Republic of Angola Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation 2005-2017







Population

25.8 million (2014)

Rural Population

9.6 million.

374% of total population (2014)

Agricultural production

90% comes from family farming

Live expectancy at birth 63 years for women. 57.5 years for men.

Sources: IFAD Project and Programme Management System; International Monetary Fund; UNDP; World Bank.



EVALUATION FIGURES



Evaluated years (from 2005 to 2017)



Evaluated projects



2 recently approved



US\$ million financed by IFAD



1 on-going

MAIN AREAS OF INTERVENTION



Crop production and productivity improvement



Value chain development for beans, cassava, maize and potato



Livestock and pastoralism



capture fisheries and aquaculture

MAIN EVALUATION FINDINGS

Related to the Market-Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project (MOSAP I)

Areas of strength

MOSAP I succeeded in improving the quality of the support and technical assistance that farmers received from the relevant Government organizations.





The Farmer Field Schools offered an opportunity to learn new techniques. discuss community matters and develop social capital.

The improved farming practices introduced by MOSAP I were sufficient, in the case of maize, to allow a household of five to move out of subsistence production.



Areas for improvement



Women

The lack of efforts in MOSAP I on women's empowerment led to very few women taking on leadership roles in farmers' associations.

Capacity development

IFAD's projects should better take into consideration the local context including in terms of capacity development needs at all levels.





Climate change

MOSAP I did not dedicate sufficient attention to sustainable natural resources management or to enhancing the resilience of crops and farming systems to the effects of climate change.

RECOMMENDATIONS



IFAD in Angola should remain the champion for sustainable and pro-poor agricultural and rural development and address, through its investments and policy dialogue, key issues relationed to land tenure and agro-ecology.



IFAD should make capacity development one of the pillars and cross-cutting principles for its portfolio in Angola.



IFAD-supported projects should include a stronger focus on women's empowerment and youth inclusion.



In the current context of an expanded portfolio and critical national interest for agricultural and rural development, IFAD should reinforce its capacity for implementation support and policy engagement in the country.



IFAD and the Government of Angola should refocus the Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Project.

The project should be re-formulated, framing it as a pilot initiative to test models for both fresh-water fisheries and aquaculture development and carry out studies and analysis that can inform as appropriate, the later expansion of the investments to other parts of the country.



