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FAO VISION

A World Free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AECID - Spanish Agency of International Cooperation and Development
AU - African Union
CAADP - Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CPF - Country Programming Framework
ECP - Strategy Against Poverty
EGRP - Global Poverty Reduction Strategy
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS – Farmer Field Schools
GAD - Agricultural Development Cabinet
GCP - Government Cooperation Programs
GEPE - Cabinet for Studies, Planning and Statistics
GoA – Government of Angola
GSA - Food Security Cabinet
HDI- Human Development Index
IDA - Institute of Agrarian Development
IDF - Institute for Forestry Development
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development
MDG - Millennium Development Goals
MINAGRI - Ministry of Agriculture.
MINARS - Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion
MINFPM - Ministry of Family and the Promotion of Women
MINPLAN - Ministry of Planning
MOP - Ministry of Planning
MTR- Mid-term Review
NEPAD - New Partnership for African Development
NMTPF- National Medium Term Priority Framework
OGE - General State Budget
PDMPSA- Medium- Term Development Plan for the Agricultural Sector 2013-2017
PDNMPS - National Medium-term Development Plan for the Agricultural Sector 2009-2012
PMIDRCP - Municipal Integrated Program for Rural Development and Fighting Poverty
PNLP - Long-term National Plan
PDMPSA - Development Plan for Medium-term of the Agricultural Sector
SADC - South African Development Community
TADs- Transboundary Animal Diseases
TCP - Technical Cooperation Program
UN - United Nations
UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
UNICEF - United Nations International Children and Education Fund
UTF - Unilateral Trust Funds
FOREWORD

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out priority areas to guide FAO’s partnership with and support to the Government of Angola (GoA), bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the five years 2013 – 2017. The CPF was prepared following extensive consultation with the government and development partners during 2012. The CPF puts an emphasis on sustainably increasing food security and nutrition by building institutional and smallholder capacities in production, the sustainable management of natural resources while at the same time increasing the resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shocks and threats.

The priority areas for FAO’s collaboration with Angola closely aligned with national priorities, as articulated in the Medium-Term Development Plan for the Agricultural Sector 2013-2017 (PDMPSA), the Municipal Integrated Programme for Rural Development and Fighting Poverty (PMIDRCP) and the Long Term National Plan (PNLP). CPF is also consistent with the Angola United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as well as FAO’s global Strategic Objectives. The CPF priorities were also selected taking cognizance of FAO’s comparative advantage.

The three major expected outcomes of the Angola CPF are as follows:

Outcome 1: Farmer Field School members systematically apply improved production techniques.

FAO will support the GoA, in collaboration with other partners, to assist smallholder farmers to internalize and routinely apply the new production enhancing technologies they learn in Farmer Field Schools (FFS). Critical to this is the strengthening of the capacity of governmental and non-governmental extension service producers, as well as the strengthening of the policy environment to better support the needs and interests of smallholders in rural areas. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring gender equity in FFS participation and to promoting the participation of young farmers under the age of 25.

Outcome 2: Management of natural resources by local authorities and community groups improved.

Under this outcome, FAO will support the efforts of the GoA to strengthen the capacity of local authorities and community groups in the uptake and application of improved technologies and practices for sustainable natural resources management. This will be done by increasing the skills and knowledge of authorities and smallholders, as well as strengthening the policy environment and improving the information system for sustainable land management and improved herd management.

Outcome 3: Farmers and national authorities’ capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change and climatic shocks strengthened.

FAO will contribute to GoA efforts to bolster the resilience of rural livelihoods from threats and shocks due to slow or rapid onset climate events. This is considered critical to long term hunger and poverty eradication. Focus will be placed on strengthening the capacities of national and local authorities to develop and implement an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Plan; improving coordination for planning and
responding to disasters among all stakeholders, and increasing the capacities of extension service providers and smallholder farmers to adopt and apply resilience enhancing technologies and practices.

Gender, the promotion of youth in agriculture and institutional and smallholder capacity development were identified as cross-cutting issues deserving particular attention in all aspects of CPF implementation.

The financial resource required to implement the CPF is estimated to \textbf{45,745,000 USD}. FAO will mobilize these resources from the GoA’s own resources, complemented by funding from traditional donors, FAO’s internal resources under the Technical Cooperation Programme, as well as the private sector, and increasingly committed and open to supporting the development of the country.

The CPF is co-owned by the GoA and FAO. By endorsing the CPF 2013 – 2017, FAO and the GoA are committed to collaborating to the fullest extent possible with regard to available capacity and resources, to achieve the objectives and actions proposed in the CPF. The CPF will be implemented in close collaboration with other partners active in supporting GoA to meet its objectives for food security, and agricultural and rural development.

\begin{flushleft}
\textbf{Mamoudou Diallo} \\
Representative of FAO in Angola
\end{flushleft}

\begin{flushright}
\textbf{Afonso Pedro Canga} \\
Minister of Agriculture
\end{flushright}
I. INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations whose mission is to build a food-secure world for present and future generations. To this end, FAO provides high quality technical and policy expertise to its member countries, thus assisting them in their efforts to meet their goals for eradicating hunger, reducing poverty and fostering improvements in agricultural and rural livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

FAO established its Representation in Angola in 1982 at a time when the country was embroiled in a bitter civil war. Thus in those early years FAO cooperation in Angola focused on emergency assistance, notably the provision of farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and tools for the rapid re-establishment of farming activities. Since 2005, the emphasis of FAO’s work in Angola has shifted to rehabilitation and agricultural development, particularly in (i) the reconstruction and rehabilitation of public training, research and agricultural extension institutions that were destroyed during the civil war; and (ii) strengthening the institutional capacity of ministries in charge of agriculture and rural development, especially in the formulation and monitoring of policies, programs and agricultural projects (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, livestock). Over this period, the FAO-GoA partnership has resulted in the implementation of over 233 projects worth more than US$ 138 million.

FAO works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), and collaborates with other national actors, including the Ministry of Environment (MINAB), Ministry of Family and Women promotion (MIFPM), the Presidential Secretariat of Social Affairs; as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as ADPP, ADRA, Codespa. FAO has close ties with other developing partners, including UN agencies and other multi-lateral and bi-lateral partners.

This Country Programme Framework (CPF) will be the first developed in the country. It lays out the medium-term priorities and areas for technical support agreed to by FAO and the GoA. The proposed programme is strategic, as it is well aligned with the GoA’s development priorities for food security, agriculture and rural sectors that are indicated in the government’s key policy and strategy documents, e.g. the Medium-Term Development Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PDMPSA) for the period 2013-2017. It is also aligned with FAO’s global Strategic Objectives, and the Angola UNDAF (2009-2013). The CPF will also serve as a useful communication and advocacy tool, thus increasing resource mobilization for Angola’s food and agricultural sectors.

The CPF is co-owned by the GoA and FAO. It is the result of a collaborative process involving public and private sector and civil society, and accompanied and supported by the MINAGRI. The formulation was carried out in several phases that involved: i) consultations with Government, public and private sector, stakeholders and resource partners; ii) review of policy and strategic documents; iii) review of FAO’S global, regional, sub regional and country documents; iv) and an assessment of lessons learnt from previous interventions by FAO and other partners. These processes all led to the identification of a distinct set of CPF priorities that form the basis of the CPF programme for 2013 – 2017.

The CPF document is presented in the following sections:
I. Introduction
II. Situation analysis,
III. FAO’s comparative advantages and priority areas,
IV. CPF programme summary
V. Implementation arrangements.
2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Country Profile

The Republic of Angola is the third largest country in sub-Saharan Africa with an area of 1,246,700 km². It has a population of about 19 million that is growing at an average annual growth rate of about 2.8 percent. A significant proportion of the population, 41 percent, live in rural areas. Rapid urbanization has seen the urban population swell from below 5,000,000 in 1990, to its current level of about 14 million, and is expected to exceed 20 million by 2030 and almost 35,000,000 by 2050. Meantime the rural population is expected to remain under 10 million up to 2050. This has strong implications for required growth in employment and food supply if the government is to reach its goals of eradicating poverty and attaining food security for all. The structure of the population also indicates a high dependency ratio with 47 percent of the population aged 14 years or younger. These estimates may be revised following the national census that will be conducted in 2013.

Angola gained its independence from Portugal in 1975, after 14 years of intense and repeated military confrontations. Independence was followed by a civil war which lasted 27 years and resulted in the deaths of one million people, and the displacement of over 4 million. However, since 2002, Angola has enjoyed a decade of relative peace and political stability. During this period the country has established and maintained a thriving economy with an impressive average annual real GDP growth rate of 11.6 percent, the world’s highest average growth rate (Figure 1). The bulk of this growth can be attributed to increased oil production and exports, and rising international oil prices. The recovery has led to the rehabilitation and construction of economic and social infrastructure, and the gradual increase of agricultural, livestock and fisheries production.

Figure 1. GDP Growth rate 2002-2011.

Source: IMF, 2012

1 Some reports indicate significantly different figures, some giving a rural population in excess of 50 percent. The 2013 census is expected to provide more certainty.
Despite this impressive overall economic growth, much remains to be done to improve the social conditions of the majority of Angola’s population. Notwithstanding a per capita GDP of US$ 5,576 in 2011, the Gini coefficient remains high at 58 percent as income distribution remains highly skewed. The majority of the population still lives below US$ 1.25 per day, with an average life expectancy of 51.1 years. The country is ranked 148 out of 187 countries on the Human Development Index (Human Development Report, 2011).

The Angolan economy depends heavily on oil production and a flourishing diamond sector. There is however an increasing trend towards economic diversification to other sectors such as construction, agriculture and the service sectors. Table 1 illustrates the increasing contribution of agriculture and fisheries compared to oil and gas since the world financial crisis of 2008.

Table 1. Key macroeconomic performance indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agriculture and fisheries</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil &amp; gas</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diamonds, other extractive</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transforming industry</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electrical power</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mercantile services</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministério do Planeamento, INE e estimativas do MINFIN.

2.2. Food Security and Nutrition

Since the end of the war, the estimated average food consumption in Angola has been increasing steadily and now exceeds the minimum dietary requirement of 1750 kcal/person/day. However, this average masks the variability in household nutrition and the prevailing undernourishment still present in the country. The 2007 National Nutrition Survey found that more than 50 percent of the population consumed less than three meals per day. In addition, malnutrition levels among children still remain unacceptably high with 16 percent under-five children underweight, 8 percent suffering from wasting, while 25 percent suffered from stunting. The incidence was more severe in rural than in urban areas, and was above the national average in the Eastern, West, South and Central South region.

Micro-nutrient deficiencies were also found to be high among children with two thirds of preschool children found to be deficient in vitamin A, while 20 percent were not receiving adequate amount of iodine in their diets. More than half of pregnant women were also found to be anaemic.

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2 World Bank HNP Study, 2011 regional classifications: East: Lunda North, Lunda South, Mozico; West: Benguela, Kwanza South; South: Huila, Namibe; South Central: Bie, Huambo, Kwando, Kubango; North: Cabinda, Uige, Zaire; northeast: Kwanza North, Malange; Capital: Bengo, Luanda.
2.3 Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment

Agriculture

Angola has abundant natural resources. It has 575,900 km² of arable land of which only 5.7 percent is currently exploited. The existence of fertile soils, immense biodiversity, vast abundance of inland and coastal water resources and aquatic biological and natural resources, combined with a dynamic rural population directly engaged in agriculture, livestock and fishing are favorable factors for economic and social development. Agriculture, livestock and forestry contribute about 12 percent of GDP and 42 percent of total employment, with women estimated to provide 70 percent of agricultural labor.

The country has five major ecological zones that correspond to five production systems as illustrated in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2

![Angolan Family Agriculture – Major agricultural regions](image)

Before the civil war, Angola was self-sufficient in all key food crops, except wheat. Agricultural exports accounted for nearly 60 percent of total exports and were composed of coffee (48 percent), sisal (5 percent), maize (2 percent), and other products including bananas, tobacco, cotton, beans, sugar, palm oil and rice. The contribution of agricultural exports is now insignificant.

After 2002, the recovery of the agricultural sector was seriously hampered by a number of factors: the collapse of internal trade and distribution structures; insignificant levels of domestic credit for agriculture and livestock, and weak institutional support. The Government has however made efforts to revamp agricultural output. Results of the 2010-2011 agricultural season showed a 19.3 percent increase in cereal production, 27.2 percent in the production of pulses and oilseeds, 3.1 percent increase in the production of roots and tubers, 9.7 percent increase in the production of vegetables and 22.7 percent in fruits. This growth is however mainly due to an expansion of land cultivated than to intensification and increase of productivity.

Notwithstanding dramatic increases in post-war agricultural production, Angola’s food import bill continues to grow, rising from US$ 328 million in 2000 to US$1,824 million in 2008. This has
serious repercussions on food security, especially in view of the relatively low incomes of the majority of the population. It also makes the Angola’s food security system more vulnerable to external food price shocks. Increasing agricultural productivity and production is thus one of the government’s primary development objectives.

Small family farms predominate agricultural production. Millions of smallholder subsistence farmers, plant an average of 1.4 ha per family on two or more parcels of land. Production is based on a single rainy season, which spans from September to December in most parts of the country, and for the most part uses no mechanization or animal traction, and utilizes relatively low levels of improved inputs such as improved seeds or fertilizer. For example, the average fertilizer application rate of Angola was less than 5 kg per hectare in 2005. This is low even in comparison with the average for Africa of 13 kg per hectare, and very low in comparison with the averages in other parts of the world.

The livestock sector is also largely subsistence, especially among the nomadic populations of the south. There is a paucity of reliable data although available evidence indicates slight increases of the cattle population (2.2 percent), small ruminants (2.7 percent), swine (10.3 percent) and poultry (16.7 percent) in the 2010-2011 season. Men are the predominant actors in the livestock sector, especially for large stock such as cattle, due to historical gender divisions of labour. Women do play a more active role in the rearing of short-cycle livestock such as small ruminants and poultry. They are often owners of such stock. Data are not currently available to show the extent to which this prevails. However, it is expected that the 2014 agricultural census will provide more reliable data on livestock populations, livestock owners and actors, as well as other information about the agricultural and rural sectors.

Natural Resources and Environment

Forestry - Angola has a wide range of ecosystems. Much of the surface area is covered by bushes and savannah, with humid savannah forest accounting for only about 16 percent of the total land area. Humid tropical forests are largely restricted to the interior of the enclave of Cabinda, with some patches in the provinces of Zaire, Uíge, Kwanza Norte and Kwanza Sul. These areas are important for their biodiversity and require protection. They vary in size from a few hectares to thousands of hectares and following the trend of declining altitude, form a continuous dry forest of tangled bush to high humid forest. The biodiversity of Angola’s mountain forests is of considerable importance, although they are only represented by a few isolated areas in the “protected” slopes of mountains in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela, Kwanza Sul and Huíla. The sustainable use of forests and related agroforestry products is hampered by the lack of appropriate legal instruments, and limited management capacity. There remains much untapped economic potential with regard to Angola’s forest and wildlife resources.

Land: The degradation of Angola’s land resources has become a matter of concern. Huambo is the province most affected by land degradation in Angola, and all provinces show some degree of degradation. The main causes for it are unsustainable agricultural practices, the over-grazing of rangelands and deforestation and the unsustainable use of forest resources and deforestation. The resultant soil erosion, loss in soil fertility and deforestation all have serious adverse impacts on agricultural productivity, food security and rural livelihoods. They also increase the vulnerability of food systems and rural livelihoods to floods and drought. The GoA recognizes the importance of reversing land degradation and is working with cooperating partners such as FAO and UNDP under GoA and GEF funded programmes to improve the sustainable management of land in several provinces, including Huambo.

Climate Change: According to UNDP estimates, mean annual temperatures will increase by 1.2 – 3.2 degrees Celsius by 2060, and the total rainfall that falls in “heavy events” is projected to
increase. This is expected to increase the occurrence of floods such as the devastating floods of 2011 that affected 65,000 people, caused soil erosion, wide-spread cattle mortality and decimated vast areas of crop fields. The government thus places high importance on improving the resilience of food and agricultural systems to shocks and threats from climatic and other shocks and threats.

**Fisheries** – Despite its huge potential, the fisheries sector remains underdeveloped. With a coastline that stretches for 1650 km, Angola is rich in marine fisheries resources. The waters also have the richest fish stocks in Africa, since two diverging streams, namely the Guinea Current with warm waters from the North, and the Benguela Current with cold waters from the South, give rise to a strong upwelling ecosystem with highly productive marine resources. Inland water resources are also relatively abundant. Major rivers extend for a total of more than 10,000 km, and there are also abundant small streams. Angola does not have any large lakes, although there are numerous smaller water bodies associated with floodplains of river systems.

According to MINAGRI “in 2011 activities in the fisheries sector were based on management measures for fisheries and land, respecting the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, to fundamentally adjust capacity to capture the potential available for aquatic biological resources and aquaculture”. Fish catches, mainly from small fishermen, are still limited. There is however remarkable recovery in semi-industrial production, which grew by 96 percent in 2011 in the coastal provinces. Inland fisheries also had a significant increase in 2011, with 65 percent growth from the previous year. While not many women are engaged in fishing, they are dominant in fish processing, especially smoking and drying, marketing and preparation for consumption.

**Institutional and Human Capacity:**

The long civil conflict in Angola resulted in the widespread destruction of rural infrastructure, social services and productive capacity. Coupled with the post-independence loss of skilled personnel and the collapse of rural finance and marketing networks, agricultural institutional capacity at all levels was severely affected, including that for research and extension as well as for marketing. Agricultural exports of such commodities as coffee and sisal virtually ceased as production was reduced to mostly subsistence levels.

The agricultural research and extension system is weak, and poses a severe impediment to the introduction and adoption of improved technologies and practices all along the agricultural value chain. Also weak are storage, marketing and food safety regulatory systems, all of which are essential for agricultural trade and the reliable provision of safe food and agricultural products.

The war also disrupted private sector enterprises in agriculture with negative impacts on agricultural storage, marketing, processing and input distribution. GoA efforts during the past decade have led to some improvements. Because sustainable productivity is predicated on strong linkages among both on- and off-farm elements of the agricultural value chain, MINADER, with the financial assistance of the World Bank, has embarked on the Angola Market Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project which runs between 2013 and 2017. MOSAP will support smallholder capacity building as well as promote increased investments in the agricultural value chain.

**Gender and Agriculture** – During the war, women were more likely to stay home to tend to the family, and in the post war period they are estimated to account for up to 70 percent of agricultural labour. This, combined with gender bias in household resource allocation for education, has resulted in a situation where women, more so than men, have had less schooling with illiteracy

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rates among women (80 percent) being 10 percentage points higher than those among men (70 percent). A 2008 report by AfDB\(^4\) also indicated that women also had less access to productive resources (land rights, credit, collateral) than men. A 2004 survey by MINADER/FAO found that there were a significant number of female-headed households (31 percent in the population). Moreover, these households were the majority in the category of people living in extreme poverty. Yet, the important and catalytic role of women economic and non-economic roles in attaining sustainable household food security and overall agricultural development has been well documented by such organizations as the FAO, UNIFEM, UNICEF and the World Bank.

2.4 Policy Frameworks

**Poverty Reduction Strategy:** Poverty reduction has been one of the main Government priorities. In 2003, the GoA launched the Strategy for Fighting against Poverty (ECP, 2003-2005), subsequently renamed Global Strategy for Poverty Reduction (EGRP) for the 2006-2010 period. The ECP global objective is to consolidate peace and national unity through sustainable improvement of the living conditions for the most vulnerable people, and creating the conditions for their active participation in the economic and social development of the country. It has various priority areas of intervention, all supported by relevant national programs.

**Food Security and Nutrition Strategy:** In 2009, the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN) supported by FAO, was approved. Its overall objective is “to help ensure that all Angolans enjoy availability of food of adequate quality and variety at all times, as well as physical and economic access to this food, so that they may contribute to the human, economic and social development of Angola”. Both the ENSAN and AGRPhad a multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach.

**Rural Development Strategy:** In 2010, the GoA merged the ECP and ENSAN in 2010, resulting in the Integrated Municipal Program for Rural Development and the Fight Against Poverty (PMIDRCP) whose general objective is: To reduce levels of extreme poverty in Angola and in particular in rural areas, promoting access to basic public services and turn Angola into a prosperous country with social justice. This is a national program which is led and implemented by the Secretariat of Social Issues of the Presidency. The programs are aligned within the framework of the country’s Medium-term Development Plan (2009-2013).

The *National Environmental Management Plan for 2012-2017* which was presented in 2011 establishes key priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and thus supports the mainstreaming of sustainable land management practices into sector policies. It complements the *The Land Law* and the *Law of Territorial and Urban Management* that were approved in 2004. These address the traditional and collective rights of rural communities to land.

**Agricultural Sector Development Strategy:** Currently, MINAGRI is formulating the National Medium-term Development Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PDMPSA) for 2013-2017. A first draft has been completed. The draft PDMPSA has identified the following Strategic Objectives:

- **1.** To promote a wider campaign of professional training and transfer of technology to optimize agricultural production and productivity
- **2.** To implement a process of agrarian transformation and rural development based on family farming, cooperatives and in public-private partnerships

\(^4\) AfDB, Angola Country Gender Profile, August 2008
- 3. To establish a mechanism for tight coordination and synergies between different sectors and other stakeholders in rural areas, emphasizing society participation in the national development process

- 4. to contribute to the process of industrialization of the country

Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategies: *The fishery sectors policy has been guided by the 2006/2010 Fisheries Development Plan, the Strategy of Long-term Sustainability of Fisheries and Aquaculture by 2025, and Annual Measures for Fisheries Management and Aquaculture.* Following the creation of a full-fledged Ministry of Fisheries in September 2012, the national legislation framework for fisheries and aquaculture will be strengthened.

Despite recent progress in designing policies directed towards increasing the role and contribution of agriculture and the rural sector in the overall economy, there is still a gap to be bridged between policy objectives and instruments, resources and means. This is compounded by the lack of coordination to ensure effective strategies and program implementation.

In 2009, the UN agencies formulated the United Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2009-2013. UN agencies are preparing the new UNDAF for 2014-2018 that will be aligned to GoA development priorities.

2.5 Challenges

The following is a summary listing of the challenges that emerge from the situation analysis above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 2. PRIORITY CHALLENGES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rapid urbanization, high unemployment and a high proportion of youth in the population requiring special attention to be paid to employment creation and capacity building for young and old people, and a more balanced economic growth that favours sectors such as agriculture which have the capacity to create more accessible jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Low agricultural productivity and production.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Non commercialization of agriculture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Natural resources (land and forest) degradation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Weak human capacity for improved food security, agricultural growth and natural resources management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The need to providing an enabling environment through policy and institutional strengthening, including improved stakeholder coordination, for food security, sustainable natural resources management and increasing resilience to shocks and threats from climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Improving in an equitable manner the quantity and quality of nutrition for children, adults, and the most vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Increasing the resilience of food and agricultural systems to climatic shocks and threats, especially to floods and droughts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. FAO’s COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

3.1 Mandate

FAO’s global goals provide the mandate for the Organization to address hunger, poverty and sustainable management of natural resources. FAO’s global goals are:

1. Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life
2. Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods
3. Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

These goals are underpinned by FAO’s five strategic objectives:

1. Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
2. Increase and improve the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
3. Eradicate rural poverty
4. Enable more inclusive and efficient food and agricultural systems at local, national and international levels
5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

Annex presents a summary of FAO’s vision, members’ global goals and strategic objectives and FAO core functions

3.2 Position

As a global intergovernmental organization, FAO possesses multidisciplinary professional expertise in disciplines related to food security, agricultural and rural development and thus has the capacity to respond to the needs of its member countries, such as Angola. FAO-Angola can mobilize expert support for development projects in a range of areas in the agricultural sector. These include policies and strategies, crop and livestock development, agriculture and food security information systems, early warning systems, agribusiness and enterprises, sustainable land management and planning, forestry, climate change adaptation and livestock and fisheries systems.

Since its establishment, FAO in Angola has provided assistance in a wide range of areas within its mandate, including in the conduct of an extensive agricultural sector review which provided much needed information for policy and planning just after the war. FAO support to Angola has been carefully suited to the needs and priorities of the country. Thus in the early post-war years, FAO’s support focused on the provision of emergency assistance by means of improved seeds, fertilizer and tools to re-settling communities and other vulnerable households that had lost the means to begin their farming activities.

The focus of FAO support in Angola since then has evolved to focus more on longer-term development priorities. Examples of FAO’s work include capacity strengthening through the provision of technical assistance for the testing and establishment of Farmer Field Schools (FFS). The success of the 147 FFS established to date have led to the current efforts to expand this innovative form of providing extension services to smallholders in rural areas. FAO has also provided support in areas of livestock improvements, including the ongoing livestock improvement programme through improved animal health services. In peri-urban areas, FAO has supported the
fight against hunger among the most vulnerable by assisting with the strengthening of the capacity of peri-urban residents in increasing their agricultural production. FAO provides policy and agricultural investment advice, including for the design of large agricultural investment programmes such as those funded by the Government of Spain, GEF and the World Bank. FAO has also provided support for bio-fuels development.

In Angola, FAO has a strong relationship and a solid history of successful collaboration with the government and allied ministries, namely Agriculture, Environment, Family and the Promotion of Women, Social Assistance and Reinsertion, and Planning. FAO-Angola also has strong relationships with important donors and international partners such as the European Commission, the Spanish Agency of International Development Cooperation, the World Bank, and also with national and international NGOs like ADRA, ADPP, CODESPA and the Red Cross. FAO has promoted and facilitated coordination between different governmental institutions and relevant stakeholders involved in rural development. This advantaged and honored role has enhanced the comparative advantages of FAO.

Angola hosted the 26th Regional Conference for Africa held in early 2012.

4. CPF PROGRAMME SUMMARY

4.1 Priorities Areas

A consultative process led to the identification of the following three priority areas. These were selected in view of the foregoing situation analysis which led to the identification of key challenges, the consideration of ongoing programmes by government, FAO and other partners, and in view of FAO’s comparative advantage:

1. Strengthening smallholder production and productivity to improve food security and nutrition
2. Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources
3. Increasing resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shock and climate change.

The CPF results were defined around each of the priority areas using a result-based management approach. Annex B provides the results logical framework for the Angola CPF. It specifies outcomes, outputs, associated indicators, targets to be achieved and means of verification. The matrix also shows the alignment of the CPF results with the Angola UNDAF and FAO’s strategic objectives. The following presents a brief description of the CPF programme components

4.2 CPF Programme Summary

Priority 1 Strengthen smallholder production and productivity to improve food security and nutrition.

Weak institutional capacity remains a key challenge across Angola’s public management system due in part to the ravages of the civil war which Angola is still trying to overcome. In agriculture, the extension system is particularly frail and the GoA places high importance on addressing this. Since 2007, FAO has been collaborating with MINADER and other partners in the context of the Special Programme for Food Security to strengthen extension support to smallholders with a view to strengthening their knowledge and skills in the application of technologies and practices that enhance productivity. This is seen as critical to improving food security and nutrition, especially in
rural areas. The first component of the CPF will continue the important work of strengthening smallholder capacities through Farmer Field Schools (FFS).

**Outcome 1: FFS members systematically apply improved production techniques**

FAO will support the GoA, in collaboration with other partners, to assist smallholder farmers that participate in farmer field schools to internalize and routinely apply the new production enhancing technologies they learn in FFS. Critical to this is the strengthening of the capacity of governmental and non-governmental extension service producers, as well as the strengthening of the policy environment to better support the needs and interests of smallholders in rural areas. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring gender equity in FFS participation and to promoting the participation of young farmers under the age of 25. To achieve Outcome 1, FAO will support the achievement of the following three outputs:

- Output 1.1: Capacity of national institutions (national extension services – EDA and the Agricultural Development Institute - IDA), farmer facilitators and civil society providing extension services to smallholders in agricultural value chain increased
- Output 1.2: Increased capacity of smallholders to intensify and increase production in agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry).
- Output 1.3: Enabling policy environment for smallholders strengthened

**Priority 2: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources**

The GoA has placed a high priority on improving the sustainable management of natural resources, including land. One of the main ways for achieving this is for farmers and herders to adopt proven technologies and skills for sustainable land management. FAO will provide support to GoA national and local authorities, in collaboration with other partners such as GEF to build their capacities as well as those of smallholder farmers and herders.

**Outcome 2: Management of natural resources by local authorities and community groups improved.**

In CPF programme component 2, FAO will support the efforts of the GoA to strengthen the capacity of local authorities and community groups in the uptake and application of improved technologies and practices for sustainable natural resources management. This will be done by producing the following three outputs:

- Output 2.1: Capacity for integrating sustainable livelihood management practices into agricultural, environmental and sector policies and programmes strengthened.
- Output 2.2: Increasing the knowledge and skills of technical personnel, farmers and pastoralists in sustainable land management practices and improved herd management;
- Output 2.3: Improving the coordination of sustainable land management among government ministries, as well as with other stakeholders; and
- Output 2.4: Increasing awareness by authorities and other stakeholders of the conditions of natural resources.

**Priority 3: Increase resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shocks and climate change**

Parts of Angola are prone to flooding and droughts which sometimes severely disrupt normal farming activities, with devastating consequences on the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and herders. The GoA has thus attached great importance to improving the capacity of national and
local authorities, as well as other stakeholders to prepare for and respond to weather related shocks or threats. In the third component of the CPF, FAO will contribute to government’s efforts toward this achievement.

**Outcome 3: Farmers and national authorities’ capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change and climatic shocks strengthened**

In CPF programme component three, FAO will contribute to GoA efforts to bolster the resilience of rural livelihoods from threats and shocks due to slow or rapid onset climate events. This is considered critical to long term hunger and poverty eradication, and will entail the successful development and application of an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan. It will be achieved by actions that achieve the following outputs:

- Output 3.1: Capacity of government authorities to develop and implement DRRM (including climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy) strengthened
- Output 3.2: Coordination of stakeholders for application of DRRM improved
- Output 3.3: Knowledge and skills in transfer/use of resilience enhancing technologies and practices among extension workers and farmers improved

**5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

**5.1 Programming resource requirements for CPF**

The joint FAO/Government strategy described in this document and the corresponding priority areas and results, provide a platform for assessing financial support for FAO activities in the country. These will be added to the already existing funding arrangements and action framework within UNDAF. The overall financial resource requirements for the implementation of the CPF 2012–2017 are indicated below.

The success of CPF interventions depend on the availability of financial resources required to implement the activities that will generate the results summarized in the CPF. FAO’s activities in Angola have been funded largely through resources provided by the Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP), the Unilateral Trust Funds (UTF) and Government Cooperation Programs (GCP).

One of the objectives of the CPF relates to its function as a tool for financial resource mobilization. In this regard, the required financial resources will be mobilized jointly by FAO and the GoA. Through the joint fund mobilization mechanism, development partners and donors will be contacted and are expected to finance CPF programs and projects. The main potential donors for the agricultural sector are partners in the south-south cooperation, especially Brazil and China.

At global and regional level, resource mobilization efforts will focus on securing delivery estimates as specified in the MTP/PWB, and thereby aim to balance multiple priorities without creating competition for resources.

Resource mobilization efforts should primarily focus on securing pooled and softly earmarked resources and give preference to multi-year programs over projects. A program approach offers increased predictability of resources and allows for maximum flexibility in planning and funds allocation.

A third party source for funding will be sought. Oil companies are considered potential funding sources but attention should also be placed on the current major donors for Angola: Development Bank of China; Deutsche Bank S.A., Spain, Israel, India. It is expected that part of the funding will be mobilized by the GoA.
Table 3: Resource Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas</th>
<th>2013-2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority 1 Strengthen smallholder production and productivity to improve food</td>
<td>$21,468,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security and nutrition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority 2: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources</td>
<td>$13,723,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority 3: Increase resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shocks and</td>
<td>$10,553,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climate change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$45,745,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This budget is estimated based on the average capacity of FAO resources mobilization in recent years.

5.2 Management Arrangements

For the period 2013-2017, FAO Angola will continue to provide technical support to the Government’s development plans as outlined in various documents such as PNDLP, ECP, ENSAN, PDMPSA, PDRCP, PMIDRCP, UNDAF, amongst others.

FAO has mainly worked and managed national annual and biennial programs also known as PTB or (Biannual Work Plan) and sometimes with programs for a duration of three to four years.

FAO will be working with public and private actors, stakeholders as well as with the UN system in Angola under UNDAF, and integrate its intervention to be aligned with its regional and sub regional objectives.

6. MONITORING & EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will constitute an integral part of all FAO implemented programs and will follow current best practices as outlined in the FAO guidelines. The M&E plan is developed to ensure accountability, transparency and monitor progress and achievements of results against outcomes. It is also instrumental in building the capacity of partners to monitor progress towards the achievement of planned objectives, to harmonize data collection systems and analyses tools and improve result disseminations.

Good M & E enhance the contribution of FAO by establishing clear links between past, present and future initiatives and development results. Monitoring the development of this CPF and realizing periodic evaluations can help extract relevant information from past and ongoing activities and projects that can be used as the basis for programmatic fine-tuning, reorientation and future planning.

The CPF’s overall M & E system will cover the cumulative results of individual projects and the achievement level of priority area objectives on a yearly basis. There are two levels of M & E processes foreseen for the overall monitoring of CPF: an internal level and a national level. The first level includes an internal M & E system within the individual projects or activities under this CPF. The second and wider level includes the overall monitoring of CPF by analyzing the achievement level of priority areas, outcomes and outputs, to be carried out at national level by a CPF Country Steering Committee. This ensures that, in the same manner as the implementation,
the monitoring of CPF will be followed by FAO in close cooperation with related stakeholders, most likely with ministries involved in FAO areas of work.

At the internal level, the monitoring is the responsibility of the program team, under the supervision of the FAO Representative. At the national level, the Steering Committee shall consist of the FAO Representative, heads of resource partner agencies and the relevant Ministers (or their representatives), involved in the work of FAO for the period 2013 - 2017. The Committee will meet, at least, once per year.

Having two levels of monitoring, it will require two different kinds of tools to develop this M & E system that will allow a better understanding and a more comprehensive approach. Those tools will be complementary and shared at the internal and national level.

Key tools of the M & E framework include the following (classified according to the level of responsible for its elaboration):

a) **FAO Programs (internal level)**

- Quarterly program progress reports will be drafted and shared with donors and government partners. The quarterly reports will provide updates and analyses of progress made in the programs and projects (FAO portfolio) and their impact in the different CPF outcomes and ground-trusting visits to selected communities and associated meetings with local government and other relevant stakeholders. They will also contain information on obstacles and challenges encountered and summary outcome lessons.

- An Annual progress report, based on the quarterly program progress reports will be elaborated by the Programs team at FAO, under the direct supervision of the FAO Representative. This report will include a summary of quarterly progress reports, the monitoring and progress of the CPF indicators. (See the Performance Matrix below).

b) **CPF Country Steering Committee**

- An Annual Progress report, elaborated by FAO Representation Programs division will be submitted for approval to this committee, and if it is necessary, any additional comments and information.

- Mid-term review (MTR): In essence, it consists of simultaneous use of documentation, perception, particularly by partners, and validation to assess why and how the outcomes have been achieved or are likely to be achieved at the end of the cycle. The objectives of a MTR are to: a) assess progress towards expected results of this CPF, and, b) to determine whether the intended outcomes continue to be relevant, taking into account progress toward outputs and indicators.

- Final compilation report/evaluation report. Joint participatory final evaluations will be conducted in the final stages of all program and will assess documents and disseminate the findings on impact pertaining to national development goals. Joint participatory final evaluations will therefore play an important role in developing and strengthening agriculture sector evidence-based assessments which will inform both long-term FAO programming and policy process.

In order for the lessons learned from FAO’s implemented field projects to be shared with the Government, FAO intends to include compatible indicators and create a situation where program managers will be supported by FAO-Angola’s Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group.
ANNEXES

Annex 1 CPF Priorities
Annex 2 CPF Results Log Frame
Annex 3 Angola Fact Sheet
Annex 4: FAO Vision, Member’s Global Goals and Strategic Objectives, and FAO Core Functions
### ANNEX 1 CPF Priority Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPF priorities</th>
<th>Relevant national sector priorities</th>
<th>FAO Strategic objectives</th>
<th>Relevant UNDAF priorities</th>
<th>Other national/regional frameworks and commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Strengthen smallholder production and productivity to improve food security and nutrition | PDMPSA 2013-2017  
- **Strategic objective 1**: To promote a wider campaign of professional training and transfer of technology to optimize agricultural production and productivity;  
- **Strategic objective 2**: To implement a process of agrarian transformation and rural development based on family farming, and cooperativeness and in public-private partnerships;  
- **Strategic objective 3**: To establish a mechanism for tight coordination and synergies between different sectors and other stakeholders in rural areas, emphasizing society participation in the national development process | **Strategic objective 1**: Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition  
**Strategic objective 2**: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner  
**Strategic objective 3**: Eradicate rural poverty | 4. **Support area 4: Sustainable Economic Development:**  
Strengthened pro-poor economic growth and accountable macroeconomic management, integrated rural development, management of natural resources and energy to promote environmental protection, energy efficiency and adaptation to climate change. | The relevant intervention areas of SADC include:  
Ensuring food availability and access; ensuring disaster preparedness  
CAADP’s work falls under 4 pillars, each dealing with key issues. The pillars related to this CPF priority Area are:  
- **Pillar 2**: Market access  
- **Pillar 3**: Food supply and hunger |

PMIDRCP strategic objectives for 2017:  
2. Access to food and opportunities in rural areas.  
3. Ensure the availability, stability and sustainability of
1. **Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources**

   **PDMPSA 2013-2017**  
   **Strategic objective 1**: To promote a wider campaign of professional training and transfer of technology to optimize agricultural production and productivity;

   **PMDRCP strategic objectives for 2017**:  
   1. Territorial organization and planning, decentralization and deconcentration.  
   3. Ensure the availability, stability and sustainability of the food supply, favoring interconnection between areas with surpluses and higher consumption capacities in order to restore the internal market.

   **Strategic objective 1**: Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition  
   **Strategic objective 2**: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner  
   **Strategic objective 3**: Eradicate rural poverty

2. **Increase resilience of**

   **PDMPSA 2013-2017**  
   **Strategic objective 1**: To increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

   **Strategic objective 2**: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

3. **Increase levels of malnutrition of the population to primary health services and sanitation through guarantees of social protection, especially for disadvantaged groups.**

4. **Support area 4: Sustainable Economic Development:**

   **Strategic objective 1**: Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition  
   **Strategic objective 2**: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner  
   **Strategic objective 3**: Eradicate rural poverty

The relevant intervention areas of SADC include:

- **Ensuring food availability and access; ensuring disaster preparedness**

CAADP’s work falls under 4 pillars, each dealing with key issues. The pillars related to this CPF priority Area are:

- **Pillar 1**: Land & water management

The priority intervention areas of SADC:
rural livelihoods to climatic shocks and climate change

- Strategic objective 3: To establish a mechanism for tight coordination and synergies between different sectors and other stakeholders in rural areas, emphasizing society participation in the national development process

PMIDRCP strategic objectives for 2017:
1. Territorial organization and planning, decentralization and deconcentration
6. Develop and implement national and local early warning systems, monitoring of poverty and strengthen social networks to support the most disadvantaged citizens.

| Development: Development of institutional capacity for improved evidence-based planning, legislation, accountability by governance structures, legal environment to address the needs of the poor and most vulnerable whilst, at the same time, strengthening community engagement, civic participation to cement social cohesion, national reconciliation and the empowerment of women. |
| Strategic objective 3: Eradicate rural poverty |
| Strategic objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises |

4. Support area 4: Sustainable Economic Development:
Strengthened pro-poor economic growth and accountable macroeconomic management, integrated rural development, management of natural resources and energy to promote environmental protection, energy efficiency and adaptation to climate change.

A. Cross-Sectoral Intervention Areas
- Gender equality and development;
- Statistics
B. Sectoral cooperation and integration Intervention Areas
- Human and social development.

CAADP’s work falls under 4 pillars, each dealing with key issues. The pillars related to this CPF priority Area are:
- Pillar 1: Land & water management
- Pillar 2: Market access
- Pillar 3: Food supply and hunger
- Pillar 4: Agricultural research
### ANNEX 2 CPF ANGOLA RESULTS MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPF results</th>
<th>Indicators,</th>
<th>Means and sources verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority Area 1: Strengthen smallholder production and productivity to improve food security and nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Outcome 1: FFS members systematically apply improved production techniques** | 1. Percentage of FFS participants who apply new production-enhancing knowledge and skills  
**Baseline:** To be determined at the beginning of the projects  
**Target:** 75 percent of participating farmers by 2017 (of which at least 50% women and 30% under age 25) | MINADER reports  
Project monitoring reports – including MOSAP, Peri-Urban Agriculture Project; GCP/ANG/037/EC and other projects to be formulated during the CPF cycle. | Government continues to prioritize food security, rural development particularly to the smallholders  
Stakeholders prioritize institutional capacity development for food security and agricultural and rural development |
| | 2. Percentage change in annual quantity of production of selected crops, livestock and fisheries (both capture and aquaculture) and agro-forestry products by participating smallholders farmers  
**Baseline:** 0  
**Target:** at least 30% increase by 2017 | | |
| | 3. Percentage change productivity (yield per hectare for selected crops; selected livestock and fish hatchling survival) | | |

---

5 Specific choices to be determined in 2013; to be based on what smallholders produce. Fisheries and aquaculture to be included if some FFS located among fisher folk and ascertained relevant by the FFS group.
### Output 1.1 Capacity of national institutions (EDA, IDA), farmer facilitators and civil society providing extension services to smallholders in the agricultural value chain increased

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1.1</th>
<th>Capacity of national institutions (EDA, IDA), farmer facilitators and civil society providing extension services to smallholders in the agricultural value chain increased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> To be determined at beginning of the project</td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> At least 30% increase by 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of farmer field schools operating</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project monitoring and evaluation reports:</strong> MOSAP; GCP/ANG/037/EC; UNFA/ANG/050/UND; GEF Sustainable land management project and other relevant that will be formulated during the CPF cycle Survey of FFS farmers MINADER reports Stakeholder sufficiently motivated to participate in FFS as trainers and service providers. Government allocates funds needed for the extension of Farmer Field School “FFS Approach” to other provinces of the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 164</td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 500 by 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of farmer facilitators and FFS master trainers that have acquired skills in FFS methodologies</strong></td>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> To be determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 1400 farmer facilitators and 59 master FFS trainers (at least 25 percent women) by 2017</td>
<td><strong>Number of smallholders who have used the Agricultural Development Institute (ADI) smallholder support mechanism.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> does not exist</td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 80% of targeted farmers (of which 50% women and 30% under the age of 25) by 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output 1.2 Increased capacity of smallholders to intensify and increase production in agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1.2</th>
<th>Increased capacity of smallholders to intensify and increase production in agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> To be determined at beginning of the project</td>
<td><strong>Project reports:</strong> MOSAP; GCP/ANG/037/EC; UNFA/ANG/050/UND and other relevant that will be formulated Knowledge, Attitudes, Perspectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of smallholder farmers who have acquired knowledge and skills in recommended agricultural technologies and practices</strong></td>
<td><strong>Farmers are motivated to join FFS training groups</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Government allocates funds needed for the extension of “FFS Approach” to other provinces of the country.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Target:** 75 percent of participating farmers (of which at least 50% women and 30% under age 25) by 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1.3</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of FFS groups that receive funding for the micro-project proposals they prepare</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Baseline:** 0

**Target:** 70

**Survey**

**MINADER reports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1.3</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of national or provincial policies and strategies or programmes that have been formulated, reviewed or revised</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>At least 2 by 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Baseline:** 0

**Target:** At least 2 by 2017

**MINADER reports**

Local authorities reports

Relevant policy documents

**Government prioritizes investment oriented to the smallholders.**

**UNDAF outcome**

**Outcome 1:** National Institutions respond to the needs of the population, including the poor and most vulnerable and at the same time national and local public institutions are strengthened as well as community engagement, civic participation towards social cohesion, national reconciliation and the empowerment of women.

**Outcome 4:** National and decentralized institutions strengthened; integrated rural development guaranteeing food security based on environmental protection of natural resources and the management and adaptation to climate change

**FAO Organizational Results:**

**Strategic objective 2:** Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

**Outcome 2.1:** Producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of goods and services in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Strategic objective 3:</strong> Reduce rural poverty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3.1:</strong> The enabling environment in member countries is improved for men and women rural small producers, family farmers and small rural entrepreneurs to move out of poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPF results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Area 2: Strengthen Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome 2**: Management of natural resources by local authorities and community groups improved

1. Area of SLM rangeland in Benguela, Huila and Namibe increased  
   **Baseline**: To be determined in 2013  
   **Target**: 6,000 ha additional by 2017

2. Area of rehabilitated rangelands  
   **Baseline**: 0 ha  
   **Target**: 300 ha by 2017

GEF project monitoring reports  
MINADER reports

**Output 2.1** Capacity for integrating SLM into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes strengthened.

1. Number of policies and programmes that have integrated SLM at national and decentralized levels  
   **Baseline**: none  
   **Target**: At least 2 national policies/and or programmes revised to incorporate SLM with due regard to gender by 2017;  
   **Target**: 3 Integrated participatory land management plans completed, one each for Benguela, Huila and Namibe

   - Budgetary allocations by MINADER and decentralized government administration for upscaling SLM in  
   GEF project reports  
   MINADER reports

Appropriate policy and institutional framework in place  
Provincial governments prioritize SLM on the implementation of Municipal Integrated Program of Rural Development and Fight Against Poverty (PMIDRCP) at municipalities level
### Output 2.2 Increased knowledge and skills of technical personnel, farmers and pastoralists in sustainable land management and improved herd management

| 1.  | Number of farmer/agropastoral field schools operational in Benguela, Huila and Namibe  
**Baseline:** To be determined in 2013  
**Target:** 100 additional |
| 2.  | Number of farmers or agro-pastoralists in Benguela, Huila and Namibe engaged in initiatives that focus on sustainable livestock management or rangeland rehabilitation  
**Baseline:** To be determined  
**Target:** 3,000 farmers or agropastoralists (at least 25% women and 30% under 25 years of age) |

**Output 2.3 Coordination of sustainable land management within government and with other stakeholders improved**

| 1.  | Frequency and regularity of meeting of the cross sectoral SLM coordination mechanism  
**Baseline:** no meetings  
**Target:** at least quarterly at provincial level and bi annually at national level  

2.  | Percentage of SLM coordination mechanism decisions implemented  
**Target:** none  
**Baseline:** 75% |

**Output 2.4 Increased awareness by authorities and other stakeholders of**

| 1.  | Availability of current forestry inventory report |

| Baseline: US $0  
**Target:** US $5 million per year by 2017, at least 40% to women and 25% to farmers aged 25 or less |

| GEF project reports  
MINADER reports |

| Government gives priority to the extent of the “FFS Approach” applied to agro-pastoralism |

| Foresty Inventory report  
Agro-pastoral and forestry information remains |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDAF outcome</th>
<th>FAO Regional/Organizational Results:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> No recent forestry inventory</td>
<td><strong>Strategic objective 2:</strong> Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> Forestry inventory completed by 2017</td>
<td><strong>Outcome 2.4:</strong> Stakeholders make evidence-based decisions in the planning and management of agriculture and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agriculture through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analyses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Availability of current agro-pastoral census report</td>
<td><strong>Outcome 3.2:</strong> The enabling environment in member countries is improved for agricultural growth to generate increased decent farm and non-farm rural employment opportunities for rural men and women and youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> No recent agro-pastoral census</td>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective 3:</strong> Reduce rural poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> Gender sensitive agro-pastoral census report completed by 2017</td>
<td><strong>Outcome 3.1:</strong> The enabling environment in member countries is improved for men and women rural small producers, family farmers and small rural entrepreneurs to move out of poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-pastoral census report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a government priority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate funding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPF results</td>
<td>Indicators,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Area 3: Increase Resilience of Rural Livelihoods to Climatic Shocks and Climate Change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Outcome 3**: Farmers and National authorities’ capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change and climatic shocks strengthened by 2017 | 1. DRRM measures (including climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies) mainstreamed into national food and agricultural policies and programmes by 2017  
**Baseline**: DRRM Plan not developed  
**Target**: DRRM Mainstreaming completed by 2017  
2. Percentage of targeted farmers applying resilience enhancing technologies and practices in their farming practices  
**Baseline**: To be determined in 2013  
**Target**: At least 10% higher by 2017 of which at least 40% female farmers and 30% below the age of 25 years | Food and agricultural policy, strategy and programme documents;  
MINADER extension reports | Sustainable food and nutrition security remains Government priority  
Government staff and farmers are motivated to learn the application of DRRM  
Government allocates funds for DRRM implementation.  
Government prioritises inter-sectoral coordination (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and provincial governments) |

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6 E.g. Resilience enhancing technologies and practices including GAPS – conservation agriculture; improved irrigation and water management practices, improved crop rotation for enhanced soil fertility; fast maturing crop varieties and livestock breeds – definitive list to be determined in 2013
| Output 3.1 Capacity of government authorities to develop and implement DRRM (including climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy) strengthened. | 1. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategy completed by 2015  
Baseline: No DRRM policy in place  
Target: DRRM strategy approved by government by 2017  
2. Early Warning System for food security and nutrition operational  
Baseline: 0%  
Target: 90% | DRRM strategy document  
Survey of targeted officers  
EWS publications and announcements | Government prioritises inter-sectoral coordination (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and provincial governments) |
| Output 3.2 Coordination of stakeholders for application of DRRM improved | 1. Cross-sectoral DRRM coordination mechanism established by 2015  
Baseline: None exists  
Target: DRRM coordination mechanism in place by 2015  
2. Semi-annual cross-sectoral DRRM stakeholder meetings held by 2017  
Baseline: No regular DRRM stakeholder meetings  
Target: DRRM stakeholder meetings occur at least every six months beginning in 2015; Women should represent at least 50% of stakeholders. | DRRM coordination meeting reports | Government prioritises inter-sectoral coordination (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and provincial governments) |
### Output 3.3 Knowledge and skills in transfer/use of resilience enhancing technologies and practices among extension workers and farmers improved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Percentage of MINADER extension staff who have acquired skills in the application and transfer of new resilience enhancing technologies and practices.</th>
<th>MINADER reports</th>
<th>The Government gives priority for the extension of “FFS Approach”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> To be determined in 2013</td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 30% increase from baseline by 2017; at least 25 percent of increase to be female extension staff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Percentage of farmers who have acquired skills in resilience enhancing technologies and practices</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> To be determined in 2013</td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 25% by 2017 of which at least 40% female farmers, and 30% farmers below the age of 25 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDAF outcome

**Outcome 4:** National and decentralized institutions strengthened integrated rural development guaranteeing food security based on environmental protection of natural resources and the management and adaptation to climate change.

### FAO Organizational Results:

**Strategic objective 5:** Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

- **Outcome 5.1:** Legal, policy and institutional systems and regulatory frameworks are enhanced for disaster and crisis risk management for food and agriculture

- **Outcome 5.2:** Known and emerging food, nutrition and agriculture threats are identified, forecasted, analyzed, monitored and trigger appropriate decisions and actions

- **Outcome 5.3:** Capacities are strengthened for prevention as well as for impact mitigation to reduce the probability and severity of disasters and crises that threaten food and agriculture systems.
## ANNEX 3 Angola Fact sheet: MDGs and other Indicators (January 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Angola</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Consumption quintile</th>
<th>Educ level of mother/head of household</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Proportion of population living below poverty line</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Prevalence of underweight children (0-4 years)</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 Proportion undernourished in total population</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 4: FAO Vision, Member’s Global Goals and Strategic Objectives, and FAO Core Functions

**Vision**

FAO’s vision is of a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contributes to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

**Global Goals of Members**

To foster the achievement of this vision and of the Millennium Development Goals, FAO will promote the continuing contribution of food and sustainable agriculture to the attainment of three global goals:

a) Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;

b) Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods;

c) Sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Council, in 2012, approved the revised set of Strategic Objectives, Cross-Cutting themes, and Core Functions of FAO expressing the impact expected to be achieved by 2019 by Members with a contribution from FAO, as well as the enabling environment and means of FAO action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objectives and Cross-cutting themes</th>
<th>Core functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Objectives: 1. Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</td>
<td>1. Facilitate and support countries in the development of normative and standard-setting instruments such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</td>
<td>2. Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAOs mandate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Reduce rural poverty</td>
<td>3. Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels</td>
<td>4. Advise and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises</td>
<td>5. Advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies, and good practices in the areas of FAOs mandate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Objective: technical quality, knowledge and services</td>
<td>6. Facilitate partnership for food and nutrition security, agriculture and rural development between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-cutting themes:</td>
<td>7. Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels in the areas of FAOs mandate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Governance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The 8 Millennium Development Goals**

MDG 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
MDG 2. Achieve universal primary education
MDG 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
MDG 4. Reduce child mortality
MDG 5. Improve maternal health
MDG 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
MDG 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
MDG 8. Develop a global partnership for development