



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

ANGOLA AND FAO

PARTNERING FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Angola and FAO have engaged in close cooperation since the country joined the Organization in 1977. Owing to the 27-year civil war, early FAO interventions were focused on emergency assistance, including resettling of vulnerable rural households and the provision of agricultural inputs for the rapid resumption of food production. There has since been a shift towards recovery and longer-term development goals, including assistance in the formulation and implementation of projects in line with the Government's policies and programmes. An FAO country Representation was established in 1982.

Strengthened partnership

In February 2018, the Government of Angola and FAO signed an agreement to upgrade the existing FAO Representation to a Partnership and Liaison Office. Building on an already solid and fruitful relationship, this move will assure the country a greater role in the Organization's work and programmes, while also enabling further support for a stronger family farming sector.

The agreement also envisages strengthened cooperation for building the capacities of national officials and for cofinancing of national interventions in rural development, including integration with regional initiatives.



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Matching FAO's expertise to Angola's development priorities

FAO assistance in Angola is shaped by the **2018-2022 FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF)**, which is centred on three priority areas.

- ➔ **Increasing food security and support to growth and competitiveness of the agriculture sector.** To help Angola face major food and nutrition insecurity challenges, including a lack of formal social protection, FAO is providing technical and methodological assistance to extend the Farmer Field School methodology across the country.
- ➔ **Improving coordination and sustainable management of natural resources,** by consolidating the results achieved through the previous CPF and scaling up to other agro-ecological areas of the country.
- ➔ **Strengthening the resilience and capacity of small producers and fishermen to adapt to the impact of climate change,** with a special emphasis on strengthening the capacity of institutions to anticipate and coordinate the management of climate change impacts on production systems and on food and nutrition security in general.

Jointly developed with the Government and other partners, the CPF reflects relevant priorities in key national and regional development policies, including the **National Development Plan 2018-2022: Angola towards 2025**, the **Mid-Term Plan for Development of the Agricultural Sector 2018-2022**, the **Municipal Integrated Programme for Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty**, the **National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition- ENSAN**, and the **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme**.

The CPF is fully aligned with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Angola and contributes to FAO's Regional Initiative "Africa's Renewed Partnership to End Hunger by 2025".

Promoting innovation for cost effective agricultural systems

“Improving food and agricultural systems is essential for a world with both healthier people and healthier ecosystems.”

FAO Director-General

Angola is among the eight beneficiary countries of the Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS) project that aims to make agricultural innovation systems more effective and sustainable. The concept is to meet the

different demands of farmers, the agri-food sector and consumers, taking into account existing capacity building initiatives and the prevailing technical and functional capabilities. The European Commission has provided 12 million euros in project funding for a period of four years. FAO is implementing the project together with AGRINATURA – a grouping of European universities and research organizations supporting agricultural development. As part of these efforts, several partnership agreements have been achieved so far, including:

- **Seeds cooperative** – a partnership aimed to commercialize high-quality seeds produced by 200 smallholder farmers in the Cooperativa de Sementes do Planalto Central in Huambo and Bié provinces. These seeds have already been certified by the national certification entity and sold as high-quality seeds.
- **Rice development** – a partnership aimed to identify cold-and heat-tolerant rice varieties for Huambo and Bié provinces, as well as to develop technical agronomic packages for farmers and prepare a rice production manual.
- **Rural entrepreneurship** – the main goal of this partnership is to provide business opportunities for new agricultural entrepreneurs, mainly in Cuanza Sul province. This will be achieved through continuous training of entrepreneurs, and promotion of large-scale production of grasses and legumes.



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Global knowledge transfer

Promoting fish in school meals

In the context of South-South Cooperation, an 18-month regional project to design strategies for incorporating fish in school meals will be implemented soon. Targeting Angola as well as Chile and Peru, this initiative aims to contribute to improved food security and nutrition of school children.

Project activities will support the development of national strategies and roadmaps to address the complex interinstitutional landscape and thereby enable fish to be included in national school feeding programmes. At the same time, public markets will be promoted in collaboration with fish and aquaculture producers.

Building resilience and sustainable land management

Climate shocks, including drought and floods, and other environmental issues such as land degradation or desertification continue to have serious effects on rural communities in southern Angola. To counter this trend, FAO has actively engaged in promoting resilience and sustainable land management in agropastoralist communities by supporting the Government of Angola in developing Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects.

Two GEF projects (under the Facility's fifth cycle) have successfully introduced agropastoral farmer field schools and territorial management plans for pasture management as an innovative way for public extension services to build resilient livelihoods, strengthen sustainable land management and protect food and agricultural systems. FAO is currently supporting the Government of Angola in planning for GEF 7. The aim is to mainstream successful experiences from GEF 5 and 6 into programmes with a regional scope.



11/2018

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