



Investir dans les populations rurales

Angola

Projet de relèvement de l'agriculture

Rapport de supervision

Rapport principal et appendices

Dates de mission: 18th – 29th November 2019

Date du document 25/03/2020

Identifiant du projet 2000001767

Numéro du rapport: 5374-AO

Afrique orientale et australe

Département de la gestion des programmes

Sigles et acronymes

AFAP	Angola Fisheries and Aquaculture Project
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BAD	African Development Bank
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
EDA	<i>Estação de Desenvolvimento Agrário</i> (Agricultural Development Office of ADI at the Municipal Level)
ESMP/ESIA	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FMS	Financial Management Specialist
GOA	Government of Angola
HH	Households
ICP	IFAD Client Portal
IDA	the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Institute of Agrarian Development
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MINFIN	Ministry of Finance
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NRMP	Natural Resource Management Plan
MOSAP I	Market Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project I
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PC	Project Coordinator
PDR	Project Design Report
PGAS	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Provincial Project Implementation Unit
PPIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRIMAVERA	An enterprise project portfolio management software
SADCP-C&H-SAMAP	Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project in Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces
SADCP-WB	Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project co-financed by WB
SECAP	IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SOE	Statement of expenditure
SREP	The Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project
FO (OP)	Farmers Organizations

A. Aperçu du projet

Région:	Afrique orientale et australe	Niveau de risque du projet:	Problème effectif
Pays:	Angola	Catégorie environnementale et sociale:	B
Nom du projet:	Projet de relèvement de l'agriculture	Classification du risque climatique (PESEC):	1
N° du projet:	2000001767	Institution chargée de l'exécution:	Ministère de l'Agriculture
Type de projet:	Développement Rural	Institution chargée de la mise en oeuvre:	Pas encore disponible
Chargé de Programme Pays:	Robson Mutandi		
Coordonnateur du projet:	Pas encore disponible		
Zone du projet:	Pas encore disponible		

Date d'approbation:	08/09/2017	Date de réception du dernier rapport d'audit:	Pas encore disponible
Date de signature:	15/05/2018	Date de la dernière mission de supervision/d'appui à la mise en oeuvre:	29/11/2019
Date d'entrée en vigueur:	15/05/2018	Nombre de missions de supervision/d'appui à la mise en oeuvre:	3
Date d'éligibilité aux décaissements:	21/02/2019	Nombre de prolongations:	0
Date du premier décaissement:	25/02/2019	Délai d'entrée en vigueur:	8 mois
Date de la revue à mi-parcours:	Pas encore disponible		
Date d'achèvement prévue:	30/06/2022		
Date d'achèvement actuelle:	30/06/2022		
Clôture financière:	Pas encore disponible		

Financement total du projet

Répartition du financement FIDA	East and Southern Africa Division	\$1,000,000
	IFAD	\$5,000,000
Répartition du financement national	Ministère de l'Agriculture	\$726,000
	Beneficiaries	\$390,000
Répartition du cofinancement	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	\$491,000
Financement total du projet:		\$7,607,000

Mission en cours

Dates de mission: 18th – 29th November 2019

Jours sur le terrain:

Composition de la mission: Robson Mutandi, Mission Leader; Custodio Mucavele, Project Management & Alternate Mission Leader; Morena Justice Mokoteli, Assistant M&E and Lead Writer; Luabeya Kapiamba, M&E and KM Expert; Calisto Bias, Farmer Field Schools Expert; Felistas Chikaura, Gender, Targeting and Nutrition Expert; Boro Gathuo, Climate Change/Adaptation Expert; Giovanni, Procurement Consultant; Richard Batamanye, Financial Management Consultant

Lieux visités:

B. Évaluation d'ensemble

Indicateur clé #1	Ø	Note	Indicateur clé #2	Ø	Note
Probabilité d'atteindre l'objectif de développement		3	Évaluation de la performance globale de l'exécution		3

Efficacité en matière de développement	3	Gestion du projet	3
Efficacité	2	Qualité de la gestion du projet	3
Ciblage et portée	5	Gestion des savoirs	3
Égalité des sexes et participation des femmes	3	Utilisation optimale des ressources	4
Productivité agricole		Cohérence entre le PTBA et les activités menées	3
Nutrition	3	Performance du système de suivi-évaluation	3
Adaptation aux changements climatiques	3	Exigences des Procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique (PESEC)	3

Durabilité et transposition à plus grande échelle	4	Gestion et exécution financière	3
Institutions et participation à l'élaboration des politiques		Taux de décaissement acceptable	3
Établissement de partenariats	4	Qualité de la gestion financière	3
Capital humain et social et autonomisation	4	Qualité et ponctualité des audits	4
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	3	Passation des marchés	3
Stratégie de retrait	3		
Potentiel de reproduction à plus grande échelle	3		

Pertinence	4
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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 1st to 29th November 2019. The main objective was to: a) follow up on the agreed actions and recommendations of the last implementation support mission; b) assess overall project progress and performance, based on the project objectives, components, sub-components and indicators; c) work with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to identify any existent constraints and jointly agree on rapid solutions to accelerate the implementation. The mission worked closely with the PIU at national level and interacted with officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Institute of Agrarian Development – IDA, and Provincial leaders and technical staff in Huila Province.

A pre-wrap up meeting was held on 28th November 2019 in Luanda with the PIU staff, to discuss the Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations and to agree on the key actions and the associated timeframe. The wrap-up meeting was held in Luanda on 29th November 2019, chaired by José Carlos Bettencourt, the State Secretary for Agriculture, to discuss the mission's findings, recommendations and actions to be implemented in order to speed up implementation progress. The mission would like to thank the Government of the Republic of Angola, in particular IDA, PIUs (ARP/SAMAP) and Provincial and Municipal authorities visited during the courtesy calls for the hospitality extended to the mission.

Principaux accords de mission et conclusions

Reporting Government in-kind contribution. Government officials at all levels are assisting for ARP in the implementation of its activities. This contribution should be quantified, accounted and reported.

Complete the identification process of infrastructures and ensure the compliance with SECAP. The project has start-up packages as well as water points and other infrastructures which should be in compliance with IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures, and National Regulations. With support of SADC-WB project Safeguards Specialist, a site specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) will be elaborated prior to commencement of construction or rehabilitation. It is essentially important for staff members to undergo quick training on IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) requirements. This will assist them in better monitoring and supervision of infrastructure projects through design to construction and operations and maintenance. In addition, the staff together with the Service Providers, will be able to develop a cohesive SECAP curriculum for the Farmer Field Schools.

Continued active collaboration between WB and IFAD following the MOSAP I The World Bank is in the process of designing an additional financing component to SADC-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. In addition, it was agreed that IFAD and WB will try to combine and harmonize as much as possible their supervision mission calendars in Angola, to maximize the results, efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts and resources from MINAGRIF, IDA, EDA and local staff.

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. The GOA is in the process of submitting the ICP letter to facilitate initiation of registration. It is important that the Financial Management Specialist (FMS) follow 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.

Accounting system. The accounting system being used by SAMAP has been adopted. The mission however noted that posting of transactions was in arrears by seven months, since April 2019. Consequently, there are no real time reports produced and the third quarter report for the year 2019 was not informative. The accounting software and the new chart of accounts developed under SAMAP have not been implemented

Counterpart funds. The Government of Angola was allocated USD 700,000.00 as counterpart contribution to the financing of ARP. As at 31 October 2019, no funding had been realised from GOA. Delays in availing counterpart financing has been sighted as one of the implementation constraints. For example, two vehicles delivered in August to facilitate ARP activity implementation

There are no budget performance reports for the fiscal year 2019 as classification and posting of data has not been done. Whereas the 2019 AWPB was received and reviewed by IFAD on time, the recommended revisions to show the breakdown of the budget by components and financiers, as well as categories were not implemented. The 2020 AWPB which is due for submission to IFAD for a No Objection should be finalized to address the agreed actions

D. Vue d'ensemble et avancement du projet

Implementation Progress

ARP has experienced a slow-start due to long delays in recruitment of key PIU staff at national and provincial levels. These were associated with the limited pool of qualified experts in project management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and financial Management in the country.

The first disbursement took place in February 2019, and since the last implementation support mission, ARP has improved the rate of implementation. The preparatory activities, such as selection of beneficiary communities and households; needs assessments for crop and livestock packages and their procurement; mobilization of communities and identification of community infrastructure for rehabilitation/construction have been completed despite starting late. The project has also completed the acquisition and distribution of 56% agricultural inputs and 4% for livestock to targeted households. The crop-based food security package includes acquisition of 25 tons of millet, 15 tons of Maize, 36 tons of sorghum and 40 tons of beans. Of this, the project has distributed 10 tons of millet and 15 tons of maize, with an allocation of 10 kg per family. Regarding farm implements the project finished the procurement of 2 130 ploughs, 2 250 hoes, 2 250 plastic buckets and 2 250 slashers, for which 1 500 ploughs, 750 plastic buckets and 1 500 slashers were successfully distributed. In addition to that, the project also successfully concluded the procurement of 3 000 goats that will be distributed to 1 500 families.

Component 1: Sustainable livelihood Recovery

Subcomponent 1.1: Recovery of Households Asset: The objective of this sub-component is to improve agricultural productivity of targeted households, in rain-fed crop and livestock (agro-pastoral systems), accompanied with capacity building to insure sustainability. The target households will receive crop based packages (e.g. seeds, fertilizer and tools) and livestock based packages (e.g. goats, chicken sheep and pig), referred as start-up pack to restore food security, assets base and incomes through improved agricultural productivity. Consistent with preceding emergency interventions, it is likely that Farmer Field School (FFS) approach will be a vehicle for delivery of the crop and livestock based packages to the target households.

The mission is pleased to note that the overall performance and achievement of this component in ARP has improved since the last implementation support mission. This is illustrated by the acquisition and distribution of agricultural and livestock packages that have been distributed to the 56% of targeted 4 000 families.

Sub-component 1.2: Recovery of Community Productive Assets: The objective of this sub-component is to improve community productive assets to support livelihood recovery and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The broad areas of interventions will include but not limited to water sources development such as rehabilitation/construction of water infrastructure (e.g. Boreholes and water harvesting structures (ponds, and sub-surface dams)); natural resources management (e.g. rangeland and pastures development) and soil and water conservation and runoff control measures. The preliminary infrastructure to be rehabilitated by the project has been identified, particularly the multipurpose water points/boreholes for livestock, crop production and domestic uses.

Sub-component 1.3: Capacity Building for Recovery: This sub-component focuses on capacity building to support implementation of sub-component 1.1 and 1.2, at institutional level to enhance coordination and information management for effective disaster response capacities, at community and household levels to enhance beneficiary skills, and knowledge in climate risk management. ARP will support training activities to ensure availability of sufficient capacity at the Provincial coordination level in disaster and climate risk preparedness. The Project will also support capacity building through seminars and workshops on disaster risk management for provincial level officials in the target project provinces, including support to training sessions in climate risk management for at least 6,300 smallholders and training sessions in disaster risk management for 4,000 members of targeted communities. So far, FAO has responded timeously, regarding the preparation of the MOU for the implementation of FFS. The delays in implementation of the schools resulted from the delayed recruitment of the core project staff.

The MOU between IDA and FAO for the implementation of FFS needs further review in order to adjust it to the available resources as envisaged in the PDR for the implementation of FFS. In the FAO proposal, the total cost for the implementation of FFS is USD 1.7 million, against the amount of USD 0.7 million stated in the PDR. This requires that both IDA and FAO undertake some negotiations in order to come to an agreed position, both in terms of the number of schools in the project that FAO is required to facilitate, as well as the agreed budget. The mission discussed with both FAO and IDA and they both agreed that this should be addressed urgently.

Component 2: Project Management.

While the overall project coordination at central level has been effective and capable of addressing the main implementation issues, the challenges remain, as the ARP Project Coordinator is experiencing some health problems. In order to guarantee delivery and implementation of project activities, while he undergoes treatment, the mission recommended that IDA would conduct a rapid assessment to ascertain how much time the Project coordinator will be away and undertake concrete remedies to prevent further delays in project implementation.

The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) is a key guiding document for project implementation as it assists the PIU staff and other implementing partners who are responsible for planning, implementation, supervision and monitoring of the

project, and provide guidance in improving good practice management, administration, internal controls, information systems and monitoring and evaluation processes. The mission therefore, advised PIU to accelerate the already initiated process of developing the PIM.

During the course of the mission, MINFIN granted tax exemption for two (2) project vehicles resulting in their release by the customs department. As a result, the mission appreciated and commended the Government's flexibility and contribution to the smooth implementation of project activities.

Financial Management and execution

Disbursement rate. The project is in its 2nd year of implementation and its disbursement rate is 16%, most of it being authorised allocation. This is a four-year project with completion date of June 2022, at this rate of disbursement; it is unlikely that the project will absorb the allocated funds. As at 31 October 2019, the IFAD loan was USD 807,180.00 disbursed, including authorised allocation of 800,000.00 representing 16% of USD 5,000.000 allocated while the IFAD grant had disbursed USD 200,000.00 in respect of the authorised allocation.

The mission observed that in addition to low disbursement, the level of actual expenditure is also very low. From the authorised allocation, only USD 71,109.35 has been spent in respect of salaries and operating costs, this is yet to be claimed. Considering two direct payment withdrawal applications with a total value of USD 64,620.00 in respect of procurement of vehicles that have been submitted, the actual project expenditure is USD 135,729.35 representing 2.26% of the IFAD loan and grant allocated.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Ministry of Finance approval for duty exemption Follow-up with Ministry of Finance approval for duty exemption	PIU	06/2019
SECAP and National Environment requirements Plan for SECAP and National Environment requirements for all project interventions	PIU	06/2019
Request to IFAD to postpone submission of audit reports Send request to IFAD to postpone submission of audit reports to 30 June 2020	Project Coordinator	06/2019
Selection of beneficiaries Fast track the selection of beneficiaries - use the criteria presented in the PDR (validated by communities) and ensure community participation in selection of beneficiaries.	PIU	07/2019
Climate Change, gender, Youth and nutrition mainstreaming Mainstream Climate Change, gender, Youth and nutrition in FFS curriculum	PIU/FAO	07/2019
PIM and approval from IFAD Finalize PIM and get approval from IFAD	PIU	07/2019
2019 AWPB revision and preparation of summary and detailed tables Revise the 2019 AWPB and prepare the summary and detailed tables to serve as a tool for planning, monitoring and reporting progress and request IFAD No Objection	PIU	07/2019

Request for allocation of GoA counterpart funds Follow up on the request for allocation of GoA counterpart funds based on approved AWPB	PIU/MINAGRIF	07/2019
Develop ToRs and initiate recruit Deputy Project Coordinator Develop ToRs and initiate recruit Deputy Project Coordinator in PIU to support ARP and SAMAP at national level and get necessary IFAD No Objection	PIU	08/2019
Acquisition and distribution of crop and livestock packages Follow-up closely the preparation activities for acquisition and distribution of crop and livestock packages before the next agricultural season	PPIU	08/2019
Technical training on FM, procurement, M&E (RBM) and targeting approaches Provide hands-on technical training on FM, procurement, M&E (RBM) and targeting approaches	IFAD/PIU	10/2019
Sensitization training on nutrition, gender and Youth Conduct sensitization training on nutrition, gender and Youth for project staff including extension staff	PIU	11/2019
Gender Targeting and Youth inclusion Strategy and Action Plan Develop a Gender Targeting and Youth inclusion Strategy and Action Plan with support from SAMAP	PIU	11/2019

E. Exécution du projet

a. Efficacité en matière de développement

Efficacité en matière de développement

Efficacité

Note: 2

Justification de la note

ARP is now in its second year of implementation. After a slow start-up, the project is struggling to get on track for delivering expected results. Implementation performance remains weak under all three subcomponents in terms of outputs delivery, with only 1500 households (37.5% of annual target) reached with crop-based packages and 55 households (3.7% of annual target) reached with livestock-based packages. Limited performance is mainly due to delays in procurement of goods and contracting of the FAO for the implementation of FFS and disaster risk management related activities, as well as the limited capacity for identifying sites for water infrastructures development, conducting feasibility studies and selecting specialized firms to perform required works.

Analyse du cadre logique et principaux problèmes d'efficacité

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

ARP's development objective is to be achieved through the effective implementation of one technical component (Sustainable Livelihoods Recovery) with three complementary and mutually reinforcing subcomponents. A total of 9 outputs are expected to be delivered by the project with the aim to contribute to enhanced recovery of the targeted households (outcome 1) and improved livelihoods through use of productive community infrastructure and capacity building (outcome 2).

Under subcomponent 1.1. (Recovery of household's productive assets). ARP has reached 55 households (against an annual target of 1500 HH) with the distribution of livestock-based packages comprising of 2 breeding goats per woman-headed household. It has also reached 1,500 households (against an annual target of 4,000 HH) with agricultural inputs packages, comprising of seeds (maize, sorghum, millet, beans) and hand tools (animal-drawn ploughs, hoes, machetes, plastic buckets). While the project reduced the livestock-based package to goats, allegedly because of challenges associated with logistics and animal health in transit points, some households might not find the goat package attractive or suitable for their livelihood because they don't have labour or access to grazing land. These vulnerable households, mostly women, should be offered the poultry package as per project design and in compliance with IFAD prescribed 'Emergency Livestock Interventions in Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations'. With delayed establishment of FFS, the distribution of crop-based packages is not currently accompanied by capacity building of beneficiaries and institutional stakeholders to ensure increased on-farm productivity and sustainability of activities. It is not also accompanied by nutrition education to ensure diversified dietary intake and contribute to improved nutrition in the targeted areas. For goat packages, no arrangements have been made to ensure that livestock recipients are organised into small groups of 5-15 households in order to participate in a pass-on scheme which will strengthen social bonds between member households with peer pressures used to ensure that Project rules are followed.

Under subcomponent 1.2. (Recovery of community productive assets), little progress has been made towards the delivery of expected outputs in the two areas of intervention: a) water resource development and b) natural resources management (rehabilitation of rangelands and pastures; soil and water conservation measures). As of the date of this mission, the project has identified 80 ground water sites for rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of water infrastructure, especially boreholes. The PIU is preparing to launch feasibility studies and tenders for the selection of specialized firms to conduct the required works.

*As displayed in the updated logical framework and physical progress, the project is yet to deliver expected outputs under this subcomponent 1.3. (**Capacity Building for Recovery**) at institutional, community and household levels. At institutional level, there is no preparedness on the part of ARP to train officials at municipal and provincial levels in planning, implementing and monitoring disaster recovery interventions. At the community level, implementation of interventions has been delayed by the protracted process of contracting the FAO and further issues that have been identified with regard to the budgeting of the contract agreement.*

Implementation Support and follow-up missions have identified, discussed options and agreed on actions required to speed implementation and accelerate delivery of outputs under different subcomponents. However, there is no evidence of proactivity on the part of the PIU to explore these options and implement agreed actions.

Axe de développement

Ciblage et portée

Note: 5

Justification de la note

ARP seeks to reach approximately 8,000 households within the targeted municipalities that are affected by recurring droughts. Progress has been made since the project has assisted 2,305 of the targeted 5,500 households with inputs (seed, tools and goats). Most of these beneficiaries were members who had volunteered to participate in FFS. The target groups benefited from a choice of one crop-based or livestock-based packages, but care should be taken not to perpetuate dependence in the project area. The project targets are voluntary participants and it collects/analyses sex and age-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators at the community and project level.

Principaux problèmes

ARP focus area will comprise eight municipalities from three provinces – Benguela, Cunene and Huila. The three provinces are situated in the south-western Angola and have suffered repeated droughts. This geographical targeting was done during the design and it is being implemented accordingly. The climatic situation has accentuated the fragility of the area's population that lives primarily on agricultural and livestock production. It has aggravated the social, economic and environmental conditions of the areas and its population.

The project should be applauded to have distributed to 2,305 of the targeted 5,500 households against a core target of 8000 low-income households that work in farming or pastoralism. There is potential of reaching out the core target when FFS start to operate and Climate risk management training starts.

The target beneficiaries of the ARP will benefit from climate change adaptation capacity building through the FFS.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
Curriculum The curriculum should include techniques and technologies for the smallholders to adopt.	FAO, FFS	

Égalité des sexes et participation des femmes

Note: 3

Justification de la note

The Project is inclusive, working with men, women, youths who have volunteered to join FFS. Although not much has been implemented in FFS, some empowerment and capacity building measures were taken in the form of inputs, information and mobilization campaigns through local information meetings. There is a great opportunity for increased participation and empowerment through the FFS and development of skills and/or knowledge that will bring positive behavioural change. ARP has distributed livestock-based packages comprising of 2 breeding goats to women-headed households. More importantly, goats and poultry are mainly owned by women, hence investing in them can be a gender improvement strategy expanding access to and control over fundamental technology, assets, capital and knowledge.

Principaux problèmes

As described in the PDR, the Key elements of operationalizing the gender strategy include: 1) focus on members of FFS; 2) enhancement of their skills in apiculture, poultry and crop productions; 3) at least 30% target of women in decision-making structures and 4) improvement of knowledge on gender.

In general, livestock rearing is one of the main activities and sources of income in the Province, with cattle and small livestock (goats) accounting for more than half of the Province's total production.

The project should apply targets in terms of the PDR proportion of 30% women participants to be reached under different project activities and components. It is important also to make sure that women participate in project-related decision-making bodies (farmer groups, associations, water users' associations, committees making decisions on their micro projects, etc.).

Monitoring and Evaluation of Cross-Cutting Issues: Gender, Youth, Nutrition

The project should ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment remain priorities in the Strategic Framework and are reflected in outcomes and indicators of the project. It is important that the monitoring and evaluation have a specific focus on gender equality, women's and youths empowerment. All project activities should be recorded - training reports, meetings, and stories of change etc. All activity reporting and all data should be sex and age disaggregated.

A review of project performance in terms of gender equity has to be included in the terms of reference of all project field staff; adequate time is required for gender-balanced consultations with beneficiaries; and an assessment of gender-differentiated participation in and benefits from the project should be contained in the activity reporting of the project. Requirements for implementation include: discussion on gender in start-up workshops; participation of women in activities and decision-making; allocation of resources to gender and nutrition mainstreaming in the annual work plan and budget; and regular monitoring of sex and age disaggregated data.

The project FFS learning model should integrate sustainable agricultural practices, market engagement, gender equality, food and nutrition security, group empowerment and M&E, which ensures that the knowledge, skills and practices of women and men smallholder farmers are built upon in an integrated manner.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
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

Productivité agricole

Note:

Principaux problèmes

N/A

Justification de la note

The Project goal is contributing to improved food and nutrition security of targeted communities. As a recovery approach two strategies have been designed i) crop based package and ii) livestock package, of which 42% of the targeted 5 500 has benefited. The crop based package caters for food security issues by enhancing the production and sales of staple food surpluses of maize and millet, together with diversifying diets in the rain-fed system with cassava, sweet potato and beans, while the livestock based packages are rebuilding new livestock assets as a means to secure livelihoods. Individual farmers and groups will then diversify diets and improve livelihoods with goats, and aquaculture in specific locations in the project area

Principaux problèmes

Malnutrition is not only a direct result of food insecurity, but also often find its roots in dietary habits and food choices themselves influenced by agro-ecological conditions, lack of transmission of food-based knowledge here engendered by the post-war context, illiteracy, gender issues, cultural and traditional consumption patterns, low price of imported high fats and sugar foods. Recurrent droughts have contributed to increased malnutrition in the target areas. ARP should therefore intensify nutrition mainstreaming in Project interventions. The proposed crop and livestock packages are relevant entry points to reach vulnerable households on nutrition activities. These activities should focus on the promotion of improved varieties of food crops that are nutrient-rich and also drought-tolerant, such as iron rich beans. Promotion of diversified nutrient dense foods, including orange-fleshed sweet potato and spirulina (blue-green algae), will contribute to food security as well as good nutrition. The FFS is an effective approach for integration of nutrition education to ensure diversified dietary intake.

Crop Based Packages are supposed to use local crop varieties that are drought resilient. The Project should restore these food insecurity issues by enhancing the production and sales of staple food surpluses of maize and millet, whilst diversifying the rain-fed system or irrigation and household diets by including cassava, sweet potato and beans. Cassava has already been distributed to the target area. It is assumed that the new crop will be acceptable in the diet and improved nutrition and utilisation as a value adding activity. The Project will diversify the cropping system in order to diminish the risk of crop failure.

This package should be accompanied with extension advice through the FFS on minimum tillage and intercropping with legumes, conservation of water, harvesting, selecting seeds, preservation, storage the crops and locally available seasonal food and fruits. The climate resilient crop production system will be complemented by the sustainable land management practices training. Attention should be given to integrate cassava into the cropping system and for smallholders to view the crop as a source of nutrition and potential value addition. Other crop based packages could include seed multiplication, agro-processing, compost making, selling of fodder, group nurseries from seeding multiplication and sale. Value addition activities, such as food preservation, jams, pickles, smoking and drying with some basic hygiene and improved packaging.

Secondly, the livestock based packages is to help build new livestock assets in the target areas as a means to secure household livelihoods. Individual farm and groups that are eligible for assistance from the Project to develop and diversify their livelihoods through a range of livestock based packages that include poultry, goats and sheep, pig and fish. For the more vulnerable households with restricted access to land, or limited opportunities to support themselves, the basic package will provide an essential safety net.

Small livestock (local chickens, pigs, goats and sheep) which are normally women's owned are found around the farm homesteads for a dual purpose of providing animal protein and easy liquidation to access cash for household needs. Interventions, such as poultry (free-range local chicken), and goat and sheep rearing and fattening should be undertaken as enterprise diversifying and risk reducing strategies. The packages should utilize the genetic potential of local breeds upgrading them through minor improvements in feeding or improved variety cocks, or males. In some situations, the very vulnerable households will be introduced to the small livestock for the first time so the programme will be accompanied by a support package that includes training for beneficiaries in livestock management.

For a broader outreach and sustainably, the project design has a "pass on" approach. In all cases the livestock and crop based packages this can be encouraged so that there is a wider coverage of poverty reduction. If it is adapted for the group members' constitutions and operational agreements, they can pass on seed of small livestock to themselves and even beyond themselves.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
Mainstream Nutrition policy and Develop the nutrition sensitive activities Mainstream Nutrition policy and Develop the nutrition sensitive activities	PIU	

Adaptation aux changements climatiques

Note: 3

Justification de la note

Besides the prevailing conditions PIU has been able to conduct field work in order to identify interventions in communes and villages as well as reassessing local needs. It has launched tenders for seeds and tools. So far, climate adapted millet and maize seeds have been distributed to two municipalities of Huila Province, and in three municipalities of Benguela Province. Some activities have started and the work will gain full steam in 2020.

Principaux problèmes

ARP water resource development covers two main areas of intervention: a) rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of water infrastructure; and b) rainwater harvesting.

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 water infrastructure. The selection of low-maintenance water sources is a key factor to ensure long-term impact and sustainability.

Rehabilitation of ponds, construction of catchments and construction of subsurface dams will be the main activities under the ARP water harvesting intervention. Ponds, which are naturally recharged, are an important water source for cattle and frequently provide domestic water during the dry season, although the water quality is questionable.

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.

These 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 (O&M) skills learned from the FFS will be in line with SECAP.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
FFS Training Starts Training of climate change adaptation, O&M routines, NRM	FAO (service Provider)	

b. Durabilité et transposition à plus grande échelle

Institutions et participation à l'élaboration des politiques

Note:

Principaux problèmes

N/A

Établissement de partenariats

Note: 4

Justification de la note

ARP is co-financed by IFAD, FAO and with the GoA. IFAD is using the project as a bridge between and/or transition from MOSAP I to the upcoming SREP in order to cushion the vulnerable communities in the project coverage areas from the recurring effects of climate change. Despite the few challenges the partnership between IFAD, FAO and GoA including beneficiary contribution is expected to grow. The continual collaboration and cooperation with the IFAD-funded sister project (SAMAP) in Angola is evident and need to be sustained particularly with regard to the management and finance section while the members face health challenges. However more needs to be done to bring private sector on board.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
PIU and FAO should conclude the discussion on key priority areas of FFS PIU and FAO should conclude the discussion on key priority areas of FFS	PIU, FAO	12/2019

Capital humain et social et autonomisation

Note: 4

Justification de la note

The crop based farmer or livestock based groups that are being mobilised by the project can improve interpersonal relationships, shared sense of identity, shared understanding of gender and climate, environmental problems and solutions, shared norms, shared values, trust, cooperation, and reciprocity in the fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition. The pass-on approach to livestock and seeds can further assist community cohesion by making social bridge for those who may be socially excluded because of their poverty, single parent status or age. Access to information through FFS can influence change of behaviour practices and beliefs through group members that can experience private food and nutrition security benefits on individuals.

Principaux problèmes

The distributed crops and small livestock has made the community to build some social groups of learning to grow or keep the livestock, share problems and success. In ARP, the groups formed can provides the glue which facilitates co-operation, exchange and innovation if facilitated well. The mission is concerned with the delay in FFS training processes.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
Training of master trainers Training of master trainers	PIU/FAO/IDA	03/2020

Qualité de la participation des bénéficiaires

Note: 4

Justification de la note

Community participation is a vital part of successful projects for it gains community ownership. Based on June Implementation Support Mission, the community leaders and members have been engaged, even though members of the farmers associations are still being dominated by men

Principaux problèmes

N/A

Adaptabilité des prestataires de services

Note: 4

Justification de la note

Given the volume of the contract for the implementation of FFS, FAO is by far the major service provider. Although it is too earlier to assess the responsiveness of the service providers for ARP, there are visible efforts of commitment and willingness to respond to the project needs, especially regarding the adjustments of the over-budgeted MOU on the implementation of FFS. The delays in implementation of the schools resulted from many other challenges, including the delayed recruitment of the core project staff. The other service providers, notably for the supply of farm inputs and farm animals to be distributed in the project areas, have also responded positively and all the procured inputs are now available for distribution in the project areas.

Principaux problèmes

The MoU between IDA and FAO for the implementation of FFS was signed in June 2019 and the FAO delayed the process of recruiting and deploying the team to start implementation until it was discovered that the MoU was over-budgeted. In the FAO proposal, the total cost for the implementation of FFS is USD 1,7 million, against the amount of USD 0.7 million stated in the PDR. The MOU needs to be revised to adjust to the available resources as envisaged in the PDR. This requires that both IDA and FAO undertake some negotiations in order to come to an agreed position, both in

terms of the schools to be facilitated by FAO as well as the agreed budget. The mission discussed with both FAO and IDA and it was agreed that this should be addressed as a matter of priority.

Several other service providers are expected to be recruited to support project implementation; however, their recruitment has been delayed.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Revision of the MOU Revision / adjustment of the over-budgeted MOU to be in-line with the available resources as per PDR	IDA and FAO	12/2019

Gestion de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles

Note: 3

Justification de la note

The ESMP was developed by the World Bank SADCP. However, this is generic and site specific rapid assessment ESMPs should be done. The overall ESMP framework is in line with SECAP requirements. New water resources infrastructure is being designed, and planned for 2020. The design of new infrastructure has to be done before ESMPs are written. This part of the assignment will be done starting January 2020.

The project intends to carry out site specific NRMPs. This will be done by FFS for sites close to them. FFS are not yet operational. They are supposed to start in January 2020.

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.

Rangeland 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.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans	Consultants	01/2020
NRMP per site prepared FFS to produce NRMPs for sites near them	FFS	04/2020

Stratégie de retrait

Note: 3

Justification de la note

The exit strategy for the component is built into the programme's implementation of SECAP strategy that focuses on working with farmers' associations and helping them progress to a level at which they are effective and able to sustain their own operations. Currently the FFS form part of the project implementation through trainings that are offered which include mainstreaming climate smart technologies and natural resource management practices and nutrition-related topics.

Principaux problèmes

The fact that drought is a recurring phenomenon in the project target areas this poses a major impact on communities. This droughts severity reduce agricultural production and cause loss of households' productive assets, including cattle, ruminants and poultry. As the project's target communities depend on rain-fed agriculture, their food and nutritional security status becomes increasingly diminished. The effect of drought has also an impact on access to water resources,

sanitation, education, health and status of livelihoods. Under recurrent drought conditions, communities in the project's target areas use increasingly stringent coping strategies that will eventually deplete their already scarce resources.

Due to these the frequent recurrence and within shorter cycles (of around two years), 1) the ARP strategy should be based on interventions that increase the capacity of target communities for a long-term sustainable coping strategy that goes beyond the project period. In this context, one of the ARP's exit strategies should be based on the promotion of sustainable climate smart agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture, and technologies that reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to the effects of drought. 2) An exit strategy should focus on capacity building interventions to empower farmers with skills and knowledge to improve the production of drought-tolerant crops that are already part of the predominant farming systems of the target communities, such as sorghum and millet. 3) Under drought circumstances, there is often a shortage of seeds and therefore an important exit strategy is to empower target communities with the skills and knowledge to develop community seed banks. 4) The introduction of nutrient-rich drought-tolerant crops such as orange-fleshed sweet potato is also an important strategy. However, this strategy needs to be accompanied by nutritional information and demonstrations of its preparation and use. 5) Empowering target communities with start-up assets to increase livelihoods and income so that project beneficiaries cope with drought stress is also an important exit strategy. 6) Mainstreaming climate smart technologies and natural resource management practices and nutrition-related topics into FFS to build the capacity and to ensure that the target communities are able to cope with and recover from drought induced shocks is also an important exit strategy. 7) The FFS training curriculum should also incorporate topics to increase the ability and knowledge of target communities to improve their management practices in the area of animal feeding and health. Providing training to empower target communities with skills and knowledge to develop the beekeeping value chain is another important exit strategy.

Potential de reproduction à plus grande échelle

Note: 3

Justification de la note

The rationale for investing in FFS approach in the country is to build the necessary capacity to farmer beneficiaries while enhancing leadership and implementation by the local institutions. The principle of FFS is therefore built on the assumption that the adoption of recommended best crop management practices, including the proposed nutrition education development practices, will be further disseminated so as to cover many other community members, including those outside the schools. This could also be achieved by dedicating one day for demonstration of the best farm practices and open for participation of individuals and associations beyond the regular school members.

Principaux problèmes

There is need to invest in the appropriate resources and time for development of such capacity at local level. In this regard, *Estação de Desenvolvimento Agrário* (EDA) extension agents play a prominent role in the effective implementation and mainstreaming of the FFS approach 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. In addition to that, the current involvement of IDA in distributing inputs – seeds, fertilizers and tools – while it is relevant to correct market failures, it should be conducted in such a way that it is also supportive to the establishment of linkages with markets as well as supporting the private sector development - agro-dealers – who are the main link for providing inputs to the farmers. The agro-dealers should be encouraged to build a solid input supply chain, which meets the demand of inputs for these communities assisted by the IDA/EDA/ARP in the FFS.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Work on strategy to develop capacity at local level Work on strategy to develop capacity at local level	PMU	

c. Gestion du projet

Qualité de la gestion du projet

Note: 3

Justification de la note

ARP's management, coordination and M&E take place through the Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PPIU) located at Lubango in Huila Province with oversight/support from the SAMAP PIU at national level. This working arrangement seems to work well, and in-line with the establishment of a Single Coordination Unit. Overall project coordination at central level has been effective in addressing the main implementation issues, the challenge remains at the ARP Project Coordinator's health problems. In order to guarantee delivery and implementation of project activities, while he undergoes treatment, it was agreed that IDA would conduct a rapid assessment to ascertain how much time the PC will be away and undertake concrete remedies to prevent further delays in project implementation.

Principaux problèmes

The ARP Project Coordinator (PC), is experiencing some health problems. This poses extra burden to the SAMAP PIU, and may affect the implementation of activities in the field, given that both the M&E officer and the Administrative Assistant joined the project only three months ago. In order to guarantee delivery and implementation of project activities, while the PC undergoes treatment, it was agreed that IDA would conduct a rapid assessment to ascertain how much time the PC will be away and undertake concrete remedies to prevent further delays in project implementation.

<i>Action convenue</i>	<i>Responsabilité</i>	<i>Date convenue</i>
ARP Project Coordinator (PC) health problems Conduct a rapid assessment to ascertain how much time the PC will be away	IDA	01/2020

Gestion des savoirs

Note: 3

Justification de la note

PIU is in the process of procuring and implementing the KM activities, such as erecting identification boards in the FFS, associations and cooperatives in order to ensure that the visibility, key objectives and achievements of the project are communicated. The project is in the process of developing a KM and visibility plan to be integrated in the AWPB in 2020.

Principaux problèmes

Knowledge Management and Communication (KM&C) are key to ensuring that the visibility and key objectives and achievements of the project are communicated. Another key component of KM&C is report writing, which is central to recording what has happened, how and when with whom. Report writing is every project staff's responsibility. All project activities should be recorded accordingly, and reports generated stored by the officers as well as send to the M&E officer, who should collate and store in a manner that is easy to retrieve as evidence of the project activities. Training reports, handouts, booklets, posters and information packs, video clips, audio and pictures are all materials for learning by the communities, PIU and stakeholders.

Making the reports in two languages (Portuguese and English) has great advantages as reference material for learning and tracking of what has happened, where, how and by whom? These reports of activities, stories of change, challenges form the basis of KM. KM will ensure that project implementation is a continuous learning process in which quantitative and qualitative data will be compiled, analysed and disseminated as lessons learned, together with thematic studies and stories from the field that explain challenges encountered and results achieved. The information to be generated by the reports forms the M&E system and these should enable IDA/MINAGRIF, other related ministries to provide reliable information on the different recovery interventions and the result impacts (or lack thereof).

Information sharing with other recovery projects in Angola and the region will enhance learning and reference. Knowledge gained in other countries of the region will be made available to ARP. In turn, the ARP experience will inform regional learning on post-disaster recovery interventions.

Utilisation optimale des ressources

Note: 4

Justification de la note

Value for money for ARP cannot be adequately assessed as implementation is at its early stages

Principaux problèmes

The project is in its early stages of implementation, it is not feasible to evaluate value for money as the project is yet to report on outputs and outcomes. There is need to refocus management efforts on scaling up implementation and reporting to facilitate this assessment.

Cohérence entre le PTBA et les activités menées

Note: 3

Justification de la note

Since its start-up, ARP has not been able to execute its AWPB. The first AWPB, prepared with the support of SAMAP and covering June 2018 to May 2019, was not implemented mainly due to delays in recruitment of both ARP's dedicated staff, including the National Coordinator, and the staff of SAMAP expected to support the procurement and financial management functions of ARP. The 2019 AWPB is essentially an update of the 2018/19 AWPB with minor changes. This was revised at mid-year from USD 3,694,219 to 2,809,050 to adjust to lower implementation capacity and narrow focus on

low hanging fruits activities. As of this mission, physical execution remained limited to the procurement and partial distribution of crop and livestock-based packages to 1,555 households out of 5,500 planned.

Évaluation du PTBA

AWPB Review

The quality of the AWPB, both the narrative and the detailed tables, remains poor despite hands-on training provided to ARP and SAMAP staff on AWPB preparation. It is hard to find what the total annual budget is and its allocation by categories and components in both the narrative and the detailed/summary tables. The 2019 AWPB was revised at mid-year following recommendations from the June Implementation Support Mission; however, no follow-up action was taken to receive No-Objection from IFAD. With respect to its relevance, it is evident that the AWPB of ARP is prepared more to serve as a legal basis for making expenditures and less as a managerial tool for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of project activities. The mission endlessly repeated that the AWPB should become a tool to plan for progress towards development effectiveness & impact, ensuring that progressive milestones are reached towards the achievement of project's objectives & results; it also should form the basis for M&E. In addition to being a legal requirement for the release of funds by IFAD and the GoA, ARP's AWPB should emphasize and integrate management priorities for implementation, forecast procurement requirements, as well as facilitate the mobilization of staff & resources as needed.

The mission reviewed the extent to which activities planned in the AWPB for 2019 have been implemented to contribute to the delivery of project's outputs. It was first noted that the AWPB comprises preliminary activities that were necessary for the rolling out of project implementation, including the recruitment of the full complement of staff; the setting up of provincial coordination and governance structure in Cunene, Huila and Benguela; the launching workshop; the selection of communes/villages and household beneficiaries; the conduct of a baseline survey. It also includes twelve (12) activities which are to directly contribute to the delivery of certain outputs, such as the procurement and distribution of a crop-based, food security package for farm households, as well as the livestock-based packages (poultry, goats, sheep and pigs); the construction/rehabilitation of water points; the establishment of plant nurseries; the establishment of cooperative multipurpose centres; the development of apiculture; the training of master trainers and FFS facilitators, etc. As of November 2019, the mission found that the focus of the PMU remained more on preliminary activities and the preparation of the MoU with the FAO for the implementation of activities related to the FFS. With the exception of procurement and distribution of livestock and crop-based packages, virtually all other planned activities expected to contribute to development and delivery of outputs to beneficiaries have been delayed due mainly to ineffective planning, lengthy recruitment and procurement processes, as well as lack of proactivity on the part of PMU. As a result of a very low physical implementation performance, the financial progress also remains at a very low level, with expenditures of only USD 71,109.35, mainly on salaries and operating costs, out of the initial authorized allocation of the USD 1,000,000.00.

Performance du système de suivi-évaluation

Note: 3

Justification de la note

The establishment of an M&E system for ARP is still in its incipient phase; no M&E manual and operational plan have been elaborated and there is no an adequate information system in place that allows monitoring of project implementation activities, and results at all levels. The project produces quarterly reports on implementation progress, focusing mainly on process activities; however, these reports are not backed up by a systematic process of data collection, data analysis to effectively track progress of implementation and report on key output indicators. They are of limited relevance for planning, reporting and strategic decision-making purposes. The staffing arrangement of the M&E Unit is not effective and the M&E staff is not properly trained to generate M&E data and analysis.

Évaluation du système de suivi-évaluation

The M&E function of ARP is supported by the M&E Specialist of SAMAP based in Luanda. A dedicated ARP's M&E Assistant is based in Lubangu and he has not been properly trained to generate M&E data and analysis. Due to prolonged absence of ARP National Coordinator, the M&E Assistant has shifted the focus away from M&E activities to coordinating the implementation of project activities in the field. This explains the limited availability of data to assess project implementation progress.

As part of its efforts to set up an M&E system, SAMAP has contracted an Angolan Software company to design a web-based platform that would make the system automated and save time in filling and analyzing information to generate the required progress report on key results. It was expected that this web-based platform will be extended to include the M&E system of ARP. However, this has not happen.

While the project management is urged to step up its efforts for setting up the M&E system, the mission wishes to highlight here the importance of planning critical reflection processes and events for effective project management. These include: (i) participatory review of project strategy; (ii) development of the M&E plan with stakeholders; (iii) quarterly progress reviews by PMU staff; (iv) first-hand field visits to look at what is happening in the field and informal chats about how activities are being implemented; (v) annual project Review to prepare summary of key successes, lessons learned

and problems, ideas for changing project activities/ outputs and assumptions, etc.; (v) periodic review workshops of key project components to discuss about strategy, solve problems and identify lessons learned; (vi) preparation for supervision missions, including explaining the mission purpose, agreeing on what the project and stakeholders would like to get out of the mission, identifying who needs to prepare what before the mission, organizing the logistics, etc. An example of Critical Reflection Schedule for a project is provided.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Set up M&E system Set up the monitoring and evaluation system	PMU	03/2020

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

Note: 3

Justification de la note

ARP has integrated SECAP requirements in all aspects of the infrastructure development and should therefore be integrated in AWPB, PIM procurement and monitoring plans. SECAP requirements are being used by all stakeholders to minimize impacts of climate change. These include National Authorities, contractors and community associations. In the Southern Provinces, and especially in Cunene, where ARP interventions are being implemented, smallholder farmers and poor rural people have borne the brunt of climate change. Persistent drought destroyed farms and water infrastructure. The ecosystems on which smallholder farmers rely are increasingly undermined. SECAP, in line with CC strategy, ensures environmental sustainability and helps building resilience to climate change.

Évaluation des PESEC

The mission identified completed and approved ESMP/ESIA of all projects under review. The quality of this document financed by the World Bank is standard and is very useful to ARP. 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. The project intends to carry out site specific NRMPs. This will be done by FFS for sites close to them. FFS are not yet operational. They are supposed to start in January 2020.

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 ARP projects that will be built next year.

The Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) addresses the social, environmental and climate aspects associated with the ARP project. It is mainstreamed in all IFAD funded projects.

1. Setting priorities to adopt guiding values and principles to promote high social, and environmental and climate adaptation benefits. The beneficiary communities have been organised into associations that get involved in the implementation of the ARP projects. ARP has prioritised water construction and rehabilitation interventions together with benefiting communities and in accordance to critical needs.
2. It is now mandatory by the government that all development projects should have Environmental and Social Management Plan at design. These plans are implemented at all phases of the project. They include, at design, at construction and at operation and maintenance project cycles.
3. In order to accommodate new requirements due to out of normal highly erratic climate regime, ARP found it necessary to rehabilitate water resource structures that will allow better sustainability of the infrastructure. This infrastructure rehabilitation and new structures should include new and better dimensioned structures. These new and improved structures, will be able to accommodate bigger and furious water flows.
4. The SECAP process is well defined in the project cycle and the social, environmental and climate adaptation and their sustainability have thoroughly been discussed in ARP design.
5. Active associations ensures effective stakeholder engagement. The members are encouraged to raise their complaints if affected by the projects. However, so far there hasn't been any complaints that has not been resolved at the community level.
6. In spite of delays in implementation, the project is taking off and hopefully beneficiaries will learn to be adaptive and resilient to adverse climate changes. The FFS training to farmers will be a very useful SECAP tool.

d. Gestion et exécution financière

Taux de décaissement acceptable

Note: 3

Justification de la note

The project is in its 2nd year of implementation and its disbursement rate is 16%, most of it being authorised allocation. This is a four year project with completion date of June, 2022, at this rate of disbursement the project is unlikely to absorb the allocated funds by project completion.

Principaux problèmes

As at 31 October 2019, the IFAD loan was USD 807,180.00 disbursed, including authorised allocation of 800,000.00 representing 16% of USD 5,000.000 allocated while the IFAD grant had disbursed USD 200,000.00 in respect of the authorised allocation.

The mission observed that activity implementation has not properly taken off, and expenditure out of the USD 1,000,000.00 authorized allocation is very low at USD 71,109.35 in respect of salaries and operating costs. Apart from the authorized allocation, only two direct payment withdrawal applications with a total value of USD 64,620.00 in respect of procurement of vehicles have been submitted. Of these two withdrawal applications, One of USD 7,180.00 has been paid while the second of USD 57,440.00 is pending. The expenditure incurred so far of USD 71,109.35 should be compiled and a withdrawal application submitted in line with requirements of the Letter to the Borrower. Thus, *submit withdrawal applications when amount of expenditure reaches 30% of the authorized allocation or 90 days from the date of the last withdrawal application*

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Withdrawal applications. Compile expenditure incurred so far and submit a withdrawal application in line with requirements of the Letter to the Borrower	FMS/Project Accountant	12/2019

Aspects fiduciaires

Qualité de la gestion financière

Note: 3

Justification de la note

PRIMAVERA accounting software being used by SAMAP has been adopted for ARP. Financial data posting is in arrears by seven months and the third quarter report for the year 2019 was not informative.

Principaux problèmes

Accounting system. The accounting system being used by SAMAP has been adopted. The mission however noted that posting of transactions was in arrears by seven months, since April, 2019. As a consequence, there are no real time reports produced and the third quarter report for the year 2019 was not informative. The accounting software and the new chart of accounts developed under SAMAP should be implemented

AWPB. There are no budget performance reports for the fiscal year 2019 as classification and posting of data has not been done. Whereas the 2019 AWPB was received and reviewed by IFAD on time, the recommended revisions to show the breakdown of the budget by components and financiers, as well as categories were not implemented. The 2020 AWPB which is due for submission to IFAD for a No Objection should be finalized to address these agreed actions.

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. The independent audit firm, whose recruitment process has been initiated by SAMAP should cover the audit of ARP.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Purchase server for PRIMAVERA To be purchased by SAMAP and cost-shared with ARP	FMS	07/2019
Revise 2019 AWPB To include breakdown of costs by correct categories and financiers. (Update - SM Nov 2019): There are no budget performance reports for the fiscal year 2019 as classification and posting of data has not been done. Whereas the 2019 AWPB was received and reviewed by IFAD on time, the recommended revisions to show the breakdown of the budget by components and financiers, as well as categories were not implemented. The 2020 AWPB which is due for submission to IFAD for a No Objection should be finalized to address these agreed actions.	Project Coordinator/FMS	07/2019
Submit PIM for IFAD No Objection (Update - SM Nov 2019): PIM is yet to be submitted to IFAD for No Objection.	Project Coordinator	08/2019
Request enhancements to PRIMAVERA on FIFO Management In strict collaboration with SAMAP and AFAP for cost-sharing	FMS	09/2019
Accounting system Fast track posting of accounting data in PRIMAVERA to facilitate on time generation of reports including SOEs. This action was first recommended in June 2019 and it is being repeated for the second time. In SM of Nov 2019 no update of the status of implementation of FIFO management enhancement was provided.	FMS/ARP Project Accountant	12/2019

Qualité et ponctualité des audits

Note: 4

Justification de la note

ARP entered into force in May 2018, no expenditures have been incurred by the project in the year 2018. Hence, it was agreed that the project shall only submit audit report to IFAD by June 2020, covering project expenditures since inception until Dec 2019.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
submit the Audit Report for FY 2019 (by June 30, 2020)	FMS	06/2020

Fonds de contrepartie

Note: 2

Justification de la note

The Government of Angola was allocated USD 700,000.00 as counterpart contribution to the financing of ARP. As at 31 October 2019, no funding had been released from GoA.

Principaux problèmes

Government contribution. Delays in availing counterpart financing has been sighted as one of the implementation constraints. For example, two vehicles delivered in August to facilitate ARP activity implementation as still being held at customs pending payment of clearance and other custom charges, which is contributing to implementation delays.

Beneficiary community contributions were estimated at equivalents of USD 500,000.00 in the form of labour and materials

in respect of project activities under component 1, Recovery of sustainable assets. Contribution realised from beneficiaries has not been compiled and reported.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
IDA, through MINAGRIF, to liaise with the MINFIN to guarantee the disbursement of the counterpart funds to ARP	FMS	09/2019
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 was first recommended in June 2019 and it is being repeated for the second time.	FMS/Project Accountant	02/2020

Conformité avec les clauses des prêts

Note: 4

Justification de la note

Except for non-implementation of accounting software and absence of internal audit arrangements in contravention of schedule 3 (1), (2) and (3) respectively of the Financing Agreement and failure to fully implement the accounting software, 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.

Principaux problèmes

N/A

Évaluation de la passation des marchés

Passation des marchés

Note: 3

Justification de la note

The project procurement is rated as “moderately unsatisfactory” given the significant delays, difficulties and weaknesses that the project has been facing since its effective date - May 2018. These included delays in the recruitment of project staff, mobility constraint and late disbursement of funds. Procurement planning exhibits gaps in terms sequence of activities and needs support.

Évaluation de la passation des marchés

The mission found that the PP for 2019 has never been submitted via NOTUS for IFAD’s No Objection. It is found to be updated and kept in IFAD template. Yet, only one activity has been implemented in 2019.

The ARP team should as soon as possible submit the PP for the 2020 year via NOTUS.

ARP procurement is supported by the SAMAP procurement specialist and one assistant dedicated to Huila region only. The ARP needs a dedicated procurement officer. Additional assistance is needed to support day-to-day activities. In addition, pursuant to the previous supervision reports, the PIU has planned to hire interns to support the SAMAP and ARP procurement team. This is still a pending issue.

The mission has carried out a review of the procurement processes and noted that the ARP has conducted only one procurement activity in 2019 – the “supply and distribution of agricultural inputs”. The activity was originally subject to the ICB method. However, considering the project difficulties and the agricultural season constraints in the focus areas, to fast track the procurement processes, the last supervision mission has advised the ARP team to use the national shopping method. Hence, the project has concluded nine contract through the National Shopping. The review found that not all committee members have signed the evaluation report for this activity, which was flagged with the team.

In terms of contract management and administration, there is a strong need to improve the coordination between the central and the provincial level to complete the “supply and distribution of agricultural inputs” activities in Cunene, Benguela and Huila provinces.

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Interns to support procurement activities Hire interns to support ARP and SAMAP procurement activities	PIU	11/2019
2020 Procurement Plan Submit the 2020 PP via NOTUS to obtain IFAD's No Objection	Procurement Specialist	11/2019
Coordination and consultations Improve the coordination and consultations between the province level and Luanda project office	PIU	11/2019

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

Probabilité d'atteindre l'objectif de développement

Note: 3

Justification de la note

The project was designed as a response to drought. The project was supposed to assist affected farmers to build resilience after the severe drought and floods. It is now three years since that drought occurred and new droughts have now occurred. While the project is still relevant, it has taken too long to get the project started. Hence the need to change implementation arrangements in order to achieve this.

Évaluation de la performance globale de l'exécution

Note: 3

Justification de la note

Under the current management arrangements it is not likely that the project will achieve its objectives. Hence the need to change implementation arrangements and place it under SAMAP PMU

F. Actions convenues

Action convenue	Responsabilité	Date convenue
Vue d'ensemble et avancement du projet		
Ministry of Finance approval for duty exemption Follow-up with Ministry of Finance approval for duty exemption	PIU	06/2019
SECAP and National Environment requirements Plan for SECAP and National Environment requirements for all project interventions	PIU	06/2019
Request to IFAD to postpone submission of audit reports Send request to IFAD to postpone submission of audit reports to 30 June 2020	Project Coordinator	06/2019

Selection of beneficiaries Fast track the selection of beneficiaries - use the criteria presented in the PDR (validated by communities) and ensure community participation in selection of beneficiaries.	PIU	07/2019
Climate Change, gender, Youth and nutrition mainstreaming Mainstream Climate Change, gender, Youth and nutrition in FFS curriculum	PIU/FAO	07/2019
PIM and approval from IFAD Finalize PIM and get approval from IFAD	PIU	07/2019
2019 AWPB revision and preparation of summary and detailed tables Revise the 2019 AWPB and prepare the summary and detailed tables to serve as a tool for planning, monitoring and reporting progress and request IFAD No Objection	PIU	07/2019
Request for allocation of GoA counterpart funds Follow up on the request for allocation of GoA counterpart funds based on approved AWPB	PIU/MINAGRIF	07/2019
Develop ToRs and initiate recruit Deputy Project Coordinator Develop ToRs and initiate recruit Deputy Project Coordinator in PIU to support ARP and SAMAP at national level and get necessary IFAD No Objection	PIU	08/2019
Acquisition and distribution of crop and livestock packages Follow-up closely the preparation activities for acquisition and distribution of crop and livestock packages before the next agricultural season	PPIU	08/2019
Technical training on FM, procurement, M&E (RBM) and targeting approaches Provide hands-on technical training on FM, procurement, M&E (RBM) and targeting approaches	IFAD/PIU	10/2019
Sensitization training on nutrition, gender and Youth Conduct sensitization training on nutrition, gender and Youth for project staff including extension staff	PIU	11/2019
Gender Targeting and Youth inclusion Strategy and Action Plan Develop a Gender Targeting and Youth inclusion Strategy and Action Plan with support from SAMAP	PIU	11/2019
Efficacité en matière de développement		

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
Curriculum The curriculum should include techniques and technologies for the smallholders to adopt.	FAO, FFS	
Mainstream Nutrition policy and Develop the nutrition sensitive activities Mainstream Nutrition policy and Develop the nutrition sensitive activities	PIU	
FFS Training Starts Training of climate change adaptation, O&M routines, NRM	FAO (service Provider)	
Durabilité et transposition à plus grande échelle		
PIU and FAO should conclude the discussion on key priority areas of FFS PIU and FAO should conclude the discussion on key priority areas of FFS	PIU, FAO	12/2019
Revision of the MOU Revision / adjustment of the over-budgeted MOU to be in-line with the available resources as per PDR	IDA and FAO	12/2019
Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans	Consultants	01/2020
Training of master trainers Training of master trainers	PIU/FAO/IDA	03/2020
NRMP per site prepared FFS to produce NRMPs for sites near them	FFS	04/2020
Work on strategy to develop capacity at local level Work on strategy to develop capacity at local level	PMU	
Gestion du projet		
ARP Project Coordinator (PC) health problems Conduct a rapid assessment to ascertain how much time the PC will be away	IDA	01/2020

Set up M&E system Set up the monitoring and evaluation system	PMU	03/2020
Gestion et exécution financière		
Purchase server for PRIMAVERA To be purchased by SAMAP and cost-shared with ARP	FMS	07/2019
Revise 2019 AWPB To include breakdown of costs by correct categories and financiers. (Update - SM Nov 2019): There are no budget performance reports for the fiscal year 2019 as classification and posting of data has not been done. Whereas the 2019 AWPB was received and reviewed by IFAD on time, the recommended revisions to show the breakdown of the budget by components and financiers, as well as categories were not implemented. The 2020 AWPB which is due for submission to IFAD for a No Objection should be finalized to address these agreed actions.	Project Coordinator/FMS	07/2019
Submit PIM for IFAD No Objection (Update - SM Nov 2019): PIM is yet to be submitted to IFAD for No Objection.	Project Coordinator	08/2019
IDA, through MINAGRIF, to liaise with the MINFIN to guarantee the disbursement of the counterpart funds to ARP	FMS	09/2019
Request enhancements to PRIMAVERA on FIFO Management In strict collaboration with SAMAP and AFAP for cost-sharing	FMS	09/2019
Interns to support procurement activities Hire interns to support ARP and SAMAP procurement activities	PIU	11/2019
2020 Procurement Plan Submit the 2020 PP via NOTUS to obtain IFAD's No Objection	Procurement Specialist	11/2019
Coordination and consultations Improve the coordination and consultations between the province level and Luanda project office	PIU	11/2019
Withdrawal applications. Compile expenditure incurred so far and submit a withdrawal application in line with requirements of the Letter to the Borrower	FMS/Project Accountant	12/2019

Accounting system Fast track posting of accounting data in PRIMAVERA to facilitate on time generation of reports including SOEs. This action was first recommended in June 2019 and it is being repeated for the second time. In SM of Nov 2019 no update of the status of implementation of FIFO management enhancement was provided.	FMS/ARP Project Accountant	12/2019
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 was first recommended in June 2019 and it is being repeated for the second time.	FMS/Project Accountant	02/2020
submit the Audit Report for FY 2019 (by June 30, 2020)	FMS	06/2020

Projet de relèvement de l'agriculture

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			48 000	11 525	11 525	24				
	1.a Nombre correspondant de ménages touchés										
	Ménages dirigés par une femme		3 000	4 000							
	Ménages autres que ceux ayant une femme pour chef		3 000	4 000							
	Ménages		6 000	8 000	2 305	2 305	28.8				
	1 Nombre de personnes bénéficiant de services promus ou appuyés par le projet										
	Femmes		3 000	4 000							
	Hommes		1 200	1 600							
	Jeunes		1 800	2 400							
	Personnes autres que les jeunes										
	Nombre total de personnes bénéficiant de services		6 000	8 000							
	Objectif du projet Contribute to improved food and nutrition security of targeted communities	Number of households reporting improved dietary diversity							Baseline study and Completion surveys	Baseline and completion	
households reporting improved dietary diversity		250	5 000	7 000							

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	
Objectif de développement Restoration of productive assets and capacity of households affected by recurrent droughts	Number of households with increased agricultural and livestock production							ARP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	HH	500	3 000	7 000							
	3.2.2 Ménages déclarant l'adoption de pratiques et technologies durables et résilientes au changement climatique							ARP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Membres des ménages	0	4 000	8 000	2 305	2 305	28.8				
	Hommes	0	800	1 600							
	Femmes	0	2 000	4 000							
	Jeunes	0	1 200	2 400							
	Personnes autres que les jeunes	0									
	Ménages dirigés par une femme	0									
	Ménages autres que ceux ayant une femme pour chef	0									
Ménages	0										
Effet direct Outcome 1: Enhanced recovery of the target households	1.2.4 Ménages faisant état d'une augmentation de la production							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Ménages	500	3 000	7 000							
	Femmes déclarant une amélioration qualitative de leur régime alimentaire										

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	
	Femmes déclarant une amélioration qualitative de leur régime alimentaire		30	50							
	Pourcentage		30	50							
	Jeunes										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes										
	1.2.3 Ménages déclarant une réduction de la pénurie d'eau par rapport aux besoins de la production										
	Ménages	0	30	50							
Produit Output 1.1. Livestock health and production improved	Number of households accessing livestock services							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	HH	250	1 000	1 500	55	55	3.7				
Produit Output 1.2. Agricultural inputs distributed to the target group	1.1.3 Producteurs ruraux ayant accès aux facteurs de production et/ou aux paquets technologiques							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Femmes										
	Hommes										
	Jeunes										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes										
	Producterus ruraux	0	3 000	7 000	2 250	2 250	32.1				

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 1.3. Nutrition sensitive actions integrated	1.1.8 Ménages recevant un soutien ciblé pour améliorer leur nutrition							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Ménages	250	5 000	7 000							
Effet direct Outcome 2: Improved livelihoods through use of community productive infrastructure	3.1.1 Groupes soutenus dans la gestion durable des ressources naturelles et des risques liés au climat										
	Groupes soutenus										
	3.2.2 Ménages déclarant l'adoption de pratiques et technologies durables et résilientes au changement climatique										
	Ménages	0	1 000	3 000							
Produit Output 2.1. Water infrastructure developed	1.1.2 Terres agricoles dotées d'infrastructures hydrauliques construites/remises en état							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Superficie en hectares	300	1 500	4 000		0	0				
Produit Output 2.2. Community-based natural resource management plans prepared	3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Plans	3	10	20	0	0	0				
Produit Output 2.3. Provincial and Municipality officers trained in Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	Number of Provincial and Municipality officers trained in DRM							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Govt. Officers	0	200	600							

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 2.4. Farmer Field Schools (including those on agro-pastoralism) established and/or strengthened	Number of Farmer Field Schools (including those on agro-pastoralism) established and/or strengthened							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Farmer Field Schools	80	120	150	0	0	0				
Produit Output 2.5. Community members trained in DRM	Number of community members trained in DRM							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Community Members	0	1 500	4 000							
	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										
Produit Output 2.6. Improved agricultural practices promoted	Number of households trained in improved agricultural practices							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	HH	400	2 000	5 000	0	0	0				
	1.1.4 Personnes formées aux pratiques et/ou technologies de production										
	Hommes formés 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	
	Femmes formées à la production végétale										
	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										
	Hommes formés à la production halieutique										
	Femmes formées à la production halieutique										
	Jeunes formés à la production halieutique										
	Personnes autres que les jeunes formées à la production halieutique										
	Personnes formées à la production végétale	400	2 000	5 000	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	
	Personnes formées à la production animale										
	Personnes formées à la production halieutique										
	Hommes formés au moins une fois par le projet										
	Femmes formées au moins une fois par le projet										
Produit Output 2.7. Project is well coordinated and managed	Number of AWPBs produced by PIU and timely submitted for approval							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	submitted AWPBs	1	2	4	1	1	25				
	Number of statutory audits with ‘unqualified’ audit opinions.							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Audits with unqualified opinions	0	2	4	0	0	0				



Investir dans les populations rurales

Angola

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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 2000001767

Numéro du rapport: 5374-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	5,000.00	807.18	16%
IFAD grant	1,000.00	200.00	20%
FAO	200.00	0.00	0%
Government	700.00	0.00	0%
Beneficiaries	500.00	0.00	0%
Total	7,400.00	1,007.18	14%

Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000) as 31 October, 2019

Component	IFAD loan & grant			Government			Beneficiaries			FAO			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1.Recovery of sustainable assets	5,000.00	7.18	0	489.00	0.00	0	500.00	0.00	0	161.00	0.00	0	6,150.00	7.18	0
2.Project Coordination and Management	1,000.00	71.11	7	211.00	0.00	0	-	-	-	39.00	0.00	0	1,250.00	71.11	6
Authorised allocation	-	928.89	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928.89	0
Total	6,000.00	1,007.18	17	700.00	0.00	0	500.00	0.00	0	200.00	0.00	0	7,400.00	1,007.18	14

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

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200003	Works	610,000.00	610,000.00	7,180.00	602,820.00	1.18%
200012	Grants and Subsidies	590,000.00	590,000.00	0.00	590,000.00	0.00%
200013	Goods, Services and inputs	1,140,000.00	1,140,000.00	0.00	1,140,000.00	0.00%
200018	Salaries and Allowances	1,490,000.00	1,490,000.00	0.00	1,490,000.00	0.00%
200019	Training	670,000.00	670,000.00	0.00	670,000.00	0.00%
270001	Authorised allocation	0.00	0.00	800,000.00	(800,000.00)	0.00%
290001	Unallocated	500,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	500,000.00	0.00%
Total		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	807,180.00	4,192,820.00	16.14%

Table 2D: IFAD grant disbursements (USD, as at 31 October, 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200012	Grants and Subsidies	38,000.00	38,000.00	0.00	38,000.00	0.00%
200019	Training	962,000.00	962,000.00	0.00	962,000.00	0.00%
270001	Authorised allocation	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	(200,000.00)	0.00%
Total		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	800,000.00	20.00%

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section E (1) a	The project coordination committee and the provincial governance committees shall have been fully established	Immediate	Compliant	
Section E (1) b	The Programme management positions shall have been filled with personnel acceptable to IFAD	Immediate	Compliant	
Schedule 3, para 1	<i>Accounting Software.</i> Within the first year of Project Implementation an accounting software acceptable to the Fund for managing the Programme financial reporting shall have been installed and become operational.	By June 2019	Partially compliant	Accounting software being used by SAMAP was adopted. Data posting is in arrears by 7 months
Schedule 3, para 2	<i>External Audit.</i> The terms of reference of the External Auditor shall include specific tasks to give assurance over the effectiveness of the grants award process.	Immediate		2018 audit was excempted
Schedule 3, para 4	<i>Internal Audit.</i> IDA will ensure regular internal audit activity is provided either by the internal audit unit of MINAGRI or by an independent service provider to be procured within six months of entry into force	Ongoing	Non-Compliant	SAMAP to hire the services of an internal auditor in liaison with AFAP to lower the cost per project.
Schedule 3, para 5	<i>Access to records.</i> The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the agreement with FAO established appropriate reporting obligations to ensure traceability of funds to the point of delivery	Immediate	Compliant	FAO agreement provides for access to records



Investir dans les populations rurales

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Appendice 2: Avancement des activités du PTBA

Dates de mission: 18th – 29th November 2019

Date du document 25/03/2020

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Numéro du rapport: 5374-AO

Afrique orientale et australe
Département de la gestion des programmes

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Component/Outcome <i>Sub-component or Output</i>	Indicator	Unit	Period: January 1 to November 29, 2019			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
Component 1 /Outcome								
Component 1: Sustainable Livelihoods Recovery								
Subcomponent 1.1 Recovery of Household Productive Assets								
Outcome 1: Recovery of target households enhanced	Number of households producing a surplus for the market	number						
Output 1.1: Livestock health and production improved	Number of households accessing livestock services	number	1500	55	3,6	55	1500	3,6
Output 1.2: Agricultural inputs distributed to the target groups	Number of households accessing production inputs/packages	number	4000	1500	37,5	1500	7000	21,4
Output 1.3: Nutrition sensitive actions integrated	Number of households reached with nutrition enhancing interventions	number	4000	0	0	0	7000	0
Subcomponent 1.2: Recovery of Community Productive Assets								
Outcome 2: Improved livelihoods through use of community productive infrastructure	Number of households practicing sustainable management of natural resources and climate-related risks	number						
Output 2.1: Water infrastructure developed	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	hectare	500	0	0	0	1000	0
Output 2.2: Community-based natural resource management plans prepared	Number of community-based natural resources management plans prepared and being implemented	number	5	0	0	0	20	0

Republic of Angola
Agricultural Recovery Project (ARP)
Supervision Mission Report; Mission Dates: 18th - 29^h November 2019

Subcomponent 1.3. Capacity Building for Recovery								
Output 3.1: Provincial and municipal officers trained in DRM (disaster risk management)	Number of provincial and municipal officers trained in DRM	number	200	0	0	0	600	0
Output 3.2: Farmer Field Schools (including those on agro-pastoralism) established and/or strengthened	Number of farmer field schools (including those on agropastoralism) established and/or strengthened	number	120	0	0	0	150	0
Output 3.3: Community members trained in DRM	Number of community members trained in DRM	number	1500	0	0	0	4000	0
Output 3.4: Improved agricultural practices promoted	Number of households trained in improved agricultural practices through FFS	number	2000	0	0	0	5000	0



Investir dans les populations rurales

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

Dates de mission: 18th – 29th November 2019
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Identifiant du projet 2000001767
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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 Status/Date
Section E (1) a	The project coordination committee and the provincial governance committees shall have been fully established	Immediate	Compliant
Section E (1) b	The Programme management positions shall have been filled with personnel acceptable to IFAD	Immediate	Compliant
Schedule 3, para 1	<i>Accounting Software.</i> Within the first year of Project Implementation an accounting software acceptable to the Fund for managing the Programme financial reporting shall have been installed and become operational.	By June 2019	Partially compliant
Schedule 3, para 2	<i>External Audit.</i> The terms of reference of the External Auditor shall include specific tasks to give assurance over the effectiveness of the grants award process.	Immediate	
Schedule 3, para 4	<i>Internal Audit.</i> IDA will ensure regular internal audit activity is provided either by the internal audit unit of MINAGRI or by an independent service provider to be procured within six months of entry into force	Ongoing	Non-Compliant
Schedule 3, para 5	<i>Access to records.</i> The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the agreement with FAO established appropriate reporting obligations to ensure traceability of funds to the point of delivery	Immediate	Compliant