



Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation in the Republic of Angola – Main findings and recommendations

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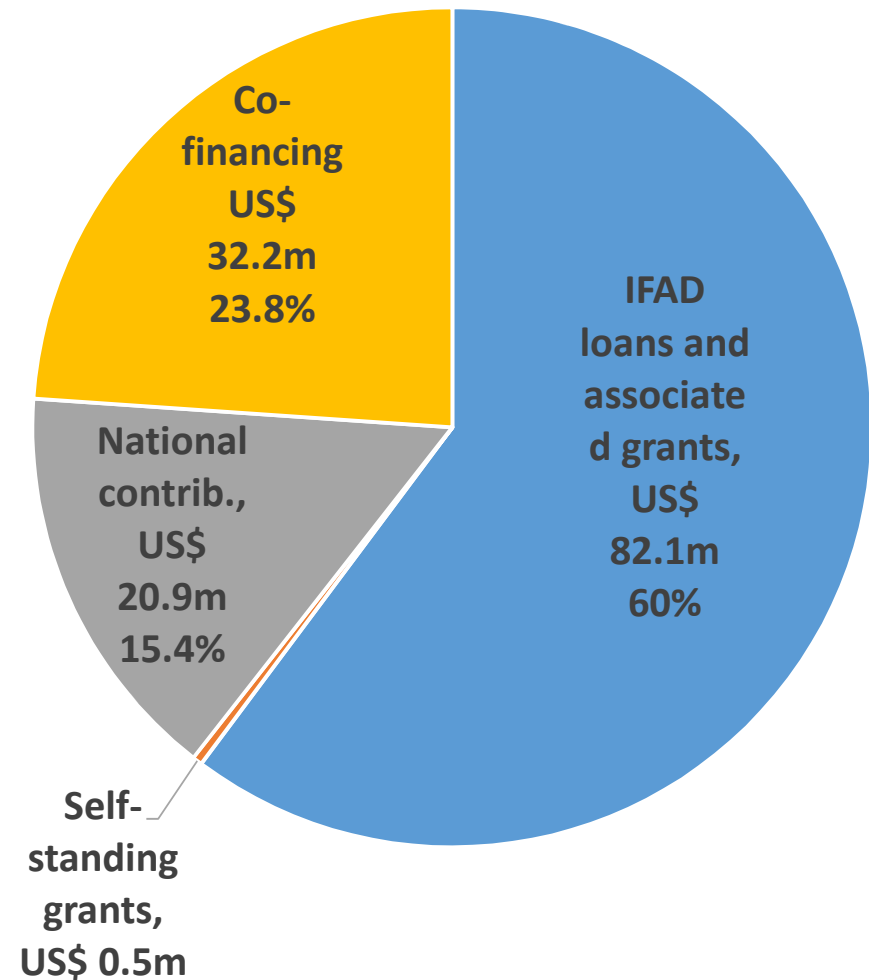
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Escritório Independente
de Avaliação

 **FIDA**
Investindo nas populações

IFAD in Angola since 1989

- Since 1989, 7 loans and 5 self-standing national grants
- Total loan portfolio cost: US\$ 135.2 million
- Country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP): 2005
- Angola is the first regional contributor to IFAD's replenishment.



Country context (selected issues)

- Civil war 1975-2002. Weakened infrastructures, economy and institutions
- 2002 - 2014 GNI p.c. increased from US\$2,900 to US\$6,800 (oil production).
- Since 2016 decline in oil prices: GDP growth down to 1.1 from 8.5 in 2012
- Latest poverty headcount data for 2008: 36.6% national (down from 62% in 2001). But 58.3% in rural areas

Portfolio performance - 1

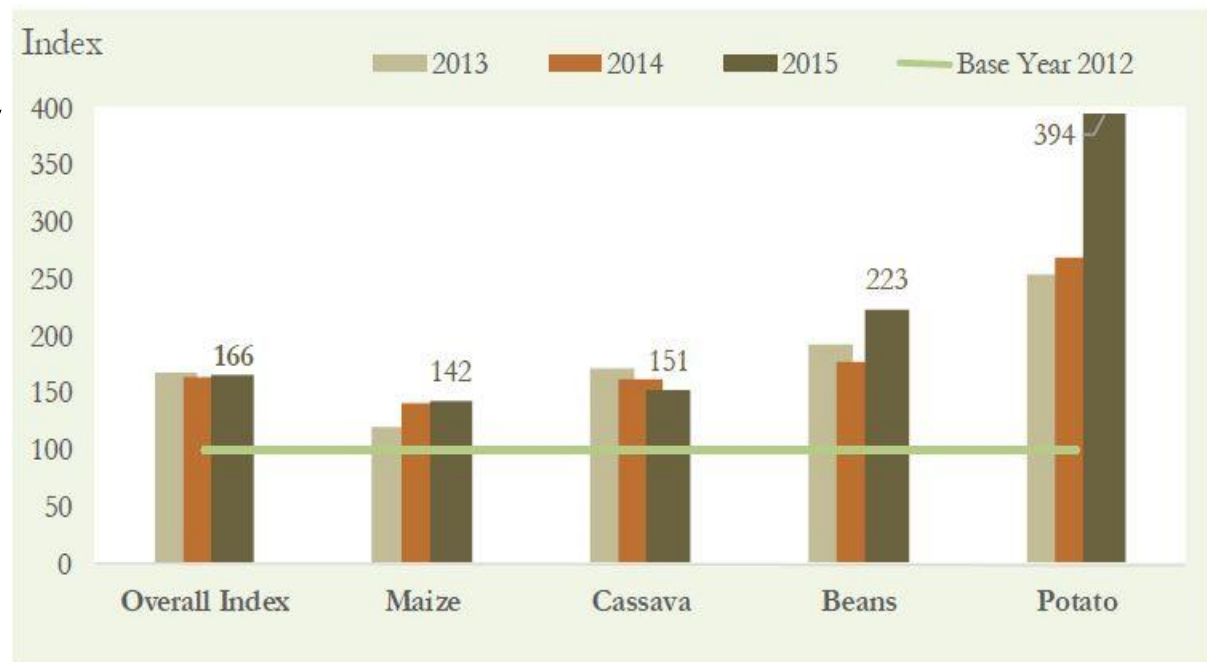
- **High level of relevance.** Focus on rural poverty alleviation aligned with national policies, IFAD's strategies and the needs of rural poor family farmers;
- **Ambitious project designs, not always realistic,** insufficient consideration of national implementation capacity in MOSAP I and AFAP;
- **Targeting consistent with 2005 COSOP.** Poor farming families and women in all projects.
- **Implementation less efficient** than desirable, delays largely due to dearth of national capacity in MOSAP I and AFAP

Portfolio performance - 2

- **Innovation:** Farmer Field Schools and improved farming practices in MOSAP I; freshwater fisheries and aquaculture in AFAP (requires focus and know-how).
- **Scaling-up of FFS through externally-funded projects:** AfDB, FAO, World Bank.

- MOSAP I effective in improving productivity and production.

MOSAP I 'Overall increase of crop production'



Portfolio performance - 3

- **Good perspectives for sustainability of results at farmers' level:** improved farming techniques, high social sustainability of farmers' associations, rigorous and large-scale implementation of the FFS approach.
- **Limited attention to soil fertility and water management;** and to crop resilience to climate change.
- High **participation of women** and drudgery-reducing technology for processing (cassava, maize). Little done to foster women leadership.

Non-lending activities

- **Knowledge management:** analysis and integration of lessons learned from previous projects; high turnover of CPMs; lack of planning for KM in the context of the expanded portfolio;
- **Partnership building:** positive with the Government; highly effective with FAO and the World Bank, based on the respective comparative advantages;
- **Policy engagement:** mainly in the context of project design and implementation; portfolio focus on poor family farming and adoption of the FFS as the national methodology for agricultural extension.

Conclusions on IFAD's strategy in Angola

IFAD's interventions have been effective in **improving food security and livelihoods** of poor family farmers;

Current expanded portfolio is a result of constructive partnership with the Government. It requires **more support and presence** at country level;

Capacity development at all levels, **women's empowerment** and **youth inclusion** remain a priority;

Land-tenure and agro-ecology identified as gaps in IFAD's interventions.

Five strategic recommendations

1. IFAD to remain champion for sustainable and pro-poor agricultural and rural development;
2. Reinforce the capacity for implementation support and policy engagement in the country.
3. Make capacity development one of the pillars and cross-cutting principles for its portfolio in Angola.
4. Include a stronger focus on women empowerment and youth inclusion.