis undertaken by the Africa Climate and Development Initiative illustrates the effects of climate change such as reduction in the length of growing seasons, particularly affecting maize and other cereals⁹. Climate change is already affecting wheat and maize yields in many regions and at the global level¹⁰. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns that decreases in crop yields of 10%-25% and more may be widespread by 2050¹¹. The increased frequency of warmer nights in most regions is also damaging for many crops, with observed impact on rice yields and quality. The number of crop varieties has decreased dramatically over the latter part of the 20th century, raising concerns for adaptive capacity, genetic vulnerability and nutritional diversity. Crops such as cassava, sweet potato and banana are also expected to be affected by diseases such as Fusarium or Phytophthora because of increased temperature, humidity and waterlogging.
5. The vagaries of the weather and inadequate land and water management have accentuated soil erosion and land degradation, sedimentation in streams and water points (which are crucial for the agro-pastoral system), a decrease in soil depth and fertility, diminishing soil organic matter and reducing its water and nutrient holding capacity. Due to drier conditions, cattle raisers in the south require more land to sustain their herds due to decrease in grassland productivity. This results in greater food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty. In parts of the southern provinces these changes have been accompanied by increased desertification (FAO, RETESA, 2015). Deforestation is also a priority for action due to its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, land degradation and reduced biodiversity. Deforestation rates over the last three decades have been high, even though movement of people from rural to urban areas have allowed for forest recovery in areas previously under cultivation. The primary causes of deforestation are charcoal production, land clearing for agriculture and fire. The annual rate of deforestation over 2005-10 was around 0.21% (FAO, 2013).
6. Soil erosion and fertility decline have serious impacts on agricultural productivity, food security and rural livelihoods and increase vulnerability to floods and drought. The average farm size is around 1.5 hectares and vast majority of the rural population are vulnerable households that have limited productive assets and social capital. Agricultural productivity is low and few farmers have access to financial and non-financial support services. Smallholder farmers are under-capitalised and poorly linked to input and output markets. Many are food-insecure and malnourished and the Government capacity to support them is constrained. Most rural families have

⁹ The study shows the south is broadly unsuitable for cassava production, even with the effect of climate change. Climate change will increase the suitability of sweet potato, apart from the arid areas. Minor but widespread decreases in maize crop suitability. The spatial range as well as the average crop suitability index score in will increase in certain areas for low-altitude sorghum varieties and millet.

¹⁰ Lobell D.B., Schlenker W. and Costa-Roberts J., 2011. Climate trends and global crop production since 1980, *Science*, 333(6042), 616-20

¹¹ IPCC, 2014. http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-Chap7_FINAL.pdf

limited access to sustainable supply of seed, fertiliser as well as other inputs and draft power.

7. The National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) highlight the need to reduce vulnerability to climate change particularly in agriculture and food systems. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), identified agriculture as a vulnerable sector and includes priorities such as promoting sustainable land and water management (SLM), soil erosion control, crop diversification, climate monitoring and data management. These priorities were reiterated in Angola's NDCs in 2015.
8. IFAD support to GoA includes three on-going projects: the Agricultural Recovery Project (ARP), the Smallholder Market Access Project (SADCP-C&H-SAMAP) (also known as Smallholders Agricultural Development and Commercialisation Development Project) and the Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Project (AFAP). ARP is aimed at restoring the productive assets of households affected by recurrent droughts (meteorological and agricultural)¹² in the southern provinces (Cunene, Huila, Benguela). SADCP-C&H-SAMAP is supporting smallholder farmers in the central highlands (Huila, Cuanza Sul) to improve agricultural production and link to markets. AFAP is focusing on the central northern region through artisanal inland fishing and fish-farming (Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Malanje and Luanda). SREP will facilitate the transition towards resilience and sustainable development building on the recovery efforts of ARP and through strong synergies with SADCP-C&H-SAMAP, it will scale up improved agronomic and SLM practices to enhance productivity and access to markets¹³.
9. Angola has recently been downgraded from an upper middle to lower middle income classification by the World Bank, which gives further impetus for IFAD support to the country.

Possible geographic area of intervention and target groups

10. The project will target seven provinces; three in the south and four in the north. The population of these provinces is around 8.5 million of whom 54% reside in rural areas (6.0 million in the south and 2.5 million in the north). The agro-ecological zones that will be covered by SREP from south to north are: agro-pastoral, cereals and cassava based, maize based, and a mixed cassava and plantation crop system that includes coffee.
11. The southern provinces of Cunene and Huila, are generally lowlands with mixed crop livestock farming. Namibe is characterised by desert and savannah forest vegetation. The northern provinces include Zaire, Uige, Bengo and Cuanza Norte that lie at a lower altitude, forming a line of dry forest of tangled bush to high humid forest.
12. Some climate change risks and potential impacts on the livelihoods sources in the targeted provinces are summarised below. SREP will aim to build the resilience to these stresses.

¹² The 2011/12 agricultural calendar season had a rainfall deficit of more than 60% compared to normal years (MINAGRI). In 2012/13 drought conditions were experienced mainly in the central and northern provinces. In 2013/14 rainfall deficits were experienced with hotspots reaching 80-100% below average in the most affected southern provinces. Severe and more widespread rainfall deficits continued in 2014/15 especially in the first phase of the season. The Southern provinces experienced another drought in 2015/16 albeit with a slight improvement compared to the previous season (PDNA).

¹³ Synergies with the Commercialisation programme being developed by the World bank will also enhance the access to markets. Linkages with the programme will be developed further during design.

Livelihood system	Climate variable	Potential impacts
Crop production	Rising temperatures Increased rainfall variability Increased rainfall intensity	Increased incidence of pests and diseases, low crop yield; changing cropping calendar/dates, late harvest, crop failure, gully & sheet erosion, loss of farmland and soil fertility, water logging leading to the loss of deep rooted crops; increased sedimentation; siltation of water bodies
Livestock production	Increased variability in rainfall patterns: Rising temperature Increased intensity of rainfall	Lack of water availability for livestock; reduced forage availability; poor livestock health linked with heat stress which reduces the market value of affected livestock, reduction in livestock productivity; loss of livestock; loss of pasture land and; increased incidence of diseases
Fisheries and Aqua culture	Temperature increase Increased rainfall variability	Drying up of waterways, drawing down of water levels in reservoirs, wetlands and ground water; loss of biological diversity of fisheries resources due to habitat degradation; increase in aquatic vegetation; along the edge of waterways; pollution/eutrophication of fresh water through the decay of aquatic vegetation

13. SREP will reach an estimated 113,000 rural households and increase the resilience of 678,000 people (6 persons per household) in the selected provinces, an estimated 24% of rural households in the project sites. Recognising that rural women are more vulnerable to climate change, the project will apply a clear gender and targeting strategy. Women are socially, culturally and economically disadvantaged, in these areas, but are responsible for ensuring the well-being of their families through income generated from agriculture. Youth will also be targeted. Lack of economic opportunities leads to the migration of young people to urban centres. Of the primary target group, women, in particular heads of households, will account for at least 45% and youth (18-35 years) for another 30%.
14. In the southern provinces, SREP will build on the existing portfolio to enhance resilience after recovery from recurrent droughts while the Northern provinces will be new territory. The project will be implemented in the most vulnerable municipalities to be identified during design. The selection criteria will include: (i) level of vulnerability (ii) population size affected (iii) no other partners offering similar services and (iv) prioritisation by Provincial and Municipal authorities.
15. Selection of the southern provinces will build on the recovery efforts of ARP and SADCP-C&H-SAMAP targeted to rural households vulnerable to climate change. The northern provinces have also been impacted by climate change which has been seen to have a detrimental effect on household food security. The inclusion of these provinces broadens IFADs presence in the country by creating a corridor of agricultural investment with opportunities to scale up good agricultural practices introduced through other donor funded projects including MOSAP. Inclusion of the northern provinces was requested by government.

Justification and rationale

16. The problem tree and theory of change (Appendix1), identify five factors that contribute to the persistently high levels rural poverty: (i) increase in variability in rainfall distribution and intensity; (ii) lack of water storage and complementary irrigation; (iii) human and livestock pressure on the land and limited use of SLM practices; (iii) lack of access to quality inputs and technologies; (iv) limited assets and access to financial services; and (v) limited or lack of policies, organisations, capacities and coordination. These factors lead to droughts and intermittent flooding, limited access to water resources, overgrazing and exploitation of fuelwood, low

agricultural and livestock productivity and sustainability, and weak institutional capacity. These causal factors have a number of contributory elements some of which will be tackled by the project.

17. IFAD has a comparative advantage given the successful experience with the FFS methodology as an entry point, across the Angola portfolio and the focus on smallholder food insecurity and poverty alleviation
18. SREP will coordinate with Programmes/Projects including: (i) those with potential to reduce the cost of investments and maintenance; (ii) the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to experimental learning; (iii) scaling up successful SLM practices under FAO's GEF funded projects; (iv) ensuring that women play an equal role in decision-making; (v) using service-providers to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness; (vi) building capacity for governance and project implementation; (vii) simplifying project design and (viii) including local authorities to monitor project activities and ensure better coordination and implementation.
19. The systematic testing monitoring and learning of new SLM practices, as part of a climate resilient development pathway, together with a concerted strategy for capacity development represents a paradigm shift for Angola in initiating and facilitating efforts to cope with climate change. By creating capacity at all levels to select appropriate SLM measures, implement them taking into consideration the local ecosystem and ensure they are incorporated from the planning stages. SREP will support GoA in mainstreaming climate change considerations into institutional mechanism and operations. The project will also support the improved collection, analysis and dissemination of climate information and services. This will also initiate a paradigm shift in the information and services available to smallholders, technicians and policy makers for informed decision making for investment and risk management.

Key Project Objectives

20. The objective is to enhance agricultural productivity and resilience of households affected by climate change by developing the adaptive capacity of farmers, support service providers and policy makers to better manage the production landscape. An ecosystem approach will be applied, improving and using ecosystem services to adapt to climate change whilst promoting sustainable development. In this way SREP will build the resilience of smallholders and pastoralists to climate variability and climate change. The Project will pursue its objective through four major outcomes:
 - Smallholder farmers' technical, organisational commercial and management competence improved through FFS and enhanced access to appropriate financial and non-financial services.
 - Institutional capacity to support climate resilient smallholder production enhanced by strengthening the adaptive capacity of national, provincial and local level institutions.
 - Investments in sustainable land management and water resource infrastructure expanded through technical and financial support to smallholders to address the problems of lack of water resources infrastructure and land degradation.
 - Investments in agricultural production, productivity, livelihoods diversification and linkages to markets expanded by providing technical and financial support for increased crop and livestock productivity, diversity, access to markets and value addition.

Scaling up

21. SREP will build on the base of SADCP-C&H-SAMAP and ARP and scale up climate resilient land management and agricultural production systems. It will build the capacity of stakeholders to engage partners and resources and contribute to in policy dialogue. It will identify promising innovative measures and develop the capacity of local institutions to take them forward within an enabling policy framework.
22. SLM will build on the experience of FAO by testing and adapting low-cost soil and water conservation and rangeland management measures. This will be delivered through the FFS methodology which has been accepted by GOA as a national extension strategy. The FFS methodology will build the capacity of lead farmers and extension workers; establish peer-to-peer learning platforms; and provide policy-makers with tools to support scaling-out of proven technologies¹⁴.
23. Learning notes will be developed, documenting best practices, lessons learnt and failures, for policy dialogue and sharing with other programmes. The project will build the capacities of extension staff and document the participatory methodology used to design SLM practices. Focus will be given to climate resilience adaptation mechanisms. The project will also support the extension service to create a national SLM database linked to the global WOCAT SLM database and the UNCCD SLM Best Practices Reporting.

Ownership, Harmonization and Alignment

24. SREP is closely aligned with national priorities, including the Medium-Term Development Plan for the Agricultural Sector 2013-2017 (PDMPSA), the Municipal Integrated Programme for Rural Development and Fighting Poverty and the Long Term National Plan (PNLP). It is consistent with Angola's National Development Plan (NDP) 2013–2017, which highlights agriculture and rural development as priority areas. The plan consists of four strategic objectives that address the goal of “promoting sustainable transformation of subsistence agriculture, towards market oriented commercial agriculture¹⁵, achieving food security, the development of national agro-industry and poverty and hunger alleviation”¹⁶. The strategic objectives are as follows:
 - (i) Building professional skills and promoting technology, in order to optimise agriculture production and productivity.
 - (ii) Family-farming sector development, through farmers' organisations and cooperatives alongside public-private partnerships.
 - (iii) Coordination and synergies among different sectors and other rural stakeholders, emphasising participation of civil society in national development.
 - (iv) Industrialisation of the country.
25. SREP will contribute directly to objectives (i) and (ii) whilst ensuring synergies between development projects and the involvement of all rural stakeholders. SREP is also aligned with the national priorities outlined in the recently formulated National Development Plan (2018-2022) that incorporates the SDGs.
26. The role of ecosystems in adaptation is recognised under the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat

¹⁴An in-depth assessment of the FFS approach in Angola will be undertaken under the SADCP-C&H-SAMAP

¹⁵ A national market study will be undertaken to inform the approach.

¹⁶ Plano de Desenvolvimento de Médio Prazo do Sector Agrário (2013 – 2017), Ministério da Agricultura

Desertification. Angola is committed to take part in the fight against climate change by stabilising its greenhouse gas emissions. Among the priorities identified are mechanism for adaptation planning and mainstreaming. National plans and strategies relevant to climate change mitigation and adaptation for rural communities, include:

- National Strategy for Climate Change (2008);
- National Afforestation and Reforestation Strategy (2010);
- Strategic Plan of Disaster Risk Management (2011); and
- National Action Programme to fight Desertification (2014).

27. SREP is aligned with government priorities to strengthen the resilience of agro-pastoralists and smallholder farmers affected by climate change through: sustainable farming technologies; water and input supplies; rangeland management systems; information systems for food security and animal health surveillance; income diversification activities; and early warning systems. SREP will also contribute to four of the SDGs: ending poverty (Goal 1), zero hunger (Goal 2), climate change (Goal 13) and life on land (Goal 15).

28. SREP is aligned to IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016-2025 and contributes directly to: SO1 - increase poor rural people's productive capacities; SO3 - strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities; and SO2 - increase target beneficiaries' access to markets. SREP contributes to the objective of the Country Strategic Note (2017-2018), which is "increased family-based production of basic food crops among food and nutrition-insecure groups in selected parts of the country". SREP has also been informed by the preliminary findings of the recently completed Evaluation of the Country Strategy and Programme (2005-17) and has taken on board lessons learned.

Components and activities

29. Interventions include: (i) institutional strengthening and capacity development. (ii) land and water management; (iii) sustainable crop and livestock management; and (iv) diversifying livelihoods. These interventions will be implemented over a seven year period.

30. Component 1: Support for building adaptive capacity: – US\$27.3 million (US\$18.9 million from IFAD, US\$6 million from GCF; US\$1.5 million equivalent from GoA and US\$0.9 million from beneficiaries). This component will strengthen capacities at household, community and institutional levels to better manage resources and enhance livelihoods.

Sub-component 1.1: Household / community adaptive capacity: Attention will be given to organise and strengthen village groups to implement community-based activities, manage resources and create a sustainable organisational structure. The main activities will include: (i) developing and strengthening community organisations; (ii) developing community-based natural resource management plans; (iii) training in climate risk management; (iv) training in management of community infrastructure and shared resources; and (v).training in financial and functional literacy and management.

Sub-component 1.2 Institutional adaptive capacity: The main activities will include: (i) developing natural resource management plans at municipality level; (ii) training in climate risk management for government technicians; (iii) acquisition of information technology equipment and materials; (iv) strengthening of climate information services in collaboration with the Meteorological Department (INAMET); (v) supporting the roll-out of the resilience monitoring framework; (vi) training of service providers and implementing partners in ecosystems adaptation; (vii) supporting capacity building of IDE extension staff in FFS and SLM; (viii) mainstreaming SLM into agricultural and environmental sector policies and

programmes; and (ix) building the technical capacity of agricultural universities in participatory agricultural development¹⁷.

31. Component 2: Support for ecosystem-based adaptation: - US\$55.0 million (US\$24.3 from IFAD, US\$ 21.6 million from GCF; US\$4.5 GoA, and US\$4.6 million equivalent from beneficiaries). This component will support water and land related infrastructure developments and production and livelihood systems.

Sub-component 2.1 Sustainable land and water management:

Activities will include: (i) rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of water infrastructure (harvesting, storage and irrigation); (ii) improved water use efficiency. These will address the decline of available water, particularly in the southern parts of Angola as a result of the recurring droughts.. Land management activities will include: (i) rangeland and pasture development; (ii) soil and water conservation and in-situ water harvesting; and (iii) community agro-forestry. Best practices in community-based natural resource management and climate change adaptation will be introduced to complement to the climate resilient crop production systems activities.

Sub-component 2.2 Support for climate resilient production systems and livelihoods:

Activities considered to stabilise production include: (i) community seed production; (ii) crop diversification through the testing and scaling of cassava and new varieties of other food crops; (iii) conservation agriculture; (iv) integrated plant nutrition systems; (v) integrated pest management; (vi) drought resistant crops/varieties with consideration of their nutritive value; (vii) labour saving technologies (viii) small-scale adaptive research to address production constraints; (ix) small-livestock production and; (x) improved post-harvest technologies. Livelihoods diversification will involve grants for micro-projects to enhance on-farm and off-farm income by linking farmers to markets. Small market supporting infrastructure such as feeder roads and bridges and agro-processing facilities will be included. Service providers will be identified to develop the capacity of the FFS and interest groups in financial and functional literacy. Synergies will be developed, in particular with SADCP-C&H-SAMAP which is will develop the capacity for rural finance.

32. Component 3: Project management and coordination. US\$7.0 million (US\$4.0 million from IFAD, US\$2.4 million from GCF and US\$0.64 million equivalent from GOA). The objective of this component is to ensure the project's overall coordination, monitoring and evaluation through the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) level.

Preliminary Environmental and Social category

33. The preliminary categorisation of SREP is B. It will support activities, including: agriculture intensification in non-sensitive areas; integrated pest management and credit for pesticides/other agrochemicals purchase and training in their safe use and SLM practices. The agricultural production activities and construction of livelihood supporting infrastructure may result in localised environmental impacts which can be managed and minimised. Feeder road rehabilitation and market infrastructure investments will adhere closely to the environmental and social standards. These impacts will, moreover, be mitigated by providing training on good-use practices and preparing site management plans. An Environment and Social Management Plan will be developed for the project during design.

Preliminary Climate Risk classification

¹⁷ This will be informed by a needs assessment of skills for the development of the agriculture sector

34. The preliminary risk classification is high. The Northern provinces are a rain-fed crop region, which is subject to significant annual variations in rainfall, and therefore productivity fluctuations. The southern provinces have been severely affected by droughts and floods. In both areas farmers use traditional cropping methods, with limited awareness of soil or water conservation, replacement of soil nutrients, choice of plant varieties, irrigation, or other climate adaptive technologies. A detailed climate vulnerability analysis will be conducted to inform the adaptation measures SREP is expected to bring improvements in cropping technology, which will increase farmer's resilience to climate variability and climate change.
35. Based on the Ex-ACT preliminary assessment, the project constitutes a carbon sink of 558,406 ton of CO₂-equivalents per year. This is largely due to improvements in crop management as consequence of the adoption of good agriculture practices, targeted fertilization and reduced pesticide use through the introduction of IPM systems. Per hectare, the project provides a sink of 64 t-CO₂-equivalent, which is 3.2 t-CO₂-equivalent per hectare per year. The Ex-ACT assessment will be further refined during design.

Costs and financing

36. The proposed IFAD financing for the project is USD 47 million from the IFAD11 PBAS allocation for Angola. GoA will contribute about USD 6.7 million (as waived duties and taxes). Beneficiaries are expected to contribute USD 5.5 million in-kind. Additional resources of USD 30 million (50% grant and 50% concessional loan) are being sought from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), an amount agreed on with Government. Thus the total project cost is likely to be approximately USD 90 million. Other co-financing opportunities will be explored during design particularly for energy and infrastructure development. Strong interest has been expressed by BADEA to provide co-financing.
37. IFAD's contribution will address poverty alleviation for vulnerable households by strengthening resilience of communities and households through community organisation, the FFS extension approach, community natural resource management plans, and climate resilient agricultural technologies together with small livestock development.

Organization and management

38. IFAD has a long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF) and the Ministry of the Environment (MINAMB). MINAGRIF will be the lead executing agency and will work closely with MINAMB and other line ministries and partners that have a bearing on project objectives. The project will be integrated into the decentralised government structures that cascade from national to communal level. The Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário ((IDA) Agricultural Development Institute)) will be in charge of administration and coordination. Provincial governments, local authorities and traditional authorities are crucial for the ownership and sustainability of the Project. Well-established local NGOs will be strategic partners to engage smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities. International NGOs and international consultants with experience and capacity in natural resource management will be invited to participate in order to develop local capacity in SLM over the immediate and long term.
39. The Provincial Directorates of IDA will be the main implementers of SREP in collaboration with local authorities in charge of the program to combat hunger, malnutrition and poverty. Experts in aquaculture, apiculture, environmental and disaster risk management, women's health and nutrition will provide technical support. MINAGRIF and MINAMB will be supported by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) as an oversight body, co-chaired by the two ministers, and composed of

membership from other relevant institutions. National NGOs selected on a competitive basis will be engaged to support communities in land rehabilitation and livelihoods development.

40. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established in Luanda and will comprise a project co-ordinator, M&E officer, finance officer and procurement officer and experts in agriculture, livestock, climate change adaptation/environment, water resources development, SLM and social inclusion. The PCU will be integrated into a Single Coordination Unit (SCU) as requested by GOA, to develop capacity of IFAD project management staff in implementation and fiduciary matters. The SCU will be responsible for strengthening the administrative and financial management systems of the IFAD project portfolio through outsourced support to local and international auditing firms as recommended by the CSPE. The team will be supported by a working group in each Province comprising technicians and experts from MINAMB for climate change adaptation. Provision will be made for Technical Assistance through FAO and national and international NGOs, as needed.

Monitoring and Evaluation indicators, KM and Learning

41. The components of the M&E system will be: (i) baseline and end of project surveys; (ii) data collection on project activities, outputs, outcomes and impact; and (iii) special studies. A database will be created for storing the baseline and end-line data, as well as all monitoring data associated with the implementation of project activities. Specific efforts will be made to improve data collection particularly for on farm metrics to enhance learning and impact assessments.
42. All activity-related data will be collected by Project stakeholders working at the community level, including IDA technicians and FFS facilitators, service providers and contractors. The M&E system will be linked to the Livelihoods Baseline indicators managed by MINAGRIF. The main indicators will include: (i) production levels crops and livestock; (ii) land area under climate resilient agricultural practices; (iii) income generation levels; (iv) adoption rates of technologies; (v) levels of improved access to water; (vi) number of smallholders supported in coping with climate risks; and (vii) number of smallholders supported in nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Risks

43. The main risks are weak institutional capacity, especially in the areas of procurement, financial management, extension services, veterinary services, social mobilisation and building resilience to climate variability. The limited capacity also extends down to community level where there are few service providers with skills in social mobilisation, community development and income generation. The Project will strengthen institutional capacity and skills through training as well as support from NGOs and technical assistance to work with beneficiaries and government institutions. Budgetary restrictions are another risk which might affect the capacity of national institutions to take an active part in the project implementation.
44. Slow start up and pace of implementation of the project is also a risk. This could be mitigated by hiring a Project Expeditor for a six-month period to support IDA in: (i) setting up the PCU; (ii) preparing TORs and advertisements for staff recruitment; (iii) preparing tender documents, launching tenders and preparing guidelines for the selection of service providers; (iv) preparing contracts with Project staff and service providers; (v) setting up provincial offices; and (vi) assuring availability of start-up financing under the loan.
45. In terms of fiduciary risk, Angola is classified in the "High" bracket. Consequently, mitigating controls will be required. A qualified Finance Manager supported by

accountants will be appointed to the PCU for financial management (FM) including the development of a FM and information system according to IFAD rules and regulations, elaboration of project FM procedures to be included in the PIM, training provincial FM staff, and reporting

Timing

46. The table below summarises the envisaged timeline for the preparation and review for SREP.

CPMT Meetings	21/02 and 14/03/2018
OSC Meeting	26/03/2018
Detailed Project Design Mission	9/04/2018 – 27/04/2018
CPMT/QE Review	05/2018
Final design (appraisal)	06/2018
QA Review	09/2018
Loan negotiation	02/2019
Executive Board Presentation	04/2019

Poverty, Targeting, Gender and Social inclusion Strategy

I. Poverty

1. Angola, is located in the Coast of Atlantic Ocean and has borders with the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Zambia and Namibia. It is divided into 18 provinces, 163 municipalities and 618 communes with a total population of about 28.814 million people. It is one of the low densely populated countries in the world with a density of 23.112 people per square km (World Bank data, 2016). Population density is highest in Luanda, Benguela ad Huila provinces.

2. Since the end of the civil war in 2002, Angola has registered progress in its efforts to increase economic growth and social wellbeing. The country saw a steady economic growth, with GNI increasing from US\$ 330 in 2002 to US\$ 4,470 in 2014 (UNDP, 2015 human development report). The dynamics of the Angolan economic growth is associated with the exploitation of natural resources mainly mining and hydrocarbons, where Oil accounts for 30% of the GDP, 95% of total exports and 50% of public revenues. Agriculture accounts for only 12% of GDP and employs nearly 70% of the population (African economic outlook, AfDB, OECD, UNDP 2017).

3. The poverty rate declined from 62% in 2001 to 36.6% in 2009 but it remained high in rural areas, at 58% (Instituto Nacional de Estatística), and recent figures indicates that 43.4%¹⁸ of the population lives below the poverty line (less than 1.25 USD per day)¹⁹. As shown by the 2014 Household Budget Survey, the incidence of poverty is also associated to high fertility rate²⁰(larger families), low education rate, unequal distribution of wealth, low access to infrastructure as well as inequality in income which was 28.9% in 2015

4. Education rate is low with enrolment in tertiary education being at 8.2% for women and 10.6 % for men. This is mostly because of large households due to high fertility rate; 42 percent of Angola's 25 million inhabitants were under 15 years old in 2015²¹. Many of these children do not complete their education. The country's education expenditure is 3.5 percent of its GDP. The people of Angola cannot get good jobs to help improve their standard of living because of lack of education. Literacy rate is highest in Luanda, Zaire and Cabinda provinces.

5. The pace of poverty reduction is not as fast as might have been expected, due to the underperformance of the agricultural sector (12% of GDP) compared to the rest of the economy. Basic needs poverty rate declined from 49% in 2002 (55% in rural areas) to 44% in 2014 (51% in rural areas), while food poverty declined only marginally from 13.2% in 2004/2005 to 13% in 2010.

6. Despite its vast mineral wealth and agricultural potential, Human development index (HDI) for Angola passed from 0.391 in 2000 to 0.533 in 2015 ranking 150 out of 188 countries. This increase is due to an increase in life expectancy (58.1 to 61.2years); GNI (USD 4 941 to UAD 6 822) and schooling years (4.1 to 4.7) due to enrolment of younger population.

¹⁸ Population Well-being Survey - IBEP, 2008-09),

¹⁹ UNICEF statistics on Angola, http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/angola_statistics.html

²⁰ A high birth rate is problematic because it strains resources. The more children a family has, the harder it is for families to give all children the nutrition their bodies need. This is evidenced by the high child mortality rate. One in four children do not reach their fifth birthday. A lower birth rate increases the number of female workers and output per capita

²¹ weform.org/doc/WEF-GGGR-2017

7. Rapid urbanization is becoming an increasingly common trend. From 1990 to 2014 the percentage of rural population dropped from 75% to 37% (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2014). This drop is due to rural exodus. Many youths leave the village to urban areas in search of better living conditions. The main causes being high unemployment, low agricultural productivity and production and non-commercialization agriculture.

8. Despite its low contribution to GDP²² 44% of the employed population in Angola works in the sector according to the 2014 census. Moreover, 46% of households were engaged in some agricultural activity and 6% were engaged in fishing. 23% of agricultural households in rural Angola are female headed and women are responsible for 70% of subsistence agriculture and 24% of commercial agriculture.

9. HIV infection in 2016 is at 1.9, which is comparatively low compared to the regional average which is 4.3. However, the rate of infection in the urban areas and in certain rural areas keep rising being up to 6.1 in Cumene and 4 in Mexico. With little being done, HIV/AIDS is likely to impact negatively agricultural production.

10. In Angola, malnutrition is still a concern with stunting prevalence of 38% among children less than five years, and 16% are underweight. The rural poverty rate is 58%, in contrast with urban poverty of 30%. In the capital (population of about five million), the poverty rate is only about 9%. The Gini-coefficient in 2013 was 42.7²³. The rural areas have more chronic malnutrition (46%) compared to urban areas (32%). However, Angola has taken measures to reduce rates of disease and infection, such as child vaccinations in the capital. But Angola still has one of the lowest health expenditures in the world at 3.1 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Due to Angola's poor healthcare, its life expectancy remains low, 61 years old.

11. A number of social and economic welfare indicators reveals significant gap in the living standards between residents of urban areas compared to those in rural areas. For instance, only 32% of rural population have access to good drinking water compared to 67% in urban areas; 7% of rural households have access to or utilize electricity²⁴, compared to 64% of households in urban areas, while only 11% of households have access to improved sanitation facility compared to 46% in urban areas (2015-16 Angola Multiple Indicator and Health Survey)

12. Agricultural production is based on subsistence family of food crop and livestock production. The rural population live in humid forest, savanna, arid the semi-arid region where the main crops/produce are cassava, sweet potatoes, banana, maize, beans in the northern part of the country. In the south and central zones, Millet, sorghum, is grown in areas of lesser rainfall and beans, corn, is produced in areas of higher rainfall, Vegetables among main rivers and valley; Seasonal river fishing. Livestock rearing is one of the main activities and sources of income with cattle rearing and the keeping of small ruminants (goats and sheep) accounting for more than half of the total production. Pigs and poultry production are significant especially at the household level and are mainly owned by women. However, Angola import 100% of the wheat consumed in the country, 86% of rice consumed, 27% of beans consumed and 23% of potatoes consumed. Efforts should therefore be put on developing the agricultural sector to meet the needs of the growing demand in the urban as well as the rural areas.

II. Gender, youth, other fragile social categories and social inclusion.

²² Average calculated based on available national data from 2006 to 2012. Source: Government of Angola (2016) Nota de Imprensa N. 02 - Contas Nacionais Provisórias 2014 e Preliminares 2015, Instituto Nacional de Estatística

²³ World Bank Indicators

²⁴ About 89% of households in rural areas use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking (INE: 2014)

13. Overview of gender inequality in Angola context. Despite efforts made in integrating gender in the Government policies and strategies, gender inequalities persist with the socio-economic situation of women remaining very weak. The country ranked 123 on 140 countries following the gender gap report 2017²⁵. Women face under-representation in formal politics for many years which negatively affects the representation in the country's decision-making bodies (Human development report, 2015). At the local level, women representation in decision making still remains low; In rural areas of Angola, only 26% of women can read and write compared to 65% of men; in Parliament, 38% of members are women. Out of 18 governors, 8 are women (44.44%). Among the 33 ministers, only 8 are women (24.24%). At municipal level, from the 163 administrators 43 were women (26%) and among the 163 deputy administrators just 34 were women (21%). (MINFAMU, 2016 Relatorio analitico de generode Angola)

14. The Population and Housing Census carried out in 2014 in Angola reveals that 51% of the population is made up by women. However, despite being the majority, women are more likely than men to be poor and illiterate and they usually have lower access to medical care, property ownership, credit, training and employment. The GNI per capita (2011 PPP \$) shows a value of 5,073 for women and 7,527 for men and the expected years of schooling being 8.7 for women and 14 for men. The literacy rate for men is 80% while that for women stands at 53%. Distribution of income among men and women is disproportionate, with men owning all major means of production such as land, livestock and financial capital, while women provide most of the labour. Women-headed households have lower incomes compared to those headed by men. However, these women play a significant role in the cultivation of crops, conservation, transformation, storage, and marketing of food crops. They are the principal concerns as far as family welfare and nutritional security are concerned.

15. In addition to these discriminations related to access to basic resources and services (land, education, health etc. women also face violence. 39% of women have experienced physical violence since the age of 15; 20% of women have experienced sexual violence; 44% of married women have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partners. (INE, 2014)

16. About 1.9 % of Angolan population is HIV positive (2.65% of women and 1.2% of men), with the highest prevalence in Cunene (6.1%) and the lowest in Zaire (0.5%). HIV prevalence by age shows that the most affected are between the ages of 30-45 which constitute the main work force. HIV affects the output of Women who participate in all household farming activities and household chores. Women's average age at first marriage is 19, over five years earlier than that of men²⁶ with 30% of women aged 20 to 24 years getting married or entering into union before age 18 and having an average of 6.2 children. Age at first marriage is significantly higher among more educated women. Also, only, 13% of Angolan women use family planning. This coupled with the prevalence of undernourishment, have a negative impact on their health and education

17. Gender policies. With regards to the Promotion of Gender Equality, the general objective of the National Development Plan (PND) is the promotion of equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for men and women in all areas of economic, social, cultural and political life. Its policy measures aim to promote the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for men and women, promote all equal-

²⁵ World Economic Forum : <https://www.Weforum.org/doc/WEF-GGGR-2017>

²⁶ Statistics show that fertility is higher with women with little or no education 7.8 children compared to women with secondary or higher education 4.2 children. These larger families often lead to low living conditions and poverty. (INE:2014).

opportunity aspects in employment policies, including reducing occupational segregation and helping reconcile work and family life, as well as counter the persistent under-representation of women in all decision-making spheres, promote equal access and full enjoyment of social rights for men and women, eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2017 and at the other educational levels by 2025, promote equality in civic life and contribute to change gender roles and stereotypes.

18. Angola is in compliance with its international commitments, namely the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights regarding the Rights of Women in Africa, the SADC Gender and Development Protocol, the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to which Angola is a party.

19. The Ministry of Social affairs, family and the promotion of women developed a gender policy and the implementation of strategy for the development of rural women. The document comprises a set of actions that respect and encourage positive cultural values, promote solidarity, non-discrimination and effective participation of men and women in political, economic, social, sports and cultural activities. Despite all these policies and actions, customary law still favors men with regard to the control and access over production resources (Land, Labor, credit. etc.)

20. Youth and social inclusion. Angola does not define a specific age range for youth. In its 2006 youth assessment report, USAID defines youth as 15-30, while the African Youth Charter (to which Angola is a signatory) defines it as 15-35. By this definition, youths make up over 26% of Angola's population, with a youth dependency ratio of 93. Unemployment in youths is highest in Luanda, Lunda sul and Lunda norte.

21. Statistics show that the majority of youths reside in urban areas. The rural areas being highly affected by the last civil war leaving a devastating effect on physical and social infrastructure, particularly in terms of education and health. Equally, it disrupted the agro-economy that was the foundation of subsistence and the dominant cultural mode of life for a majority of rural Angolans. Left with few life choices, a large number of rural youth continue to migrate into urban areas where some go to school and gain formal employments. Migration levels are highest for youth within the age group of 25 to 35 years (24.5%). Most of the household heads in Angola are made of men and 42% of heads of household are below 34 years old and 52% are between the ages of 24 and 44 years old (INE,2014). Youth unemployment is pronounced at 46%, against a general unemployment rate of 24%. The youths in rural areas are informally employed in subsistence agriculture and are involved in family-based livelihood activities such as handicraft, fishing, or small shops. Youths seeking to start their own enterprises are faced with challenges in obtaining access to credit, and education levels are also low, with only 37% of young men and 28% of young women aged 15-24 having attended secondary school or higher education as of 2010. Poverty, however, is lower among the 15 – 35-year-old range group than any other age group.

22. HIV aids continue to impact on productivity. Overall, 0.9% of Angolans between the age of 15 to 24 are HIV positive. HIV prevalence is higher among young women (1.1%) than young men (0.7%). HIV prevalence among youths is twice as high in urban areas than in rural areas, 1.2 vs. 0.5²⁷. HIV aids retards agricultural production by reducing manpower availability on farms. This leads to nutrition and food insecurity due to decrease in labour, reduced household resources, less intensive livestock production etc

²⁷ Source;2015-2016 multiple indicator and health survey(IIMS)

23. In order to create job opportunities for youths, it is necessary for the portfolio to provide them with some financial support in the form of Matching grants and revolving funds to promote rural activities and job creation. Also, increase technological and information system will also attract youths in Agriculture. However, engagement of youth in business development needs further support to build their technical and managerial capacities in relevant domains. This may include business training to engage in agricultural activities. Specialized training or technical assistance could focus on a variety of agribusiness topics such as crop production, distribution, processing and sales.

24. Other fragile social categories. These categories are mainly disabled persons and the ex-combatants.

- The disabled persons. Angola has a total of about 656 258 disabled persons of which 56% are males and 44% females²⁸, representing about 2.5% of the population. Of these, 56% are found in the rural areas. These handicapped persons are made up of the mentally retarded, the blind, deaf, dumb, paralysed, amputated superior limb, amputated inferior limb. However, the main causes of handicaps are diseases 42(%), followed by the war and mines victims (35%), and finally the other handicap groups (congenital, work, home, car accidents and others,). The long civil war has caused severe physical and emotional stress resulting to human handicap. Since 2011 the government has set up a law on social inclusion of handicapped children and the regulation on open spaces and walked places for handicapped persons. These handicapped persons are also organized into 18 federations and associations to represent their social categories and advocate for more support from the state and development partners. They are involved in all works of life and those in the rural areas live on agricultural and livestock production. In May 2014 the government ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and developed a framework to provide various support to the disabled including the rapid establishment of the national council for persons with disabilities.
- Ex-combatants. The civil war that took place lasted from 1975 to 2002 resulted to the demobilization of close to 80,537 ex-combatants in all the 18 provinces of Angola. The total number of Ex-combatants in the target area is 29 762 representing 37% of total ex-combatants in Angola. In 1995 the Government created a ministry in charge of Former Combatants and Motherland Veteran. In order to support the socioeconomic integration of these Ex-combatant, an Inter-ministerial Commission for Coordination of Socioeconomic Reintegration Actions of Ex-Combatants and Homeland Veterans integrating various ministerial departments was put in place to handle support to these sensitive and fragile categories in the domain of Health, Finance, Agriculture, and social affairs.

Gender strategy and social inclusion.

25. Gender analysis of production activities and decision making in rural households. Men and women in the rural areas of Angola each have different and multiple roles at household and community level. Commercial agricultural production and cattle rearing is mainly a male responsibility, while women are in charge of food crop cultivation, e.g. leguminous, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava. Men are mostly involved in

²⁸ INE survey;2014

the preparation of land and mechanisation and irrigation of crops. They own and trade large animals such as cattle, and are responsible for cutting, hauling and selling timber from forests and practising mining and carpentry. Fishing is mainly done by men. Women have primary responsibility for maintaining the household (reproductive role, usually unpaid). They raise children, grow and prepare food, keep poultry and goats, and collect fuel wood and water. Women also work in the farm by providing labour for tillage, planting, weeding, harvesting, farming, forest food gathering and threshing crops. They spend a lot of energy and time processing produce for home consumption and for sale. This work is often either underpaid or unpaid and very time consuming e.g the grating and cooking of cassava during the preparation of "Chikwanga" (traditional cassava paste sold out of the country). Women usually manage to earn a small income for themselves by selling vegetables from home gardens and forest products (firewood, charcoal, wild fruits), The income is spent mainly for manufactured products, family food needs and child education. Officially, women have equal land rights to men, but in practice customary laws are followed and if men's rights to land are through inheritance, women's ones are through marriage and restricted to land used for food crop only. Farms run by female-headed households tend to have less labour available for farm work because of the limited resources that women have to hire labour. Female smallholders have little access to loans compared to their male counterparts since they do not generally have control over the types of fixed assets necessary as collateral for loans.

26. Education, technology and information. Women are more illiterate than men with average expected year of schooling being 8.3 for women and 14 for men. Women are also less likely to have access to information and to make use of pest control systems as well as of mechanical tools and equipment.

27. Gender issues related to food security. In terms of food availability and nutrition, the lack of ownership access, and control of livelihood assets, and the effect of HIV AIDS, and illiteracy negatively affect women's food production and increase their food insecurity. This generally affects the whole family that is men, women and children. In general, women's role in food utilization for food security is critical as they are typically responsible for food processing and preparation and therefore are crucial to the dietary diversity of their household and overall nutrition status of the family.

28. Gender differences and climate change impacts. Although climate change impacts on land resources and food availability in general, men and women perceive them differently²⁹. While women perceive droughts in terms of water shortage for domestic use, men tend to perceive it in terms of lack of pasture for the livestock. This causes men to migrate in search of green pastures. The ARP (Agricultural Recovery Project) design mission in the south perceived this migration as a major issue because men tend to set up families in new places and do not come back. As men exit, women move into agriculture as household heads and the inequities in rights over resources including land, water, trees, livestock, grazing and fisheries raise serious constraints to the sustainability of their families.

29. Gender, youth, disabled, and ex-combatants mainstreaming in IFAD projects. In light of the premises described above and of the context specific gender analysis, IFAD interventions will address the problems of food and nutrition insecurity in

²⁹ ARP design mission findings show that men tend to focus more on fodder for animals and water for farming and production; whereas women focus on food and drinking water for their families as well as on their increased work burden. Men usually migrate in order to secure income.

all provinces of Angola, as well as the challenges of climate change experienced by provinces in the south, through the adoption of a gender-responsive approach³⁰.

30. The gender strategy will promote gender equality by increasing women's access to increase agricultural production through developing institutional capacities and investment support to rural smallholder farmers in the country.

31. In consideration of the gender gaps highlighted above, and in particular to i) unequal access to resources (land, water, credit) in favour of men, ii) women's low levels of literacy and numeracy, iii) lack of business development and management skills, and iv) limited voice, leadership and decision-making capacity in associations and cooperatives and other groups, and following the CSPE report of 2017, that rated the gender mainstreaming in IFAD projects as moderately satisfactory with little empowering measures for women, IFAD interventions will develop women's and youths' skills in community organisation and planning, Sustainable Land Management and entrepreneurship. Educating women and men about ownership and inheritance rights, including land. IFAD interventions will conduct gender awareness at a community level and set up women's self-help groups for knowledge-sharing on conservation farming and GAP practices. Projects will apply the community-led methodology of Gender Action Learning System (GALS) to be applied to FFS, with emphasis on generating benefits particularly relevant for women, youths, disabled and ex-combatants.

32. For market-oriented women, youths, disabled persons and ex-combatants, IFAD interventions will develop and/or strengthen their business and entrepreneurship skills for development of other non-farm activities, such as apiculture, aquaculture, input delivery, transportation, marketing, for women particularly, Small livestock, aquaculture, apiculture, trading will be developed.

33. IFAD interventions will bring about Improvement of household water sources. This will reduce the time women spend in fetching water and will allow improvement on nutrition and health status of family members.

34. About 37% of the Angolan population reside in rural areas and derive their livelihoods from smallholder farming. The farming population has been divided into four main groups i) Food insecure subsistence agropastoral small holder farmer (who cultivate less than 2 ha of land) and represent 50% percent of farming households in Angola, ii) Small-sized producers with potential to increase surpluses of diversified crops in rain-fed and irrigated areas iii) Women and youth including women head of households;

35. Small holders' farmers which make up 90% of farmers are made up of both the Food insecure subsistence agropastoral small holder farmer and the Small-sized producers in associations with potential to increase surpluses of diversified crops in rain-fed and irrigated areas. They are made up of both old and young people. These smallholders' farmers are poor, with relatively larger families and dependents (an average of 8.2 children compared to 5.3 in urban areas. Smallholders produce for consumption, with the possibility of getting some surplus for sales. They mostly sell their produce at the farm-gate. Middle-men who are the main buyers of their produce are connected to wholesalers and retailers in urban markets. In general, the price paid to the farmers are low. This is due to the weak bargaining power of the small holder farmers and their urgent need for cash for household obligations. This situation can only be

³⁰ A growing body of evidence demonstrates that more equal gender relations within households and communities leads to better agricultural and development outcomes, including increases in farm productivity and improvements in family nutrition. (World Bank, FAO and IFAD, 2015).

reversed if these small farmers can group themselves into associations and cooperatives. Find below Key characteristics of these smallholder farmers.

- They generally own less than 2ha of land for individuals and for the majority of these small holder farmers only less than ½ a ha is being put to production. Associations can own up to 5ha of land;
- Poor production and productivity ;
- Vulnerability to Climatic changes;
- Lack or low access to production factors (land, improved inputs, water and capital), Lack of mechanisation. Lack of irrigation facilities, weak organisational capacity and low-income level;
- Low productivity and high transaction costs;
- Lack of adequate infrastructure and services for repairing feeder roads, rural electrification, post-harvest handling, storage and marketing facilities They also lack proper agricultural inputs; irrigation systems and mechanisms, which affects their agricultural production, productivity and livelihoods;
- Low yield and lack of diversified food products to raise incomes and improve nutrition.

36. Despite the reported reduction of poverty at the National level, Smallholder farmers remain in acute poverty. Smallholder farmers in Angola largely practice rain-fed agriculture and use traditional varieties of crops, low-intensity fertilizer, and minimal pesticides. Farming is largely done without mechanization and productivity of the land is generally low. Access to extension services is also very weak. The country also suffers from periodic droughts and floods especially in the southern regions with smallholders' farmers being the most affected. The floods of 2011 affected 65 000 people and caused soil erosion, cattle mortality and devastated crop fields. Over the last past ten years, farmers in the south have recorded losses in production of about 70% Mainly in the Namibe, Cunene, Benguela and Huila provinces.

37. In terms of crop production, IFAD interventions area can be divided into three zones with the following characteristics:

- The Northern zone is a tropical dry to humid forest area with annual rainfall greater than 1500 mm. Cassava and banana are the main staple and cover 75% of area planted. Other crops include mixed cropping of millet, groundnuts and sweet potatoes. This zone has the most productive land in Angola. However, crops are grown mainly for subsistence with very little excess for sale.
- The Central zone falls under the tropical plateaus with an altitude, between 1000 and 2500 metres. These plateaus have rainfall between 1250 and 1500 mm/year and an average temperature between 18-20°C. Maize is more suitable here and it is cultivated in association with other traditional crops such as beans, sorghum, millet, groundnuts and sweet potatoes.
- The Southern zone has a dry climate ranging from a tropical desert (Namibe) to tropical dry savannah (Cunene) with low rainfall of 200 mm/year on average and an average yearly temperature of 20-22°C.) Livestock production is mainly developed in this zone. Food crops mainly include sorghum and millet. The soils in this desert climate zone suffer from the combined effect of erosion by rains and heat, and are generally less fertile. Most households located in this zone are vulnerable to climate shocks (drought and flood) and face declining yields and declined livestock production due to increased land degradation and changing rainfall patterns.

38. The detailed agro-ecological and livelihood characteristic of IFAD interventions target area is summarized in the table 1.

39. Rural household entrepreneurship: Household enterprises are associated with higher levels of household consumption, as well as lower poverty rates in rural areas. They however are limited in terms of credit access, inadequate infrastructure, and bureaucratic barriers that prevent the growth of this sector and reduce their contribution to poverty reduction and shared prosperity. To permit rapid and effective change in the livelihood patterns of the target groups, microenterprises will be promoted to diversify their incomes and create off farm job opportunities, especially for the youth. Capacity of Farmers organizations, Farmers Field school, Water Usage Association, savings and credit groups and other local organisations will be strengthened to enable them to play their role of service provider to members and representation. A fully integrated approach providing credit, raw materials, technical and business training and exchange visits as well as marketing assistance and small equipment would be beneficial for these smallholders farmers as these will burst up income generating activities.

III. Targeting

Targeting strategies and Target groups.

40. The 2017 Country Strategy Programme Evaluation noted with satisfaction the fact that IFAD's interventions have been focused on the rural poor who are the IFAD traditional beneficiaries. The Evaluation assessed gender and women's empowerment as moderately satisfactory on the basis of the following findings:

- Women benefited increased production and income from the MOSAP project and functional literacy. However, lack of gender-disaggregation in monitoring led to an under-estimate of improved access for women to assets and resources;
- Involvement of few women with very little share in leadership positions;
- Workload balance between men and women as well as other adult members of the household remain a crucial issue to be addressed in all IFAD projects and Programmes;
- Insufficient resources and commitment in Gender;
- Lack of Gender specialists in PCUs

41. Building on the above-mentioned lessons learnt and poverty dynamics in the country, the targeting strategy is designed to address the needs of the different strata in the rural areas, The COSOP will continue using the bottom-top approach that is compatible to the reduction of poverty, improvement of food security and nutrition, promotes the inclusion of rural poor households and marginalized groups into remunerative activities along agriculture value chains and builds the resilience of communities to cope with climate shocks. To achieve these, the COSOP will adopt an integrated targeting approach which entails geographic targeting, direct targeting, self-targeting and indirect targeting. The COSOP will also focus on enabling measures which consist of conducive policy and institutional environment, and capacity building as well as empowerment measures to encourage more active participation of the target groups and particularly the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled and ex-combatants. More emphasis will be put on the monitoring of gender indicators.

42. The Target Groups. Following the livelihood assessment of Angola and the ongoing portfolio, the direct target group will consist of poor and disadvantaged rural households involved in agriculture, fisheries and household enterprises. These will include (i) food insecure subsistence agro-pastoral smallholder farmers with access to less than two

hectares of land but having potential for production and productivity increases; (ii) small and stable family farms with some level of organisation, mainly through associations, with access to up to 2-5 hectares of land producing at subsistence level with the potential to graduate into a market-oriented level with focused direct support; (iii) women and youth organised to carry out production, processing, marketing and service provision income generating activities. (iv) Other rural vulnerable groups such as the disabled persons and ex-combatants will receive specific attention to facilitate their social integration in agricultural production and economic activities.

- Food insecure subsistence agro-pastoral smallholder farmers. This is the most representative of the agricultural producers found in the area. They constitute the most vulnerable population of the area (women, youths, disabled, Ex-combatants); They generally own less than 2ha of land and only less than ½ a ha is being put to production. These households are essentially characterised by (i) Poor production and productivity of main crops (Cassava, banana, peanuts, sweet potatoes, maize...etc.); (ii) vulnerability to Climatic changes; (iii) Lack or low access to production factors (land, improved inputs, water and capital); (iii) Lack of mechanisation; (iv) weak organisational capacity et; (v) low income level. In general, the target group do not often produce enough to cover their food needs and remain very vulnerable to climate shocks. Migration of youths to urban areas in search of temporary jobs is very common to farmers under this category. Therefore, the projects activities will promote specific income generating rural activities for the youth such as processing and transportation of agricultural produce, promote youth FFS participation, support the creation of small enterprises, training on repairs of agricultural tools, etc.
- Small and stable family farms with some level of organisation mainly through associations. These are family farmers who have diversified their crops and agricultural practices. Some of them have up to 5 ha of farming land and are able to produce some small excess for the market. They have limited access to land, inputs, credit, markets and market information, representing about 40% per cent of the agriculture sector producers in the country. These producers are net producers of staple crops, food insecure with no proper water and soil fertility management practices. They are under-covered by extension. They have weak bargaining power, poor market linkages and no access to market information, they are normally able to fulfil their own needs by being able to secure seeds and labour (use of animal traction though to a smaller extent,). They lack proper agricultural inputs, irrigation systems and mechanisms, which affects their agricultural production, productivity and livelihoods. IFAD interventions for this group will increase production outputs through the use of improved technologies in the northern and some areas of the central regions; conservation and climate smart farming in the southern and some areas of the central regions. This will improve their income generation through access to markets with a diversified choice of products. As far as cropping system is concerned; the presence of horticulture is common with this group. The sales of excess produce to middle men enable them to invest in the purchase of agricultural inputs (Plough, fertilizers etc.) The presence of some chickens and goats enables farmers to obtain organic fertilizer.
- Rural artisanal fishing; These groups are representing a very small proportion of Angola economy, 6%. They are disadvantaged due to their limited knowledge and lack of access to improving fishing techniques, infrastructure and equipment for capturing, processing and storing fishing products. Despite the presence of institutions, this sector is still under-developed and a number of challenges exist that needs to be addressed by development partners. i.e. decreasing stocks due

to poor management and illegal fishing practices; pollution from extractive industries; conflicts between fishing communities and industrial vessels; and climate change. Fisheries and aquaculture can increase resilience in moments of climate change. IFAD will provide support such as training and technical assistance on best practices for inland fishing and aquaculture, co-finance productive infrastructure for processing, storage and commercialization of fishing products. Also, IFAD will help in diversification of income generating activities.

- Women and youth. Women and youths will constitute a direct target group. Women in particular heads of household, widows and young women are socially, culturally and economically disadvantaged and yet they are responsible for ensuring the well-being of their families by securing the greater part of the family income, mostly from agricultural activities. Their access to land, knowledge, inputs, finance, high value agriculture chains and capacity to generate income is heavily limited by traditional gender roles that limits their participation in development activities. Thus, the importance of Gender mainstreaming in all projects. Quotas will be used ensure their participation whenever possible and project implementation and management arrangements will be gender sensitive with recruitments of gender specialists within the coordination units. Interventions will be aligned to the Strategy for IFAD projects and will promote specific activities for women and youth organized in groups in the domain of processing, marketing and service provision. Also, will introduce other activities like aquaculture, apiculture and vegetable production to diversify income for youths and women as well as other vulnerable groups. Other activities targeting women concern nutrition where women are at the centre of food preparation for the family.

Particular attention will be given to the youth who lack opportunities in rural areas leading to their migration to urban centres. Migration rate of the youths keeps rising. The percentage of urban population increasing from 15% in 1970 to 63% in 2014. The youths are more likely to be resource poor, lack control over assets and have limited livelihood options, and their integration into rural economies has long-term positive social and economic consequences. Selection criteria will prioritize their participation whenever possible and a number of activities have been identified that will address their needs and priorities. The Project will provide specialised technical training for income generating activities. Interventions will be guided by the Gender, Youth and Social inclusion manual. In this regard, the COSOP will consider the heterogeneity of the youths i.e. Gender, level of education, age, interest & aspirations

- The other rural vulnerable groups (The disabled persons and ex-combatants). The disabled are disadvantages social groups due to their physical and or mental disabilities compared to the rest of the population. The ex-combatants are aged people (between the ages of 50 and 80). They are poor and socially and economically disadvantaged.

43. Secondary target group: This group will play an important role in the achievements of results of the various IFAD interventions. They are critical to the overall functioning of the targeted activities. They include service providers, Research institutes, NGOs, agro- dealers, whole-salers, retailers, processors, and emergent farmers providing support services to small-holders farmers. They will be supported through capacity building, and training as well as short term investment in order to improve their capacity to provide better services to farmers. Although these stakeholders are generally non-poor, they play a very significant role in providing services at all levels of the value chain providing inclusive value chain growth. Government extension workers will also be

targeted through training and capacity building to enable them improve on their training capacities. They will also be sensitised on gender, youth and social inclusion.

44. Market oriented producers are considered as economically active, commercially viable (to an extent) and have access to production factors (land labor, capital). These farmers will be used for sensitization of small-holders farmers through exchange visits as they bring experience, dynamism, innovation, and services to the poorer subsistence-oriented farmers. These emergent smallholder farmers are already involved in value chain production (existing cassava, horticulture, livestock producers and fishermen). This group is made up of the non-poor, who are involved market-oriented agriculture.

Targeting, Gender and social inclusion mechanisms

45. Geographic Targeting: In line with the national poverty trends and the Agricultural Development Plan for Angola and as stipulated in the National Development Plan for Angola and the CSPE recommendations, the COSOP will adopt an integrated Targeting approach. The overall intention of the COSOP will be to re-focus IFAD supported interventions to support investments that are inclusive and focused on the poor and vulnerable populations of the rural areas. The Programme will align with the 2018-2022 Medium Term Development Plan for the Agricultural sector.

46. Criteria for selecting the Municipalities and communes will integrate different dimensions such as i) Degree of Rural poverty and food insecurity), ii) rural population density, iii) agro-ecological potential, iv) potential for inclusive value chain development, v) potential for market integration and the vi) efficiency of service provision. Hence, within the national scope, the Programme will accommodate the remote and poorest areas. Such as the north and the central where there are huge potentials on value chain interventions, as well as the south which is highly vulnerable to climatic shocks.

47. Direct Targeting; An inclusive approach will be used to enable the very poor and food insecure, vulnerable (Women, youths, disabled and ex-combatants) to participate and benefit from different programme interventions. IFAD interventions will target directly the poor and disadvantaged smallholder farmers both the individual households and groups. Due consideration will be given to; i) Participating households characteristics such as people living below the poverty line. ii) farmers groups or associations must be at least 90% made up of small farming households; iii) Priority on localities and communities with high incidence of poverty iv) Social Affiliations; v) Specification of quotas for participation of women (40%), Youths (26%). Disabled (5%) and Ex-combatants (2%). Projects will be expected to work with other development partners to ensure that the disadvantaged individuals – disabled, ex-combatants – are involved in project interventions. Selection of beneficiaries will be done in a participatory manner.

48. Self -Targeting; This will be used during IFAD interventions to promote the participation of poorer and vulnerable households. This approach will be based on interventions and support that respond to the priorities, financial and labour capacities as well as likelihood strategies of communities. Activities and selected value chains will match the demand and situations of women. Youth as well as the disabled and the ex-combatants considering their vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity. Programmes will select technologies that help women save time and energy and are also suitable for the improvement of the state of youths and other vulnerable groups

49. Empowerment measures; These measures will help the poor, women, youths, disabled, ex-combatants to be involved in the decision-making process at the household and community levels. This will be done through mentoring, training and capacity building. This will involve addressing social cultural and traditional norms through sensitization. In line with the new IFAD focus on promoting transformation of gender

relations, the COSOP will focus on addressing the root causes of Gender inequalities which are;

- i) Lack of access to and control over productive resources and assets (land labour capital). This is essential for rural women to participate in and benefit from economic activities and improve their living conditions;
- ii) Lack of decent employment opportunities which is crucial for reducing poverty, particularly for rural women and youths who make up a growing proportion of the rural labour force in Angola as well as in many developing countries;
- iii) Lack of skills and knowledge of rural women and girls – This will be done through training in functional and financial literacy as well as technical and managerial training – This enables them to participate more in development interventions and business opportunities;
- iv) Lack of women in leadership positions. Encouraging women's in taking up leadership roles in rural organisations and community groups as well as supporting women' s groups;
- v) investing in rural infrastructure and labour-saving technologies is very important as this will reduce the burden and time spent in collecting firewood and water and allow access to markets.

50. Household methodologies(HHM); HHM will be used to enable HH household members to identify obstacles as well as seek solutions in order to make optimum use of the economic potentials of households. This imply the family members and community working on social norms, culture, tradition, attitudes, behaviours that lead to gender inequality. It has to do with creating a family where men, women and other family members contribute to the goal and achievements of the family. Working together for a common purpose which is improved living conditions.

51. Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitoring of Gender and targeting indicators was found to be almost absent in the portfolio during the CSPE evaluation. All projects coordination units will be responsible for ensuring that the project indicators and learning systems allow for the monitoring of targeting, gender and social inclusion strategies and indicators which should be included in the periodic reports of the projects and of stakeholders. Lessons learnt are made available to projects stakeholders and IFAD as well as the GoA for regular analysis, improved performance and for desired planning and adjustments. Due to the importance of social inclusion and the strong approach, IFAD interventions will employ participatory and decentralised monitoring and evaluation that actively involve target groups and service providers. The Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) will be the main tool for accessing results achieved in the portfolio on Gender and social inclusion. WEAI looks at the following:

- Women access to factors of production (Land, labour, credit, livestock,);
- Role in decision making in agricultural production, and marketing
- Role in livestock and fisheries;
- Control and use of family income;
- Leadership role in the community, and their membership in economic and social groups;
- Time allocation for farm production and domestic tasks compared to time left for leisure.

52. These dimensions will permit the monitoring of the main gender outcomes for the COSOP: a) women's economic empowerment; b) women's decision-making role in the household and community; c) equitable workload balance between women and men.

53. The WEAI enables measurement of the "quality" of women's empowerment throughout these different dimensions, as well as their empowerment relative to that of men in the same household, therefore enabling the identification of gender gaps and how it relates to poverty issues.

54. WEAI will be calculated at COSOB baseline, midterm review and end line. The WEAI is done by carrying out a survey that are run at the household level with men, women, and adult children. Elements of WEAI will be integrated into the baseline study with the use of primary data collected from farming households. Entrepreneurs, stakeholders as well as private sector. It will also take into consideration surveys report. Such as agriculture survey, fisheries survey, population and housing survey etc. These baseline study will measure the physical, socio-economic status, and vulnerability of the households and to define the benchmark situation by age and gender against which project performance will be compared. Impact assessment will assess i) The rate of implementation of social inclusion and targeting; ii) The impact on different Target group types (Small farmers, women, youths, disabled, ex-combatants)

55. Projects results framework will be reviewed and M&E indicators set up at the start-up of interventions and for ongoing projects during mid-term and supervision missions to ensure their suitability with respect to the measurement of performance against gender and social inclusion.

Key file 1: Rural poverty and agricultural/rural sector issues

PRIORITY AREAS	TARGET GROUPS	MAIN ISSUES	PROPOSED ACTIONS
1. Increasing smallholder productivity and volumes to substitute the importation of food products	Smallholders with limited production assets and adopting poor farming techniques	<p>Farming families in rural Angola rely, mainly, on labor supplied by women and old men, and have limited access to improved production technologies, seeds and fertilizers.</p> <p>Lack of proper crop rotation and diversification, combining with traditional slash and burning methods of cultivating lands, which has contributed to the degradation of soils.</p> <p>Furthermore, occasional droughts and floods and outbreak of plant pests and diseases increased the vulnerability of disadvantaged farming groups with negative consequences on nutrition and household incomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the provision of technical assistance and training through FFSs • Promote animal traction whenever possible; • Increase access to better-quality lands in both rain-fed and humid areas; • Support the rehabilitation and construction of productive infrastructure including small-scale irrigation schemes, tertiary roads and storage facilities; • Ensure timely distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers.
2. Promoting inland fisheries and aquaculture	Rural producers with prior fishing experience, youth and women with access to areas considered appropriate for the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture	<p>Angola has many rivers, lakes and humid areas that can be used to develop inland fisheries and aquaculture.</p> <p>Inland fisheries and aquaculture can become a viable means of providing quality protein for rural household consumption, sale of surplus products, and become an alternative sources of employment and income, while contributing to reduce rural poverty and migration to urban areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the development of public awareness and conducive policies on inland fisheries and aquaculture at the national agenda; • Support market chains and infrastructure for production, conservation and commercialization of fish products from inland waters; • Include inland and aquaculture in FFSs to disseminate best fishing practices including biodiversity protection
3. Reducing rural poverty and malnutrition	Rural poor households with particular focus on	Despite reduction in poverty in Angola from 2002 to 2017 (58% to 30%,) the poverty rate in rural areas is higher (42 %), aggravated by recurrence of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and support the diversification of food production in affected areas (fisheries, livestock, vegetables and fruits);

	women and children, principally those affected by natural disasters (droughts and floods)	<p>droughts in southern provinces of Cunene, Huila, Nambe, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Sul, Biè and Huambo, resulting in significant food production losses affecting over 1.13 million people and 600,000 children (UNICEF 2017)., The hardest affected provinces experience increased migration to cities and cross-border movements.</p> <p>Prices of staple food have increased as a result of shortage of local products and limited importation due to scarcity in foreign currency due to drop of crude oil prices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with relevant government sectors and partner- FAO, UNICEF and local NGOs; • Work with partners that can provide temporary free and/or subsidized food products to help, temporarily, disadvantaged groups in their recovery effort
4. Strengthening rural farmer organizations to improve access to markets and finance	Rural groups participating in FFSs, existing farmer associations and agricultural service cooperatives	<p>Many existing farmer associations and agricultural service cooperatives lack institutional capacity to mobilize locally-available resources to create better farming and marketing conditions for their members; They have been dependent on government and foreign donors to sustain their registration and normal functioning.</p> <p>With weak managerial capacity and lack of internal control, many farmer organizations are found to be inefficient in terms of recovering bank loans, normally stated-subsidized, to negotiate and honor contract terms celebrated with input suppliers and buyers of agricultural products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen farmer organizations 'institutional capacity trough intensive training and technical assistance provided by FAO, specialized NGOs and private consulting groups; • Assist FOs in developing production plans based on available market information; • Encourage formal links with agribusiness firms for an out-grower scheme and access to input and output markets; • Develop the culture of savings and provision of rural financial services with support from NGOs and banks; • Promote communal and municipal federations to achieve scale, economic and financial viability; • Encourage professional management of physical assets (warehouses, tractors, trucks, irrigation schemes)
5. Ensuring smallholder access to basic rural infrastructure and services	Rural farming families and other agricultural stakeholders (transporters and buyers of agricultural products)	After the peace agreement in 2002, the Angolan Government invested heavily in construction and reconstruction of productive infrastructure with emphasis on primary and secondary roads, dams and irrigation channels. However, the country has a vast territory and, under the current financial crisis, it lacks financial resources to expand and maintain, at municipal and communal levels, permanent road network to communes and villages to facilitate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the construction, rehabilitation and regular maintenance, at municipal and communal levels, of secondary and tertiary roads, bridges, and irrigation infrastructure; • Assist the GoA to develop fiscal policies that would allow municipal administrations collect revenues for the maintenance of communal infrastructure;

		<p>circulation of people and goods.</p> <p>With recurrent droughts or irregular rainfall, there has been an increasingly felt need for the rehabilitation and construction of village-based irrigation schemes to diversify and increase food production and to improve commercialization of both inputs and outputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote community participation in the maintenance of village-based roads, bridges, drainage and irrigation systems, water supply, education and health facilities
6. Promoting enabling policies for farming families	Relevant governmental institutions dealing with rural development and the family farming subsector	<p>The percentage of national budgets allocated to agriculture has been far below the 10% recommended by the African Union platform for agriculture (CADAAP), supported by the UN.</p> <p>Low level of agricultural productivity and high transaction cost of commercialized inputs and local products are an impediment to further private investment in agriculture as Angolan producers are, at the present circumstance, unable to compete with foods imported from developed economies, mostly subsidized by respective governments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the GoA to increase, gradually, the allocation of its annual budget to investment in agriculture; Assist the GoA to develop fiscal policies aimed at supporting, further, local production and discourage importation of staple food, as well as to remove all administrative barriers to agricultural investment and to free circulation of goods and people between provinces and municipalities.
7. Increase resilience to climate change in areas affected by salinity, floods and droughts	Rural population living in marginal lands and areas vulnerable to floods and droughts	<p>In areas affected by natural disasters, peasants and smallholder farmers suffer, most, from the shortage of food products leading to famine and malnutrition.</p> <p>Without well-conceived and implemented interventions to adapt to and mitigate negative consequences of climate change, affected areas might lose most of their population, particularly youth, whose innovative spirit and work-force are needed to boost and diversify rural-based economic and social activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build climate-resilient infrastructure such as permanent roads, dams, irrigation and drainage channels, and systems for household water supply; Promote livelihood strategies and technologies adaptable to climate change (crops resistant to saline and diversification of income sources: aquaculture, fruits and livestock); Facilitate and support trade relations with other regions with production surpluses that are in shortage locally

<p>8. Promoting improved commercialization of agricultural surplus</p>	<p>Marketed-oriented smallholders with access to both rain-fed and irrigation schemes</p>	<p>More than 80% of agricultural products are marketed through informal traders with unpredictable practices of product pricing and measurement.</p> <p>Production of fresh products not planned by smallholders, causing excess of surplus and scarcity of perishable and non-perishable products in different period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate market information and encourage relations between farmer organizations and agribusiness through written trade contracts; • Promote post-harvest handling and conservation to reduce product spoilage/merchandise losses through training, technical assistance and private investment in post-harvest handling
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Key file 2: Organizations matrix (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis)

Organisation	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The Agrarian Development Institute (IDA) and its municipal Agrarian Development Stations (EDA)	<p>Key government institution with the mandate to promote and coordinate the support to smallholder farmers, nationwide</p> <p>IDA has a network of experienced agricultural technicians providing rural extension services to family farmers</p>	<p>Limited budget to recruit and retain qualified agricultural and rural specialist</p> <p>Limited capacity to coordinate with other players (ministries, NGOs, private agribusiness, banks, etc.) intervening in rural areas</p>	<p>More public awareness about the importance of agriculture within the economic diversification framework</p> <p>Donor agencies willing to increase contributions to reinforce the institutional capacity of IDA and to invest in the modernization of farming families</p>	<p>Other development sectors (trading services, industries, construction, oil and gas) may compete with agriculture for trained specialists and public funding</p> <p>Recurring natural disasters (prolonged droughts and floods) as result of climate change</p>
The National research system	<p>Separate institutes for different rural subsectors (IIA for agriculture; IIV for livestock; IPA for fisheries) each with specialized research area</p> <p>Linkages with regional and international scientific institutions providing training, publications and technical assistance</p>	<p>Insufficient public funding for research institutions</p> <p>Weak links with rural extension services and producer organizations and limited impacts on increasing productivity and production volumes</p>	<p>New technologies for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture are available and can be accessible to national research institutions</p> <p>GoA and its development partners are willing to invest more to strengthen research institutions to make them more practically-oriented and sensitive to needs of farming families</p>	<p>Lack of adequate public funding for research activities may compromise long term sustainability of agriculture development</p> <p>New technologies dominated by the private sector may not reach to small-scale producers</p>
Provincial and municipal administrative authorities	<p>Proximity to rural communities and familiarity with smallholder needs and concerns</p> <p>Able to coordinate public and private interventions locally</p>	<p>Lack of adequate funding and staffing</p> <p>Local officers may engage in private business activities to complement their low salaries</p>	<p>Decentralization of government functions, including municipalisation, will empower local institutions and increase funding level</p> <p>Donor-supported programs help strengthen the institutional capacity and the empowerment of local government</p>	<p>The country's emerging opportunities in agroindustry and trading services may divert qualified cadres from the local administration</p>
Private input suppliers	<p>Bring own resources (physical assets, management experience and linkages) to rural areas</p> <p>Some have developed strong</p>	<p>Limited access to foreign currency to import large quantity of agricultural inputs and benefit from the economy of scale</p>	<p>The rising of oil prices would increase the availability of foreign currency for the importation of productive means of production</p>	<p>Free and/or subsidized distribution of inputs by government and donor-funded programs are likely to distort the input market</p>

	ties with MINAGRIF/IDA and with FOs to set up supply chain			
Large formal buyers and distributors of agricultural products	Knowledgeable of risks of commercializing of locally-produced goods that seldom meet the requirements of quality and regularity	Limited capacity to store and sell fresh agricultural products and their inability to compete with informal traders Traditional ties with foreign exporters of agricultural products competing with locally-produced goods	Emerging supermarket chains may increase storage capacity for fresh products and establish links with FOs The road improvement will facilitate links with producer organizations	Increase competition from informal traders Subsidized imported agricultural products may discourage large distributors from selling local products
Informal traders (sellers of agricultural inputs and buyers of agricultural products)	Ability to adapt quickly and respond to new market opportunities Capacity to work under difficult road and climate conditions Led by women and youth and be an important source of (self)employment Can reach remote rural areas	Lack formal business structure and has limited access to bank loans, training and technical assistance Harassed by road police	New conducive policies for rural development open better opportunities for organised small traders to operate and establish formal linkages between producers and large private agribusiness firms	Government rural commercialization programs, associated with large-sized traders may not include small-sized informal traders
Local NGOs with experience in agriculture and rural development (Ex: ADRA)	Close links with local communities, sensitive to gender and environmental issues Open to technical innovation and participatory approaches to change attitudes and adopt best practices	Lack, sometimes, constructive relationship with public institutions Paternalistic view of local self-help initiatives replaced, in the past, with handouts	May be considered key government partners for the provision of community-based services such as literacy, producer organization, land registration, environmental education, and gender and youth empowerment.	Poor management structures and lack of accountability may lead to less funding from government and donors.
International NGOs intervening in agriculture and rural development	Able to raise funds internationally Have management structure for internal control and capacity to manage programs	May compete instead of cooperating with local NGOs	New funding opportunities favor alliance with local NGOs and/or private consulting firms	Lack of matching funds to form alliance with other implementing agencies
Local banks with past experience in providing loans to smallholders	They are capable of providing specialized banking services and have branches countrywide, up to municipal	Not willing to lend to smallholders and informal traders without guarantee funds provided by government and sponsor agencies	Land titling may increase the capacity of smallholders to access bank loans	Natural disasters and outbreak of plant and animal pests and diseases will increase the chance of delinquency

	level			
Farmer organizations	Capacity to represent and serve individual members at the village level Direct links with extension services and other rural development players	Not well structured and lack system for internal control and accountability Dependency attitudes regarding free handouts from the government and donors	New government and donor-funded programs willing to reinforce the institutional capacity of farmer organizations and support self-reliance initiatives	May disappear or become irrelevant if not properly reorganized and taken care of by their members (membership fees, regular meetings democratic elections and accountability)

Key file 3: Complementary donor initiatives/partnership potential

Agency	Priority sectors and areas of focus	Period of current country strategy	Complementarity/Synergy Potential
United Nations System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human, Social and Equal Development; • Rule of Law and National Cohesion; • Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development. 	2015 - 2019	<p>The UNPAF represents the guiding framework for interventions of the UN agencies in Angola, both resident and non-resident. It reflects a new philosophy of partnership for development in harmony with the present national and international contexts.</p> <p>IFAD should seek collaboration and coordination with specialized UN agencies operating in Angola for a number of cross-cutting issues such as gender, youth, nutrition, health and sanitation in rural areas</p>
The UN Agriculture and Food Organization (FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the food and nutritional security with significant support to family farming • Improve the sustainable management of natural resources • Increase resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shock and climate change 	2018 to 2022	<p>FAO is the GoA key partner for designing policies for the agriculture sector, strengthening the institutional capacity of national rural institutions and for developing appropriate approaches to agricultural research and extension services, which include the Farming Field School´s methodology.</p> <p>FAO can partner with IFAD-funded projects in areas of its expertise, which include agriculture extension, producer organizations and rural commercialization.</p>
The African Development Bank (ADB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the inclusive growth through agricultural transformation as alternative means of promoting economic diversification job creation and poverty reduction • Sustainable infrastructure development (e.g. energy, transport, and water and sanitation). 	2017 to 2021	<p>ADB funded rural infrastructure is the key complementary component for the creation of better enabling environment to increase production and commercialization of agricultural products.</p> <p>Avoiding overlapping interventions, agricultural projects funded by IFAD can be more successful if implemented in rural communities with improved roads, water supply, schools, health and sanitation</p>

The World Bank (WB) – Country Partnership Strategy CPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting integrated national economy and the revitalization of rural economies; • Enhancing the quality of service delivery to improve the quality of life of the population • Building human and institutional capacity to approach the level of middle-income countries 	2014 -2016 (extended to 2019)	<p>IFAD has participated in the WB Market-Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (MOSAP), which has been implemented, since 2010/11, in the provinces of f Biè, Huambo and Malange project «based on a recognition that that improving agricultural productivity and competitiveness would help to both reduce rural poverty and promote economic growth. »</p> <p>Encouraged by MOSAP results, IFAD designed its own «Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project» for Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces (SADCP-C&H-SAMAP), started in 2017.</p> <p>By pursuing common goals and following similar approaches, IFAD and World Bank are, with FAO, among key MINAGRIF/IDA partners on the implementation of agriculture development projects in Angola</p>
The French Agency for Development (AFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote added value and balanced value sharing among agro value-chains stakeholders; • Support family farmers to increase productivity and landscape sustainable management; • Build capacities of rural local authorities to facilitate access to and deliver basic services; • Work with the GoA to shape a conducive public policies for higher contribution of agriculture to a sustainable and inclusive growth. 	2018-2022	<p>AFD will fund activities in the areas of water, electricity and agriculture in nine provinces, including Huíla and Namibe.</p> <p>The World Bank will grant US\$200 million for the project, the AFD, US\$150 million, and the Angolan government US\$95 million.</p> <p>Synergies, articulation and coordination between IFAD and AFD are needed to expand benefits for smallholder farmers, particularly in common geographical intervention areas</p>
The European Union	<p>Over €210m of bilateral aid committed for the following priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training & higher education • Sustainable agriculture • Water & sanitation. <p>Additional funding can be made available under the SADC multilateral agreement for peace, security &</p>	2014-2020	IFAD and EU have various areas of complementarity to explore from policy development to designing and implementation of projects the same provinces

	<p>regional stability; regional economic integration.</p> <p>Other funding arrangement exists under the PALOP-TL group (Portuguese speaking African countries and East Timor) namely for governance & employment, as well as for strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations (non-state actors).</p>		
The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to government ministries involved in public administration, financial management, and other pillars of health system strengthening; • Expanded effort to engage the private sector and civil society in reaching the country's development objectives 	2014 - 2019	Future IFAD funded projects would benefit from better enabling political and economic environment as a result of USAID cooperation with the GoA in building and managing local talents "to analyze, stimulate and facilitate the development of local solutions with public and private stakeholders that lead to real sustainability and progress.»
The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	<p>The Five-Year Plan (2015 -2019), is valued at US\$ 1.6 billion. The resources are committed as follows - US\$ 250 million in the first year with annual increases to reach about US\$ 350 million in 2019.</p> <p>Within this plan, an amount of US\$ 1.1 billion will be earmarked for the public sector projects, US\$ 450 million for the private sector projects and US\$ 50 million for technical assistance operations.</p>	2015 - 2019	Agriculture and Rural development sector will receive between 25-30% of the resources of the Plan. BADEA will continue giving particular attention to the agriculture and rural development sector, including agriculture, irrigation, livestock development, fisheries, forestry, rural infrastructure, water and rural roads, rural electrification, which contributes to the achievement of rural development, food security, poverty alleviation and enhance women participation in rural development.
<p>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</p> <p>Global Environment Facility (GEF)</p> <p>Adaptation Fund (AF)</p>	<p>Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</p> <p>Biodiversity, Land degradation, climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Undefined</p> <p>2018-2022 (GEF 7)</p> <p>2018-2022 (Medium Term Strategy)</p>	The climate and environmental funds accessible through the GCF, GEF and AF provide opportunities to complement IFAD investments in further building the climate resilience of target beneficiaries and improving environmental management. The resources would contribute to the wellbeing of the rural communities and maintaining of the ecosystem services and productive agricultural landscape.

Key file 4: Target group identification, priority issues and potential response

Typology	Poverty level and causes	Coping activity	Priority needs	Support from other initiatives	COSOP response
Women including women head of households)	<p>Lack of sufficient fertile lands and other productive resources;</p> <p>Low level of literacy;</p> <p>Limited or no access to: Equipment for land clearing and preparation (animal traction and meccanization); Improved seeds and fertilizers; Improved crop management practices</p> <p>Poor land management practices (slash and burning, lack of crop rotation, soil erosion)</p>	<p>Looking for seasonal low-paid jobs offered by well-off farmers and agribusiness firms</p> <p>Younger family members migrate to cities taking housekeeping jobs (female), street vendors (youth) and night security guards (men)</p> <p>Child labor to compensate for lack of adult laborers</p> <p>Cutting trees for firewood and charcoals</p>	<p>Improved quality of existing lands (soil correction and fertilization);</p> <p>Increased access to fertile lands with water sources for irrigation and/or humid areas;</p> <p>Simplified process for land demarcation and registration;</p> <p>Improved varieties of crops and animal species</p> <p>Assistance in plant and animal protection</p>	<p>National and provincial authorities' contributions:</p> <p>redistribute fertile lands to women and poor farmers simplify the process of registering community and household lands</p> <p>MINAGRIF/IDA should direct public and donor funds to help improve land quality and increase access by women and poor farmers to small irrigation schemes and animal traction</p> <p>FAO and NGOs providing training and TA (FFSS, literacy program, farmer organizations and linkages with agribusiness firms and banks)</p>	<p>IFAD contributions in the following areas: Sharing Experience and lessons learnt in targeting women and poor farmers</p> <p>Co finance integrated rural development programs (land tenure, infrastructure, research and extension, literacy and FFSS)</p> <p>Support income generation activities targeting, particularly, women (gardening, small animals, non-farming activities, literacy and nutrition centers)</p>
Food insecure subsistence agropastoral small holder farmer	<p>They generally own less than 2ha of land and only less than ½ a ha is being put to production. Poor production and productivity vulnerability to Climatic changes; Lack or low access to production factors (land, improved inputs, water and capital), Lack of mechanisation; weak organisational capacity and low income level</p>	<p>Looking for seasonal low-paid jobs offered by well-off farmers and agribusiness firms</p> <p>Younger family members migrate to cities taking housekeeping jobs (female), street vendors (youth) and night security guards (men)</p> <p>Child labor to compensate for lack of adult laborers</p> <p>Cutting trees for firewood</p>	<p>Improved quality of existing lands (soil correction and fertilization);</p> <p>Increased access to fertile lands with water sources for irrigation and/or humid areas; and inputs Improved varieties of crops and animal species</p> <p>Assistance in plant and animal protection</p>		<p>Support increase production for home consumption through adapted and good production technologies and practices (conservation and climate smart farming, GAP), Support income generation activities targeting, particularly, women (gardening, small animals, non-farming activities, literacy and nutrition centers)</p>

		and charcoals			
Small-sized producers with potential to increase surpluses of diversified crops in rain-fed and irrigated areas (<u>Small and stable family farms with some level of organisation</u>).	<p>Limited access to bank loans, input and output markets</p> <p>Low productivity and high transaction costs</p> <p>Lack of adequate infrastructure and services for repairing feeder roads, rural electrification, post-harvest handling, storage and marketing facilities They lack proper agricultural inputs, irrigation systems and mechanisms, which affects their agricultural production, productivity and livelihoods.</p> <p>Low yield and lack of diversified food products to raise incomes and improve nutrition</p>	<p>Take informal loans at high interest rates</p> <p>Sell seasonal surpluses to informal traders at cheaper prices</p> <p>Family members looking for non-farming jobs and tertiary activities (transport, trade and public servants)</p>	<p>Improved access to rural financial services including savings schemes, bank loans and money transfer</p> <p>Build institutional capacity of farmer organizations to become viable service providers to individual members (land preparation and registration, input supply, post-harvest handling, transformation and commercialization of surpluses</p> <p>Diversified production bases (food and high-value crops, livestock and fisheries)</p>	<p>Local banks and non-banking financial institutions with agriculture and rural development portfolio</p> <p>Agroindustry firms and government-owned industrial parks offering out grower scheme opportunities</p> <p>Private input suppliers and large supermarket chains willing to sell means of production and purchase agricultural surpluses under contract</p>	<p>Support, technically and financially viable programs focused on developing agribusiness and value chain training and linkages; Increased production outputs through the use of improved technologies</p> <p>Work with banks and non-banking financial institutions to expand financial services to rural producers, transporters, processors and traders</p> <p>Support the dissemination of market information and linkages between farmer organizations and agribusiness enterprises</p>
Rural artisanal fishing communities	<p>Limited knowledge and lack access to improving fishing techniques</p> <p>Inexistence of infrastructure and equipment for capturing, processing and storing fishing products</p> <p>Incipient aquaculture knowledge and skills</p>	<p>Looking for seasonal low paid farming and non-farming jobs</p> <p>Hunting wild species and breeding of household animals</p>	<p>Training and TA to improve fishing techniques and aquaculture development</p> <p>Access to infrastructure development and supporting services for processing, storing and marketing of fish products</p> <p>Access to feed products and improved fish species</p>	Ministry of Fisheries and its relevant institutes directing public funds to develop infrastructure in fishing communities (roads, water tanks, storage facilities)	Support: training and TA in best practices for inland fishing and aquaculture co-finance productive infrastructure for processing, storage and commercialization of fishing products local production of fish feeds diversification of income
Rural Youth	Lack of attractive decent	Migration to city centers	Improved rural infrastructure	Concerned ministries	Target youth within integrated

	<p>job opportunities in farming and rural non-farming activities</p> <p>Limited access to modern services that include rural electricity, potable water, health and education facilities in rural areas</p> <p>Limited quantity and quality of accessible lands for high-value crops, both rainfed and irrigated, available to smallholders</p>	<p>looking for jobs and better education opportunities</p> <p>Some take available jobs as drivers, informal traders and public servants including teaching for those with higher level of education</p> <p>Not to mention certain dangerous and hazardous jobs in urban cities and foreign countries (mining and other)</p>	<p>and services (access road, water, electricity, housing, health and education)</p> <p>More opportunities for techno professional training enabling youth to take decent jobs in rural construction, agroindustry, agri-tourism and marketing activities</p> <p>Access to fertile lands with access roads and irrigation schemes for food production and high-value crops for local agroindustry and import substitution</p>	<p>(agriculture, industry and youth) working, together to, development rural economic activities for youth (female and male), particularly those trained in agriculturally-related technical schools</p> <p>Universities and research institutions realigning their programs of technical and professional training courses for new emerging rural economic activities (agroindustry, and agri-tourism)</p>	<p>rural development programs with: Agribusiness training and incubators</p> <p>Revolving loan schemes to facilitate access to means of production</p> <p>Bes practices on managing natural resources</p> <p>Co-financing productive infrastructure and support upside and downside services</p>
Other vulnerable groups (Disabled and ex-combatants)	<p>Lack of sufficient fertile lands and other productive resources;</p> <p>Limited or no access to: Equipment for land clearing and preparation (animal traction and meccanization); Improved seeds and fertilizers; Improved crop management practices</p> <p>Poor land management practices (slash and burning, lack of crop rotation, soil erosion)</p>	<p>Looking for seasonal low-paid jobs offered by well-off farmers and agribusiness firms</p> <p>Younger family members migrate to cities taking housekeeping jobs (female), street vendors (youth) and night security guards (men)</p> <p>Child labor to compensate for lack of adult laborers</p> <p>Cutting trees for firewood and charcoals</p>	<p>Improved quality of existing lands (soil correction and fertilization);</p> <p>Increased access to fertile lands with water sources for irrigation and/or humid areas;</p> <p>Improved varieties of crops and animal species</p> <p>Assistance in plant and animal protection</p>		<p>-Support income generation activities targeting, particularly, disabled and ex-combatants (gardening, small animals, non-farming activities, vegetable production, apiculture, aquaculture.)</p> <p>-Improved agricultural practices.</p>