



Investir dans les populations rurales

Angola

Projet de développement et de commercialisation en faveur des petites exploitations agricoles dans les provinces de Cuanza Sule et Huila

Rapport de supervision

Rapport principal et appendices

Dates de mission: 18th - 29th November 2019
Date du document 25/03/2020
Identifiant du projet 2000001142
Numéro du rapport: 5308-AO

Afrique orientale et australe
Département de la gestion des programmes

Sigles et acronymes

AMIS	Agricultural Marketing Information Study
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BP	Business Plan
GoA	Government of Angola
GSA	<i>Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar</i> / Food Security Cabinet
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IDA	<i>Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário</i> (IDA- Agricultural Development Institute)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INAMET	<i>Intituto Nacional de Metereologia e Geofica</i> National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics
INRH	<i>Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hidricos</i> National Institute of Water Resources
KM	Knowledge Management
MINAGRIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MINAMB	Ministry of Environment
MSP	Main Service Provider
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ORMS	Operational Results Management System
PDR	Project Design Report
PFI	Partner Financial Institution
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPIU	Provincial Project Implementation Unit
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
SADCP-C&H-SAMAP	Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project in Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces
SADEC	Southern Africa Development Community
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
UCT	University of Cape Town
USD	United States Dollar
WA	Withdrawal Application

A. Aperçu du projet

Région:	Afrique orientale et australe	Niveau de risque du projet:	Pas à risque
Pays:	Angola	Catégorie environnementale et sociale:	B
Nom du projet:	Projet de développement et de commercialisation en faveur des petites exploitations agricoles dans les provinces de Cuanza Sule et Huila	Classification du risque climatique (PESEC):	2
N° du projet:	2000001142	Institution chargée de l'exécution:	Ministère de l'Agriculture
Type de projet:	Développement Rural	Institution chargée de la mise en oeuvre:	Ministère de l'Agriculture
Chargé de Programme Pays:	Robson Mutandi		
Coordonnateur du projet:	Augusto Pedro Guimbi		
Zone du projet:	Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces		

Date d'approbation:	10/04/2017	Date de réception du dernier rapport d'audit:	28/06/2019
Date de signature:	09/08/2017	Date de la dernière mission de supervision/d'appui à la mise en oeuvre:	29/11/2019
Date d'entrée en vigueur:	09/08/2017	Nombre de missions de supervision/d'appui à la mise en oeuvre:	5
Date d'éligibilité aux décaissements:	09/01/2018	Nombre de prolongations:	0
Date du premier décaissement:	09/01/2018	Délai d'entrée en vigueur:	4 mois
Date de la revue à mi-parcours:	Pas encore disponible		
Date d'achèvement prévue:	30/09/2024		
Date d'achèvement actuelle:	30/09/2024		
Clôture financière:	Pas encore disponible		

Financement total du projet

Répartition du financement FIDA	IFAD	\$28,800,000
Répartition du financement national	Beneficiaries	\$1,100,000
	National Government	\$8,200,000
Répartition du cofinancement		
Financement total du projet:		\$38,100,000

Mission en cours

Dates de mission:	18th - 29th November 2019
Jours sur le terrain:	6 days
Composition de la mission:	Mr Custodio Mucavele, IFAD CPO and Team Leader; Narciso Manhenje, Project Management/Institutions/Lead writer; Mr Palani Muleya, Commercialisation and Value Chains Expert; Mr Luabeya Kapiamba, IFAD PO/Monitoring and Evaluation and KM Expert; Mr Calisto Bias, Farmer Field Schools Expert; Ms Felistas Chikwara, Gender, Youth and Targeting Expert; Mr. Boro Gathuo, Climate Change and Adaptation Consultant, Mr Richard Batamaya, Financial Management Consultant
Lieux visités:	10 Municipalities in Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces

B. Évaluation d'ensemble

Indicateur clé #1	Ø	Note	Indicateur clé #2	Ø	Note
Probabilité d'atteindre l'objectif de développement		4	Évaluation de la performance globale de l'exécution		4

Efficacité en matière de développement	4	Gestion du projet	3
Efficacité	4	Qualité de la gestion du projet	4
Ciblage et portée	4	Gestion des savoirs	3
Égalité des sexes et participation des femmes	4	Utilisation optimale des ressources	3
Productivité agricole	4	Cohérence entre le PTBA et les activités menées	3
Nutrition	3	Performance du système de suivi-évaluation	4
Adaptation aux changements climatiques	4	Exigences des Procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique (PESEC)	3

Durabilité et transposition à plus grande échelle	4	Gestion et exécution financière	4
Institutions et participation à l'élaboration des politiques	4	Taux de décaissement acceptable	3
Établissement de partenariats	5	Qualité de la gestion financière	4
Capital humain et social et autonomisation	4	Qualité et ponctualité des audits	5
Qualité de la participation des bénéficiaires	4	Fonds de contrepartie	2
Adaptabilité des prestataires de services	4	Conformité avec les clauses des prêts	4
Gestion de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles	4	Passation des marchés	4
Stratégie de retrait	4		
Potentiel de reproduction à plus grande échelle	4		

Pertinence	4
-------------------	----------

C. Objectifs de la mission et principales conclusions

Contexte et objectif principal de la mission

IFAD and GoA fielded a Supervision Mission to the country during the period 18th to 29th November 2019. The main objective of the Mission was to: a) review the progress made with respect to the planned activities and budget (AWPB) as well as the progress made from the last missions to date ; b) assessing overall project progress and performance based on the project objectives, components, subcomponents and indicators; c) work with the Programme Management Team (PIU) to identify any existent constraints and jointly agree on rapid solutions for effective implementation; d) review the adequacy and sustainability of strategies and intervention approaches adopted by SAMAP. The Mission interacted with different stakeholders that included Municipality Administrators and representatives, IDA National Director, IDA and EDA provincial and local representatives, and extension officers, representatives of service providers, private sector, IIA, FAO, PIU and beneficiaries.

Field visits were undertaken during the period 19th – 24th November . The Mission, together with the PIU and IDA staff visited selected project interventions in the Municipalities of Amboim, , Quibala and Cela in Cuanza Sul and Cacula and Caluquembe in Huila Province. During the visits, the Mission assessed the progress made with regards to farmer group and cooperative development; FFS, demonstration plots, irrigation infrastructures, and gender and youth integration and empowerment..

A pre-wrap up meeting was held on 28th November 2019 with the PIU staff to discuss the Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations and to agree on the key actions and the associated timeframe. A wrap-up meeting, chaired by the Secretary of State for Agriculture, Mr. José Bettencourt, was held on 29th November 2019 in Luanda. The Mission would like to express its appreciation to GoA for the hospitalities and courtesies extended and to the PIU staff for their contributions to the Mission's outputs.

Principaux accords de mission et conclusions

Since last mission the project has made considerable progress in the implementation of many project activities and setting a solid base for effective start-up of project activities in all components after the project initial delays. A total of 21 FFS have been established by IDA technicians in Cuanza Sul and total of 3.705 smallholder farmers (1.814 in Cuanza Sul and 1,891 in Huila) from 10 Municipalities received support with agriculture inputs, land preparation and other equipment. In addition, Government has exempted the project cars to pay the taxes and duties. A total of 15 vehicles and 40 motorbikes were released and are available to reinforce the capacity of IDA e local governments and contribute to accelerate project implementation. It is worth to highlight that the Procurement processes for the main contracts (Service Provider for component 2, Baseline and Nutrition survey; Market Information systems, etc.) are in different stages of implementation and it is expected that in 2020 all components will have activities ongoing.

Government Counterpart Contribution to the project. GoA is expected to contribute to the project with 22 percent of the total costs to cover duties and taxes as well as some operational costs of the public extension and agricultural research services, including fuel ,DSAs for field activities, and office operations and maintenance costs. Due to the current economic and financial challenges the Government is facing, it is not always possible to make the counterpart contribution on time to ensure the smooth implementation of project activities. Since project start-up only USD 269,540.77, and this does not include in-kind contribution representing 3.274% of the total USD 8,236,928 envisaged at project design have been made available as Government contribution. The mission urges the government to make its contribution to the project as expected and to avoid further delays in the project implementation.

Reporting Government in-kind contribution. GoA has provided contribution in the form of vehicles prior to procurement of project vehicles. It has also provided office space prior to renting of the current project office in Luanda and a lot of Government officials at all levels are dedicating their time for SAMAP activities. This contribution should be quantified, accounted and reported.

Complete the identification process of infrastructures and ensure the compliance with SECAP. The project has some subprojects under component 2 as well as some small scale irrigation schemes and other infrastructures which should be in compliance with IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures, and National Regulations. With support of SADCP- WB project Safeguards Specialist, a site specific ESMP and NRMP will be elaborated prior to commencement of construction or rehabilitation

Finalize the recruitment process of the Extension officers. A total of 40 extension officers were selected, 10 university graduates and 30 mid-level technicians. It is expected that these extension officers will be absorbed in MINAGRIF/IDA after project's completion. The project will pay their full costs for the first year and gradually MINAGRIF will contribute with 60, 40 and 100% for the second, third and fourth year respectively.

WB and IFAD Collaboration. Following the MOSAP I, IFAD and WB continue with an active collaboration in Angola. The World Bank is in the process of designing an additional financing component to SADCP-WB with activities on resilience in South Angola. While designing the new project, efforts will be in place to cover Municipalities and communes not

covered by ARP and SREP. In addition, it was agreed that IFAD and WB will try to combine and harmonize as much as possible their supervision mission calendar in Angola, to maximize the results, efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts and resources from MINAGRIF, IDA, EDA and local staff.

D. Vue d'ensemble et avancement du projet

Component 1: Capacity Building and Institutional Development

The objective of this component is to improve the technical, institutional, managerial, marketing and business skills of beneficiaries and to strengthen the capacity of government agricultural extension services, agricultural research institutions, and private agricultural service providers. SAMAP uses Farmer Field School approach as tool to build capacities and skills of farmers to efficiently and sustainably increase crop production and productivity and to strengthen market linkages and to enable beneficiaries in the target intervention areas to improve their food and nutrition security and to enhance their livelihoods. FFS in the context of SAMAP is also a platform to foster demand-driven and market oriented services and its curriculum can be expanded for participants to learn about topics related to gender, nutrition, natural resource management and is also used for community group development and to empower farmers with skills, knowledge and climate smart technologies for their response to climate change and variability. While building capacities and skills of beneficiaries in the target intervention areas, the scope of FFS in the context of SAMAP and ARP can be broadened to support the national strategy for institutionalization of FFS approach in the country and can also be used as a platform for coordination and networking between different actors involved in agriculture development. Of the 60,000 rural households that are the target group of SAMAP, a total of 50,000 farmers are expected to participate and benefit from the activities implemented at the FFS. The SAMAP target group consists of farmers with access to less than two hectares of arable land with potential for production and productivity increases and a total of around 50% of women and 30% of youth are also expected to participate and benefit from the project interventions. SAMAP interventions are expected to cover a total of 10 municipalities of the provinces of Cuanza Sul and Huila. As highlighted by IDA, one of the major challenge for mainstreaming FFSs approach in the country is to build the necessary capacity for farmer field school ownership, leadership and implementation by the local institutions. Therefore there is need to invest the appropriate resources and time for development of such capacity at local level. In this regard, EDA extension agents play a prominent role for effective implementation and mainstreaming of the FFS approach and are therefore one of the most important groups that need to be targeted in intervention efforts to build and strengthen the capacity of local institutions. To this end, the Project has already planned a training course for EDA technicians that are currently involved in FFS activities in the project target areas. The course may take place in January next year and should be facilitated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which has already been recruited as a service provider to lead the implementation of FFS in SAMAP's target areas of intervention. The agreement for FAO to start implementing FFSs in SAMAP intervention areas was signed on June 7, 2019 and the subsequent transfer of the first IFAD payment was made on October 10, 2019.

However, as noted in the last IFAD supervision mission, the current number of extension agents available in each EDA is still insufficient to ensure full coverage and effective implementation of the FFS approach in all communes of the 10 target municipalities and for the project to reach the target of 60,000 smallholder farmers who are expected to benefit from at least one full FFS training cycle. In order to ensure that the targets are met, SAMAP is in process of hiring a total of 40 technicians to be employed as Master Trainers and Facilitators of Farmer Schools in the target municipalities of the provinces of the project. Although the selected technicians will work as full-time SAMAP staff for the initial three years of their involvement in the project, it is expected that thereafter these potential FFS Master Trainers and Facilitators will be integrated as permanent government employees and the government will cover their costs.

Component 2: Support for Increased Production and Commercialisation

The objective of this component is to strengthen smallholders capital and market linkages through supporting investments of FOs to improve agricultural productivity, production, market access, value addition and also linking smallholders and the FOs to buyers, input suppliers and Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs).

Subcomponent 2.1-Provision of Technical Support- During the period under review some positive progress were registered in the implementation of project activities within this subcomponent.. The procurement process to hire a service provider to work with IDA in the implementation of this component are in its final phase. It includes the support to sub-projects/business plan preparation.

Value Chain Mapping Study. IDA/SAMAP signed a contract with a Ugandan company, AC Consulting, on the study of mapping and characterisation of value chain actors, their needs for and evaluation of financial services. The study will start very soon, and it is expected that the results are used to improve the implementation approach of the value chain and contribute for policy formulation in the Ministry.

2019/2020 campaign season, tenders were launched for mechanised tillage, supply of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural tools and equipment and this benefited of 3.705 smallholder farmers (1.814 in Cuanza Sul and 1,891 in Huila). While this will potentially contribute to increased agricultural production, as evidenced in the field visits, the subsidy may not be sustained and there is need to capacitate "caixas comunitarias" so that smallholders may have funds to afford inputs. A limited

involvement of agro-dealers may be allowed to supply certain specified inputs or consider this function under agribusiness service centres in subcomponent 2.2. In order to harmonize the implementation modalities, the project should consider using the SADCP-WB approach for the same type of intervention.

A MOU was signed between IDA and 2 research and technological development institutions, namely, the Institute for Agricultural Research (IIA) and the National Coffee Institute(INCA) seeking to obtain from these institutions specialised contributions in soil analysis, seed multiplication and combating pests and diseases. These efforts coupled with FFS and extension services in component 1 will increase agricultural productivity and production by FOs.

On agricultural market information system, a 12 month consultancy tender has been launched to design the market information for gathering and disseminating information on prices of agricultural goods and services. In addition an MoU was signed with for training and coaching IDA staff in collection, processing and analysis of production yields, costs and incomes from sales.

Sub-component 2.2 Provision of investment Support. As part of the value chain activities and in line with the expected irrigation schemes facilities, a tender was launched for feasibility studies on small scale irrigation projects including training of technicians on proper water use and irrigation conservation methods. The mission had the opportunity to visit one rehabilitated irrigation scheme at Vila Branca in Caluquembe and noted that it is irrigating maize. The mission recommends a rapid assessment of all the irrigation schemes be carried out and those which require less resources to construct/reconstruct be given priority so that the next winter they are functional and used to irrigate horticulture produce(tomatoes, carrots, cabbage etc.) to ensure that smallholder farmers have income in all seasons and lessons learnt be translated to other schemes.

A total of USD 0.5 million is set aside for the construction and equipment of agribusiness canters which will be constructed in both provinces and one per municipality for the collection of farm produce, post-harvest handling, processing, marketing and input supply. Studies are being carried out currently and construction will take place in 2020.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
FFS Master Trainers Training Include ARP field officers during the SAMP Master trainers training	PIU/FAO	03/2020
Construction of irrigation schemes Carry out a rapid analysis of identified irrigation schemes, design and construct/rehabilitate those which need least resources and commence horticulture production.	PIU/IDA	04/2020
Additional value chain identification During characterisation of value chain actors, identify additional value chains which may be municipality specific	PIU/Consultant	06/2020
Harmonize and use the same input supply approach with SADCP-WB Harmonize and use the same input supply approach with SADCP- WB according to IDA guidelines	SADCP- IFAD and WB	06/2020

E. Exécution du projet

a. Efficacité en matière de développement

Efficacité en matière de développement

Efficacité

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 3

Justification de la note

The project is in its second year of effective implementation and the main activities are starting with the agreements and contracts being signed with service providers. Through observations from the field, presentation of testimonies and from

the few activities implemented so far by the IDA and EDA officers in the field, it is evident that SAMAP has conditions to rapidly accelerate its progress towards attaining its development outcomes and the overall project goal. Without service providers, the project has effectively reached a total 21 FFS with 643 members (17% women) and total of 3.705 smallholder farmers (1.814 in Cuanza Sul and 1.891 in Huila) from 10 Municipalities received support with agriculture inputs, land preparation and other equipment

Analyse du cadre logique et principaux problèmes d'efficacité

An implementation support mission to the project has recently reviewed, adjusted and updated the logframe and the whole theory of change of the programme, as well as providing essential guidance on how to perform the M&E function. The PIU should ensure a continuous update of the logframe.

Axe de développement

Ciblage et portée

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

SAMAP geographically targeted Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces, which are in arid and semi-arid agro ecological regions. The areas were impacted by unrest and recurring droughts and floods. The project is very relevant to target groups since they are learning new technologies of production through FFS. The project has started well, it is inclusive working with any interested men, women and, youths, even widows forming their own groups (Self-targeting). Deliberate direct targeting can also be done to women and youths mainstreaming nutrition, local agribusiness traders and entrepreneurs. These direct targeting of traders/business people can in turn provide services that respond to the production needs, market priorities, assets and labour saving capacity needs of the farmers.

Principaux problèmes

The project is working in the intended geographical project area (Cuanza Sul and Huila) that are arid and semi-arid agro ecological as in the Project Design. These areas are characterised by dessert, savanna grass and woodlands and affected by recurring droughts and flooding. The men and women participating in the project that where interviewed by the mission confirmed that the project is very relevant to them since they are learning new technologies of production through the FFS. They are doing participatory learning through adaptive research and comparisons of their traditional technology and the new technical methods of farming maize and potatoes. This was their first season learning and were anxious and excited to see the results at the end of the season and the results will guide them in future decisions. They were confident that they will learn to harvest, process and preserve the crops. The capacity building in the FFS is responding to the food security needs of the participating communities (self-targeting). However, nutrition sensitive production is still in its initial stages. There is need to deliberately target women and include micro nutritional vegetable seeds that will serve dietary diversity needs in the communities.

According to the project design, the core target group consists of 60,000 rural households, representing about 300,000 people, including 50,000 farmers who will benefit through FFS and 10,000 will benefit from participation in FFS combined with investment support (of which 1,000 farmers will also benefit from irrigation development). The target group consists of: (i) small farmers with access to less than two hectares of land with potential for production and productivity increases, and (ii) groups of women and youth who will be involved in processing, marketing and service provision. Women will comprise at least 50% and youth for 30% of the target group. The project so far has taken up smallholder farmers groups activities using different approaches. The project started some FFS with IDA trained facilitators in Cuanza Sul reaching 21 FFS with 643 members (17% women), .The project has reached out 3.705 Households with fertilizers, maize, beans seeds and farm implements.

. There is an opportunity to reach out more farmers and groups when service provider FAO starts a full fledge FFS training in January 2020. With the recruited IDA extension staff and project staff the outreach is likely to grow rapidly and to meet the project targets.

The project has started using participatory monitoring, and will ensure a continuous collection/analysis of sex and age-disaggregated data. However, there is need to mainstream more gender-sensitive indicators in the FFS and project activities.

Égalité des sexes et participation des femmes

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

The project has committed funds to hire a Gender consultant to train SAMAP and IDA staff on gender awareness tools and the implementation of the gender strategy. The selected municipalities and communities are promoting inclusive participation of men, women, youths smallholder farmers by using the farmer groups/associations and cooperatives. The project is in line with IDA policy of using FFS approach, an innovative, participatory and interactive learning method that

emphasizes problem solving and discovery based learning. Since the project has just started implementing the first activities of FFS sessions doing adaptive research of maize, potatoes and beans, this will increase the knowledge and technology of these crops.

Principaux problèmes

The project still have a lot of work to be done to expand women's access to and control over fundamental assets, capital, land, and technologies. It was conspicuous that women were not included in decision-making role in cooperatives, or group's affairs. The project should improve or reduce women's workload. Using Gender Action Learning System (GALS) tools may assist in improving women's workload.

Although the process of recruitment of the Gender consultant has not been finalised, the project have initiated with interventions in the field and the mission confirmed the high level of participation of women. It is expected that the consultant start supporting SAMAP in the first quarter 2020.

The targeting and gender strategies of a project set the goal and framework for promoting poverty reduction and gender equality throughout project operations. The framework helps identify how and where targeting approaches and gender-specific needs are to be addressed during a project's lifetime. It is also useful in developing a system for monitoring and evaluating results. The strategy must include a detailed action plan with associated costs, which must be reflected in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B).

The project design report highlights that empowering measures should specifically target at least 50% of women beneficiaries households and 30% of young men and women who should be empowered to effectively engage in farming related activities. Women and youth participation in FFS should be used to encourage membership and women leadership in farmers' organisations, apex organisations and policy engagement activities. Climate-smart investments support should include the use of labour-saving technologies, such as rainwater harvesting, conservation agriculture, and the use of fuel saving-stoves to provide opportunities which can be used for household energy. Gender Action Learning System (GALS) tools can stimulate discussions at the household level regarding workloads which experience has shown result in an improved allocation of tasks between household members. Empowering measures should include: (i) information and mobilisation campaigns, using local information meetings and media on project goal, GALS approaches and the FFS methodology; (iii) agribusiness linkages and input supply through farmers' organisations, also for the vulnerable groups; (iv) inclusive FFS; (v) a broad range of skills training activities; and (vi) monitoring of inclusiveness.

To provide an **enabling environment**, the SAMAP project should create and sustain a policy and operational environment favourable to project targeting that is clear in the orientation workshops and FFS training workshops (50% men, women and 30% youths). Such an inclusive policy dialogue, awareness raising and capacity-building to all levels of project staff, partners and actors will help. Stakeholders include, all PIU staff, IDA government agencies and then other donors, cooperating institutions, NGOs, farmers' and rural people's organizations, community-based organizations and the private sector. Working for this common vision and commitment among partners is a fundamental to the goal that can contribute to confidence building measures that can empower and encourage more active participation and inclusion in planning and decision making of people who traditionally have less voice and power.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Development of a Gender Targeting and Youth Strategy Develop Terms of Reference for recruiting a TA for the development of a Gender Targeting and Youth Strategy and action plan and initiate recruitment process for the same.	M&E Specialist	08/2019
Conduct a Gender Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel Conduct a Gender Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel	Gender Consultant	04/2020
Data Collection in M&E Provide gender, sex and age disaggregated data	M&E Specialist	

Productivité agricole

Note: 4

Justification de la note

While most SAMAP activities were only introduced in the current season, the project is working towards productivity

enhancement through capacity building using the FFS approach. It was noted that there is great potential for increasing productivity, as demonstrated by the performance of yield-enhancing technologies implemented by the associations visited by the mission. Although the effect of the introduced technologies will only be assessed after harvest, farmers visited by the mission were able to identify some of the beneficial effects of innovative technologies being implemented in the FFSs. The adoption rate of innovation is likely to be high, mainly because FFSs are implemented in the block area of the association and because other non-FFS members also participate in FFS activities.

Principaux problèmes

The interventions were rated Moderately satisfactory in terms of potential production volumes anticipated and observed during field visits. However productivity of crops is generally measured in terms of yields per hectare achieved compared to base line yields. Efforts being undertaken which include research on good quality seed by IIA, FFS training in GAP, availability of inputs near the communities will improve yields from base line values. Most crops in the value chains namely maize, Irish potato, beans and horticulture (tomatoes, carrots, cabbage etc.) are still at baseline yields and only after the end of this season will the smallholder farmers compare yields of crops produced by traditional methods to those of crops produced by new technologies learnt at FFS.

Nutrition

Note: 3

Justification de la note

SAMAP is committed to food security and nutrition mainstreaming. A nutrition-sensitive baseline survey is ongoing. The findings of the survey will inform the focus for nutrition sensitive productivity interventions. However as observed by the previous Mission there is limited knowledge on nutrition issues among government technical agencies and PIU staff. Interviews with women during the Mission's field visits, showed that they wanted more knowledge about nutrition and food preparation. The Project staff should enhance collaboration with other partners working on nutrition. Particular efforts should also be made to avail the target communities with seed varieties that are nutrition dense and drought resistant. FFS will be used as an entry point to promote nutrition education.

Principaux problèmes

Since SAMAP is promoting food productivity and supply, through small-scale agriculture and value chains, one very important aspect food security is nutrition status of the population. As much as the focus of the FFS activities at the time of this Mission is staple food crops like maize, potatoes and beans, high value vegetables of horticultures, pulses, fruits and animal-based foods are very important to achieve food and nutrition security of households.

Increased productivity improves incomes and purchasing power and the average propensity to consume food items. The nutrition sensitive food production should mainstream nutrient-rich foods, new techniques of conservation of foods for household consumption and ensuring off-season supply towards diverse food choices. Increases in income alone do not automatically render a better diet. Balanced Diets depend on types of foods available in market, affordable, convenient, and desirable as well as knowledge on nutrition. Balanced diets also depends on who controls the income Who is in charge of feeding household members? How food is prepared, and how food is distributed among family members.

Therefore the project should aiming to:

1. Increase the availability of nutrient-rich foods given local micronutrient deficiencies (particularly vegetables, fruits, pulses and animal-based foods),
2. Complementing this with nutrition awareness and behaviour change communication in FFS to diversify dietary patterns,
3. Enhancing accessibility of food products in markets, and
4. Improving nutrient content, seasonality and yearlong availability of selected food items; for improved diets throughout the year by developing capacities and providing assets to smallholders to produce, markets and consume more diverse foods

Adaptation aux changements climatiques

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

To adapt to the climate change effects, PIU is currently focusing on: a) ensuring that adequate climate change adaptation practices and technology training is integrated within the FFS curriculum, and the families are also adopting agronomic practices (i.e. correct spacing, intercropping, mulching, fertilization, pesticides and improved water management). With the support of IIA and INCA new and improved varieties will be released as well as multiplication of drought tolerant and early mature varieties will be promoted by the project.

Principaux problèmes

SAMAP irrigation, domestic and livestock water resource development covers two main areas of intervention: a)

rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of water infrastructure; and b) construction of new irrigation schemes. The progressive decline of available water is a major problem in the Project areas as a result of the recurring droughts. Rivers are drying up and aquifer recharge is declining. The entry point for recovery will be through rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of irrigation water infrastructure. The selection of low- maintenance irrigation water sources is a key factor to ensure long-term impact and sustainability.

Strict selection criteria has been applied including: a) organisation level of users and willingness to contribute to the maintenance costs of the structures; b) technical feasibility; c) access to the water source; d) closeness to local materials, such as gravel and stones; e) number of potential users; and f) cost/ benefit ratio of the investment.

Three interventions will require technical support from municipalities. FFS training and community commitment is envisaged as key to the sustainable management of facilities rehabilitated and newly constructed. Good agricultural and rangeland practices as well as operation and maintenance skills learned from the FFSs will be in line with SECAP.

With the operationalization of the FFSs, under FAO's responsibility, which in turn will subcontract NGOs to manage the day-to-day life of the farmer field schools, the assistance to family farmers organized in agricultural associations and cooperatives will be included touching subject areas such as institutional capacity building, "Caixas Comunitárias" (community based revolving loan funds), gender balance and youth inclusion. To this end, short-term consultancies will be held to train IDA staff and partners as agreed with IFAD.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
Mainstream Climate Change in FFS Curriculum Ensure the FFS curriculum integrates climate change adaptation practices and technologies	M&E Specialist	09/2019

b. Durabilité et transposition à plus grande échelle

Institutions et participation à l'élaboration des politiques

Note: 4

Justification de la note

The programme is contributing to building the capacities at institutional and beneficiary level to sustain the activities. Knowledge and capacities were created at community level through: FFS, Farmers Associations and Cooperatives; good and climate smart agronomic practices. With the recruitment of the project service providers other component activities such value chain market linkages, matching grant funds and other financial services, as well as nutrition education activities will allow the continuity and sustainability of project activities. Capacities of national institutions, especially at local levels and private sector were strengthened in the different topics covered by the project.

Principaux problèmes

The capacity of IDA and other related institutions at all levels in MINAGRIF, is being strengthened. The project infrastructure and irrigation interventions will be implemented with the technical and guidance support of the Ministry of Environment – MINAMB on environmental safeguards and in all issues concerned with preparation and validation of the economic impact assessment studies; Ministry of Energy and Water – MINEA on irrigation schemes and other water systems.

Agreements with key public research institutions namely, Agrarian Research Institute – IIA and Coffee National Institute – INCA were signed to reinforce the capacity of these institutions on research and ensure the release of improved seed varieties (drought tolerant, early mature, etc.), support for better soil analysis, pest and disease management and sustainable seed multiplication process at farm level. With INCA, the collaboration will be with the development of coffee value chain in the Amboim municipality, Kwanza Sul province.

The project is also contributing for an increased policy dialogue, building the government capacity to accelerate project implementation and to increase country ownership of results. This is being achieved through the Government existing structures and also through the project organizational, Coordination and Implementation Framework which is composed by a) the Project Coordination Committee (PCC) chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture; b) the Project Implementation Sub-Committee (PISC) chaired by IDA Director; c) the Provincial Project Coordination Committee (PPCC) and d) the Provincial Governance Committee (PGC). In addition IDA and EDA technicians at national and local levels are the ones who support the project activities. There is a need to continuously strengthen their capacity to implement and sustain project experiences and lessons for the future.

Agriculture Input Supply Chain. The mission recognizes the efforts of the Government to ensure the availability of agricultural inputs for the farms. The model being largely disseminated in the country to use the "Caixas Comunitárias" as

shown positive results in some areas and need to be further evaluated to inform the Government about its efficiency. In addition Government should continue looking for sustainable ways to involve and strength the private sector at all levels involved in the input supply chain and commercialization of agricultural inputs, as well as providing incentives for local seed multiplication.

Establishment of SCU. The SAMAP PIU is also responsibility to: a) oversee the effective implementation of the Agriculture Recovery Project (ARP); b) support the establishment of the Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project (SREP) PIU. and c) lead the process of setting up the proposed Single Coordination Unit (SCU) for IFAD-supported Projects/Programmes in Angola. The establishment of the SCU will contribute to improve the efficiency of project interventions, and reinforce the capacity of MINAGRIF to better manage, monitor and evaluate the external resources programmes. Following the the GoA high level visit and exchange of experience with the Rwanda SCU, a concept note as well as ToRs to hire a technical assistance to support IDA were developed, and the hiring process is in its final stages. In addition and in line with the last mission recommendation, ToRs for the SAMAP Deputy Coordinator to support the project and SCU establishment and management were elaborated the tender was launched.

The mission learnt that other partners (AfDB and WB) are also willing to support the establishment of SCU at IDA. The Ministry should reflect and decide what type of arrangement will be suitable for the operationalization of this coordination and future policy engagement platform.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
Establishment of SCU at IDA MINAGRIF and IDA to reflect and decide with the type suitable arrangement for operationalization and coordination of SCU with support of different partners	IDA	06/2020

Établissement de partenariats

Note: 5

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

A MoU between SADCP–IFAD and SADCP - WB was signed to reinforce the collaboration between the two parallel projects, and enhance coordination and policy dialogue within IDA and the MINAGRIF, and also draw lessons from other programmes. As part of the agreement and collaboration, SAMAP and ARP will benefit from the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that was developed for the SADCP-WB and publicly disclosed in December 2015, as well as the subsequent Resettlement Action Framework. The SAMAP budget will finance the extension of the ESMF to the project area where irrigation and other infrastructure facilities will be constructed by the project.

It is worth to highlight that the project is also finalizing the MoU with AFAP for project collaboration and exchange of experiences.

Principaux problèmes

SADCP – WB started field activities in 2015 and SADCP – SAMAP in 2017. The WB financed project is more advanced in terms of activities on the field and results, and had its MTR recently. Taking into account that the methodologies and activities are the same, it is recommended that SAMAP takes into account the lessons and recommendations from the SADCP-WB project MTR and adjust its operations based on that. The collaboration between the projects should also be extended to the annual assessments, technology adoption studies, yield assessments will joint conducted and key lessons and good practices shared. In addition, it is expected that the projects will collaborate in other programme management areas such M&E and Knowledge Management, Financial Management, Procurement, infrastructures and irrigation.

Collaboration with FAO. SAMAP will implement the FFS with the support of FAO who will provide the overall capacity building and implementation support to IDA with training of Master trainers, strengthening the IDA staff and local NGO's, as well as providing support with supervision and certification of the FFS.

WB and IFAD Collaboration. Following the MOSAP I, IFAD and WB continue with an active collaboration in Angola. The World Bank is in the process of designing an additional financing component to SADCP-WB with activities on resilience in South Angola. While designing the new project, efforts will be in place to cover Municipalities and communes not covered by ARP and SREP. In addition, it was agreed that IFAD and WB will try to combine and harmonize as much as possible their supervision mission calendar in Angola, to maximize the results, efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts and resources from MINAGRIF, IDA, EDA and local staff.

AFD and BADEA. Based on the experiences and lessons from MOSAPI, SADCP-WB, MOSAP and ARP, a USD 150 million project SREP - Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project was recently approved by IFAD board. The project will implemented in 7 provinces and is co-financed by the GoA, IFAD, AFD and BADEA. One of the agreed requirement of all financiers was to make an independent assessment of the FFS supported by the previous interventions. The procurement process to hire the consultants for the study is ongoing and the study is expected to be concluded before

SREP start up.

The mission learnt that SADC-WB is also in a process of hiring a consultant to evaluate FFS. This is an opportunity to reinforce the collaboration and efficiency between the two projects, and efforts should be in place to prepare a joint independent evaluation.

EU - FAS (Social Support Fund). GoA and European Union are implementing a social development initiative in rural areas with different interventions, including water for community and agriculture. SAMAP team are in negotiation process to have support from this fund to co-finance the small scale irrigation schemes and the Agro-Business Centres.

SAMAP team are in contacts with AGRA for their support to the establishment of market centres and agri-business.

CODESP and Associação Angolana de Educação. The project is considering the promotion of functional literacy for the farmers. An agreement with these institutions will ensure the training of FFS, associations and cooperative members on literacy. Experience from other projects with similar interventions showed that farmers are more empowered and have ability to negotiate better contracts, prices, etc., when they know how to read and count.

Public and Private Universities. SAMAP will partner with universities to give their best students the opportunity to be exposed to a practical working environment, particularly with development projects. A total of 9 interns will be engaged for 1 year in the areas of Finance (3), Procurement (3) and M&E (3).

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
Master Trainers for Farmer Field Schools Identify and locate the Master Trainers that were trained by MOSAP 1 and other projects with the objective exploring the possibility of working with SAMAP.	SAMAP Coordinator	09/2019
WB and IFAD Collaboration Try to combine and harmonize as much as possible their supervision mission calendar in Angola	IFAD and WB	

Capital humain et social et autonomisation

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

Within the selected municipalities and communities, the project is promoting participation of men, women and youth as smallholder farmers by using empowerment and capacity building measures to encourage their participation. Women should be targeted to account for at least 50% of the FFS facilitators and 30% youths. Empowering measures that are employed include: (i) information and mobilization campaigns using local information meetings and media; (iii) agribusiness linkages and input supply through groups of farmer organizations, also for the vulnerable groups; (iv) inclusive FFSs; (v) a broad range of skills training activities; and (vi) monitoring of inclusiveness. In addition to developing technical skills, the project should support beneficiaries to develop skills in food production, household nutrition, basic financial literacy and numeracy, business and leadership etc.

Qualité de la participation des bénéficiaires

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

Participatory appropriate consultation of target groups have been used through local leaders and existing farmer groups. Some Project planning was done in consultation with the rural farmer group members and executive committees in choosing of crops to study in FFS. Since orientation training of IDA (FFS) facilitators and new project staff and partner start up orientation workshop of the project has not been done to introduce to all the project components, targeting strategy and gender approach. So far there is no efficient and equitable feedback, grievance and redress mechanism in place, easily accessible to all community members / beneficiaries. Therefore, there is need for farmer organisations/groups to be exposed to group development training, where they can learn to develop their by-laws, constitutions and plans.

Adaptabilité des prestataires de services

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

The project is currently engaged with FAO, the consultancy company who is designing the M&E system database and the consulting company that is starting the baseline and nutrition study. All contracts and agreement are in their initial phases of implementation. In addition SAMAP is In the process of hiring the main service providers for component 2, as well as the ones that will conduct value chain mapping studies, rural financial services, market information system, irrigation schemes, etc. the work of FAO and other implementing partners are starting.

Gestion de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles

Note: 4

Justification de la note

SAMAP will be supported by the SADC – WB project in which as conducted its ESMP that will be extended to the project area. The ESMP developed by SADC-WB is global and site specific rapid assessment ESMPs needs be done. The overall ESMP framework already developed which will be the basis for SAMAP is in line with SECAP requirements. New irrigation infrastructure has not started yet been designed and specific site ESMPs and EIAs should be prepared starting in January 2020.

65. In addition, Natural Resources Management Plans are expected to be developed for each site or subproject, and integrated in the FFS. The SADC-WB Environmental and Safeguards Specialists will support SAMAP in all ESMP and NRM activities.

Principaux problèmes

The fragile biophysical environment, shallow soils, poor vegetative cover and the irregular and often high intensity of rainfall, has resulted in severe soil erosion and reduced soil fertility. Deforestation and charcoal burning have also contributed to land degradation and soil erosion on communal (forest and rangelands) and private cultivated land. Land degradation is exacerbated by overgrazing, depletion of rangelands and a spiral of unsustainable land management. Interventions are proposed to redress this vicious cycle by rehabilitating rangelands and pastures and undertaking soil and water conservation measures.

Crop and Livestock management and development will focus on ecosystem-based rehabilitation around the water points. Activities will include community led improvement of fodder and natural grasses and shrubs and the establishment of livestock exclusion areas. This intervention will be supported by range and herd management practices, improvements in livestock health to reduce livestock pressure on already degraded areas.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
Natural Resources Management Plans FFSs to produce specific NRMPs	PIU	06/2020
Engage consultants to develop a Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans Engage consultants to develop a Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans for the project area	PIU	06/2020
Provide training to PIU and other relevant stakeholders Provide training to PIU and other relevant stakeholders on SECAP, ESMP and NRMPs	PIU	12/2020

Stratégie de retrait

Note: 4

Justification de la note

The design of the project is such that the main implementing agent is IDA of the Ministry of Agriculture and various capacity building initiatives of this institution are taking place including recruitment of technicians who will be capacitating FOs and when the project comes to closure these technicians and IDA will remain in place to continue with the activities of the project. In addition the engagement and type of interventions to be performed by the service providers and other implementation agencies will ensure the sustainability and ownership of Government institutions and technicians.

Potentiel de reproduction à plus grande échelle

Note: 4

Justification de la note

Although it is too early to assess the effect of technologies introduced in the project area, their potential to increase crop productivity is relatively high, with potential beneficial effect on food and nutrition security and also on farmers' income. This, combined with the high and proactive participation of target communities in project activities, including FFS activities, is likely to increase the adoption rate of technologies being promoted and implemented in the project area, especially among young people who usually have a high market orientation. However, a major concern that may have a negative effect on adoption rate is the fact that farmers in the project area often rely solely on project intervention for access to improved inputs. Access to output market is also very limited in many project areas.

c. Gestion du projet

Qualité de la gestion du projet	Note: 4	Notation précédente: 3
--	----------------	-------------------------------

Justification de la note

The National Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) and the two Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PPIUs) in Cuanza Sul and Huila were established, are fully operational and all vacant posts are now fulfilled. At provincial level the activities are supported by IDA and at local level by EDA. SAMAP is gradually strengthening the capacity of MINAGRIF, IDA and EDA at provincial and municipality level in project and subproject design, coordination, monitoring and overseeing. In addition, through its support to IIA and INCA, it is expected that improved seed varieties will be released (drought tolerant, early mature, etc.), support for better soil analysis, pest and disease management and sustainable seed multiplication process at farm level will be strengthened.

Principaux problèmes

Finalize the recruitment process of the Extension officers. As part of its institutional support to IDA at all levels and in order to strength the capacity of the institutions and staff, total of 40 extension officers were selected, 10 university graduates and 30 mid-level technicians. It is expected that these extension officers will be absorbed in MINAGRIF/IDA after project's completion. The project will pay their full costs for the first year and gradually MINAGRIF will contribute with 60, 40 and 100% for the second, third and fourth year respectively.

Construction of EDA offices and houses for extension officers. The project will support the construction and rehabilitation of 10 offices for EDA and residences for extension officers in Cuanza Sul and Huila. A tender was launched to hire consultants to prepare the design and architecture of the projects and it is expected that the civil works will start in second semester of 2020. The mission learnt that SADC-WB has a model or layout approved by IDA for the extension officers houses. SAMAP should agree with IDA on which harmonized model will be used.

Following the tax exemption granted by MINFIN, the 15 vehicles and 40 motorbikes were released from customs. The mission appreciate the Government flexibility to solve this issue which will contribute for the smooth implementation of project activities. The PIU will start distributing the vehicles and motorbikes for the Provinces and Municipalities, however, the mission learnt that Government is facing challenges to fully contribute for the project budget related to operational and field costs as expected. The mission is concerned with this situation which is hampering the implementation of project activities in the field and government resources must be made available to accelerate implementation.

It is worth to highlight that as part of the process of establishment of the SCU, and taking into account the forthcoming workload in the PIU, the project is in the process of hiring 9 interns students from the universities to support the project in the areas of Financial Management (3), Procurement (3) and monitoring and evaluation (3). The mission commends this partnership initiative with universities and recommend the establishment of long term agreements with them at national and local level to involve students in different project activities such assessments, evaluations, and learning.

Project Implementation Manual (PIM). The project PIM has been finalized with the inclusion of key aspects related to Financial Management, Procurement and Monitoring and Evaluation. The mission reviewed the document and found it sound and well elaborated. On Financial Management sections, there is a need to include the approach and forms for capture of beneficiary and counterpart in-kind contribution to the project. The mission shared the Mozambique – PROMER example with SAMAP team for further improvements and use. Following this updates, *it was agreed that a No Objection of the revised PIM will be submitted to IFAD.*

Other sections of the PIM will be further included after the conclusion of ongoing procurement process to hire service providers and consultancies (component 2) particularly to define: a) a full set of criteria, procedures, and eligible expenditures to access to matching grants and other financial services to be facilitated by the project or Participating Financial Institutions, b) Subprojects evaluation criteria and eligible and ineligible activities to be financed; and c) the selection criteria for the Small Scale Irrigation schemes (SSI).

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
SAMAP Deputy Project Coordinator Develop Terms of Reference for the position of Deputy Coordinator and initiate recruitment process for the same.	SAMAP Coordinator	07/2019

Gestion des savoirs

Note: 3

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

With SAMAP activity implementation gaining momentum at the field, the project has started some initial KM activities, such as putting identification plaques in the FFS, associations and cooperatives and a public ceremony with the mass media will be organized soon to deliver the vehicles and motorbikes for the field officers. To ensure a harmonized approach on KM, the project will develop a KM and visibility plan and integrate in the AWPB. The mission shared some sample plans and it is expected that in 2020 a complete KM Strategy and action plan is developed.

Utilisation optimale des ressources

Note: 3

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

The mission observed that good progress has been registered by the project in establishing ground for implementation such as recruitment of staff, renting of a project office, procurement of office equipment, procurement of vehicles and motorcycles and signing of an agreement with FAO. The bulk of project investment activities are yet to be implemented and the absorption of funds remain low. These implementation delays risk leading to an unfavourable ratio between project cost and outputs/outcomes overall specifically with the fixed project operating cost that are being incurred compared to the investment costs that are low due to slow implementation. Expenditure on project management component, for example is currently at 19% of target at design. While this is still low, compared to investment components that are below 1%, overall this will negatively affect the efficiency of use of resources.

Principaux problèmes

The current situation requires urgent attention by management to accelerate investment activity implementation for outcomes and results at scale and put in place effective systems to optimize outreach and outcomes; sustainability; financial viability and return on investment. This will include proactive actions by IDA/MINAGRIF and MINFIN in dealing with issues of counterpart financing that have been associated with delays experienced in procurement.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
Value for money Address implementation delays including flow of counterpart financing	IDA/MINFIN	12/2019

Cohérence entre le PTBA et les activités menées

Note: 3

Notation précédente: 3

Justification de la note

2019 AWPB – As at 30th September 2019, the execution of the 2019 AWPB had reached a rate of 14%. The approved budget was USD 7.28 million and current expenditures have reached USD 1.02 million as at September. The project has a lot of commitments and at the current pace of implementation, the Project is likely to reach by the end of the year around 53%. The reasons for the slow pace of implementation are the delays in the procurement processes for the main project component's service providers, and the unavailability of Government Counterpart funds to cover operational activities in the field. Furthermore, there were severe delays in the signing of WAs at the level of the MINFIN in the first quarter of 2019. This situation has been resolved; MINFIN has delegated the signing of WAs to the MINAGRIF.

Évaluation du PTBA

Annual Work Plan and Budget 2020 – Following the last implementation Support Mission to the project, the PIU presented the draft AWPB for 2020. The mission reviewed the plan and noted that somehow the its elaboration was done through a participatory and inclusive approach, with relevant stakeholders at the different levels involved. The total planned budget for 2020 looks too ambitious (USD 9.3m), although many activities will start next year with the conclusion of various procurement processes, the mission recommends its revision.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
AWPB Summary and Detailed Tables Revise the 2019 AWPB by preparing the summary and detailed tables to serve as a tool for planning, monitoring progress and reporting	M&E Specialist	07/2019

Performance du système de suivi-évaluation

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

The mission registered positive progress on the establishment SAMAP M&E system. The system is built on the lessons and experiences of MOSAP I and has similarities with the SADCP-WB, but still needs few adjustments now that the project is accelerating the implementation of activities in the field. A certain level of complexity characterizes the monitoring and reporting process of SAMAP due to two main reasons: (i) the diversity of programme components (3) and subcomponents (7); and (ii) the multiplicity and heterogeneity of actors involved, including 4 Implementing Agencies (IIA, INCA, IDA Cuanza Sul and Huila, and EDA's), 3 long term service providers (in component 2 each province and FAO for FFS) and monitoring dimensions to focus on, including gender, nutrition and climate change.

Évaluation du système de suivi-évaluation

Due to such complexity of the M&E system, the efficiency of data gathering and reporting could pose challenges for achieving good quality and analytical reporting and it is important to note that SAMAP M&E team is also overseeing and supporting the M&E functions of ARP and in other cross-cutting issues areas (Gender, Nutrition, Climate Changes, etc.). The project should consider the engagement of short-term consultants to support in these technical areas..

The mission learnt that M&E assistants are being recruited to each Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PPIUs) in Cuanza Sul and Huila. The Huila assistant is already on board and the Cuanza Sul is being recruited. These positions are key to ensure the fulfilment of the M&E function by the project. The new university graduates (3) that will be contracted will also contribute to reinforce the project team on M&E, and taking into account that new staff are joining the programme, *it was agreed that the new M&E assistants will participate in a M&E training and a regular capacity building plan will be elaborated for them as well as continuous training and backstopping sessions for all other officers involved in M&E from SPs, IAs, FAO, IDA and EDA staff in order to ensure that the guidelines are followed and the forms are correctly filled.*

The M&E team has received implementation support missions from IFAD to help the PIU on the process of understanding the project theory of change, revision of the logical framework, indicators as key elements for project planning. As part of the support guidelines for the development of the operational M&E framework and plan were discussed and presented. The PIU at national and provincial level will be completed with the finalization of the recruitment process of the M&E assistant for Cuanza Sul, therefore the mission is on the view that this is the right opportunity to collectively produce and discuss the M&E framework and plan, ensuring a well-structured bottom-up reporting flow, well designed and logic system, provisions for submission of timely reports by implementing agencies and service providers using appropriate templates and reporting format.

Based on the current and envisaged reporting flow, the progress information is collected and reported on a monthly and quarterly basis by the SPs (Service Providers) and IAs (Implementing Agencies) to the Provincial Project Implementation Units (PPIUs) to be afterwards processed, consolidated and reported quarterly to the PIU (Programme Implementation Unit), which finally after final review prepares the project reports for IDA and MINAGRIF. The project is currently reporting to IFAD on a quarterly basis, therefore it was clarified that IFAD is expecting to receive the two reports from the project, namely the semi-annual report and the annual report.

Database: The mission registered positive progress on the establishment of the tailored web-based M&E platform to the project. A 18 months contract was signed with an specialized company and some preliminary outputs of the system is being tested and adjusted. The mission had the opportunity to access the platform and recommend some features and improvements. PIU should make sure that system is not complex, and system should be user-friendly by allowing SAMAP team to make some basic modifications (changing indicators, adjusting targets, etc.) without relying on the continuous support and assistance of the company. In addition the system should be designed to ensure that all PIU and PPIUs staff have access and should be regularly updated. The mission is in the opinion that the database should be also stored in a physical server to ensure the redundancy in case of any technical failure.

Baseline Study. The consulting company to carry out the baseline survey has been contracted and will start the field activities in December 2019. The assessment will include the collection of relevant food security and nutrition status of the vulnerable areas the project is being implemented. Special attention should be done to the control group, and a clear database with all interviewed beneficiaries, Household coordinates and if possible contacts should be available, for further annual outcome surveys mainly after the project mid-term review.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
No objection for M&E web-based software platform The set up of the web-based software platform, to facilitate the process and improve the quality of information. The project should submit the No objection to IFAD no later than end of November 2018.	SAMAP Coordinator	11/2018
Provide continuous capacity building and relevant refresher trainings for the M&E team Provide continuous capacity building and relevant refresher trainings for the M&E team	PIU	

Exigences des Procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique (PESEC)

Note: 3

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

The project has identified the main sites which will be subject to rehabilitation under the component 2, including irrigation facilities. With support of WB project specialist a site specific ESMP and NRMP will be elaborated prior to commencement of construction or rehabilitation. This should be done in compliance with IFAD's SECAP and the National Environmental and Social Safeguards. It is very important to ensure that all key national authorities are actively consulted during the undertaking of the relevant studies and in the process implementing the resultant ESMPs.

Évaluation des PESEC

The mission reviewed the approved ESMP/ESIA for WB project which will be the base for the extension for the SAMAP intervention areas. The quality of this document financed by the World Bank is standard and is very useful to SECAP Requirements. Site specific ESMPs will be able to provide potential site impacts, the measures to be undertaken, the responsible institution that will mitigate the potential impacts and the phase in which they will be implemented. The project intends to carry out site specific NRMPs. This will be done by FFSs for sites close to them.

SAMAP has integrated SECAP requirements in all aspects of the infrastructure development and should therefore be integrated in AWP&B, PIM procurement and monitoring plans. SECAP requirements are being used by all stakeholders to minimize impacts. These include National Authorities, contractors and community associations.

It is hoped that improved structure designs will reduce negative climate change actions and make the water resources structures resilient, sustainable and durable. Community associations are actively engaged in conflict resolution and information sharing. These SECAP actions are expected to be replicated in the ongoing SAMAP projects that will be built next year. However, site specific ESMPs will be able to provide potential site impacts, the measures to be undertaken, the responsible institution that will mitigate the potential impacts and the phase in which they will be implemented.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Compliance with SECAP Requirements Prepare a list of all infrastructure to be constructed/rehabilitated, in 2020, and plan on undertaking of the relevant studies in compliance with SECAP and the National Environmental and Social Safeguards.	SAMAP Coordinator	09/2019

d. Gestion et exécution financière

Taux de décaissement acceptable

Note: 3

Notation précédente: 1

Justification de la note

The project is in its 2nd year of implementation and its disbursement rate is 17%. There has been no extension. The turnover of withdrawal applications is very low and expenditure for the last six months has not been claimed.

Principaux problèmes

As at 31 October 2019, the IFAD loan was USD 4.99 million disbursed, including authorised allocation of 2.00 million

representing 17% of USD 28.80 million allocated.

The turnover of withdrawal applications has improved increasing to USD 4.99 million as at 31 October 2019 from USD 0.86 million registered as at 31 May, 2019. The increase has been mainly due to procurement of vehicles and motorcycles, execution of a FAO agreement and increase in the authorised allocation. Project management has attributed the low disbursement to slow start –up associated with delays in operationalization of agreements already signed with FAO, the Institute for Agrarian Research (IIA) and the National Institute for Coffee (INCA). With execution of these agreements and implementation of 10 ongoing subprojects and material support for more than 5,000 households during the 2019/2020 agricultural season, disbursement is expected to increase further.

The mission observed that in the last six months, the project submitted six direct payment and two replenishment withdrawal applications. The replenishment withdrawal applications number 15 and 20 were submitted in July and October 2019 respectively. Whilst this would indicate regular submission of withdrawal applications, the claimed expenditure relate to the period 26 March 2019 to 31 May, 2019. Thus except for expenditure in respect of the FAO contract and that in respect of procurement of vehicles and motorcycles, expenditure for six months, November 2019 inclusive has not been claimed. It has been explained by the Financial Management Specialist that the finance team has initiated a reconciliation exercise to clean up accounting data for posting errors, which when concluded should facilitate generation and submission of withdrawal applications. This exercise should be fast tracked to facilitate submission of withdrawal applications.

IFAD Client Portal (ICP) – IFAD introduced a web- based site (ICP) for electronic loan and grant information management including online submission, authorization and approval of withdrawal applications, access of project documentation including status of disbursements and debt serving information, among others. GoA is in the process of submitting the ICP letter to facilitate initiation of registration. It is important that the FMS follows up on the process and note that once the ICP registration has been initiated, IFAD will no longer accept any hard copy submissions once registration has commenced.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Submit WA 004 (Update - SM Nov 2019): no update on the status of implementation of this action has been provided.	Project Accountant	10/2018
Request opening of off-shore bank account for SAMAP By contacting Ministry of Finance as per meetings held during IFAD's Finance Officer visit to Angola (Update - SM Nov 2019): The issue was reiterated during the Implementation Support Mission of Jun 2019 - no update on this action is provided in the Supervision Mission of Nov 2019.	Project Coordinator	10/2018
Send list of Designated Account signatories and Submit WA 001 for ARP	PCU/IDA	11/2018
ICP registration Follow up and initiate the ICP registration process	FMS	12/2019
Withdrawal applications Submit withdrawal applications when amount of expenditure reaches 30% of the authorised allocation or 90 days from the date of the last withdrawal application	FMS	12/2019

Aspects fiduciaires

Qualité de la gestion financière

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 3

Justification de la note

PRIMAVERA accounting software has been implemented by the project although the system still has reporting capability limitations. Internal controls including implementation of internal audit arrangements and improvement of petty cash management are being addressed by project management.

Principaux problèmes

Staffing. Current organizational structure is complete. Availability and adequacy of operating manuals. The draft PIM has not yet been finalized (M&E and Procurement modules are not yet complete). **THE RESIGNATION OF THE FINANCE MANAGER IN DECEMBER 2019 (AFTER THE MISSION) REPRESENTS A SUBSTANTIAL RISK FOR THE PROJECT, INCLUDING A REGRESSION IN GOOD FM PRACTICES.**

AWPB. Budget performance for the fiscal year 2018 was at 4.3% while the current budget is executed at 14%. The 2019 AWPB was revised from USD 8.60 million to USD 7.28 million but execution testifies that this is still a non realistic position. The mission noted the 2020 AWPB and the related procurement plan are due for submission to IFAD for a No Objection. These have been drafted pending internal approvals at IDA to facilitate submission to IFAD.

Internal controls. Segregation of duties. Segregation of duties has improved completion of recruitment of Finance staff at PIU and PPIU. Functional responsibilities, clarity of decision making process and key documents to be used during implementation shall be clearly detailed in the PIM – yet to be submitted for IFAD No Objection. Physical control of cash – Inadequate as there is no cash safe. Adequacy of controls and authorization of use of funds. Adequate, but the use of petty cash for purchases of most items, may circumvent approval levels and proper classification of expenditure.

Accounting system. The accounting system has been upgraded to facilitate a multi-user access and a chart of accounts has been improved to facilitate reporting by category, component and financier in line with IFAD requirements. Whereas posting of transactions is up-to date under the old chart of accounts, the data cannot be generated into real time reports including generation of SOEs. Data has to be manipulated in MS Excel, which is prone to errors. Errors have been identified in the 2018 accounting data and the third quarter reports for the year 2019 have differences between totals by category and totals by component. Posting of transactions under the new chart of accounts should be prioritised as it will facilitate real time reporting.

Reporting. Completeness, accuracy, usefulness, and timeliness of financial reports. Timeliness of submission of financial reports has improved, but reports are characterized with inaccuracies that must be addressed. The agreed implementation of a new COA is yet to be implemented. No budget and actual expenditure analysis prepared as posting of transactions has not been done. Reasonableness of recurrent cost expenditure compared with investment cost not assessed in the absence of reports however it appears to be disproportionate to investment activities as investment activity implementation has remained low.

SOEs. The mission reviewed on a sample basis expenditure items in SOEs submitted under WAs 15 and 20 in respect of the IFAD loan and noted that expenditure claimed was eligible. Most expenditure claimed under SOEs was in respect of salaries and operating costs. It was observed that there are many items under operating costs such as fuel, newspapers, and stationary, among others that are being procured using petty cash. This practice increases the risk of circumventing reporting procedure such as misclassification of expenditure and may also encourage unnecessary expenditure. Besides, it makes the project miss out on advantages of bulk purchase, including price and savings on delivery costs.

Internal audit. The project has not been subjected to internal audit since inception. This is in contravention of the financing agreement and presents an internal control weakness as internal audit is required to provide assurance on internal control systems and facilitate improvement of internal controls. Project management has explained that as the National Inspectorate of Finance has not been able to provide the services as envisaged, a process of contracting an independent audit firm, now at evaluation stage has been initiated. The services are expected to be availed in the course of the fiscal year 2020.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Submit PIM for IFAD No Objection This action is pending since October 2018. (Update - SM Nov 2019): the action is still pending.	Project Coordinator	08/2019
Request enhancements to PRIMAVERA on budget monitoring and automatic creation of financial reports	FMS	09/2019
AWPB for the FY 2020 Submit the AWPB to IFAD with a request for No Objection. Following recommendations from 2018 and 2019 Supervision Missions, make sure that the AWPB includes allocation of budget by categories and by financiers.	Project Coordinator	12/2019
Use of petty cash Consolidate items of common use and source them under bulk purchase to minimise use of petty cash.	FMS	12/2019
Revise chart of accounts to align it with financing agreement loan categories (Update - SM Nov 2019): As recommended by the previous mission, SAMAP/ARP have improved the chart of accounts to reflect the financing categories. – The new chart of accounts has not yet been implemented as posting of transactions awaits training during the month of December, 2019	Project Accountant	01/2020
Accounting system Fast track posting of accounting data in PRIMAVERA to facilitate on time generation of reports including SOEs	FMS	02/2020
Internal audit Fast track engagement of an internal audit firm. This action has already been recommended twice (Oct 2018 and June 2019).		03/2020
Submit quarterly financial reports to both IFAD and MINFIN (Update - SM Nov 2019): interim financial reporting has been improved.	Project Coordinator	

Qualité et ponctualité des audits

Note: 5

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

The first audit has been received on time and is satisfactory

Principaux problèmes

Internal control issues identified by the auditors, mainly related to the finalization of the FM and procurement manuals, are in the process of being solved.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Initiate hiring process of external auditor By requesting support to Procurement Officers of AFAP and SADCP-WB. (Update - SM Nov 2019): The Financial Statements of 2018 were audited by KPMG Angola. The AFS 2019 are expected to be submitted by 20 June 2020.	PCU	11/2018
Hire chartered accountant to support preparation of Financial Statements In case of further delays in recruitment of Finance Manager	PCU	02/2019

Fonds de contrepartie

Note: 2

Notation précédente: 5

Justification de la note

The Government of Angola has cumulatively contributed equivalents USD 241,844.61 since project inception. Government contribution has not been adequate to meet its commitments and has caused delays in implementation. In-kind contributions from Government and beneficiaries has not been recorded.

Principaux problèmes

Government contribution. The 2019 AWPB provided for equivalents of USD 2,081,362 being government contribution. By 31 October, 2019 equivalents of USD 182,565.75 representing 8.77% of the annual GoA budget allocation had been provided. The accumulative government cash contribution to date stands at equivalents of USD 269,540.77, representing 3.274% of the total USD 8,236,928 envisaged at project design. Non availability of GoA contribution on a timely basis is contributing to implementation delays like has been a case with the clearance of taxes and duties for vehicles and motorcycles. In the absence of vehicles and motorcycles, some field activities could not be implemented on a timely basis.

In-kind government contribution. GoA has provided contribution in the form of vehicles prior to procurement of project vehicles, office space prior to renting of the current project office in Luanda and waived import duties in respect of imported vehicles and motorcycles. This contribution should be quantified and reported.

Community contributions were estimated at equivalents of USD 1,100,000 in the form of labour and materials in respect of project activities under component 2, Support for improved production and commercialisation. Contribution realised from beneficiaries should be compiled and reported.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
In-kind contribution Compile, value and report in-kind contribution from both GoA and beneficiaries. Support documents should be in place to facilitate verification during audit. This action has been repeated for the third time.	FMS	02/2020
GoA contribution Provide financing to the project to meet GoA contribution as required	IDA/MINFIN	03/2020
Charge project contribution to project staff's social security to Government of Angola	PCU	
IDA, through MINAGRIF, to liaise with the MINFIN to guarantee the disbursement of the counterpart funds to SAMAP	FMS	

Conformité avec les clauses des prêts**Note: 4****Notation précédente: 4****Justification de la note**

Except for absence of internal audit arrangements in contravention of schedule 3 of the Financing Agreement, the Project is generally being implemented in compliance with the financing agreement. Provision of counterpart funds has partially complied as funds are not provided on a timely basis and are inadequate.

Évaluation de la passation des marchés**Passation des marchés****Note: 4****Notation précédente: 3****Justification de la note**

The project procurement is rated as “moderately satisfactory” backed from the overall justifications below. Procurement planning exhibits some gaps and slight delays are noted which have little impact on project performance. Improvements are needed in procurement planning, monitoring and administration of project procurement activities.

Évaluation de la passation des marchés

The mission has reviewed the project procurement activities for SAMAP and noted that procurement processes carried out and the methods applied are generally consistent with the LtB and the IFAD procurement package. There are not significant shortcomings observed. However, the budget estimation sometimes seems to be lower than the bid proposals and the planning exhibits some gaps.

Some activities under the 2019 PP will be moved in the next year PP. The procurement processes for several contracts (Service Provider for component 2, Baseline and Nutrition survey and Market Information Systems) are at different stages of their implementation and will continue in 2020.

The mission noted that internationally advertised consultancies (e.g. Contract n 010/C1/SC1.3/C/AFAP-R/18 - ICS consultant Deolinda) in some cases received only two applications. The project may consult with IFAD and the MINAGRIF at the planning stage to obtain the potential list of consultants/firms that may have conducted similar studies. Low bid proposals were noted also for goods (Contract 007/C1/SC1.2/G/AFAP-R/18 GOODS/SIRIUS). It is always recommended to conduct market research at the planning stage to decide on the most suitable way forward.

SAMAP has purchased motorcycles and vehicles to reinforce the capacity of IDA and contribute to accelerating project implementation. The Government has exempted the project cars to pay the taxes and duties. A total of 15 vehicles and 40 motorbikes were released and are available for use.

All the agreed actions from the previous mission have been addressed. The PIU has planned to hire interns to support the SAMAP and ARP procurement team. This is still pending.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Procurement Plan Update the PP aligning with the IFAD template and LtB, revising the sequence of activities along with informed planned dates. Submit the updated PP on NOTUS	Procurement Specialist	06/2019
Contract Register Prepare contract register and contract payment monitoring in IFAD template and keep it up-to-date	Procurement Specialist	06/2019
Consultancy on Characterisation of Value Chain Actors Check with MINAGRIF and other projects supported by International Financing Institutions to see if similar/related studies had been undertaken and if any lists of consulting firms exists	Procurement Specialist	06/2019
Prepare the PP for 2020 and submit it via NOTUS for IFADs No Objection Prepare the PP for 2020 and submit it via NOTUS for IFADs No Objection	Procurement specialist	01/2020
Hire an intern to support the project procurement activities Hire an intern to support the project procurement activities	PIU	02/2020
Establish and maintain contract monitoring form using IFAD template Establish and maintain contract monitoring form using IFAD template	Procurement specialist	02/2020
Training on IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook Prepare and provide training to the IFAD-supported projects in Angola in IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook	ESA Procurement Desk	

e. Indicateurs clés en matière de supervision et d'appui à l'exécution

Probabilité d'atteindre l'objectif de développement

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

Project is still relevant and despite a slow and delayed start, it is expected to meet its development objectives. Strong follow-up is recommended

Évaluation de la performance globale de l'exécution

Note: 4

Notation précédente: 4

Justification de la note

Project had a slow start. The PMU team is relatively strong and has been recommended to for the nucleus of a Single Coordination Unit for projects in Angola as proposed under SREP

F. Actions convenues

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Vue d'ensemble et avancement du projet		
FFS Master Trainers Training Include ARP field officers during the SAMP Master trainers training	PIU/FAO	03/2020
Construction of irrigation schemes Carry out a rapid analysis of identified irrigation schemes, design and construct/rehabilitate those which need least resources and commence horticulture production.	PIU/IDA	04/2020
Additional value chain identification During characterisation of value chain actors, identify additional value chains which may be municipality specific	PIU/Consultant	06/2020
Harmonize and use the same input supply approach with SADC- WB Harmonize and use the same input supply approach with SADC- WB according to IDA guidelines	SADC- IFAD and WB	06/2020
Efficacité en matière de développement		
Development of a Gender Targeting and Youth Strategy Develop Terms of Reference for recruiting a TA for the development of a Gender Targeting and Youth Strategy and action plan and initiate recruitment process for the same.	M&E Specialist	08/2019
Mainstream Climate Change in FFS Curriculum Ensure the FFS curriculum integrates climate change adaptation practices and technologies	M&E Specialist	09/2019
Conduct a Gender Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel Conduct a Gender Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel	Gender Consultant	04/2020
Data Collection in M&E Provide gender, sex and age disaggregated data	M&E Specialist	
Durabilité et transposition à plus grande échelle		
Master Trainers for Farmer Field Schools Identify and locate the Master Trainers that were trained by MOSAP 1 and other projects with the objective exploring the possibility of working with SAMAP.	SAMAP Coordinator	09/2019
Establishment of SCU at IDA MINAGRIF and IDA to reflect and decide with the type suitable arrangement for operationalization and coordination of SCU with support of different partners	IDA	06/2020

Natural Resources Management Plans FFSs to produce specific NRMPs	PIU	06/2020
Engage consultants to develop a Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans Engage consultants to develop a Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans for the project area	PIU	06/2020
Provide training to PIU and other relevant stakeholders Provide training to PIU and other relevant stakeholders on SECAP, ESMP and NRMPs	PIU	12/2020
WB and IFAD Collaboration Try to combine and harmonize as much as possible their supervision mission calendar in Angola	IFAD and WB	
Gestion du projet		
No objection for M&E web-based software platform The set up of the web-based software platform, to facilitate the process and improve the quality of information. The project should submit the No objection to IFAD no later than end of November 2018.	SAMAP Coordinator	11/2018
SAMAP Deputy Project Coordinator Develop Terms of Reference for the position of Deputy Coordinator and initiate recruitment process for the same.	SAMAP Coordinator	07/2019
AWPB Summary and Detailed Tables Revise the 2019 AWPB by preparing the summary and detailed tables to serve as a tool for planning, monitoring progress and reporting	M&E Specialist	07/2019
Compliance with SECAP Requirements Prepare a list of all infrastructure to be constructed/rehabilitated, in 2020, and plan on undertaking of the relevant studies in compliance with SECAP and the National Environmental and Social Safeguards.	SAMAP Coordinator	09/2019
Value for money Address implementation delays including flow of counterpart financing	IDA/MINFIN	12/2019
Provide continuous capacity building and relevant refresher trainings for the M&E team Provide continuous capacity building and relevant refresher trainings for the M&E team	PIU	
Gestion et exécution financière		
Submit WA 004 (Update - SM Nov 2019): no update on the status of implementation of this action has been provided.	Project Accountant	10/2018

Request opening of off-shore bank account for SAMAP By contacting Ministry of Finance as per meetings held during IFAD's Finance Officer visit to Angola (Update - SM Nov 2019): The issue was reiterated during the Implementation Support Mission of Jun 2019 - no update on this action is provided in the Supervision Mission of Nov 2019.	Project Coordinator	10/2018
Send list of Designated Account signatories and Submit WA 001 for ARP	PCU/IDA	11/2018
Initiate hiring process of external auditor By requesting support to Procurement Officers of AFAP and SADCP-WB. (Update - SM Nov 2019): The Financial Statements of 2018 were audited by KPMG Angola. The AFS 2019 are expected to be submitted by 20 June 2020.	PCU	11/2018
Hire chartered accountant to support preparation of Financial Statements In case of further delays in recruitment of Finance Manager	PCU	02/2019
Procurement Plan Update the PP aligning with the IFAD template and LtB, revising the sequence of activities along with informed planned dates. Submit the updated PP on NOTUS	Procurement Specialist	06/2019
Contract Register Prepare contract register and contract payment monitoring in IFAD template and keep it up-to-date	Procurement Specialist	06/2019
Consultancy on Characterisation of Value Chain Actors Check with MINAGRIF and other projects supported by International Financing Institutions to see if similar/related studies had been undertaken and if any lists of consulting firms exists	Procurement Specialist	06/2019
Submit PIM for IFAD No Objection This action is pending since October 2018. (Update - SM Nov 2019): the action is still pending.	Project Coordinator	08/2019
Request enhancements to PRIMAVERA on budget monitoring and automatic creation of financial reports	FMS	09/2019
AWPB for the FY 2020 Submit the AWPB to IFAD with a request for No Objection. Following recommendations from 2018 and 2019 Supervision Missions, make sure that the AWPB includes allocation of budget by categories and by financiers.	Project Coordinator	12/2019

ICP registration Follow up and initiate the ICP registration process	FMS	12/2019
Withdrawal applications Submit withdrawal applications when amount of expenditure reaches 30% of the authorised allocation or 90 days from the date of the last withdrawal application	FMS	12/2019
Use of petty cash Consolidate items of common use and source them under bulk purchase to minimise use of petty cash.	FMS	12/2019
Prepare the PP for 2020 and submit it via NOTUS for IFADs No Objection Prepare the PP for 2020 and submit it via NOTUS for IFADs No Objection	Procurement specialist	01/2020
Revise chart of accounts to align it with financing agreement loan categories (Update - SM Nov 2019): As recommended by the previous mission, SAMAP/ARP have improved the chart of accounts to reflect the financing categories. – The new chart of accounts has not yet been implemented as posting of transactions awaits training during the month of December, 2019	Project Accountant	01/2020
Hire an intern to support the project procurement activities Hire an intern to support the project procurement activities	PIU	02/2020
Establish and maintain contract monitoring form using IFAD template Establish and maintain contract monitoring form using IFAD template	Procurement specialist	02/2020
In-kind contribution Compile, value and report in-kind contribution from both GoA and beneficiaries. Support documents should be in place to facilitate verification during audit. This action has been repeated for the third time.	FMS	02/2020
Accounting system Fast track posting of accounting data in PRIMAVERA to facilitate on time generation of reports including SOEs	FMS	02/2020
GoA contribution Provide financing to the project to meet GoA contribution as required	IDA/MINFIN	03/2020

Internal audit Fast track engagement of an internal audit firm. This action has already been recommended twice (Oct 2018 and June 2019).		03/2020
Charge project contribution to project staff's social security to Government of Angola	PCU	
Submit quarterly financial reports to both IFAD and MINFIN (Update - SM Nov 2019): interim financial reporting has been improved.	Project Coordinator	
IDA, through MINAGRIF, to liaise with the MINFIN to guarantee the disbursement of the counterpart funds to SAMAP	FMS	
Training on IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook Prepare and provide training to the IFAD-supported projects in Angola in IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook	ESA Procurement Desk	

Projet de développement et de commercialisation en faveur des petites exploitations agricoles dans les provinces de Cuanza Sule et Huila

Cadre logique

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses		
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité			
Portée	1.b Estimation correspondante du nombre total des membres des ménages												
	Membres des ménages			300 000	18 525	18 525	6.2						
	1.a Nombre correspondant de ménages touchés												
	Ménages dirigés par une femme												
	Ménages autres que ceux ayant une femme pour chef												
	Ménages		20 000	60 000	3 705	3 705	6.2						
	1 Nombre de personnes bénéficiant de services promus ou appuyés par le projet												
	Femmes	0	10 000	30 000									
	Hommes	0	10 000	30 000									
	Jeunes	0	6 000	18 000									
	Nombre total de personnes bénéficiant de services	0	20 000	60 000	3 705	3 705	6.2						
	Objectif du projet To diversify the economy, generate revenue and improve livelihoods and food security of poorer households	1. Increased asset index for 60,000 households (from baseline data as starting point)							Baseline, mid-term and end of project surveys	Yr1, Yr4, Yr7		Service Provider	
		increase asset index compared to baseline data		10	25								

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	2. Decrease in chronic malnutrition among children under 5 years (from baseline data as starting point)							Baseline survey, nutritional assessments	Yr1, Yr4, Yr7	Service Provider	
	reduction in Huila (33.7%)	33.7	2.5	5							
	Reduction in Cuanza sul (34.3%)	34.3	2.5	5							
Objectif de développement To increase smallholder agriculture productivity, production and marketing for selected crops in the Project areas.	3. Number of beneficiaries reached							Reports of implementing entities and IDA records	6-monthly	PIU, PPIU, IDA, service providers	Substantial policy, governance and macroeconomic risks (R) Weak institutional capacity of project implementation (R)
	Beneficiaries	0	20 000	60 000							
	Women	0	50	50							
	Youth	0	30	30							
	FFS beneficiaries receiving nutrition education	0	30	60							
	4. Average crop yields							Surveys of the FFS/FBS participants and subproject beneficiaries	Yr1, Yr4, Yr7	PIU IDA, service provider	
	Maize (MT/ha) average	0.5	1	2.1							
	Beans (MT/ha) average	0.3	0.55	0.9							
	Onion (MT/ha) average	8	12	14							
	Irish potato (MT/ha) average	9	10	12							
	Cassava (MT/ha) average	7	9	13							

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	5. Proportion of targeted smallholder production marketed (%)							Surveys of the FFS/FBS participants and subproject beneficiaries	Yr1, Yr4, Yr7	PIU IDA, service provider	
	marketed production	15	20	25							
Effet direct Outcome 1: Smallholder farmers' technical, organisational and managerial competence improved :	2.2.4. Percentage of supported rural producers organization members reporting new or improved services provided by their organizations										Delays in setting up PIU and PPIUs and signing of contracts with service providers
	percentage of women members of Pos										
	percentage of youth members of Pos										
	percentage of men members of Pos										
Produit Output 1.1 Smallholder farmers' technical, organisational and managerial competence improved	Number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							IDA records	6-monthly	IDA, service provider	Delays in setting up PIU and PPIUs and signing of contracts with service providers
	people attended training	0	20 000	60 000	3 705	3 705	6.2				
	Males	0	10 000	30 000							
	Young	0	6 000	18 000							
	Females	0	10 000	30 000							
Produit Output 1.2 Supported smallholder farmers' organisations and cooperatives (FOs) functioning	7. Percentage of FOs operational							Reporting service provider	6-monthly	PIU, IDA	Delays in setting up PIU and PPIUs and signing of contracts with service providers
	Farmer Organizations operational	0	30	60							
	2.1.3 Organisations de producteurs ruraux soutenues										
	Organisations de producteurs ruraux soutenues										

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	Tailles des organisations de producteurs										
	Hommes										
	Femmes										
	Jeunes										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes										
	Femmes occupent des postes de direction										
Effet direct Outcome 2: More conducive policy and enabling environment for smallholder agriculture	8. Appropriate smallholder agricultural policies included in national & sectoral development plans							National Development Plans/sector Strategy Reports/ Surveys of theFFS/FBS participants	Yr1, Yr4, Yr7	PIU, IDA, service provider	Slow start-up of activities (R) Weak capacity of public service®(R)
	Policies included in Development Plans	0	1	3							
	Politique 3 Lois, réglementations, politiques ou stratégies existantes/nouvelles soumises aux décideurs pour approbation, ratification ou modification										
	Nombre		1	3							
Produit Output 2.1 MINAGRI staff that benefitted from training	9. Number of MINAGRI/IDA/ICA staff having completed training course							Reporting service provider	6-monthly	PIU, IDA	Slow start-up of activities (R) Weak capacity of public service®(R)
	trained staff	0	100	150	0	0	0				

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
Produit Output 2.2 Registration of farmers' associations and cooperatives (including Water User Associations) streamlined and supported	10. Number of registered entities (with membership data disaggregated by gender)							Registrar	Annual	MINAGRI	Slow start-up of activities (R) Weak capacity of public service@ (R)
	registered entities (by gender)	0	50	165	0	0	0				
	2.1.4 Producteurs ruraux soutenus qui sont membres d'une organisation de producteurs ruraux										
	Hommes				0	0					
	Femmes										
	Jeunes										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes										
	Femmes occupent des postes de direction										
Effet direct Outcome 3: Government capacity to support climate resilient smallholder agricultural production and commercialization enhanced	11. Percentage of beneficiaries of FFS that adopted at least 2 new technologies							Ex-post evaluation	Yr7	PIU	Weak capacity of public services (R)
	Farmer Field Schools adopted new technologies	0	80	80							
	1.2.2 Ménages déclarant l'adoption de technologies, de pratiques ou d'intrants nouveaux/améliorés										
		0									
	Membres des ménages	0									
	Hommes	0									
	Femmes	0									
	Jeunes	0									

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	Personnes autres que les jeunes	0									
	Ménages dirigés par une femme	0									
	Ménages autres que ceux ayant une femme pour chef	0									
	Ménages	0	80	80							
Produit Output 3.1 Institutional capacity of national and provincial-level agricultural research system strengthened	12. Number of recommended technology packages for project crops and target groups developed							IIA & IDA	Annual		Sufficient capacity of IIA& IDA to prepare technology kits (A)
	technologies developed	0	3	5	0	0	0				
	1.1.3 Producteurs ruraux ayant accès aux facteurs de production et/ou aux paquets technologiques										
	Femmes	0									
	Hommes	0									
	Jeunes	0									
	Personnes autres que les jeunes	0									
	Producterus ruraux	0			3 705	74.1					
	1.1.4 Personnes formées aux pratiques et/ou technologies de production										
	Hommes formés à la production végétale										
	Femmes formées à la production végétale										

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	Jeunes formés à la production végétale										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes formées à la production végétale										
	Hommes formés à la production animale										
	Femmes formées à la production animale										
	Jeunes formés à la production animale										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes formées à la production animale										
	Personnes formées à la production végétale										
	Personnes formées à la production animale										
	Hommes formés au moins une fois par le projet										
	Femmes formées au moins une fois par le projet										

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
Produit Output 3.2 Number of climate resilience technologies demonstrated in project area	13. Number of adapted climate resilience technologies applied							Reporting IDA	6-monthly	IDA	
	climate technologies applied	0	8	20							
	3.1.2 Personnes ayant reçu des services d'information climatique										
	Femmes										
	Hommes										
	Jeunes										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes										
	Personnes bénéficiant de services d'information climatique			50 000							
Effet direct Outcome 4: Investments in agricultural production and postharvest management increased	1.2.5 Ménages déclarant utiliser les services financiers ruraux										Slow start-up of activities (R)
	Ménages										
	Membres des ménages										
	Hommes										
	Femmes										
	Jeunes										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes										
	Personnes autochtones										

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	Personnes non autochtones										
	Ménages dirigés par une femme										
	Ménages autres que ceux ayant une femme pour chef										
	Ménages										
	2.2.3 Organisations de producteurs ruraux ayant conclu des partenariats/accords formels ou des contrats avec des organismes publics ou privés										
	Pourcentage d'organisations de producteurs										
	2.2.5 Organisations de producteurs ruraux faisant état d'une augmentation des ventes										
	Pourcentage d'organisations de producteurs ruraux										
Produit Output 4.1 Sub-projects (SP)/Business plans (BP)' technical, economic, financial, social, environmental and climate resilience feasibility proven	14.1 Number of SPs/BPs approved for financing and implemented, of which:							IDA Reporting	Annual	PPIUs	Slow start-up of activities (R)
	SP approved	0	50	150							
	14.2 SP for production enhancement							IDA Reporting	Annual	PPIUs	
	SP for production	0	40	120							
	14.3 SP for value addition and commercialization							IDA Reporting	Annual	PPIUs	
	SP for commercialization	0	3	30							
	1.2.5 Ménages déclarant utiliser les services financiers ruraux										
	Ménages	0									

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	Membres des ménages	0									
	Hommes	0									
	Femmes	0									
	Jeunes	0									
	Personnes autres que les jeunes	0									
	Ménages dirigés par une femme	0									
	Ménages autres que ceux ayant une femme pour chef	0									
	Ménages	0									
Produit Output. 4.2 Financial products for farmers organisations and rural businesses introduced	15a. Number of farmers accessing project financial services							PFI & IDA reporting	Annual	PIU	
	Farmers	0	1 000	5 000							
	15b. Amount of PFI credit mobilized (USD million)							PFI reporting	Annual	PIU	
	USD million	0	300 000	1 200 000							
	1.1.5 Personnes ayant accès à des services financiers dans les zones rurales										
	Femmes-accès services financiers en zones rurales-épargne	0									
	Jeunes-accès services financiers en zones rurales-épargne	0									

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	Person.s autres que jeunes-accès services financiers en zones rur.-épargne	0									
	Hommes-accès services financiers dans les zones rurales-épargne	0									
	Hommes-accès services financiers dans les zones rurales-crédit	0									
	Femmes - accès à des services financiers dans les zones rurales-crédit	0									
	Jeunes-accès à des services financiers dans les zones rurales-crédit	0									
	Person.s autres que jeunes-accès services financiers dns les zones rur.-crédit	0									
	Personnes ayant accès-services financiers dans les zones rurales-épargne	0									

Chaîne logique	Indicateurs							Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
	Nom	Situation de référence	Mi-parcours	Cible Finale	Résultat annuel (2019)	Résultat cumulatif (2019)	Résultat cumulatif % (2019)	Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
	Personnes-accès à des services financiers dans les zones rurales-crédit	0									
		0									
		0									



Investir dans les populations rurales

Angola

Projet de développement et de commercialisation en faveur des petites exploitations agricoles dans les provinces de Cuanza Sule et Huila

Rapport de supervision

Appendice 1: Performance financière réelle par source de financement et par composante; décaissements par catégorie

Dates de mission: 18th - 29th November 2019
Date du document 25/03/2020
Identifiant du projet 2000001142
Numéro du rapport: 5308-AO

Afrique orientale et australe
Département de la gestion des programmes

Appendix 1: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	28,800.00	4,988.28	17.32%
Government	8,200.00	269.54	3.28%
Beneficiaries	1,100.00	0.00	0.00%
Total	38,100.00	5,257.82	13.80%

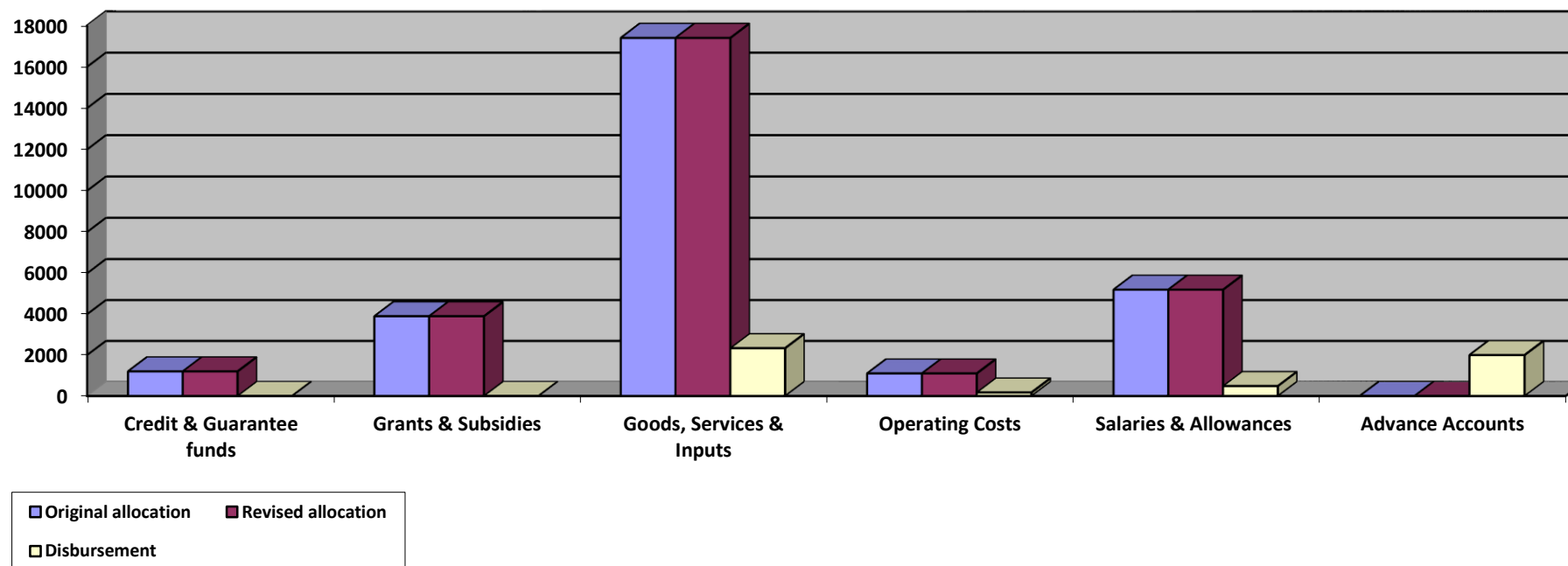
Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

Component	IFAD loan			Government			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1.Capacity Building and Institutional Development	7,700.00	8.10	1%	7,800.00	0	0%	-	-	-	15,500.00	8.10	0%
2.Support for increased production and commercialisation	13,550.00	0.00	0%	-	-	0%	1,100.00	0	0%	14,650.00	-	0%
3.Project Management, monitoring and evaluation	7,550.00	1,442.51	19%	400.00	269.54	67%	-	-	-	7,950.00	1,712.05	22%
Total	28,800.00	1,450.61	5%	8,200.00	269.54	3%	1,100.00	0	0%	38,100.00	1,720.05	5%

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (USD, as at 31 October, 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200010	Credit and Guarantee funds	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	0.00	1,200,000.00	0.00%
200012	Grants and Subsidies	3,900,000.00	3,900,000.00	0.00	3,900,000.00	0.00%
200013	Goods, Services and inputs	17,400,000.00	17,400,000.00	2,336,047.36	15,063,952.64	13.43%
200016	Operating costs	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	167,950.96	932,049.04	15.27%
200018	Salaries and Allowances	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	484,277.78	4,715,722.22	9.31%
270001	Authorised allocation	0	0	1,938,294.18	(1,938,294.18)	0.00%
270002	Authorised Allocation 2	0	0	61,705.82	(61,705.82)	0.00%
Total		28,800,000.00	28,800,000.00	4,988,276.09	23,811,723.90	17.32%

Figure 1: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement





Investir dans les populations rurales

Angola

Projet de développement et de commercialisation en faveur des petites exploitations agricoles dans les provinces de Cuanza Sule et Huila

Rapport de supervision

Appendice 2: Avancement des activités du PTBA

Dates de mission: 18th - 29th November 2019
Date du document 25/03/2020
Identifiant du projet 2000001142
Numéro du rapport: 5308-AO

Afrique orientale et australe
Département de la gestion des programmes

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

			Period: January 1 to December 31,			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
Component/Outcome			2019					
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%			
Component 1 /Outcome								
Component 1: Capacity Building and institutional development								
Sub-Component 1.1: Strengthening capacity of smallholder farmers and farmers 'organizations through FFSs								
Outcome 1: Strengthened smallholder farmers and FOs' technical, organisational and managerial competence	Percentage of supported rural producers 'organization members reporting new or improved services provided by their organizations							
Output 1.1: Smallholder farmers' technical, organizational and managerial competence improved through FFS	Number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies		10.000	0		0	60.000	0
	Number of master trainers trained desegregated by gender and age		60					
	Number of facilitators trained desegregated by gender and age		1000					
	Number of farmers participating in FFS, disaggregated by gender and age							
Output 1.2.: Support smallholder farmers' organizations and cooperatives functioning	Number of rural producers 'organizations supported		40	0	0	0	50	0
Output 1.3: Registration of farmer associations and cooperatives	Number of registered entities (with membership data disaggregated by gender		20	0	0	0	150	0

(including water user associations)
streamlined and supported

**Sub-Component 1.2:
Institutional strengthening of
local, provincial and national
units of the MINAGRIF**

Outcome 2: Capacity of
MINAGRIF local, provincial and
national units
reinforced/strengthened

Output 2.1.: MINAGRIF capacity
strengthened

Number of MINAGRIF/IDA staff having completed training course					150		
Number of extension technicians contracted	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of extension technicians trained	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of IDA officers having completed English training course	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of vehicles distributed to IDA structures	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of motorcycles distributed to IDA communal structures	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of office spaces constructed/rehabilitated and equipped	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Sub-Component 1.3:
Strengthening capacity of
global knowledge to address
emerging research issues**

Outcome 3: Government capacity to support climate reliance smallholder agricultural production and commercialization enhanced

3.2.2: Percentage of persons/households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices

%

80

Output 3.1: Institutional capacity of national and provincial level agricultural research system strengthened

Percentage of beneficiaries of FFS that adopted at least 2 new technologies
Number of recommended technology packages for project crops and target groups developed

%

80

3 0 0 0 5 0

Component 2 - Support for increased production and commercialization

Sub.Component2.2.: Investment support including the mobilization of PFIs

Outcome 4: Investments in agricultural production and postharvest management increased

Output 4.1:

Subprojects/Business Plans technical, economic, financial, social and environmental and climate resilience feasibility proven

Number of SP/BPs approved for financing and implementation, of which: SPs for production enhancement; SPs for value chain and commercialization

10

10

100

10

150

6,7

Output 4.2: Financial products for farmers organizations and rural businesses introduced

Number of people in rural areas who have access to financial services

Amount of USD equivalent of grants delivered to subprojects submitted by farmer organizations

500,000

Under assessment

Component 3 - Project management, monitoring and evaluation

Output 3.1.1: Single

Coordination Unit for IFAD-funded Projects in Angola established



Investir dans les populations rurales

Angola

Projet de développement et de commercialisation en faveur des petites exploitations agricoles dans les provinces de Cuanza Sule et Huila

Rapport de supervision

Appendice 3: Respect des dispositions juridiques: état de l'exécution

Dates de mission: 18th - 29th November 2019
Date du document 25/03/2020
Identifiant du projet 2000001142
Numéro du rapport: 5308-AO

Afrique orientale et australe
Département de la gestion des programmes

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance
Schedule 1, para 12(a)	The Lead Agency and the Fund shall jointly carry out a review of project implementation no later than the third year of the project	N/A	N/A
Schedule 3, para 1	<i>Gender.</i> The Borrower shall ensure that gender concerns shall be mainstreamed in all Project activities throughout the Project Implementation Period. The Borrower shall also ensure that women beneficiaries shall be represented in all Project activities and that they receive benefits from the Project outputs.	Immediate	N/A
Schedule 3, para 2	<i>Tax Exemption.</i> The Borrower shall, to the fullest extent possible, exempt the proceeds of the Financing from all taxes. Any taxes which the Project is nonetheless obliged to pay shall be promptly reimbursed by the Borrower.	Immediate	Partially con
Schedule 3, para 3	<i>Internal Audit.</i> An internal audit service provider, acceptable to the Fund, shall be recruited by the Project, in accordance with appropriate terms of reference, to assist in the production of (minimally) semi-annual internal reports that will be shared with the Fund.	July, 2019	Non-Compli
Schedule 3, para 4	<i>Key Project Staff.</i> The Borrower shall ensure that key staff are recruited and in the event of turnover they are replaced on a timely basis. Should the recruitment process be prolonged, where appropriate, the Borrower shall make recourse to a suitably qualified external service provider acceptable to IFAD.	Immediate	Compliant



Investir dans les populations rurales

Angola

Projet de développement et de commercialisation en faveur des petites exploitations agricoles dans les provinces de Cuanza Sule et Huila

Rapport de supervision

Appendice 4: Analyse technique de fond

Dates de mission: 18th - 29th November 2019
Date du document 25/03/2020
Identifiant du projet 2000001142
Numéro du rapport: 5308-AO

Afrique orientale et australe
Département de la gestion des programmes

Appendix 4: Technical Background Analysis

1. Component 1: Capacity Building and Institutional Development

1. Farmer Field School (FFS) is an informal model that is grounded in the principles of adult education and with the overall goal to build farmer skills and knowledge for problem solving and for their empowerment. FFS is a participatory methodology of extension that is based on experiential and observational group learning by doing and discovery and which draws on traditional farmer knowledge and experiences that enable participants to assess, adapt and adjust different innovative farming management techniques and to compare the results with their traditional practices in their own economic and social context and local environment.
2. SAMAP and ARP uses Farmer Field School approach as tool to build capacities and skills of farmers to efficiently and sustainably increase crop production and productivity and to strengthen market linkages and to enable beneficiaries in the target intervention areas to improve their food and nutrition security and to enhance their livelihoods.
3. Farmer Filed School approach is a mean that SAMAP uses to strengthen the ability of smallholder farmers and farmer organizations to address constraints that hamper agricultural development for an increased agricultural production and better access to input and output markets. Farmer Field School in the context of SAMAP is also a platform to foster demand-driven and market oriented services and its curriculum can be expanded for participants to learn about topics related to gender, nutrition, natural resource management and is also used for community group development and to empower farmers with skills, knowledge and climate smart technologies for their response to climate change and variability. While building capacities and skills of beneficiaries in the target intervention areas, the scope of Farmer Field School in the context of SAMAP can be broadened to support the national strategy for institutionalization of FFS approach in the country and can also be used as a platform for coordination and networking between different actors involved in agriculture development.
4. Of the 60,000 rural households (300,000 people) that are SAMAP's main target group, a total of 50,000 farmers are expected to participate in the activities of Farmer Field Schools and 10,000 will also benefit from FFS participation and will be supported with project investments, of which 1,000 farmers should benefit from irrigation development. The SAMAP target group consists of farmers with access to less than two hectares of arable land with the potential to increase production and productivity and of the total beneficiaries, about 50% of women and 30% of young people are expected to participate and benefit from project interventions. As described in the project design, SAMAP is expected to cover a total of 10 municipalities in the provinces of Cuanza Sul and Huila.
5. As highlighted by the Director General of IDA, one of the major challenge for mainstreaming FFSs approach in the country is to build the necessary capacity for farmer field school ownership, leadership and implementation by the local institutions. Therefore there is need to invest the appropriate resources and time for development of such capacity at local level. In this regard, EDA extension agents play a prominent role for effective implementation and mainstreaming of the FFS approach in the country and are therefore one of the most important key groups that need to be targeted in intervention efforts to build and strengthen the capacity of local institutions. To this end, the Project has already planned a training course for EDA technicians that are currently involved in FFS activities in the project target areas. The course will take place in January next year and will be facilitated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which has already been recruited as a service provider to lead the implementation of Field Schools in SAMAP's target areas of intervention. The agreement for FAO to start implementing FFSs in SAMAP intervention areas was signed on June 7, 2019 and the subsequent transfer of the first IFAD payment was made on October 10, 2019.

6. Although FAO's full engagement in project activities has not yet taken place, SAMAP has already begun to implement the FFS, thereby accelerating progress towards its development goal of increasing smallholder agricultural productivity, production and marketing of selected crops in geographical areas of the target municipalities and provinces. As a result, in this second year of effective project implementation, SAMAP has already managed to establish and support a total of 21 Farmers Field Schools, reaching 5011 smallholder farmers, of which 3,120 in some of the target municipalities of Kwanza Sul and the remaining 1,891 in the target municipalities of Huila province. This progress was only possible due to a strong commitment from IDA and its technicians who were selected to participate in the implementation of SAMAP Farmer Field Schools. Most of these IDA technicians have already benefited from the training offered in other FFS programs implemented in other regions of Angola.
7. However, as noted in the last IFAD supervision mission, the current number of extension agents available in each EDA is still insufficient to ensure full coverage and effective implementation of the FFS approach in all communes of the 10 target municipalities and for the project to reach the target of 60,000 smallholder farmers who are expected to benefit from at least one full FFS training cycle. In order to ensure that the targets are met, SAMAP has already concluded with the selection of a total of 40 technicians to be employed as Master Trainers and Facilitators of Farmer Schools in the target municipalities of the provinces of the project. Although the selected technicians will work as full-time SAMAP staff for the initial three years of their involvement in the project, it is expected that thereafter these potential FFS Master Trainers and Facilitators will be integrated as permanent government employees and with their salary paid in full by the IDA payroll. However, a major concern in this regard is that MINAGRIF has not yet granted no objection, so that SAMAP can sign contracts with these already selected technicians. The early involvement of these new recruits in the project activities is of particular importance to further the implementation of the FFSs and for their inclusion as beneficiaries of the master's training course that is planned to take place in next January.
8. The supervision mission team had the opportunity to visit some of the target communities of the two SAMAP provinces, i.e., two communities in the municipalities of Gabela and Quibala in the province of Kwanza Sul and two communities in the municipalities of Cacula and Chaluquembe in the province of Huila. In each of the communities visited, SAMAP distributed seeds of improved varieties of maize, beans and Irish potatoes, as well as distributing fertilizers and farm implements, especially hoes and mowers, and also provided support for land preparation. These communities are generally organized in cooperatives made up of a number of farmers' associations, each with a varying but balanced proportion of men, women and youths. FFS activities in these communities take place in a part of the block's land area where members of the project beneficiary association plant the seed varieties distributed by SAMAP. The participants of FFSs were generally selected by the project's target communities based on their active involvement in the association's activities and because of their informal communication skills and their ability to share their knowledge and experiences and to convey information, messages and lessons learned to other farmers in their villages and in their community organizations.
9. In general, the mission noted that there was inclusiveness in the decision-making process about which crops and technologies to study in the Farmer Field Schools plots, as it was found that the process involved not only those selected as participants in the FFSs, but also their non-FFS counterparts who are members of farmers' organizations. Judging by the interest shown and the explanations provided by the participants and non-participants of the FFSs that were interviewed by the mission team, there is strong adherence and enthusiasm among project target community members regarding the activities being implemented in the Farm Field School plots. While most SAMAP activities were only introduced in the current season, the project is working towards productivity enhancement through capacity building using the FFS approach. It was noted that there is great potential for increasing productivity, as demonstrated by the performance of yield-enhancing technologies implemented by the associations visited by the mission.
10. Although this is their first year of participation in SAMAP FFSs, the mission team noted that the farmers interviewed have a good understanding of the basic principles that guide the

implementation of the FFSs. This is probably because many of the farmers interviewed have been exposed in the past and are already used to the approach and principles that guide the implementation of Farmers Field Schools. Alternatively, the enthusiastic participation of interviewed farmers may be related to the participatory methodology that is implemented in the FSSs, which not only allows participants to develop their analytical skills and build their confidence in problem solving, but also because the FFS curriculum covers a wide range of farm-relevant topics, which include innovations to increase production and food security levels. In fact, using a participatory learning method and through capacity building activities, FFS participating farmers experiment with innovative methods that address the constraints they face in their agricultural fields and compare the results with their traditional farming methods.

11. Farmers interviewed expressed the view that the innovative practices and improved technologies introduced in FFSs are very relevant not only because they offer project participants the opportunity to learn about new farming methods, but also because the innovations introduced address the constraints that prevail in their systems of cultivation. Although it is too early to assess the effect of technologies introduced in the project area, their potential to increase crop productivity is relatively high, with potential beneficial effect on food and nutrition security and also on farmers' income. This, combined with the high and proactive participation of target communities in project activities, including FFS activities, is likely to increase the adoption rate of technologies being promoted and implemented in the project area. However, a major concern that may have a negative effect on adoption rate is the fact that farmers in the project area often rely solely on project intervention for access to improved inputs. Access to output market is also very limited in many project areas
12. Overall, the women interviewed expressed interest in increasing agricultural production for household food security purposes, while most of their young FFS counterparts expressed interest in yield-enhancing technologies to sell surplus produce in the market. In this context, it was noted that the range of crops in the FFSs can respond to both, the objective of meeting household food security needs as well as the market-oriented production objective. This is particularly so for maize that is grown across all the project's target provinces, mainly for food security, but its surplus production is also sold on the market. Unlike maize that normally meets both, food security needs and market objectives, Irish potatoes and beans, which are also target crops in almost all FFSs visited by the mission, are mainly market-grown crops. While all of these crops included in FSS plots meet the objectives pursued by beneficiaries, deliberate interventions to integrate nutrition into the FFS curriculum are important for increasing food diversity and will certainly have a major impact on the food and nutritional security of the project's target communities. With only a few exceptions, FFSs in most of the target areas visited by the mission had plots to compare yield performance between traditional and improved maize and also bean varieties. While this shows that farmers have a keen interest in increasing the yield and productivity of these two crops, one of the main concerns is the late distribution and poor quality of some of the seeds of the improved varieties that have been distributed. This can mask and reduce the potential beneficial effect of improved varieties and of other associated yield-enhancing technologies being introduced into the project target areas. For example, the mission noted that poor seed quality of an improved bean variety distributed in one of the communities visited resulted in low plant density in a portion of the FFS plot. However, timely decision-making by FFS participants in this community to select seeds from the distributed variety substantially improved plant density in the contiguous part of this FFS plot. If this decision had not been made in a timely manner, it could result in much lower yields on the FFS plot sown with the improved variety. On the other hand, vigorous plant development was observed in areas where maize was planted early, at the beginning of the Kwanza Sul growing season, compared with the stage of development of most maize plants in the FFSs visited by this mission. Late planting of maize in FFSs may have implications on crop yield, especially if the phenological development of the improved variety does not correspond properly with the growing season window, and particularly if the critical flowering stage of maize coincides with a dry spell period.
13. While the results of improved technologies in this first cycle of FFSs can only be assessed after harvest at the end of the season, FFS participants visited by the mission were able to

identify some of the beneficial effects of innovative technologies being implemented in the Farmer Field Schools plots. For example, farmers have already observed that row planting according to the recommended spacing saves seeds compared to their traditional planting methods. They also noted that inorganic fertilizer is an important yield-enhancing input, as judged by more vigorous maize plants in the FFS plots where fertilizers were applied.

14. Involvement of input service providers in project activities is generally limited to the procurement process and their interaction with project beneficiaries is virtually non-existent. Therefore, there is a limited scope for project beneficiaries to directly provide their feedback on the quality of inputs provided by the input service providers. In fact, there is no redress mechanism for beneficiaries to complain when input quality is below expected standard. On the other hand, project beneficiaries have no options other than technical assistance and extension services provided by government institutions. In addition, they have limited opportunity to choose types and quality of agricultural inputs and equipment they like and can afford since cannot find input stores in the municipalities. Although there is room for research services, there is virtually no participation and intervention by research institutions in the project target areas.

2. Component 2: Support for Increased Production and Commercialisation

15. The objective of this component is to strengthen smallholders capital and market linkages through supporting investments of FOs to improve agricultural productivity, production, market access, value addition and also linking smallholders and the FOs to input suppliers and Participating Financial Institutions(PFIs). Progress achieved in this component to date is as follows:
16. **Subcomponent 2.1-Provision of Technical Support-** During the period under review some positive progress were registered in the implementation of project activities within this subcomponent.. The procurement process to hire a Service Provider (SP) to work with IDA in the implementation of this component is in its final phase. It includes the support to sub-projects/business plan preparation and USD2 million is budgeted for this purpose and implementation will commence in 2020.
17. **Value Chain Mapping Study.** IDA/SAMAP concluded negotiation of a contract with a Ugandan company, AC Consulting, on the study of mapping and characterisation of value chain actors, their needs for and evaluation of financial services. The study will start very soon, and it is expected that the results are used to improve the implementation approach of the value chain and contribute for policy formulation in the Ministry. The current value chains are, maize, beans, Irish potatoes and horticulture (tomatoes, carrots, cabbages etc.) The mapping study should also identify other value chains which may be specific to particular municipalities for example during field visits to Caunza Sul province potential for cassava, bananas and coffee was observed. The additional identified crops should be subjected to FFSs in component 1 in order to optimise productivity.
18. **2019/2020 campaign season,** tenders were launched for mechanised tillage, supply of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural tools and equipment and this benefited 5,011 smallholder farmers (3,120 in Cuanza Sul and 1,891 in Huila).While this increased potential agricultural production, as evidenced in the field visits, the subsidy may not be sustained and there is need to capacitate “caixas comunitarias” so that smallholders may have funds to afford inputs. A limited involvement of agro-dealers may be allowed to supply certain specified inputs in order to give FOs a variety of inputs at municipal level and enhance their productivity or consider this function under agribusiness service centers in subcomponent 2.2. In order to harmonize the implementation modalities, the project should consider using the SADCP-WA approach for the same type of intervention.
19. A MOU was signed between IDA and 2 research and technological development institutions, namely, the Institute for Agricultural Research (IIA) and the National Coffee Institute (INCA)

seeking to obtain from these institutions specialised contributions in soil analysis, seed multiplication and combating pests and diseases. These efforts coupled with FFSs and extension services in component 1 will increase agricultural productivity and production by FOs. Quality seed and availability is essential for productivity improvement.

20. On agricultural market information system, a 12 month consultancy tender has been launched to design the market information for gathering and disseminating information on prices of agricultural goods and services. In addition an MoU was signed for training and coaching IDA staff in collection, processing and analysis of production yields, costs and incomes from sales. This will go a long way in assisting FOs to decide which crops are profitable as on field visits the FOs were not familiar on how to determine production costs.
21. During this quarter, a tender was launched to engage 2 NGOs to conduct organisational assessment of FOs, train leaders and assist with the registration of lands and with structuring of community based revolving funds. During field visits it was observed that land ownership is not clearly defined and varies in different communes and this effort will assist in addressing these disparities. Activities of these NGOs will commence in 2020.
22. **Sub-component 2.2-Provision of investment Support.** As part of the value chain activities and in line with the expected irrigation schemes facilities, a tender was launched for feasibility studies on small scale irrigation projects including training of technicians on proper water use and irrigation conservation methods. The mission had the opportunity to visit one rehabilitated irrigation scheme at Vila Branca in Caluquembe and noted that it is irrigating maize, which is not economic as irrigation brings more returns when used on horticulture. The mission recommends a rapid assessment of all the irrigation schemes be carried out and those which require less resources to construct/rehabilitate be given priority so that the next winter they are functional and used to irrigate horticulture produce (tomatoes, carrots, cabbage etc.) to ensure that smallholder farmers have income in all seasons and lessons learnt be translated to other schemes.
23. A total of USD 0.5 million is set aside for the construction and equipment of agribusiness canters which will be constructed in both provinces and one per municipality for the collection of farm produce, post-harvest handling, processing, marketing and input supply. Studies are being carried out currently and construction will take place in 2020. The current value chains offer limited opportunities for processing as most activities for beans, potatoes and horticulture will be limited to handling, cleaning, storage and packaging. Maize offers an opportunity to be processed into mealie-meal and simple grinding mills may be used and subsequent packaging. There is an opportunity for agro-dealers to operate from these structures and sell limited inputs like seed, pesticides and farm implements. Rural traders can also be accommodated to buy agricultural produces from the communes. One of the major problems encountered by the FOs as reported during field visits is availability and high cost of transport for agricultural produce to markets in town and engaging rural traders may alleviate this twin problem. However both agro-dealers and rural traders need capacity building in order to service FOs efficiently as well as assistance from PFIs and some cases matching grant facilities.

3. Gender, Youth, Targeting and Nutrition

A. Targeting and Outreach

1. SAMAP geographically targeted Cuanza and Huila Provinces, which are in arid and semi-arid agro ecological regions. The areas were impacted by unrest and recurring droughts and floods. The project is very relevant to target groups since they are learning new technologies of production through FFS. The project has started well, it is inclusive working with any

interested men, women and, youths, even widows forming their own groups (Self-targeting).
s.

2. **Direct targeting** has been achieved by working with the selected members of the community in the FFS who are supposed to disseminate the learnt knowledge and skills to other members of the community. Direct targeting can also be done by directly mobilizing a group of youths, local agribusiness traders, entrepreneurs and processors that can be deliberately trained in business management who can be linked with the cooperatives and association to sell their excess produce or value add their produce. These directly targeted traders/business people can in turn provide services that respond specifically to the production, market priorities, assets and labour capacity of the participating target groups. When services are to be channelled to specific individuals or households, eligibility criteria have to be designed. Good practices and experience in direct targeting, community-based targeting approaches are the best option, where eligibility criteria are identified and applied by the project and community themselves.
3. The project is working in the intended geographical project area (Cuanza Sul and Huila) that are arid and semi-arid agro ecological as in the Project Design. These areas are characterised by dessert, savana grass and woodlands and affected by recurring droughts and flooding. The men and women participating in the project that where interviewed by the mission confirmed that the project is very relevant to them since they are learning new technologies of production through the FFS. They are doing participatory learning through adaptive research and comparisons of their traditional technology and the new technical methods of farming maize and potatoes. This was their first season learning and were anxious and excited to see the results at the end of the season and the results will guide them in future decisions. They were confident that they will learn to harvest, process and preserve the crops. The capacity building in the FFS is responding to the food security needs of the participating communities (self-targeting). However, nutrition sensitive production is still in its initial stages. There is need to deliberately target women and include micro nutritional vegetable seeds that will serve dietary diversity needs in the communities.
4. According to the project design, the core target group consists of 60,000 rural households, representing about 300,000 people, including 50,000 farmers who will benefit through FFS and 10,000 will benefit from participation in FFS combined with investment support (of which 1,000 farmers will also benefit from irrigation development). The target group consists of: (i) small farmers with access to less than two hectares of land with potential for production and productivity increases, and (ii) groups of women and youth who will be involved in processing, marketing and service provision. Women will comprise at least 50% and youth for 30% of the target group. The project so far has taken up smallholder farmers groups activities. The project has started some FFS with IDA trained facilitators in Cuanza Sul reaching out 36 associations, 2029 small holder farmer (1009 women). In Lubango at Mapiri cooperative reached out 200 Households with fertilizers, maize, beans seeds and farm implements.
5. There is an opportunity to reach out more farmers and groups when service provider FAO starts a full fledge FFS training in January 2020. With the recruited IDA extension staff and project staff the outreach is likely to grow rapidly and to meet the project targets.
6. The project has started using participatory monitoring, collection/analysis of sex and age-disaggregated data done so far. Community chairpersons when reporting were able to gender and age disaggregate their members in the associations and groups. However, there is need to mainstream more on and gender-sensitive indicators in the FFS and project activities.
7. To provide an **enabling environment**, the SAMAP project should create and sustain a policy and operational environment favourable to poverty targeting, such as inclusive policy dialogue, awareness raising and capacity-building to all levels of partners and actors. Stakeholders include, all PMU staff, IDA government agencies and then other donors, cooperating institutions, NGOs, farmers' and rural people's organizations, community-based organizations and the private sector. Working for this common vision and commitment among partners is a fundamental to the goal can contribute to confidence building measures that can empower and encourage more active participation and inclusion in planning and decision making of people who traditionally have less voice and power.

8. Since SAMAP is still in the process of rolling out activity implementation in the target areas, it is important that the **targeting strategy** is availed and articulated as is in line with the project design to all project staff and partners to ensure meaningful participation of all poor households and the vulnerable groups. Because the project also aims to promote rural business and value chain targeting rural traders and agribusiness can be seen as a necessary direct elite target that can contribute to reduction of food insecurity and poverty in the project areas.

B. Gender and Youths inclusion

9. The project has committed funds to hire a Gender consultant to train SAMAP and IDA staff on gender awareness tools and the implementation of the gender strategy. The selected municipalities and communities are promoting inclusive participation of men, women, youths smallholder farmers by using the farmer groups/associations and cooperatives. The project is in line with IDA policy of using FFS approach, an innovative, participatory and interactive learning method that emphasizes problem solving and discovery based learning. Since the project has just started implementing the first activities of FFS sessions doing adaptive research of maize, potatoes and beans, this will increase the knowledge and technology of these crops.
10. The project still have a lot of work to be done to expand women's access to and control over fundamental assets, capital, land, and technologies. It was conspicuous that women were not included in decision-making role in cooperatives, or group's affairs. The project should improve or reduce women's workload. Using Gender Action Learning System (GALS) tools may assist in improving women's workload.
11. Although the process of recruitment of the Gender consultant has not been finalised, the project have initiated with interventions in the field and the mission confirmed the high level of participation of women. It is expected that the consultant start supporting SAMAP in the first quarter 2020.
12. The targeting and gender strategies of a project set the goal and framework for promoting poverty reduction and gender equality throughout project operations. The framework helps identify how and where targeting approaches and gender-specific needs are to be addressed during a project's lifetime. It is also useful in developing a system for monitoring and evaluating results. The strategy must include a detailed action plan with associated costs, which must be reflected in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B).
13. The project design report highlights that empowering measures should specifically target at least 50% of women beneficiaries households and 30% of young men and women who should be empowered to effectively engage in farming related activities. Women and youth participation in FFS should be used to encourage membership and women leadership in farmers' organisations, apex organisations and policy engagement activities. Climate-smart investments support should include the use of labour-saving technologies, such as rainwater harvesting, conservation agriculture, and the use of fuel saving-stoves to provide opportunities which can be used for household energy. Gender Action Learning System (GALS) tools can stimulate discussions at the household level regarding workloads which experience has shown result in an improved allocation of tasks between household members. Empowering measures should include: (i) information and mobilisation campaigns, using local information meetings and media on project goal, GALS approaches and the FFS methodology; (iii) agribusiness linkages and input supply through farmers' organisations, also for the vulnerable groups; (iv) inclusive FFS; (v) a broad range of skills training activities; and (vi) monitoring of inclusiveness.
14. To provide an **enabling environment**, the SAMAP project should create and sustain a policy and operational environment favourable to project targeting that is clear in the orientation workshops and FFS training workshops (50% men, women and 30% youths). Such an inclusive policy dialogue, awareness raising and capacity-building to all levels of project staff, partners and actors will help. Stakeholders include, all PMU staff, IDA government agencies

and then other donors, cooperating institutions, NGOs, farmers' and rural people's organizations, community-based organizations and the private sector. Working for this common vision and commitment among partners is a fundamental to the goal that can contribute to confidence building measures that can empower and encourage more active participation and inclusion in planning and decision making of people who traditionally have less voice and power.

15. **Gender approaches.** Gender should be mainstreamed with a focus on supporting women to overcome constraints including access to assets, training and inputs. SAMAP should help women to: (i) become member of FFSs; (ii) enhance their skills in farming, with particular reference to vegetables and irrigated crops; (iii) enhance women's representation of at least 30% in decision-making structures of FFSs and FOs, and strengthening of their leadership capacity; (iv) access financial services through financial institutions; (v) access to labour-saving technologies; and (vi) nutrition-sensitive agriculture and home gardens for women. The project should apply the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) tool, which is an innovative approach deepening project impact by strengthening communication and win-win collaboration between vulnerable and more powerful actors. GALS is based on action-learning exercises that are used with different stakeholder groups (e.g. youth, men and women farmers, middlemen and traders) at both the individual and collective levels. Multi-stakeholder platforms will be organised to identify and plan win-win strategies. In addition, the gender approach will be based on: (a) quotas if required, at least 50% of women among beneficiaries of the various activities; (b) monitoring of women's participation in activities; and (d) gender training for programme implementers.
16. **The gender strategy for the Project** aims to provide equal opportunities for women and men to participate in and benefit from project activities. Women are targeted to account for at least 50% of the FFS facilitators and 50% of women beneficiaries - from which women-headed households will account for 30% of FFS members; and one target group comprises young women. Women headed households and women in male-headed households will be empowered to engage in farming-related activities. The use of GALS tools will ensure that women are fully part of decision-making in the household and regarding project activities. Their participation in FFSs will be used to encourage their membership and leadership in FOs, apex organisations and policy engagement. A gender study is foreseen at the onset of project implementation to identify the factors that impede women gaining access to value chains as producers as well as processors and managers. Climate-smart investments will support the use of labour-saving technologies, such as rainwater harvesting, conservation agriculture and fuel saving stoves. GALS will stimulate discussions at the household level regarding workloads which are expected to result in a more equitable allocation of tasks between household members.
17. **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment :** The Project will bring an innovative feature to the FFS by integrating the GALS. This can lead to: (i) and equitable share of participation and benefits for women and men; (ii) improved decision-making capacities at household and community levels; and (iii) an equitable share of workloads in farming and domestic activities. In addition, SAMAP can foster economic empowerment of women in the rural economy.
18. **Youth Participation.** The Project interventions should create rural labour opportunities, in particular for rural youth in upstream/downstream agribusiness development. The project will: (i) prioritise young people for training in areas related to the development of skills in post-harvest handling, business and marketing; (ii) promote junior FFSs to attract participation of youth, and the training curricula should be developed to ensure their full and active participation; and (iii) support the creation of youth-led enterprises. As a measure to support young people and youth groups the IFAD Youth Desk will support linkages of the youth target groups with initiatives promoted by IFAD partners working with youth in the region (e.g. Global Youth Innovation Network (GYIN), Young Professionals for Agricultural Development (YPARD) etc.). Equality between young men and young women should be respected in their selection and participation, and implementers should be trained in approaches for reaching

out and involving youth, especially young women who may face additional constraints of illiteracy compared to their male counterparts.

C. Nutrition Security

19. SAMAP is committed to food security and nutrition mainstreaming. A nutrition-sensitive baseline survey is ongoing. The findings of the survey will inform the focus for nutrition sensitive productivity interventions. However as observed by the previous Mission there is limited knowledge on nutrition issues among government technical agencies and PMT staff. Interviews with women during the Mission's field visits, showed that they wanted more knowledge about nutrition and food preparation. The Project staff should enhance collaboration with other partners working on nutrition. Particular efforts should also be made to avail the target communities with seed varieties that are nutrition dense and drought resistant. FFS will be used as an entry point to promote nutrition education.
20. Since SAMAP is promoting food productivity and supply, through small-scale agriculture and value chains, one very important aspect food security is nutrition status of the population. As much as the focus of the FFS activities at the time of this Mission is staple food crops like maize, potatoes and beans, high value vegetables of horticultures, pulses, fruits and animal-based foods are very important to achieve food and nutrition security of households.
21. Increased productivity improves incomes and purchasing power and the average propensity to consume food items. The nutrition sensitive food production should mainstream nutrient-rich foods, new techniques of conservation of foods for household consumption and ensuring off-season supply towards diverse food choices. Increases in income alone do not automatically render a better diet. Balanced Diets depend on types of foods available in market, affordable, convenient, and desirable as well as knowledge on nutrition. Balanced diets also depends on who controls the income? Who is in charge of feeding household members? How food is prepared, and how food is distributed among family members.
22. Therefore the project should aiming to:
 - (v) Increase the availability of nutrient-rich foods given local micronutrient deficiencies (particularly vegetables, fruits, pulses and animal-based foods),
 - (vi) Complementing this with nutrition awareness and behaviour change communication in FFS to diversify dietary patterns,
 - (vii) Enhancing accessibility of food products in markets, and
 - (viii) Improving nutrient content, seasonality and yearlong availability of selected food items; for improved diets throughout the year by developing capacities and providing assets to smallholders to produce, markets and consume more diverse foods.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Conclude the recruitment process of the Gender Consultant	PIU	February/ 2019	[agreed]
Conduct a Gender and nutrition Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel	Gender Consultant	April/2020	[agreed]

4. CLIMATE CHANGE TOOLS

This technical annex aims to provide useful tools for PIU, IDA and other Government staff on key concepts of the Environment and Social Management Framework. With this basic tools,

staff will be able to clearly start with the compliance with SECAP. Apart from this, PIU should review the SECAP guidelines, as well as the national regulation on environment.

1.0 Environment and Social Management Framework

1.1 DEFINITION OF TERMS

1.1.1 Environmental assessment (EA) – it is a process whose breadth, depth and type of analysis depends on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts, and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The Bank favours preventive measures over mitigation or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

1.1.2 Environmental impact assessment (EIA) – An instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental impacts of a proposed project, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures. Projects and sub-projects need EIA to address important issues not covered by any applicable regional or sectoral EA.

1.1.3 Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – An instrument that details (a) the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate or offset adverse environmental impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and (b) the actions needed to implement these measures. The EMP is an integral part of Category A EAs (irrespective of other instruments used). EAs for Category B projects may also result in an EMP.

1.1.4 Environmental and Social Management Framework - Whereas EIAs and their associated management plans are project- and location-specific, and undertaken during the detailed design phase of the particular infrastructure development, an ESMF is typically undertaken where there is insufficient detail concerning the specific infrastructure projects, especially when there are several subprojects involved (such as in building or rehabilitating small stretches of road).

1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ESMF

1.2.1 The ESMF is used to outline the principles and procedures that would be followed to ensure that implementation of such projects complies with any existing environmental and land laws of the borrower country and the relevant World Bank safeguards policies. The ESMF contains the review of relevant government and Bank legal framework, provides a general description of the project, outlines the existing site environment, identify and assess the significance of possible impact the implementation of the project may bring to the environmental, propose possible measures to avoid, minimize or manage the adverse effects, outline the institutional implementation arrangements, outline possible capacity building requirements and budgetary estimate in order to implement the Project.

1.2.2 Technically, the ESMF focuses on:

- Identifying applicable environmental policy, regulatory and institutional framework;

- Providing an general description of the Project and its components;
- Describe the general condition of current site environments;
- Establishing clear guidelines for the environmental and social screening of sub-projects to be financed under the Project;
- Assessing potential environmental and social impacts of sub-projects, whether positive or negative, and propose appropriate mitigation measures for medium and significant adverse impacts;
- Identify possible marginalized sectors, such as vulnerable groups and provide possible measures that can address these issues; and
- Identifying appropriate environmental assessment (EA) instruments such as EIAs or ESIs that will be required to satisfy Bank safeguard requirements for specific sub-projects. Using the ESMF properly should: • Avoid, minimise or mitigate potentially adverse environmental and social impacts commonly associated with these projects;
- Establish clear procedures and methodologies for the environmental and social planning, review, approval and EMP implementation and monitoring for each sub-projects;
- Enable a screening or initial assessment to be used for sub-projects; and prescribed the appropriate Environmental Assessment instrument that will satisfy WB safeguard requirements as specified in OP4.01; and
- Specify institutional roles and responsibilities and the necessary reporting procedures for EMP implementation and monitoring of sub-projects.

1.3 RATIONALE FOR THE ESMF

1.3.1 The ESMF has to be prepared due to insufficient certainty as to sub-project investments to be selected for implementation. The ESMF outlines the principles and procedures that should be followed to ensure that implementation of the Project satisfies appropriate country laws and World Bank Safeguards policies. This ESMF however, does not attempt to address possible site-specific impacts that may be caused by sub-projects as their respective activities, locations and extent of impacts are not known at this preparatory stage. This ESMF is prepared as a standalone document that should be consistent with the Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), as needed, for each sub-project. The ESMF provides guidelines for addressing potential environmental and social Environment and Social Management Framework.

1.3.2 ESMF provides impacts that may result from civil works implementation while the RPF establishes the land acquisition and resettlement principles (including eligibility and entitlement matrix for compensation), institutional arrangements, grievance redress mechanisms, and income/livelihood restoration programs to be applied in order to at least restore affected persons to their pre-project socio-economic conditions. This ESMF outlines the processes and procedures to be followed when any activity that will be financed under this investment has the potential to trigger any of the IFAD Safeguard Policies and any prevailing country laws.

1.4 APPROACH TO THE PREPARATION OF THE ESMF

The following activities are involved in developing an ESMF:

Task 1: Project Description

Task 2: Environmental policy and regulatory framework;

Task 3: Characterization of existing environmental site condition

- Task 4: Environmental screening and scoping;
- Task 5: Identification and assessment of potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts;
- Task 6: Crafting of appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures;
- Task 7: Development of an environmental and social management and monitoring plan;
- Task 8: Institutional arrangements
- Task 9: Training needs assessment and planning;
- Task 10. Budget estimation
- Task 11: Public consultation

2.0 Natural resource management

The **management** of **natural resources** such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how **management** affects the quality of life for both present and future generations (stewardship).

We need to **conserve** our **Natural Resources** because it is the main source of our daily needs. We need to **conserve** it because they are limited only. And if these **resources** are abused and harmed, we will have short quantity of sources for food and living. ... Remember our future generation will need also our **Natural Resources**.

Natural resources provide fundamental life support, in the form of both consumptive and public-good services. Ecological processes maintain soil productivity, nutrient recycling, the cleansing of air and water, and climatic cycles.

In most regions of the world, the sustainable management of natural resources requires the involvement of many different stakeholders. Taking into account the different roles and responsibilities of men and women is critical to the sustainable management of natural resources as well as the success of NRM policies and programmes. We need to be aware that NRM programmes may affect women and men differently due to their rights, roles and responsibilities. Awareness of this is essential if we're to promote sustainable development and effective conservation and to ensure that natural resources are managed appropriately. At the same time, the unique roles men and women play in their communities leads to different bodies of knowledge about the environments around them.

Due to their roles gathering resources like wood, water and forest products, not to mention subsistence agriculture, women have a unique understanding of the natural resources around them. However, if women are not specifically included to input into the design of policies and programmes this knowledge can be lost. Increasing women's participation in decision-making will ensure greater success and sustainability of projects while properly safeguarding natural resources and enhancing the shared benefits of their careful use.

In the ARP and SAMAP projects farmers will be trained to manage the natural resources around their villages, their farms and more important around the infrastructure construction corridors. Their first exercise in FFSs will be to map out their natural resources.



Investir dans les populations rurales

Angola

Projet de développement et de commercialisation en faveur des petites exploitations agricoles dans les provinces de Cuanza Sule et Huila

Rapport de supervision

Appendice 5: Préparation et planification de la mission, mandat, calendrier et personnes rencontrées

Dates de mission: 18th - 29th November 2019
Date du document 25/03/2020
Identifiant du projet 2000001142
Numéro du rapport: 5308-AO

Afrique orientale et australe
Département de la gestion des programmes

Appendix 5: Mission Preparation and Planning, TORs, Schedules, People met.

5.1 ToRs

TO: Custodio Mucavele, Mission Leader
Narciso Manhenje, Alternate Team Leader, Project Management -Lead writer
Luabeya Kapiamba, M&E and KM Expert (SAMAP and ARP)
Calisto Bias, Farmer Field Schools Expert (SAMAP and ARP)
Palani Muleya, Commercialisation and Value Chain Expert
Boro Gathuo, Climate Change Adaptation Expert (SAMAP and ARP)
Felistas Chikuara, Gender, Youth, Targeting and Nutrition Expert (SAMAP and ARP)

FROM: Robson Mutandi
Southern Africa Hub Director



DATE: 31 October 2019

SUBJECT: Supervision Missions to SAMAP, Angola, November 18 to 29, 2019 Terms of Reference

Background

SAMAP was approved by IFAD's Executive Board in April 2017, with a total budget of US\$ 38.1 million; with IFAD providing a loan of US\$ 28.9 million; the Government committed to allocate US\$ 8.2 million, and the beneficiaries should contribute US\$ 1.1 million. The project became effective in late August 2017 and its first disbursement was planned for end of 2017 or beginning of 2018. The project builds on the previous WB and IFAD-supported project MOSAP I and was formulated mirroring MOSAP II, fully funded by the WB. It covers two new provinces, Kwanza Sul and Huila, also located in the central highlands of Angola but hitherto not supported by the two organizations. National responsibility for the projects rests with the Director-General of the Institute for Agricultural Development (IDA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The objective is to increase smallholder agricultural productivity, production and marketing for selected crops in the project areas. It includes two components: Component 1: Capacity Building and Institutional Development aimed at strengthening smallholder farmers' technical, organisational and managerial competencies and support for a more conducive policy and enabling environment for smallholder agriculture; and Component 2: Support for Increased Production and Commercialization intended to strengthen smallholder capital and market linkages through support for investment sub-projects for farmers' organisations (FOs) to improve their agricultural production and productivity. Start-up has been slow and the first supervision mission was fielded in October 2018 to propose actions that could improve performance. Two follow-up missions was carried out in February 2019 and June 2019.

This is the second supervision and implementation support mission to the project and the mission will build on the work carried out by the previous missions and follow up on agreed actions and dates as reported in the AM (June, 2019).

The Assignment

From 18 – 29th November 2019, IFAD and the Government of Angola will field the second joint supervision mission to SAMAP. The mission will review programme implementation and the progress made with respect to the operationalization of the project and work with the Project Management Team (PMT) to identify any constraints and agree on solutions.

The mission will also review the progress made with respect to the planned activities and budget (AWPB) as well as the progress made from the last year supervision and follow-up missions to date. It will work in Luanda and undertake field visits to some selected provinces and districts to assess the progress of the implementation, interact with project beneficiaries. The final wrap-up meeting will be held in Luanda and an Aide Mémoire highlighting major issues and agreements will be shared with at least 24 hours before the wrap-up meeting.

The **output** of the mission will be:

- A concise Aide Mémoire signed by government and the team leader;
- A Management Letter to be communicated by IFAD to Government;
- The Supervision Report according to the detailed Terms of Reference, as elaborated below.

Documents

A copy of the last mission report will be provided by IFAD. The following additional documents will guide the work of the mission and shall be made available by the PCU by e-mail to all team members by November 11th 2019 (printed copies, unless otherwise indicated, may be requested by team members through the team leader).

- ✓ A proposal of the mission's schedule of work, including key meetings (government and others).
- ✓ The semi-annual report 2019 and an update of the implementation status (as at 30st October 2019), based on the table of agreed actions.
- ✓ A short compilation of recommendations to be taken into account by the mission.
- ✓ The 2018 Annual Report.
- ✓ Financial progress tables (as at 30st October 2019)
- ✓ A physical progress table (as at 30st October 2019).

Detailed terms of reference for the team are elaborated below. Other tasks, as reasonably required, may be requested by the team leader.

Custódio Mucavele (IFAD/CPO) Mission Leader

You will participate in IFAD supervision mission for SAMAP and ARP in Angola. As the Mission leader you will be responsible for leading the review and ensuring that the mission's terms of reference will be met in a professional, efficient, effective and timely manner. To this end, you will coordinate, review and manage the work of the team including facilitate the development of review strategies. Your specific tasks include:

- a) Assess the context of SAMAP implementation (macroeconomic developments, changes in agrarian policies and structures
- b) Review the overall Project performance with reference to a number of recommendations made by last Supervision Mission.;
- c) Support the project team to identify and resolve any bottlenecks or emerging issues and identify strategic issues to be addressed for smooth implementation;

- d) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project scaling up towards closing process;
- e) Coordinate the project scoring assessment;
- f) Draft the Aide Mémoire, and lead the discussions with government;
- g) Present the findings of the mission at the wrap-up meeting;
- h) Draft the Management Letter and compile and complete the supervision report for submission to IFAD by 08 December 2019.

Expected Outputs

- a) Coordinate the project scoring assessment;
- b) Finalize the Aide Memoire and lead the discussions with the Government
- c) Draft the Management Letter

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Luanda: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days. Total: 13 days.

Narciso Manhenje Project Management/ Lead writer

You will participate in IFAD supervision mission for SAMAP in Angola. For this mission you will be the lead writer and alternate mission leader. In this regard you will be responsible for drafting the Aide Memoire and compiling the supervision mission report with all its annexes. You will also be responsible for Institutional aspects and Project Management. Your specific tasks include:

- i) Review the overall Project performance with reference to a number of recommendations made by last Supervision Mission in particular the performance of Project Management and Institutions, advice accordingly;
- j) Review the overall project performance with reference to a number of agreed actions during the last supervision mission;
- k) Assess and document the role, lessons and challenges of project steering committees at national and local levels for the smooth implementation of the projects and how this experience could be improved and replicated;
- l) Assess the overall performance of the main Implementing Partners and their contribution for project performance and identify the key bottlenecks and lessons for future interventions;
- m) With the other Mission members and the PMU, analyse and discuss actual and potential problems and constraints affecting the achievements of the target outputs and objectives;
- n) Coordinate field visits to interact with the target groups and assess benefits to them, examine physical implementation progress, including quality of work done;
- o) Assist the team leader in Draft the Aide Mémoire and compile and complete the supervision report
- p) Assess the policy engagement of the project and synergies with other partners and projects

Expected Outputs

- d) Coordinate the project scoring assessment;
- e) Finalize the Aide Memoire
- f) Draft the Management Letter

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Luanda: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days. Total: 13 days.

Palani Muleya Commercialisation and Value Chain Expert

You will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for SAMAP in Angola. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for

reviewing the implementation of Commercialisation and Value Chain and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess thoroughly the progress made in overall implementation and on the last supervision mission agreed actions on commercialisation and value Chain initiatives;
- b) Assess the private sector linkages under each value chain, analyzing the bottlenecks, opportunities and way forward; especially in relation to the linkages of the VC with traders and MSMEs and other private sector entities
- c) Assess the progresses achieved on how market aspects are being addressed in the Project
- d) Provide guidance on the best way to overcome the constraints on the operationalisation of Small Scale Value Addition and commercialisation activities;
- e) Assess the capacity of the SAMAP to continue the support activities for commercialisation and value chain initiatives;
- f) Review the strategy in place to stimulate improved productivity through collaboration between rural traders and agro dealers;
- g) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs:

- a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Memoire; and
- c) Prepare a Technical Annex (Commercialisation and Value Chain Development) to be submitted to the CD/team leader in MS Word by 29 November.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Luanda: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days. Total: 13 days.

Luabeya Kapiamba

M&E, and KM Expert

You will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for SAMAP in Angola. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission. You will be responsible for **M&E and KM** aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Review the adequacy of the targeting criteria in reaching all groups within the project areas;
- b) Assess the progress made in the implementation of AWPB for both SAMAP and ARP since last mission;
- c) Evaluate the progress of implementation in relation with the outputs, results and indicators defined in the project M&E system;
- d) Evaluate the functioning of the M&E system, the information flow from local levels of implementation and implementing partners to the PCU;
- e) Review the progress and propose improvements to the SAMAP KM plan;
- f) Assess at what extent the M&E and KM Specialist of SAMAP provided the envisaged support to ARP M&E function
- g) Review the log-frame and update the indicators if needed
- h) Review and provide recommendations for the project ORMS reporting
- i) Provide guidance on how to improve collection of qualitative information at field level;
- j) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;
- k) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs:

- a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Memoire; and

- c) Prepare a Technical Annex (M&E and KM) to be submitted to the CD/team leader in MS Word by 29 November.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Luanda: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days, Total: 13 days.

Calisto Bias
Farmer Field Schools Expert

You will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for SAMAP and ARP in Angola. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission. You will be responsible for Farmer Field Schools aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- q) Review the overall Project performance with reference to a number of recommendations made by last Supervision Mission in particular the performance of Farmer Field Schools and advice accordingly;
- r) Review the progress towards Identification of the Master Trainers that were trained by MOSAP 1 and other projects with the objective exploring the possibility of working with SAMAP
- s) Identify potential technologies and practices for scaling up;
- t) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project scaling up towards closing process;
- l) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;
- m) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs:

- d) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- e) Contribute significantly to the Aide Memoire; and
- f) Prepare a Technical Annex (FFS Development) to be submitted to the CD/team leader in MS Word by 29 November.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Luanda: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days. Total: 13 days.

Boro Gathuo
Climate Change Adaptation Expert

You will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for SAMAP and ARP in Angola. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Climate Change Adaptation aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission ;
- b) Assess the progress achieved with preparation of the list of all infrastructure to be constructed/rehabilitated, in 2020, and plan on undertaking of the relevant studies in compliance with SECAP and the National Environmental and Social Safeguards.
- c) Assess the overall progress in the implementation of Climate Adaptation interventions in the project area, and across the components, especially related with Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in coastal areas, conservation of mangroves and its impact in climate adaptation, and how fishing practices impact on climate;
- d) Assess the process of commissioning environmental impact assessment Review the process to undertake climate vulnerability analysis and training for technical staff.
- e) Review the process of assign officer to coordinate assessments and ESMP implementation
- f) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs

- a. Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- b. Contribute significantly to the Aide Memoire; and
- c. Inputs to the Supervision Report submitted by 29 November 2019.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Luanda: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days. Total: 13 days.

Felistas Chikura

Gender, Youth, Targeting and Nutrition Expert

You will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for SAMAP in Angola. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Gender, Youth, Targeting and Nutrition. You will perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the progress made by the PCU towards promotion of Gender sensitisation sessions and implementing partners;
- b) In collaboration with other members of the Mission, review the overall progress of implementing the Gender, Youth, Targeting and Nutrition interventions
- c) Ensure that the log-frame complies with all aspects of the IFAD policy on gender for reporting purposes and gender, youth sensitive indicators are included;
- d) Review the adequacy of the targeting criteria in reaching all groups within the project areas;
- e) Assess the appropriateness of the Project Interventions in addressing the needs of the target beneficiaries, the extent to which the Project addresses the needs of specific vulnerable groups and impact of the investments in the project impact areas;
- f) In coordination with M&E Expert, adjust the targets or design in terms of targeting, gender, youth and nutrition related aspects as required to enable the project reach its development objective and goal;
- g) Together with M & E expert, assess the progress made to ensure that the M&E system is equipped to handle sex-disaggregated data and produce summarized information that allows the team to make informed decisions.
- h) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs

- a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Memoire; and
- c) Inputs to the Supervision Report submitted by 29 November 2019.
- d) Technical Annex (Gender, Targeting and Nutrition) by 29 November

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Luanda: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days. Total: 13 days.

5.2 Mission Itinerary



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION
PROJECT – SADCP – C&H – SAMAP
TENTATIVE PROGRAMME OF THE IFAD SUPERVISION MISSION ON SAMAP
AND ARP (18 – 29) NOVEMBER 2019.

WEEK 1.

DAY 1 – MONDAY 18 November 2019			
Time	Activities	Facilitator	Venue
08:00 – 09:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme approval • Briefing • Logistic issues 	A. Guimbi / Mission team leader	SAMAP Office
09:30 – 12:30	Thematic discussions on ARP	Nginamau / Mission team leader	SAMAP Office
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch		
13:30 – 16:00	Thematic discussions on ARP	Nginamau / Mission team leader	SAMAP Office

DAY 2 – TUESDAY 19 November 2019			
Time	Activities	Facilitator	Venue
08:00	Travel to Cuanza Sul	Délcio	
12:30	Accommodation	Honoré	Sumbe
13:00	Lunch	Honoré	Sumbe
14:00	Courtesy call to the Vice Governor	Honoré	Sumbe
14:30	Travel to the municipality of Amboim	Honoré	Gabela
16:00	Courtesy call to the Municipal Administrator	Honoré	Gabela
16:30	Site visit to Donga community	Honoré	Donga
18:00	Accommodation	Honoré	Gabela

DAY 3 – WEDNESDAY 20 November 2019			
Time	Activities	Facilitator	Venue
07:00	Travel to the municipality of Cela	Honoré	
10:00	Courtesy call to the Municipal Administrator	Honoré	Waku Kungo
10:30	Site visit to Mbanza Mussende community	Vidal Bele / Honoré	Banda Mussende
12:00	Lunch	Honoré	Waku Kungo
13:00	Travel to the municipality of Quibala	Honoré	
15:00	Site visit to Água Limpa community	Honoré	Quibala
18:00	Accommodation	Honoré	Quibala

DAY 4 – THURSDAY 21 November 2019			
Time	Activities	Facilitator	Venue
08:00	Courtesy visit to the Municipal Administrator	Honoré	Quibala

Republic of Angola
Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project in Cuanza Sul and Huíla Provinces
(SADCP-C&H-SAMAP)
Supervision Mission Report; Mission Dates: 18th – 29th November 2019

09:00	Travel to Luanda		
--------------	------------------	--	--

DAY 5 – FRIDAY 22 November 2019

Time	Activities	Facilitator	Venue
	Travel to Lubango (Huíla)	Domingas / Teresa	
	Briefing with the Head of the Agricultural Department of Huíla Province	Chiliva	

DAY 6 – SATURDAY 23 November 2019

Time	Activities	Facilitator	Venue
07:00	Travel to Cacula	Chiliva	Lubango
08:30	Courtesy visit to municipal administrator and his associates		
09:00	Site visit to pilot subprojects (maize)	Chiliva	Mapile
10:00	Travel to Caluquembe	Chiliva	
10:30	Courtesy visit to municipal administrator and his associates	Chiliva	Vila Branca
11:00	Irrigation schemes rehabilitation	Chiliva	Vila Branca
12:00	Site visit to pilot subprojects maize and potatoes	Chiliva	Vila Branca
14:00	Lunch	Chiliva	Caluquembe
15:00	Travel to Lubango	Chiliva	

DAY 7 – SUNDAY 24 November 2019

Time	Activities	Facilitator
?	Travel to Luanda	Teresa

WEEK 2.

DAY 8 to 12 (25 to 29) November 2019

Day	Time	Activities	Facilitator	Venue
Monday 25	08:00 – 16:00	State of play on SAMAP; Interaction between the Mission and the PIU; Thematic discussions	Mission team leader / Project Coordinator	SAMAP Office
Tuesday 26	08:00 – 16:00	Writing of the supervision report and AM	Mission team leader	SAMAP Office
Wednesday 27	08:00 – 16:00	Writing of the supervision report and AM	Mission team leader	SAMAP Office
Thursday 28	08:00 – 12:00	Bilateral feedback sessions	Mission team leader / Project Coordinator	SAMAP Office
	12:00 –	Lunch		
	13:00 – 14:30	AM and SM Report discussions	Mission team leader / Project Coordinator	SAMAP Office
	15:00	Meeting with SE of the Ministry of Finance	Eliane	MINFIN
Friday 29	09:00	Final wrap-up Meeting with SE / Signing of the AM	David Tunga	MINAGRIF

Note: travel to Cuanza Sul Province will be by car while travel to Huíla Province will be by plane.

5.3 List of People met

NAME	JOB TITLE	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION
José Bettencourt	Secretary of State	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
David Tunga	IDA Director	IDA
Augusto Guimbi	SAMAP Coordinator	IDA
Estevão Rodrigues	SAMAP M&E Specialist	IDA
Carina Carvalho	ARP Accountant	IDA
Célsio Fançony	SAMAP Finance Manager	IDA
Wily Berfoce	ARP M&E Assistant	IDA
Marco Lopes	ARP Administrative Assistant	IDA
Domingos Colaço	SAMAP Procurement Officer	IDA
Kusindika Mamdasi	SAMAP Account	IDA
Txaran Basterrecmea	MR Consultant	FAO
Anastácio Gonçalves	NPO	FAO
Inmaculada Del Alvarez	Consultant	FAO
Aniceto Bila	Agriculture Specialist	World Bank
Eugêncio Chiliva	PPIU Coordinator Huila	IDA
Cassinda Honoré	PPIU Coordinator Cuanza Sul	IDA
Rógerio Bernardo	M&E Assistant	IDA
Joaquim Mateus	Procurement Assistant	IDA
Francisco Macedo	Head of Department IDA Huila	IDA
Dimetrio Júlio	EDA officer.	IDA