

## Angola

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### Agricultural Recovery Project

### Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 16/11/2020 - 27/11/2020

Document Date: 08/02/2021

Project No. 2000001767

Report No. 5647-AO

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>AFAP</b>	Angola Fisheries and Aquaculture Project
<b>AOA</b>	Angolan Kwanza
<b>ARP</b>	Agricultural Recovery Project
<b>AWPB</b>	Annual Work Plan and Budget
<b>EDA</b>	<i>Estações de Desenvolvimento Agrário</i> (IDA office at municipal level)
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<b>ESMP</b>	Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FFS</b>	Farmer Field School
<b>GAP</b>	Good Agricultural Practice
<b>GoA</b>	Government of Angola
<b>IDA</b>	<i>Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário</i> (Agricultural Development Institute)
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>MINAGRIF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
<b>MINFAMU</b>	Ministry of Family Affairs and for the Promotion of Women
<b>MOSAP</b>	Market Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project
<b>PDO</b>	Project Development Objective
<b>PGC</b>	Provincial Governance Committee
<b>PIM</b>	Project Implementation Manual
<b>PIU</b>	Project Implementation Unit
<b>PPCC</b>	Provincial Project Coordination Committee
<b>PCC</b>	Project Coordination Committee
<b>SADCP</b>	Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project
<b>SECAP</b>	Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures

## A. Project Overview

Region:	East and Southern Africa Division	Project at Risk Status:	Potential problem
Country:	Angola	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Agricultural Recovery Project	Climate Risk Classification:	1 - High
Project ID:	2000001767	Executing Institution:	Ministère de l'Agriculture
Project Type:	Rural Development	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Robson Mutandi		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:			

Approval Date:	08/09/2017	Last audit receipt:	30/06/2020
Signing Date:	15/05/2018	Date of Last SIS Mission:	27/11/2020
Entry into Force Date:	15/05/2018	Number of SIS Missions:	5
Available for Disbursement Date:	21/02/2019	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	25/02/2019	Effectiveness lag:	8 months
MTR Date:	not available yet		
Original Completion Date:	30/06/2022		
Current Completion Date:	30/06/2022		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

### Project total financing

<b>IFAD Financing breakdown</b>	East and Southern Africa Division	\$1,000,000
	IFAD	\$5,000,000
<b>Domestic Financing breakdown</b>	Beneficiaries	\$390,000
	Ministère de l'Agriculture	\$726,000
<b>Co-financing breakdown,</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	\$491,000
<b>Project total financing:</b>		<b>\$7,607,000</b>

### Current Mission

Mission Dates: 16/11/2020 - 27/11/2020

Days in the field:

Mission composition: Richard Abila, IFAD Senior Global Technical Specialist – Fisheries & Aquaculture; PMI - Team Leader; Benjamin Tchievo, IFAD CPO, Co-Mission Leader and responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation and KM; Shakib Mbabaali, Project Management/Institutions Consultant/Lead writer; Boro Gathuo, Infrastructure and Natural Resources Expert; Felistas Chikaura, Gender, Youth, Targeting and Nutrition Expert; Daniel Pesos, Financial Management Consultant; Zira Mavunganidze, IFAD Environmental Management and Climate Change Expert; and Rym Ghazzali, Procurement Expert

Field sites visited:

## B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		3.81	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		3.5

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	4	Project Management	4
Effectiveness	4	Quality of Project Management	4
Targeting and Outreach	4	Knowledge Management	3
Gender equality & women's participation	3	Value for Money	4
Agricultural Productivity	4	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	3
Nutrition	4	Performance of M&E System	4
Adaptation to Climate Change	4	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements	3

Sustainability and Scaling-up	4	Financial Management and Execution	4
Institutions and Policy Engagement	4	Acceptable Disbursement Rate	3
Partnership-building	3	Quality of Financial Management	4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit	4
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	4	Counterparts Funds	2
Responsiveness of Service Providers	4	Compliance with Loan Covenants	4
Environment and Natural Resource Management	3	Procurement	4
Exit Strategy	4		
Potential for Scaling-up	4		

<b>Relevance</b>
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## C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

### Background and Main Objective of the Mission

IFAD and GoA fielded a joint Supervision Mission to the country during the period 16<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> November 2020 for ARP. Given the Corona Virus pandemic that prevailed at the time of the Mission, it was undertaken within the framework of the IFAD's Guidance note for Remote Supervision under COVID-19 crisis. The objectives of the Mission were to: a) review both the technical and fiduciary aspects of ARP; b) review implementation progress (by component) against the 2020 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and Procurement Plan (PP) targets and reflect on priority areas; c) assess the adequacy of ARP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and reporting system to assess its compliance with IFAD and GoA M&E requirements in terms of monitoring ARP's progress towards achieving the development objective. The Mission also sought to assess the extent and effectiveness of the beneficiaries' involvement in planning and monitoring of activities; d) assess the progress made by the project in implementation of the previous Supervision and Implementation Support Missions' recommendations and agreed actions; e) provide clear guidance on how the project improves its performance to meet its development objective; f) review and ensure compliance with IFAD's targeting policy and analysis of gender-disaggregated data and, where required, provide assistance to facilitate compliance; g) review the Project Implementation Unit's (PIU) financial and accounting systems, audit arrangements and the preparation and submission of financial and audit reports. Provide assistance in addressing any existent limiting factors; and h) review compliance with covenants of the Financing Agreement and discuss with the Recipient on non-compliance or delay and propose remedial actions.

The prevailing COVID-19 conditions and IFAD's Guidance note for Remote Supervision meant that all the international members of the Supervision Mission team did not travel to Angola. In addition, there were no field trips undertaken.

A virtual pre-wrap up meeting was held on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2020 with the PIU. The purpose of this meeting was twofold: a) to discuss the Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations with the PIU; and b) to agree on the key actions and the associated timeframe. A virtual final wrap-up meeting was held on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2020. The meeting discussed and agreed on the final Mission's conclusions, recommendations and agreed actions. The Mission would like to express its appreciation to: a) GoA (national and local government representatives) for their participation and courtesies extended; and b) the PIU staff for their facilitation and contributions to the Mission's outputs.

### Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

*A Combination of Factors had a Negative Impact on ARP Implementation*– The Mission took note of the following factors/situations that prevailed in 2020 and had a negative impact on the pace of the 2020 AWPB activity implementation and the associated execution rate of the budget. Such factors included: a) the need to comply with national and provincial requirements related to measures put in place to control the spread of COVID-19 meant that the Project had to restrict or suspend implementation of some activities that necessitated community gatherings. In addition, it restricted movement which meant that international consultants could not get into the country and that national consultants/service providers and project staff could not travel to the target provinces. Furthermore, the undertaking of virtual meetings and workshops, as a means of partially mitigating the impact of COVID-19, was limited, particularly in distant rural municipalities, due to unstable and weak internet connectivity.; b) price inflation and the unstable exchange rate between the Angolan Kwanza (AOA) and the major currencies affected the procurement of goods and services and, implicitly, the provision of some services; c) the low capacity to undertake appropriate and timely bid evaluation has contributed to more protracted procurement processes and, by implication, a delay in availing goods and services to the project as and when needed.

*Difficulty with Local Procurement of Certain Goods and Services*– ARP is finding it difficult to find local service providers to undertake some of the interventions in some of the target areas. Such interventions include the supply of inputs, tools, animals, rehabilitation/construction of infrastructures and trainings. The implication is delayed undertaking of the different interventions or provision of the goods and services at a much higher cost.

*Difficulty in Preparing Withdrawal Applications*– The project dismissed one of its Accountants but the changeover between the outgoing Accountant and the incoming Accountant was not smooth. Some of the important project documents, including statements of expenditure, were not handed over to the new Accountant. Efforts to retrieve the said documents have not been successful thus far. As a result, the project is unable to prepare some of the Withdrawal Applications due to the absence of some of the key documents to justify certain expenditures. ARP Management should take all necessary steps to retrieve project documents from the former project staff and to ensure that future handovers between staff get handled in a better and structured manner.

*Unavailability of Government Counterpart Contribution and FAO Co-financing*– The project is having problems accessing government counterpart funds and this is making it difficult for some of the activities to be undertaken. In addition, while FAO had committed to provide co-financing to the tune of USD 500,000 at the time of ARP design, this was never followed up with any formal process and, as such, the project has not been able to get FAO to provide what it had promised at design. Instead, FAO presented a work plan to the project with an associated budget that was beyond the project's ability to pay. As a way forward, it is recommended that the Project Coordinator presents both the GoA and FAO cases to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for guidance.

## D. Overview and Project Progress

**Component 1: Sustainable Livelihood Recovery** – The objective of this component is to restore the productive assets of the targeted communities and households for enhanced recovery of crop and livestock production capacity in the targeted provinces.

**Subcomponent 1.1: Recovery of Households Asset** – The objective of this subcomponent 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 project targets 20,000 households (increased from the original target of 8,000 as a result of the Government's request to address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 as beneficiaries of agricultural packages. These are split into 17,500 households to be assisted with agricultural inputs and tools and 2,500 families to receive breeding goats under a pass on mechanism. Interventions supporting recovery of household assets were launched at the beginning of the 2019/2020 agricultural season with the distribution of food security based-crop packages. A total of 4,000 households (Benguela – 1,500 HHs; Cunene – 1,500 HHs; and Hula – 1,000 HHs) were assisted with seeds and tools. This comprised of 48 tonnes of millet seed, 3 tonnes of sorghum seed, 15 tonnes of maize seed, 250 hoes, 250 machetes, 250 buckets of 10 litres and 5 ploughs. Additional inputs are planned for the 2020/2021 agricultural season; this is included in the 2021 AWPB.

Regarding livestock packages, 1,000 HHs, mostly women-headed HHs, received 2,000 breeding goats (two goats per household) in the 2019/2020 agricultural season. The mission noted that some households targeted under the livestock package received goats but had no labour and lacked access to grazing land. As a result, there are reports of some beneficiaries selling goats to non-beneficiaries of this intervention, which suggests weaknesses in targeting. Furthermore, the goat distribution approach requires each beneficiary to pass on the breeding goat to another beneficiary after reproduction. However, there is no formal agreement in place nor a monitoring mechanism to enforce this requirement at the community level. The Mission also noted that ARP did not deliver the poultry packages, which were designed to target women and benefit around 1,500 households. To achieve the full target of 2,500 beneficiaries, the project is carrying out due diligence on qualified suppliers within the southern region of Angola to deliver 3,000 goats to the remaining 1,500 households, the majority of whom are vulnerable women. As per the design, the distribution of crop and livestock packages is supposed to be accompanied with capacity building of beneficiaries and institutional stakeholders to increase the likelihood sustaining the achievements gained. This is the focus of Subcomponent 1.3.

Given the increase in the number of targeted beneficiaries of crop and animal packages from 8,000 to 20,000 households, the Mission reiterates the recommendation of the last mission that the Project Management Team accelerates the capacity building of beneficiaries and other institutional stakeholders, in particular EDA (*Estações de Desenvolvimento Agrário* (IDA office at municipal level)) and Veterinary Service Institute's (ISV) extension service agents. The Mission further recommends that the monitoring system be enhanced with regular missions to the field, using EDA and ISV's agents to collect quantitative and qualitative data to ascertain whether project implementation is progressively moving towards the achievement of set targets.

**Subcomponent 1.2: Recovery of Community Productive Assets** – The objective of this subcomponent is to improve community productive assets to support livelihood recovery and mitigate the impacts of climate change. ARP has taken steps towards the development/rehabilitation of multi-purpose water sources for livelihoods recovery in the Project areas. As a first step, the project commissioned a study to look at all water sources in the project area. This study identified 80 broken boreholes in the project's 8 municipalities. These are multi-purpose boreholes that, once rehabilitated, would be used for household consumption, watering points for livestock and eventual irrigation of small plots of vegetables. Thus, a decision was made to rehabilitate all the identified 80 boreholes. As a way forward, a Hydraulic Engineer was contracted to conduct the feasibility studies and produced work specifications of all the 80 non-operational boreholes in three provinces. The output of this consultancy is being used by the PIU to procure services of local companies to rehabilitate the boreholes. This process is ongoing.

Under the water harvesting intervention, ARP has contracted ADRA (an experienced locally based-NGO) for the construction of sidewalk cisterns in the intervention areas. These cisterns/ponds, which are naturally recharged, are an important water source for cattle.

Regarding the Natural Resources Management, which is the other focus of this Subcomponent, the PIU has been working with IDA and the respective Municipal Administrations to support farmer groups in the establishment of 35 collective nurseries of fruits and horticultural plants. Once produced, the seedlings would be distributed to selected households, preferentially women headed households with access to water for irrigating small gardens; the produce would be used for improved nutrition and the surplus would be sold for extra household incomes.

**Subcomponent 1.3: Capacity Building for Recovery** – This subcomponent focuses on capacity building to support implementation of subcomponent 1.1 and 1.2, at institutional level to enhance coordination and information management for effective disaster response capacities and at community and household levels to enhance beneficiaries' skills and knowledge in climate risk management. The beneficiaries and their communities need skills and knowledge that help to reduce their vulnerability to food security and climate-related shocks. The thrust of the intervention, therefore, involves capacity building undertaken at the institutional, community and household levels. This has been designed in a variety of ways, including via increased provision of knowledge and skills through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), information packs,

and awareness sessions of agriculture and pastoralism.

The project planned to use FFSs (existing and new) for imparting knowledge and skills to the target households. However, there is a delay in operationalizing the contract signed with the FAO in June 2019; this is affecting project implementation. For example, the distributed crop and livestock packages (under Subcomponent 1.1.) cannot be effective if beneficiaries are not equipped with the appropriate knowledge and skills to grow crops or manage the livestock. Consequently, partly as a result of lack of training, there are reports of low crop yields among beneficiaries of the crop packages. There are also reports of a mortality rate of 1.7% among distributed goats (although this is still within acceptable range). To prevent an increase in mortality rates, it is necessary to make provision for appropriate animal health services and adequate husbandry practices. The Mission recommends that the issue of FAO's delay be presented to the PSC for redress.

In the meantime, the project is applauded for being proactive. Considering that the curriculum of the FFS is already developed, a decision was made, as a save time measure, to seek synergies with SAMAP and any other ongoing programmes using the same FFS approach and other aspects of knowledge sharing. To this effect, ARP selected seven municipal agricultural officers from its three targeted provinces (Benguela, Cunene and Huila) for training, as FFS Master Trainers, under the FAO organized four-month training programme for SAMAP Master Trainers for FFS (during the July-October 2020 period). The ARP trainees would lead the process of training facilitators, in their respective provinces, to establish FFSs.

*Training of the Animal Health Workers* – ARP engaged ISV, at the provincial level, where a total of 82 Animal Health Workers (AHWs) (128% of the target) were trained. A total of 64 of the trainees were equipped with kits to assist recipients of livestock packages in the treatment of their animals for an informally established compensation.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Ministry of Finance approval for duty exemption</b> Follow-up with Ministry of Finance approval for duty exemption	PIU	06/2019
<b>SECAP and National Environment requirements</b> Plan for SECAP and National Environment requirements for all project interventions	PIU	06/2019
<b>Request to IFAD to postpone submission of audit reports</b> Send request to IFAD to postpone submission of audit reports to 30 June 2020	Project Coordinator	06/2019
<b>Selection of beneficiaries</b> 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
<b>Climate Change, gender, Youth and nutrition mainstreaming</b> Mainstream Climate Change, gender, Youth and nutrition in FFS curriculum	PIU/FAO	07/2019
<b>PIM and approval from IFAD</b> Finalize PIM and get approval from IFAD	PIU	07/2019
<b>2019 AWPB revision and preparation of summary and detailed tables</b> 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



<b>Request for allocation of GoA counterpart funds</b> Follow up on the request for allocation of GoA counterpart funds based on approved AWPB	PIU/MINAGRIF	07/2019
<b>Develop ToRs and initiate recruit Deputy Project Coordinator</b> 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
<b>Acquisition and distribution of crop and livestock packages</b> Follow-up closely the preparation activities for acquisition and distribution of crop and livestock packages before the next agricultural season	PPIU	08/2019
<b>Technical training on FM, procurement, M&amp;E (RBM) and targeting approaches</b> Provide hands-on technical training on FM, procurement, M&E (RBM) and targeting approaches	IFAD/PIU	10/2019
<b>Sensitization training on nutrition, gender and Youth</b> Conduct sensitization training on nutrition, gender and Youth for project staff including extension staff	PIU	11/2019
<b>Gender Targeting and Youth inclusion Strategy and Action Plan</b> Develop a Gender Targeting and Youth inclusion Strategy and Action Plan with support from SAMAP	PIU	11/2019

## E. Project implementation

### a. Development Effectiveness

#### Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

**Effectiveness**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 2**

#### Justification of rating

ARP implementation progress is gradually picking up; its linkage with SAMAP is paying dividends. Seven municipal agricultural officers from ARP's three targeted provinces were trained as FFS Master Trainers, under the FAO organized four-month training programme for SAMAP Master Trainers for FFS during the July-October 2020 period. These would, in turn, lead the process of training facilitators, in their respective provinces, to establish FFSs. In addition, a total of 82 AHWs were trained; 64 of them equipped with kits to assist recipients of livestock packages. A combination of FFSs and AHWs are expected to play a critical role in helping ARP to achieve its development objective in a sustainable manner. Cumulative outreach is 16,149 households; 81% of target.

#### Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

As ARP activity implementation gains pace, progress is being made to achieve some of the target outputs. The Project has a total of nine target outputs. By the time of Mission, progress had been made on two of them. According to the 2020 AWPB, the target for Output 1.2: Agricultural inputs distributed to the target group's indicator (Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages) was 13,000 producers. An estimated 11,149 producers (about 83% of the target) had received the distributed inputs. The other output on which progress was made is 'Output 1.3. Nutrition sensitive actions integrated'. The Output 1.3's indicator is 'Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition' and the 2020 AWPB target was 14,000 households. About 80% of the target was achieved. Even though no specific nutrition education was conducted under FFS (since the FFS are yet to be established), improved quality of

maize, beans, millet and sorghum seeds were distributed to households, which contribute to increase food availability and improved nutrition.

Some progress is also being made towards the establishment of FFS. Although the arrangements with the FAO to establish FFS are yet to materialize, the project collaborated with SAMAP to initiate training of some Master Trainers. ARP selected seven municipal agricultural officers from its three targeted provinces (Benguela, Cunene and Huila) for training, as FFS Master Trainers, under the FAO organized four-month training programme for SAMAP Master Trainers for FFS (during the July-October 2020 period). The ARP trainees would lead the process of training facilitators, in their respective provinces, to establish FFSs

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<p><b>Accelerate the effective project implementation</b></p> <p>Accelerate the effective Project implementation of transferring the available ARP resources to SAMAP and converting ARP to a component of SAMAP, leading to the attainment of the development objective.</p>	GOA and IFAD	04/2020

## Development Focus

### Targeting and Outreach

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 5**

#### Justification of rating

The overall targeting strategy was found to be adequate. The project's overall target outreach was changed from 8,000 households to 20,000 households. The target for crop-based packages is 17,500 households. As of October 2020, a total of 4,000 HHs had been reached. The target for livestock-based packages is 2,500 HHs; about 1,000 HHs had received the livestock (goats) by October 2020 under the pass-on arrangement.

#### Main issues

By virtue of the remote nature of the Mission, it was not possible to undertake an extensive verification of the targeting strategy in the field. But the Mission found the overall targeting strategy to be adequate. So far, the targeting and self-targeting of the community members have been achieved through the organization of information and mobilisation campaigns, and distribution of packages within the targeted eight municipalities from three provinces – Benguela, Cunene and Huila. The project's target outreach was changed from 8,000 households to 20,000 households. The change was necessitated by the Government's request to address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 in the project's target area. These are split into 17,500 households (87.5 of the total target outreach) to be assisted with agricultural inputs and tools and 2,500 households (12.5 of the target outreach) to receive breeding goats under a pass on mechanism. Overall, 5,000 households have been reached (3,025 female-headed households). Of the 5,000 households reached, a total of 4,000 households received agriculture packages while the remaining 1,000 received livestock (goats) packages.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<p><b>Curriculum</b></p> <p>The curriculum should include techniques and technologies for the smallholders to adopt.</p>	FAO, FFS	

### Gender equality & women's participation

**Rating: 3**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### Justification of rating

Interventions, thus far, have been very cognizant of the need to ensure participation of women in the different activities. Of the 5,000 HHs reached, over 60% are women-headed households compared to the PDR target of 30%. Although not much has been implemented regarding FFS through which a lot of women empowerment is expected to be channeled, some empowerment and capacity building measures have already been imparted from the inputs and information and mobilization campaigns through local information meetings.

#### Main issues

Livestock packages are one of the ways through which women-headed households are being targeted. This is being consistent with the local conditions existing in the target areas. Goats and poultry are mainly owned by women; investing in them is a gender improvement strategy, enabling women to expanding access to and control over assets, income/capital and knowledge.

Now that the Master Trainers have been trained in FFS, there is a great opportunity for increased participation and empowerment through the FFSs in skills, knowledge and practice that will influence behaviour positively. The Key elements of operationalizing the gender strategy are as described in PDR to: a) focus members of FFSs; b) enhance their skills in agricultural practices, food preparation, storage; c) 30% of women in decision-making structures; and d) improve their knowledge on gender, nutrition sensitive agriculture, climate change etc. Therefore, it is recommended that the gender strategy is clearly spelt out and communicated to all the stakeholders and participants so that they can adhere to it.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Conduct a Gender Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel</b>  Conduct a Gender Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel	Gender Consultant	04/2020

### **Agricultural Productivity**

**Rating: 4**

#### **Justification of rating**

ARP is just starting to implement activities aimed at contributing towards agricultural yield enhancement. With the distribution of good quality seeds, tools and other inputs and the planned provision of technical information related to good agricultural practices through the FFSs, it is expected that agricultural productivity will be boosted. The provision of multi-purpose water sources will also contribute to improved crop yields in situations where the water will be partly used for small-scale irrigation.

#### **Main issues**

The scope for increased agricultural productivity clearly exists in Angola because the campaign is starting from a very low base. Crop yields remain very low compared to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to FAO, the average yield of beans in Angola is 0.34 ton per ha, compared to 0.60 ton per ha in the southern African region; the average yield of groundnuts is 0.38 ton per ha, compared to 0.88 ton per ha in the region; and the average millet yield is 0.24 ton per ha, compared to the regional average of 0.70 ton per ha. Substantial scope clearly exists for increasing crop yields and crop production through use of improved agricultural technology as well as through an increase in cultivated area. This will require the use of animal traction, mechanisation, adoption of improved agronomic practices, improvements in soil fertility, use of modern agricultural inputs, increased cropped area under irrigation, and dissemination of agricultural knowledge to farmers. ARP is in the process of addressing some of these limiting factors.

### **Nutrition**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### **Justification of rating**

Improved nutrition security is part of ARP's goal. As a recovery approach two packages, crop-based (inclusive of a variety of horticultural crops) and livestock-based (chicken and small ruminants), are being distributed to the target beneficiaries. Together with the planned nutrition-specific information (diversifying diets, etc.) that would be passed on to the target communities, the project is bound to make a big contribution to the beneficiaries' nutrition security.

#### **Main issues**

Malnutrition is not only a direct result of food insecurity, but also often find its roots in dietary habits, food choices, food preparation, food availability, agro-ecological conditions, lack of transmission of food-based knowledge, 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. The horticulture seed distributed is also very relevant to contributing to diversified diets.

Crop-based packages have used 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 should diversify the cropping system in order to diminish the risk of crop failure.

This package should be accompanied with food preparation, storage, preservation and extension advice FFS and intercropping with legumes and horticulture seeds (tomatoes, carrots, aubergine, kale and cabbage), 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. 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 (goats ) 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 are appropriate for diversifying diets. The packages have used are genetic potential of local breeds upgrading them through minor improvements in feeding or improved variety cocks, or males.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Nutrition-Sensitive Activities</b> As soon as the FFS agenda is up and running, prioritise nutrition-sensitive activities	Deputy Project Coordinator	02/2021
<b>Mainstream Nutrition policy and Develop the nutrition sensitive activities</b> Mainstream Nutrition policy and Develop the nutrition sensitive activities	PIU	

**Adaptation to Climate Change** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 3**

**Justification of rating**

Significant steps are yet to be taken to implement the identified climate adaptation measures for ARP but preparations are underway. Although the FFSs, which are responsible for providing capacity building to the farmers, are yet to start, capacity building of selected MTs for FFSs was done by FAO by October 2020, paving the way for FFS to start. The INCA and IIA are developing drought-tolerant varieties to enable adaption to climate change; no further reporting can be done on the research since there were no reports provided to the mission. The rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of water infrastructure to increase access to water in the drought-stricken provinces are yet to commence. But 80 borehole sites have already been identified and feasibility studies are underway.

**Main issues**

*Capacity building* – The MTs training included modules on climate change, agro-meteorology, integrated pest and disease management, agro-ecological practices and management. All these topics are important for transferring skills and knowledge to enhance resilience to climate change, especially if adequate follow-up and practical capacity building at the farm level are provided.

*Infrastructure* – As part of the rehabilitation and construction of multi-purpose water sources, practical steps must be taken to foster the adoption of selected and tested smart technologies that are responsive to climate change adaptation. These technologies should include efficient energy sources like solar or wind for pumping water, which are environmentally friendly and easy to operate.

Moreover, for ARP developmental objectives to be achieved and as indicated in the last mission, it is recommended that the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure be expedited. On the one hand to address the emergency that triggered the project and on the other hand considering that, the project is left with about 19 months of implementation and as a way of allowing ample time for implementation before project phase-out.

*Resilience building activities* – Due to relocation of funds for COVID-19 response activities such as Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and climate information services which are important for increasing resilience to climate change will be transferred to the new project SREP due to start in 2021.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>FFS Training Starts</b> Training of climate change adaptation, O&M routines, NRM	FAO (service Provider), PCU	01/2020
<b>Infrastructure Identification</b> Conclude the identification process of infrastructures and ensure compliance with SECAP	Deputy Project Coordinator	01/2021
<b>Research Work on Climate Resilience</b> Establish linkages of research work on climate resilience by IIA and INCA with FFS	SAMAP Coordinator/ Deputy Project Coordinator	03/2021

## b. Sustainability and Scaling up

### Institutions and Policy Engagement

**Rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

ARP design was cognizant of the existent low capacity for the target beneficiaries, their communities and the relevant institutions. Accordingly, Subcomponent 1.3 is meant to ensure the provision of capacity building at the institutional, community and household levels. The skills and capacities required at the different levels are being strengthened to ensure that communities are able to recover from climate-related shocks, and the relevant institutions are able to provide the necessary support and services to the communities and households.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Strategic framework dealing with draught in the south of Angola</b> The Project is to initiate the process of policy dialogue with regard to how the GOA should address the chronic and recurrent challenges associated with drought in the project areas using structural and programmatic approach.	PCU	07/2020
<b>Recruitment of Deputy coordinator</b> Recruitment of the Deputy Coordinator to support SAMAP coordinator with management of ARP	IDA	09/2020

### Partnership-building

**Rating: 3**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

The partnerships ARP has established, thus far, have been through implementation arrangements. These include: a) FAO – an MoU was signed but is yet to be operationalised due to issues related to resources; b) Institute for Veterinarian Services (ISV) – this is in Huila Province. The arrangement is for ISV to train livestock household farmers; c) Institute for Veterinarian Research (IIV) – this is also in Huila Province. IIV is to implement a subproject related to the recovery of the pasture in Huila Province; the outcome would then be scaled up in Cunene and Benguela Provinces. ARP and SREP would also cooperate with regard to Disaster Risk Management activities.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>PIU and FAO should conclude the discussion on key priority areas of FFS</b> PIU and FAO should conclude the discussion on key priority areas of FFS	PIU, FAO	12/2019

**Human and Social Capital and Empowerment****Rating: 4****Previous rating: 4****Justification of rating**

By virtue of its design, ARP is very strong on capacity building and empowerment measures. These empowering and capacity building programmes will provide the women, youth and poor smallholder farmer households with the necessary knowledge, skills and assets necessary to recover from years of recurring drought and improve their livelihoods. Thus far, the Project has used the information and mobilization campaigns using local information meetings and media empowerment measure. Other empowering and capacity building measures will include: a) inclusive FFSs; b) a broad range of skills training activities; and e) monitoring of inclusiveness.

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
Training of master trainers Training of master trainers	PIU/FAO/IDA	03/2020

**Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback****Rating: 4****Justification of rating**

ARP target community are actively engaged in the project, particularly, through their involvement in the beneficiary selection process. For those qualifying households that are non-FFS members', transparency in their selection (beneficiary households and communes) is ensured by involving local leadership and local influential persons in the community. The capacity building of the target groups and their organisation is an avenue through which feedback can be channelled and acted upon.

**Main issues**

Although farmer organisations can serve as an avenue for the target group to provide feedback, there is the need to put efficient and equitable feedback, grievance and redress mechanism in place, easily accessible to all community members/beneficiaries. ARP needs to establish a functional project grievance redress process with clear and easy steps and responsibilities from complaint to resolution. This should be easily accessible and the target communities groups should see the project's grievance redress processes as fair, transparent, and responsive

In addition, during the group development activities, the project should establish feedback mechanism where feedback is received, captured and documented and effectively integrated in the M&E system. This feedback could then be used by the project management team, IFAD Country team for learning purposes and adaptive management of interventions for progress report and social accountability.

**Responsiveness of Service Providers****Rating: 4****Previous rating: 4****Justification of rating**

ARP is working with several service providers, inclusive of public and private sector institutions. Thus far, the response has been good with regard to: a) the extent to which service providers respond to the demands of their rural clientele and carry out their assignments as per the Terms of Reference in a timely and professional manner; b) the quality of the services provided; c) use of resources in an effective manner; d) timeliness in submitting implementation progress reports; and e) quality of the reports in terms of completeness and usefulness of the information provided. So far, the only obstacle has been the delayed recruitment of FAO to facilitate the establishment of FFSs. In the meantime, that services is being accessed through SAMAP.

**Main issues**

Although IDA and FAO signed an MoU, in June 2019, for the latter to facilitate the process of establishing FFS, not much has been done in this respect. The issue relates to the budget provided by the FAO. 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. One aspect that needs to be looked at is the fact that, at the time of designing the project, FAO had committed to provide co-finance to the tune of USD 500,000; this is a factor that needs to be considered as part of this discussion. 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 Project Steering Committee could be brought in to help broker the discussions between IDA and FAO.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Revision of the MOU</b> Revision / adjustment of the over-budgeted MOU to be in-line with the available resources as per PDR	IDA and FAO	12/2019

**Environment and Natural Resource Management**

**Rating: 3**

**Previous rating: 3**

### Justification of rating

The project has identified approaches for the environment and natural resources management and this will be achieved through a systematic adoption of IFAD's SECAP requirements. However, practical adaptation actions are required to ensure that these are operationalized and effective. The approaches are mainly through the preparation of community-level natural resources management plans that will be incorporated within the FFS methodology. The community-led natural resource management includes: a) organizing community planning teams; b) identifying micro-watersheds; c) conducting biophysical and socio-economic surveys; d) identifying and prioritizing interventions; e) approval of interventions by the community; and f) preparation of a plan for implementation (mapping and action plans).

### Main issues

*Natural resources management plans* – The mission noted that there are no ARP specific natural resources management plans (NRMPs) developed so far, since these will be developed in FFSs. The pressure on the natural resource base is still high and there has not been much significant contribution by the project to improve on harmful agricultural practices. High-standard environmental norms have not been followed during project implementation and some activities may have had negative impacts on the environment. There is no evidence of improvement in the environment or the natural resource base in the project target area. FAO is urged to incorporate specific NRMPs in the FFS and follow the proposed approaches for natural resource management (NRM).

There are also no ESMP/ESIA /IPP/RAP/ESMF/FPIC Plans/Climate risk analyses, which were prepared/implemented during the period under review. However, Draft TORs are at an advanced stage to engage local consultants to prepare Social, Environment and Climate Assessments and Management Plans (SECAMP) for the planned physical structures and manage their impacts on natural resources.

*Impact of Infrastructure on Environment and natural resources* –The infrastructures to be constructed or rehabilitated are required to comply with IFAD Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), and National Regulations to reduce the potential negative impacts on local natural resources and livelihoods of local communities. Higher level and preliminary assessments followed by detailed site-specific assessments and respective Environment Social Management Plans (ESMP) and Natural Resources Management Plans (NRMP) must be carried out before the commencement of construction/ rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation schemes. The main purpose is to guide the operation and possible decommissioning.

Specialized and experienced companies must be engaged to rehabilitate or drill new boreholes/irrigation schemes. The mission recommends that groundwater surveys be undertaken for all identified borehole sites. In close collaboration with and supervision by the river basin management authorities, mitigation measures should be in place to avoid over-abstraction and irreversible depletion of aquifers. Regular education on the value of water and water resources for enhanced conservation should be provided through the identified existing water management committees.

*Collaboration:* As further elaborated below, for such and in the same way as SAMAP, ARP is required to adopt a combination of approaches to streamline SECAP guidelines into its interventions. These include (i) close collaboration with MOSAP/SAMAP and establishing its systems in the provinces where ARP is the sole project (Benguela) as well as ensuring that a simple and rapid exercise of bridging the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) with IFAD's SECAP is carried out to optimize consistency in the articulation of both sets of regulations; (ii) contribute towards improving Government involvement in Social Environment and Climate (SEC) oversight; and (iii) strengthen ARP's organizational structure to comprehensively include SECAP requirements in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all interventions and in a consistent manner.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans</b> Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans	Consultants	01/2020
<b>NRMP per site prepared</b> FFS to produce NRMPs for sites near them	FFS	04/2020
<b>Environmental and Social Management Plans</b> Conclude the procurement of consultants to develop a Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans for the project area	Deputy Project Coordinator	02/2021
<b>Natural Resources Management Plans (NRMPs)</b> FAO should incorporate specific NRMPs for the FFS	Deputy Project Coordinator	03/2021

**Exit Strategy**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### **Justification of rating**

ARP does not yet have a written exit strategy. However, the Project's exit strategy is built into the its implementation 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. Farmers' organisations are also being strengthened variously and farmers/communities will be trained through FFS once the schools are up and running. In situations where infrastructures are to be constructed/rehabilitated, operation and management committees will be established and capacity built to enable continued provision of services after project closure.

#### **Main issues**

As part of the FFS training/capacity building, mainstreaming climate smart technologies and natural resource management practices and nutrition-related topics will be emphasized. The fact that drought is a recurring phenomenon in the project target areas, the target communities' 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.

Accordingly, ARP should focus on interventions that avail more sustainable coping strategies to the target communities. 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. Secondly, 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. Thirdly, 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.

Other strategies could include: a) 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; and b) FFS training curriculum that incorporates 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 for Scaling-up**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### **Justification of rating**

The Farmer Field School approach, introduced by FAO under its emergency programme, is regarded as the principal extension approach in Angola for institutionalization. FFSs are used to create social and financial capital whilst acting as a new technology delivery mechanism for crop production, agro-pastoralism and nutrition. Accordingly, GoA and its development partners are very keen on scaling up this approach and its derivatives in as many provinces/municipalities as possible. To that effect, it is very important that all experiences, good and bad, are well documented by ARP to guide the future scaling up efforts.



<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Work on strategy to develop capacity at local level</b> Work on strategy to develop capacity at local level	PMU	

### c. Project Management

<b>Quality of Project Management</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3</b>
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#### Justification of rating

With the demise of the originally appointed ARP Coordinator in April 2020, a decision was made not to replace him but, instead, to combine management of the two projects – ARP and SAMAP. Accordingly, in September 2020, coordination of ARP and SAMAP was formally merged and a position of Deputy SAMAP Coordinator established with the responsibility of overseeing ARP implementation coordination. The Deputy Coordinator was recruited and there is a reported improvement in the project's coordination across all three provinces.

#### Main issues

The other notable change in ARP's staff relates to the project's Accountant. A decision was made to abolish the post of Project Accountant on the grounds that the workload did not justify a full accountant for the project; the requisite ARP accounting services were to be provided by the SAMAP accountant under the merger arrangements. Unfortunately, the changeover process was not as smooth as desired and, accordingly, some of the Project's documents are yet to be retrieved from the former accountant.

Regarding the provision of the oversight role by the PSC, a meeting is held once a year largely to review and endorse the AWPB. Given the patinate issues identified herein (failure by FAO to honour its co-financing commitment made at the time of designing ARP, GoA counterpart contribution, retrieval of project documents from a former project staff), it is recommended that an *ad hoc* sitting of the PSC be requested, through the SAMAP Coordinator, and have the issues presented to them for guidance on the way forward.

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

<b>Knowledge Management</b>	<b>Rating: 3</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3</b>
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#### Justification of rating

Although ARP undertakes some sort of Knowledge Management (KM), there is room for improvement. The Project team conducts regular implementation review workshops with different stakeholders; based on the lessons learned, the Project makes necessary adjustment on the plan to improve performance. But this needs to be done in a more structured manner to improve the Project's KM function.

#### Main issues

ARP needs to put in place a KM strategy and the associated action plan and ensure its implementation. However, the responsible staff has been, and continues to be, preoccupied with different responsibilities. The Project does not have a KM Specialist as part of the PIU; the M&E Specialist (who is the same Specialist for SAMAP) was assigned the KM responsibility. It is this Mission's view that this is rather too much responsibility for the same Specialist considering that Gender, Youth and Targeting are also part of his responsibility. It is proposed that now is the time for ARP/SAMAP to consider recruitment of short-term Technical Assistance to design an ARP KM strategy and action plan. Otherwise, it might be difficult for the project's KM function to be given the due attention it deserves under current arrangements. This especially important considering that ARP is not left with too much time before completion and the need to identify and document lessons learned to guide future scaling up efforts.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>KM Strategy and Action Plan</b>  Recruit short-term Technical Assistance to develop a Knowledge Management strategy and the associated Action Plan.	M&E Specialist	03/2021

**Value for Money** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

With the increasing intensity of ARP activity implementation, the project is also gradually getting into the efficiency range with. As ARP’s investment activities unfold, the ratio between the investment costs and the fixed project operating costs is also starting to improve. This was greatly boosted by the reallocation of resources that availed more funds to the ‘Goods, Services and Inputs’ category.

**Main issues**

It should be noted that the costs of some of the project activities varies from the planned costs. This is attributed to price inflation and the unstable exchange rate between the Angolan Kwanza (AOA) and the major currencies. This, in fact, has tended to affect the procurement of some goods and services and, implicitly, the provision of some services.

**Coherence between AWPB and Implementation** **Rating: 3** **Previous rating: 3**

**Justification of rating**

Implementation of the approved 2020 AWPB was affected by a number of external factors that had a negative impact on the pace of the activity implementation and the associated execution rate of the budget. Nonetheless, some of the AWPB targets have been met and others, actually, exceeded. Efforts were being made by the PIU to accelerate implementation during the remaining part of the Project year and indications are that the rate could be considerably higher by the of the year.

**AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress**

The Mission reviewed the AWPB with particular emphasis on the execution rate and the financial progress compared against the physical progress. As already specified, a number of factors combined to affect the 2020 execution rate.

As of October 2020, AWPB execution rate stood at 14%, compared to 4% noted during the Implementation Support Mission of August 2020; that represents an acceleration in activity implementation the cited constraining factors notwithstanding. The execution rate will even be higher when the about USD 1.8 million is added; this is money spent on the purchase of seeds, fertilisers, equipment for the target beneficiaries. In addition, the recruitment of the Deputy Project Coordinator, to be in charge ARP, is expected to contribute to improved project performance and, implicitly, better AWPB execution.

The Mission also noted that preparation of the 2021 AWPB was late; by the time of the Mission, the draft had not yet been submitted to the Project Coordination Committee for review and endorsement. Yet, according to the requirements, the endorsed draft is supposed to be submitted to IFAD, for review and provision of No Objection, 60 days before commencement of the subsequent project year. Thus, the process was already behind schedule.

**Performance of M&E System** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 3**

**Justification of rating**

With the merger of ARP and SAMAP management, both Projects are being served by the same M&E system. Management is in the process of improving an online M&E system that was designed by a local software company. The company was contracted to design an automated web-based platform that would enable responsible staff to directly upload information into the system. However, after undertaking trials of several of the system’s components, the Project is of the view that more work is needed. Accordingly, the process to recruiting an international consultancy was initiated. The objective is to reinforce the M&E software development work already done and to build capacity for the staff. The system, once completed, would be used by ARP/SAMAP and other IFAD-funded agricultural projects in Angola.a

**M&E System Review**

The process of recruiting the international consultancy to reinforce the M&E software development was at the Request of Expression of Interest stage by the time of the Mission. Having a well-structured M&E system in place is very important for effective results-based management. It is supposed to establish whether Project implementation is progressively moving

towards the development objective and set targets. It is also supposed to identify constraints, which should be brought to Project management for urgent and adequate redress. The Project's M&E team clarified the M&E responsibilities of all stakeholders working at all levels, including IDA technicians, FFS facilitators, service providers, etc. who are involved variously in Project implementation. Primary data is supposed to be collected and maintained by socio-economic group, age and gender, and aggregated by community, commune, and municipality and consolidated for the entire Project. However, the Project is facing challenges particularly related to the collection of data disaggregated by age. To that effect, it is suggested that the Project considers using associations or cooperatives as entry points to service delivery; they should have all the socio-economic data related to their membership.

Going forward, there are certain issues that would need to be resolved to improve the provision of the M&E function: a) weak internet connectivity in project areas that are distant from city centres – this is making it difficult to use the web-based applications to process and transmit project-related data. Instead, the project staff are still using Excel to tabulate data and send it to the PIU as e-mail attachments. This issue is beyond the capability of project management to address by itself; consideration could be given to seek a dialogue with telecommunication companies; b) capacity gaps for M&E staff at the provincial level – it is understood that more training needs to be given to the staff for the effective use of the software platform installed in PCs/tablets in the areas of how to generate reports, including tables and graphs and more understanding of the results-based management approach; and c) creation of municipal dialogue platforms – there is an identified need to create such platforms and use them to present and discuss implementation achievements, constraints and mitigation measures, lessons learnt, among other relevant aspects of project implementation. The same platforms could be involved in the development of effective exit strategies.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Set up M&amp;E system</b> Set up the monitoring and evaluation system	PMU	03/2020

**Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements**

**Rating: 3**

#### **Justification of rating**

An adequate management of environment and natural resources will be achieved through a systematic adoption of IFAD's SECAP in line with the adaptations and adjustments made to suit the specific conditions under which ARP was been designed and being implemented. The following has been subscribed: a) relying on MOSAP II (2015-20) and its Additional Financing (AF) (2020-23) systems and procedures; b) ensuring that FAO capacity building mainly of MTs and Extension Workers includes strong elements of SEC through FFS as a way of streamlining SEC management in the daily activities of the project and beneficiaries; c) temporary involvement of external consultants to assist in specific tasks; and d) adhering to the government guidelines on environmental and social management.

#### **SECAP Review**

The Mission has noted that, except for the practical contributions provided by FAO in streamlining SECAP through capacity building the other approaches, i.e. MOSAP, Government and External Consultants are not yet in a position of providing solid SEC Management inputs to the project on their own. Critical aspects include, but are not limited to: (a) MOSAP SEC management units and personnel are still in the process of consolidation. In the short, to medium term, they are not and will not be well positioned to suitably take care of other projects, as would be the case of ARP. Additionally, ARP works in one province in which MOSAP is not active (Benguela), therefore, this province cannot directly benefit from MOSAP assistance. The geographical convergence is restricted to the provinces of Cunene and Huila. The few differences between the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and IFAD's SECAP also require a systematic bridging and the results applied in line with the SECAP's principle of adopting the most elaborated guidelines for ARP interventions; (b) Extension workers, MTs, and farmers need regular reinforcement of their theoretical and practical learnings and experiences to assimilate the new culture of sound SEC management; (c) Temporary involvement of external consultants seems to not be enough, especially at this initial stage, when the establishment of new attitudes towards SEC management is crucial; and (d) (iv) Government SEC oversight is significantly weak and almost non-existent in the specific case of projects considered as being of moderate and/or low impact, as is the case of MOSAP, SAMAP, and ARP. Government tend to focus mainly on Category A projects. Yet, the impacts of the various ARP sub-projects, as well as their cumulative impacts when combined with other similar interventions and other public and private developments in the same areas, can be significant. Hence, the relevance of having in place sound SEC management systems and procedures as embodied by SECAP.

ARP must have its own internal arrangements to catalyze what can be obtained from the existing lines of collaboration with other interventions. These would then be carried over by SREP.

It is important to start on good foot instead of having to correct bad habits and a later stage.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Harmonising of ESS and SECAP</b> Rapid exercise of bridging the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) with IFAD's SECAP to ensure consistency in the articulation of both sets of regulations	ARP and MOSAP II SEC Units within both PIUs	02/2021
<b>Develop of Environmental and Social Management Plans</b> Conclude the procurement of consultants to develop a Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans for the project area	PIU	02/2021
<b>Establishment of SEC Management in Benguela</b> Collaborate with MOSAP/SAMAP in establishing SEC management in provinces where ARP is the sole project	Deputy Project Coordinator	03/2021
<b>SECAP Training</b> Ensure that PIU, IDA and extension workers are trained on SECAP, ESMP and NRMPs	Deputy Project Coordinator	04/2021

#### d. Financial Management & Execution

**Acceptable Disbursement Rate**

**Rating: 3.0**

**Previous rating: 3**

##### Justification of rating

Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

##### Main issues

ARP was approved on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2017 and became effective on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2018 with first disbursement in February 2019 – As of November 2020, ARP's disbursement rate, inclusive of the advance payment, was 17.86%. The project is in its second year of implementation and, as at the time of the Mission, a total of USD 1.07 million had been disbursed inclusive of the authorized allocation of USD 1 million. There were two Withdrawal Applications (WAs) being prepared, in the amount of USD 1.1 million, at the time of the Mission. Accordingly, the projected disbursement by the yearend is about USD 2.2 million; this would be equivalent to a disbursement rate of 36.07%. There has been no extension.

There were two direct payments of USD 7,180 each. These are far below the USD20,000 threshold spelt out in the revised Letter to the Borrower for direct payments. The economic cost of processing withdrawal application is high. The mission advised the project to respect the thresholds set forth in the Letter to the Borrower

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Withdrawal applications.</b> 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
<b>Withdrawal applications</b> Compile expenditure incurred so far and submit a withdrawal application in line with requirements of the Letter to the Borrower	Financial Management Specialist	09/2020
<b>Submit withdrawal applications when amount of expenditure reaches 30% of the authorized or every 90 days</b>	FMS	12/2020
<b>Adhere to direct payments threshold; of USD 20,000</b>	FMS	12/2020

## Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

### Justification of rating

The mission reviewed the system of financial management (FM) and control environment of the project. The FM review focused on the knowledge and experience of the finance team. The mission concluded that the Program's FM system remains sufficient and could adequately be used in meeting the fiduciary requirements of IFAD and GOA. IFAD effected a reallocation request by GoA in September 2020 in response to availing more resources to the direct benefit of smallholder farmers to help mitigate the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, the Mission notes that the quality of financial management meets the financiers' minimum requirements.

### Main issues

*Assets and Asset Register* - The mission reviewed the Asset register and noted that it is updated with assets procured up to date. However, there is the need to group the assets under classifications. In line with standard IFAD procedures, the PIU should conduct a physical verification of the assets as part of yearend activities.

*AWPB Execution* – The 2020 AWPB was revised downward slightly from USD 5.7 million to a total of USD 5.4 million. With two WAs in the pipeline for processing, the amount of funds utilized would increase to USD 1.2 million; the associated execution rate of the revised AWPB would also increase to about 21.5%. Component 1 (Sustainable Livelihood Recovery) had achieved 24.7% of its revised AWPB while nothing had been achieved for Component 2 (Programme Management and Coordination). It appears that the budget was overambitious. The Mission reminded the project team to be moderate in forecasting the implementation of project activities to avoid unimpressive performance rates.

*Accounting Software* – ARP's accounting has been computerized. The project has deployed the PRIMAVERA Accounting Software at the two provincial states. The software has a single module of General Ledger. It is recommended that the Fixed Assets and Procurement processes and information is integrated with the finance data in an enterprise resource software

*Accounting System* – It is pointed out that the project's accounting data prior to the adoption of the PRIMAVERA Accounting Software remains unincorporated into the system. The Mission recommends that due attention should be given to the exercise of capturing prior transactions in the PRIMAVERA to facilitate the timely generation of reports, including Statements of Expenditure.

*Insurance* – The Mission established that project assets were not insured. It was recommended that all project assets should be insured against the risk of fire, theft and natural disasters.

*Human Resources* – As indicated under Section III. b. Project Management, ARP and SAMAP management functions were merged. Accordingly, the positions of ARP Project Manager and Accountant were abolished under the new structure. It is expected that the changes would enhance project coordination and implementation. It is recommended that the Accountant based in Huila should take the e-Learning training Programme on IFAD Financial Management Practices and Procedures.

**Internal controls.** The project has not been subjected to internal audit since inception in contravention of the financing agreement. This also presents internal control weakness as internal audit is required to provide assurance on internal control systems and facilitate improvement of internal controls. The mission reiterated the previous recommendation that the project recruit the services of an independent and qualified audit firm acceptable to IFAD to perform the project internal audits in accordance with the annual risk-based work-plan

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Purchase server for PRIMAVERA</b> To be purchased by SAMAP and cost-shared with ARP	FMS	07/2019
<b>Submit PIM for IFAD No Objection</b> (Update - SM Nov 2019): PIM is yet to be submitted to IFAD for No Objection.	Project Coordinator	08/2019
<b>Request enhancements to PRIMAVERA on FIFO Management</b> In strict collaboration with SAMAP and AFAP for cost-sharing	FMS	09/2019
<b>Accounting system</b> 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
<b>Accounting system</b> Fast track posting of accounting data in PRIMAVERA to facilitate on time generation of reports including SOEs	Financial Management Specialist	09/2020
<b>Internal audit</b> Submit a copy of internal audit report to IFAD	Project Coordinator/Financial Management Specialist	10/2020
<b>AWPB for the FY 2020.</b> Post the revised budget figures into the accounting software to facilitate budget monitoring and control	Financial Management Specialist	10/2020
<b>2021 AWPB</b> Submit 2021 AWPB for IFAD's review	Project Coordinator and FMS	12/2020
<b>asset management</b> Group assets under classifications, conduct regular asset verification exercises and insure major project assets	FM and admin Officer	03/2021
<b>Internal audit</b> Engage an Audit Firm for regular internal audit reviews	Project Coordinator and FMS	06/2021
<b>Procure ERP software</b> Procure ERP software to improve management of M&E and procurement	Project Coordinator and FMS	06/2021

**Quality and Timeliness of Audit****Rating: 4****Previous rating: 4****Justification of rating**

Mission Nov 2020 - audit findings

**Main issues**

ARP's 2019 Financial Statements were received before the due date of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 as per the Financing Agreement. The audit for the project year 2019 was conducted by the Deloitte in accordance ISA. The Auditors issued an unqualified audit opinion on the Programme Financial Statements. However, it was observed that there were no project management responses given to the observations made by the auditor. Best practice requires that project management responds to all issue raised by auditors. The project must ensure that all queries raised in future audits are responded to and documented. 2020 audit not yet due as at the time of the mission.

**Counterparts Funds****Rating: 2****Previous rating: 2****Justification of rating**

GoA is expected to contribute a total of USD 0.7 million to ARP implementation as counterpart contribution. However, no budgetary contribution had been made to the project by the time of the Mission. The PSC should address this issue. Other in-kind GoA support to the project must be appropriately computed and documented. This can be computed using the IFAD training material on Domestic In-Kind Co-financing. The basis of the computations shall guide the project in calculating all future in-kind contribution for the project.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>IDA, through MINAGRIF, to liaise with the MINFIN to guarantee the disbursement of the counterpart funds to ARP</b>	FMS	09/2019
<b>In-kind contribution</b> 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
<b>In-kind contribution</b> Compile, value and report in-kind contribution from both GoA and beneficiaries. Support documents should be in place to facilitate verification during audit	Financial Management Specialist/M&E Specialist	10/2020
<b>1. Start the computing in-kind contributions since the beginning of the project; use the material as a guide to compute in-kind contributions for GoA and beneficiaries.</b>	FMS	12/2020

**Compliance with Loan Covenants****Rating: 4****Previous rating: 4****Justification of rating**

The Mission noted that the project has complied with the key covenants of the Financing Agreement with the exception of a few provisions that include: a) internal audit arrangements (Schedule 3, Paragraph 3); and b) submission of the project's 2021 AWPB to IFAD sixty (60) days before the commencement of the 2021 project year (Section 7.01.1(ii)), that is by 31st October 2020

**Main issues**

The Mission also noted that the project paid an equivalent of USD 44,075.88 as tax on imported project vehicles. As per Schedule 3, Paragraph 2 of the Financing Agreement, the project is tax-exempt, and therefore "any taxes which the Project is nonetheless obliged to pay shall promptly be reimbursed by the Borrower". The Mission recommends that the Government refunds the amount of USD44,075.88 to the Project.

## Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

### Justification of rating

The project's procurement function has been consistently performing poorly over the years but has shown some improvement. The procurement specialist for SAMAP has been doing a good job of running both ARP and SAMAP procurement activities with no help or support.

### Procurement Review

*Procurement Planning Process* – The Mission reviewed version 1 of the Procurement Plan (undated) whose total budget amounts to USD 4,264,250. Since consultancies were cancelled, the actual budget has been revised down to USD 3,836,700 for the 2020 AWPB. All activities carried out are in line with the Finance Agreement and the Letter to the Borrower (LtB). Procurement procedures are consistent. However, value for money is not systematically exhibited. About 45% of the budget is scheduled under the single sourcing method of procurement which, although could be justified, to some extent, for COVID-19 processes, is not accepted for civil works processes (water points). Procurement activities are systematically and logically grouped according to their respective categories. All activities falling under COVID-19 mitigation were processed relatively fast. The procurement plan is up to date.

*Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding*– Overall, the bidding documents are of acceptable quality and include the two IFAD's mandatory policies (Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption and Policy on Preventing Sexual Harassment and Abuse).

*Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award*– The Mission made the following observations: a) all reviewed contracts were signed between IDA and the contractor prior to IFAD's provision of No Objection. This constitutes a deviation from the procurement procedures. This observation was based on the review of the dates on each document. The Mission noted the project justification that this discrepancy is due to the fact that documents bear the date when they were drafted. The project was reminded of the need to report actual dates; and b) no value for money analysis was undertaken in order to ensure the adequacy of the price proposed by the contractor; and c) there are cases where the project proceeded with purchasing items outside those for which IFAD's No Objection was granted.

*Contract Management and Administration*– Contracts for prior-review processes are not systematically submitted for IFAD's No Objections; the sample reviewed by the Mission had no evidence of IFAD's No Objection. The project submitted its self-assessment checklist in this regard. The contract forms used among different activities falling under goods are not similar either. Usually, procurement of goods is concluded through Purchase Orders and not contracts *per se*. Contracts are signed between IDA and the supplier without making reference to the project ARP. The contract register is up to date.

*Record Retention and Monitoring*– Given the remote nature of the Mission, it was not possible to assess the quality of the projects record retention. The project submitted its self-assessment checklist as required for remote Missions. The Mission is satisfied with the promptness at which the requested sample files were provided.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Interns to support procurement activities</b> Hire interns to support ARP and SAMAP procurement activities	PIU	11/2019
<b>2020 Procurement Plan</b> Submit the 2020 PP via NOTUS to obtain IFAD's No Objection	Procurement Specialist	11/2019
<b>Coordination and consultations</b> Improve the coordination and consultations between the province level and Luanda project office	PIU	11/2019
<b>Procurement Planning Process</b> Mandatory use of new PP format starting with the 2021	Procurement Specialist	12/2020

### e. Key SIS Indicators



<b>Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective</b>	<b>Rating: 3.81</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3.0</b>
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<b>Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance</b>	<b>Rating: 3.5</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3.0</b>
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## F. Agreed Actions

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
<b>Overview and Project Progress</b>		
<b>Ministry of Finance approval for duty exemption</b> Follow-up with Ministry of Finance approval for duty exemption	PIU	06/2019
<b>SECAP and National Environment requirements</b> Plan for SECAP and National Environment requirements for all project interventions	PIU	06/2019
<b>Request to IFAD to postpone submission of audit reports</b> Send request to IFAD to postpone submission of audit reports to 30 June 2020	Project Coordinator	06/2019
<b>Selection of beneficiaries</b> 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
<b>Climate Change, gender, Youth and nutrition mainstreaming</b> Mainstream Climate Change, gender, Youth and nutrition in FFS curriculum	PIU/FAO	07/2019
<b>PIM and approval from IFAD</b> Finalize PIM and get approval from IFAD	PIU	07/2019
<b>2019 AWPB revision and preparation of summary and detailed tables</b> 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
<b>Request for allocation of GoA counterpart funds</b> Follow up on the request for allocation of GoA counterpart funds based on approved AWPB	PIU/MINAGRIF	07/2019
<b>Develop ToRs and initiate recruit Deputy Project Coordinator</b> 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

<p><b>Acquisition and distribution of crop and livestock packages</b></p> <p>Follow-up closely the preparation activities for acquisition and distribution of crop and livestock packages before the next agricultural season</p>	PPIU	08/2019
<p><b>Technical training on FM, procurement, M&amp;E (RBM) and targeting approaches</b></p> <p>Provide hands-on technical training on FM, procurement, M&amp;E (RBM) and targeting approaches</p>	IFAD/PIU	10/2019
<p><b>Sensitization training on nutrition, gender and Youth</b></p> <p>Conduct sensitization training on nutrition, gender and Youth for project staff including extension staff</p>	PIU	11/2019
<p><b>Gender Targeting and Youth inclusion Strategy and Action Plan</b></p> <p>Develop a Gender Targeting and Youth inclusion Strategy and Action Plan with support from SAMAP</p>	PIU	11/2019
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<p><b>FFS Training Starts</b></p> <p>Training of climate change adaptation, O&amp;M routines, NRM</p>	FAO (service Provider), PCU	01/2020
<p><b>Conduct a Gender Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel</b></p> <p>Conduct a Gender Awareness training of recruited staff and IDA personnel</p>	Gender Consultant	04/2020
<p><b>Accelerate the effective project implementation</b></p> <p>Accelerate the effective Project implementation of transferring the available ARP resources to SAMAP and converting ARP to a component of SAMAP, leading to the attainment of the development objective.</p>	GOA and IFAD	04/2020
<p><b>Infrastructure Identification</b></p> <p>Conclude the identification process of infrastructures and ensure compliance with SECAP</p>	Deputy Project Coordinator	01/2021
<p><b>Nutrition-Sensitive Activities</b></p> <p>As soon as the FFS agenda is up and running, prioritise nutrition-sensitive activities</p>	Deputy Project Coordinator	02/2021
<p><b>Research Work on Climate Resilience</b></p> <p>Establish linkages of research work on climate resilience by IIA and INCA with FFS</p>	SAMAP Coordinator/ Deputy Project Coordinator	03/2021

<b>Curriculum</b> The curriculum should include techniques and technologies for the smallholders to adopt.	FAO, FFS	
<b>Mainstream Nutrition policy and Develop the nutrition sensitive activities</b> Mainstream Nutrition policy and Develop the nutrition sensitive activities	PIU	
<b>Sustainability and Scaling up</b>		
<b>PIU and FAO should conclude the discussion on key priority areas of FFS</b> PIU and FAO should conclude the discussion on key priority areas of FFS	PIU, FAO	12/2019
<b>Revision of the MOU</b> Revision / adjustment of the over-budgeted MOU to be in-line with the available resources as per PDR	IDA and FAO	12/2019
<b>Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans</b> Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans	Consultants	01/2020
<b>Training of master trainers</b> Training of master trainers	PIU/FAO/IDA	03/2020
<b>NRMP per site prepared</b> FFS to produce NRMPs for sites near them	FFS	04/2020
<b>Strategic framework dealing with draught in the south of Angola</b> The Project is to initiate the process of policy dialogue with regard to how the GOA should address the chronic and recurrent challenges associated with drought in the project areas using structural and programmatic approach.	PCU	07/2020
<b>Recruitment of Deputy coordinator</b> Recruitment of the Deputy Coordinator to support SAMAP coordinator with management of ARP	IDA	09/2020
<b>Environmental and Social Management Plans</b> Conclude the procurement of consultants to develop a Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans for the project area	Deputy Project Coordinator	02/2021
<b>Natural Resources Management Plans (NRMPs)</b> FAO should incorporate specific NRMPs for the FFS	Deputy Project Coordinator	03/2021

<b>Work on strategy to develop capacity at local level</b> Work on strategy to develop capacity at local level	PMU	
<b>Project Management</b>		
<b>ARP Project Coordinator (PC) health problems</b> Conduct a rapid assessment to ascertain how much time the PC will be away	IDA	01/2020
<b>Set up M&amp;E system</b> Set up the monitoring and evaluation system	PMU	03/2020
<b>Harmonising of ESS and SECAP</b> Rapid exercise of bridging the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) with IFAD's SECAP to ensure consistency in the articulation of both sets of regulations	ARP and MOSAP II SEC Units within both PIUs	02/2021
<b>Develop of Environmental and Social Management Plans</b> Conclude the procurement of consultants to develop a Rapid Environmental and Social Management Plans for the project area	PIU	02/2021
<b>KM Strategy and Action Plan</b> Recruit short-term Technical Assistance to develop a Knowledge Management strategy and the associated Action Plan.	M&E Specialist	03/2021
<b>Establishment of SEC Management in Benguela</b> Collaborate with MOSAP/SAMAP in establishing SEC management in provinces where ARP is the sole project	Deputy Project Coordinator	03/2021
<b>SECAP Training</b> Ensure that PIU, IDA and extension workers are trained on SECAP, ESMP and NRMPs	Deputy Project Coordinator	04/2021
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<b>Purchase server for PRIMAVERA</b> To be purchased by SAMAP and cost-shared with ARP	FMS	07/2019
<b>Submit PIM for IFAD No Objection</b> (Update - SM Nov 2019): PIM is yet to be submitted to IFAD for No Objection.	Project Coordinator	08/2019
<b>IDA, through MINAGRIF, to liaise with the MINFIN to guarantee the disbursement of the counterpart funds to ARP</b>	FMS	09/2019
<b>Request enhancements to PRIMAVERA on FIFO Management</b> In strict collaboration with SAMAP and AFAP for cost-sharing	FMS	09/2019

<p><b>Interns to support procurement activities</b></p> <p>Hire interns to support ARP and SAMAP procurement activities</p>	PIU	11/2019
<p><b>2020 Procurement Plan</b></p> <p>Submit the 2020 PP via NOTUS to obtain IFAD's No Objection</p>	Procurement Specialist	11/2019
<p><b>Coordination and consultations</b></p> <p>Improve the coordination and consultations between the province level and Luanda project office</p>	PIU	11/2019
<p><b>Withdrawal applications.</b></p> <p>Compile expenditure incurred so far and submit a withdrawal application in line with requirements of the Letter to the Borrower</p>	FMS/Project Accountant	12/2019
<p><b>Accounting system</b></p> <p>Fast track posting of accounting data in PRIMAVERA to facilitate on time generation of reports including SOEs.</p> <p>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.</p>	FMS/ARP Project Accountant	12/2019
<p><b>In-kind contribution</b></p> <p>Compile, value and report in-kind contribution from both GoA and beneficiaries. Support documents should be in place to facilitate verification during audit.</p> <p>This action was first recommended in June 2019 and it is being repeated for the second time.</p>	FMS/Project Accountant	02/2020
<p><b>Withdrawal applications</b></p> <p>Compile expenditure incurred so far and submit a withdrawal application in line with requirements of the Letter to the Borrower</p>	Financial Management Specialist	09/2020
<p><b>Accounting system</b></p> <p>Fast track posting of accounting data in PRIMAVERA to facilitate on time generation of reports including SOEs</p>	Financial Management Specialist	09/2020
<p><b>In-kind contribution</b></p> <p>Compile, value and report in-kind contribution from both GoA and beneficiaries. Support documents should be in place to facilitate verification during audit</p>	Financial Management Specialist/M&E Specialist	10/2020
<p><b>Internal audit</b></p> <p>Submit a copy of internal audit report to IFAD</p>	Project Coordinator/Financial Management Specialist	10/2020

<b>AWPB for the FY 2020.</b> Post the revised budget figures into the accounting software to facilitate budget monitoring and control	Financial Management Specialist	10/2020
<b>Procurement Planning Process</b> Mandatory use of new PP format starting with the 2021	Procurement Specialist	12/2020
<b>Submit withdrawal applications when amount of expenditure reaches 30% of the authorized or every 90 days</b>	FMS	12/2020
<b>Adhere to direct payments threshold; of USD 20,000</b>	FMS	12/2020
<b>1. Start the computing in-kind contributions since the beginning of the project; use the material as a guide to compute in-kin contributions for GoA and beneficiaries.</b>	FMS	12/2020
<b>2021 AWPB</b> Submit 2021 AWPB for IFAD's review	Project Coordinator and FMS	12/2020
<b>asset management</b> Group assets under classifications, conduct regular asset verification exercises and insure major project assets	FM and admin Officer	03/2021
<b>Internal audit</b> Engage an Audit Firm for regular internal audit reviews	Project Coordinator and FMS	06/2021
<b>Procure ERP software</b> Procure ERP software to improve management of M&E and procurement	Project Coordinator and FMS	06/2021

## Angola

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### Agricultural Recovery Project

### Supervision Report

### Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 16/11/2020 - 27/11/2020

Document Date: 08/02/2021

Project No. 2000001767

Report No. 5647-AO

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department





## Agricultural Recovery Project

### Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Outreach</b>	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										
	Household members			120 000		11 525	9.604				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached										
	Women-headed households		3 000	10 000		0	0				
	Non-women-headed households		3 000	10 000		0	0				
	Households		6 000	20 000		2 305	11.5				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Females		3 000	10 000		0	0				
	Males		1 200	10 000		0	0				
	Young		1 800	5 000		0	0				
	Not Young					0					
	Total number of persons receiving services		6 000	20 000		0	0				
<b>Project Goal</b> 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	PIU, IDA	
	households reporting improved dietary diversity	250	5 000	14 000							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Development Objective</b> 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	15 000							
	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices							ARP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Total number of household members	0	4 000	20 000							
	Males	0	800	10 000							
	Females	0	2 000	10 000							
	Young	0	1 200	5 000							
	Not Young	0									
	Women-headed households	0									
	Non-women-headed households	0									
Households	0										
<b>Outcome</b> Outcome 1: Enhanced recovery of the target households	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Households	500	3 000	14 000							
	1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)										
	Women (%)		30	50							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> 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							
<b>Output</b> Output 1.2. Agricultural inputs distributed to the target group	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Females					0					
	Males					0					
	Young					0					
	Not Young					0					
	Total rural producers	0	3 000	20 000		2 250	11.25				
<b>Output</b> Output 1.3. Nutrition sensitive actions integrated	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Total persons participating	250	5 000	14 000		0	0				
	Households	250	5 000	14 000		0	0				
<b>Outcome</b> Outcome 2: Improved livelihoods through use of community productive infrastructure	3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks										
	Groups supported					0					
	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices										
	Households	0	1 000	3 000							
<b>Output</b> Output 2.1. Water infrastructure developed	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated							ARRP M&E System, Service Provider Reports, and FFSs records	Annual	PIU, IDA, Service Providers	
	Hectares of land	300	1 500	4 000		0	0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> 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							
<b>Output</b> 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							
<b>Output</b> 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							
<b>Output</b> 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 Persons provided with climate information services										
	Females						0				
	Males						0				
	Young						0				
	Not Young						0				
	Persons provided with climate information services						0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> 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	18 000							
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies										
	Total number of persons trained by the project					0					
	Total number of attendances to training sessions					0					
	Men trained in crop					0					
	Women trained in crop					0					
	Young people trained in crop					0					
	Not young people trained in crop					0					
	Men trained in livestock					0					
	Women trained in livestock					0					
	Young people trained in livestock					0					
	Not young people trained in livestock					0					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Men trained in fishery					0					
	Women trained in fishery					0					
	Young people trained in fishery					0					
	Not young people trained in fishery					0					
	Total persons trained in crop	400	2 000	18 000		0	0				
	Total persons trained in livestock					0					
	Total persons trained in fishery					0					
	Males trained at least once by the project					0					
	Females trained at least once by the project					0					
	Total persons trained in crop - Lead Farmers					0					
	Total persons trained in crop - FSS Members					0					
<b>Outcome</b>											



Investing in rural people

## Angola

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### Agricultural Recovery Project

### Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 16/11/2020 - 27/11/2020

Document Date: 08/02/2021

Project No. 2000001767

Report No. 5647-AO

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department





Table 1: Financial Performance by financier, AS AT 31, Oct. 2020

<b>Financier</b>	<b>Appraisal (USD)</b>	<b>Disbursements (USD)</b>	<b>Percentage Disbursed</b>
IFAD loan	5,000,000.00	871,800.00	17.44%
IFAD grant	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	20.00%
Government	726,000.00		0.00%
FAO	491,000.00	-	0.00%
Beneficiaries	390,000.00	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,607,000.00</b>	<b>1,071,800.00</b>	<b>14.09%</b>

Table 2: Financial Performance by financier by component

Component	IFAD LOAN			IFAD GRANT			Government			FAO			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
Sustainable Livelihoods Recovery	3,654,000	71,800	1.96%	1,000,000	-		571,000		0.00%	454,000	-	-	390,000		0%	6,069,000	71,800	1.18%
Project Coordination and Management	1,346,000	-	0.00%		-		155,000		0.00%	37,000	0				0%	1,538,000	-	0.00%
Authorised Allocation	-	800,000	0.00%	-	200,000	-	-		0.00%	-	0				0%	-	1,000,000	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>871,800</b>	<b>17.44%</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>20.00%</b>	<b>726,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>491,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>390,000</b>		<b>0%</b>	<b>7,607,000</b>	<b>1,071,800</b>	<b>14.09%</b>

**Table 3: Loan disbursements (USD, as at 20 November 2020)**

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	WAs Pending (07-08)	Balance	Percent Disb.
200003	Works	610,000	750,000	7180		742,820.00	0.96%
200012	Grants and Subsidies	590,000	355,000			355,000.00	0.00%
200013	Goods, Services and inputs	1,140,000	2,215,000	64,620.00	1,092,547.25	1,057,832.75	52.24%
200018	Salaries and Allowances	1,490,000	1,253,000	0.00		1,253,000.00	0.00%
200019	Training	670,000	427,000	0.00		427,000.00	0.00%
270001	Authorised allocation	0	0	800,000.00	0	(800,000.00)	0.00%
	Unallocated	500,000	0	0.00		0.00	0.00%
	Total	5,000,000	5,000,000	871,800.00	1,092,547.25	3,035,653	39.29%

**Table 4: Grant disbursements (USD, as at 20 November 2020)**

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<b>Category</b>	<b>Category description</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Disbursement</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Percent Disb.</b>
200,012	Grants and Subsidies	38,000.00		38,000.00	0.00%
200,019	Training	962,000.00		962,000.00	0.00%
270,001	Authorised allocation	-	200,000.00	(200,000.00)	0.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>20.00%</b>

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

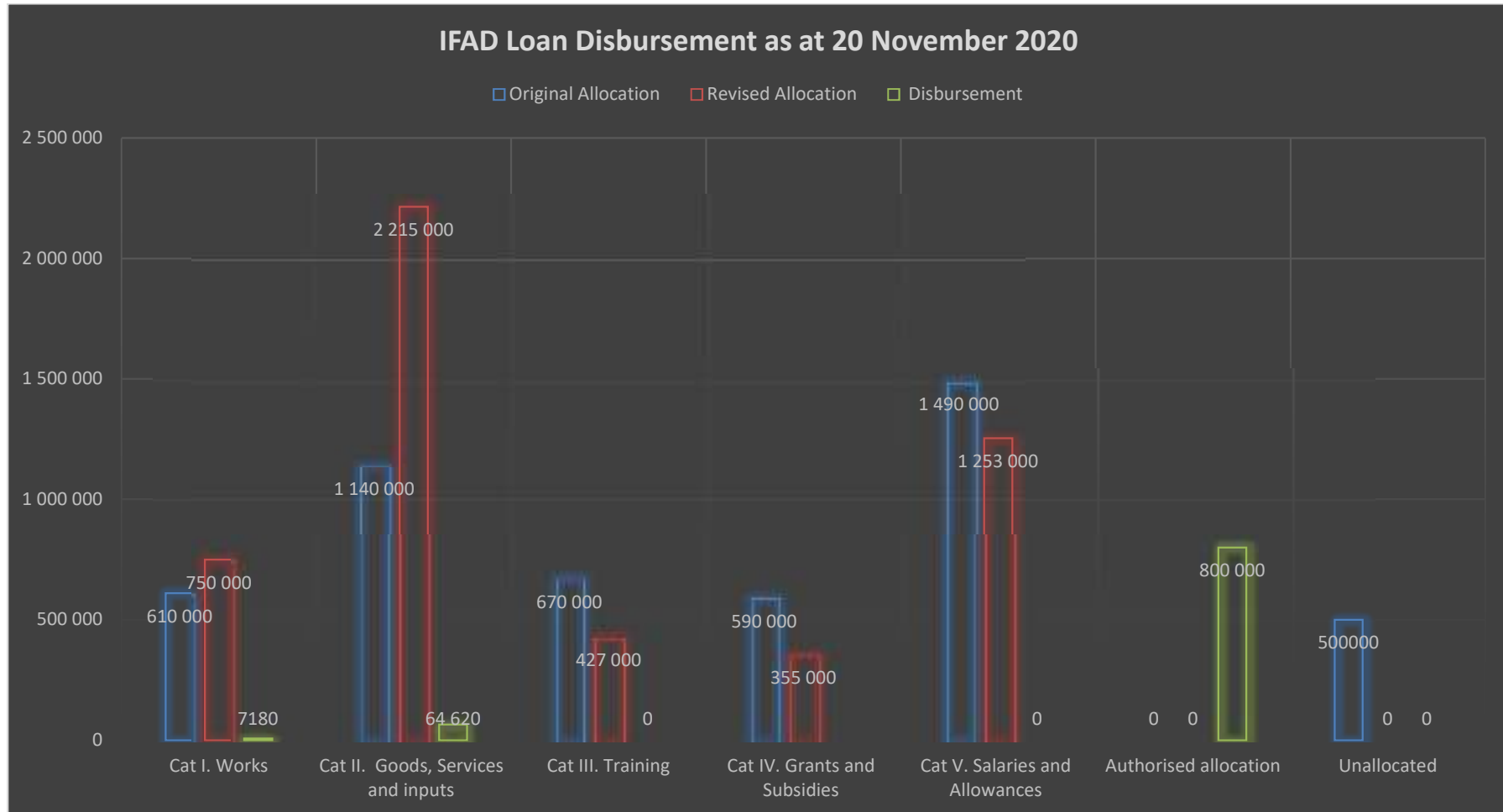
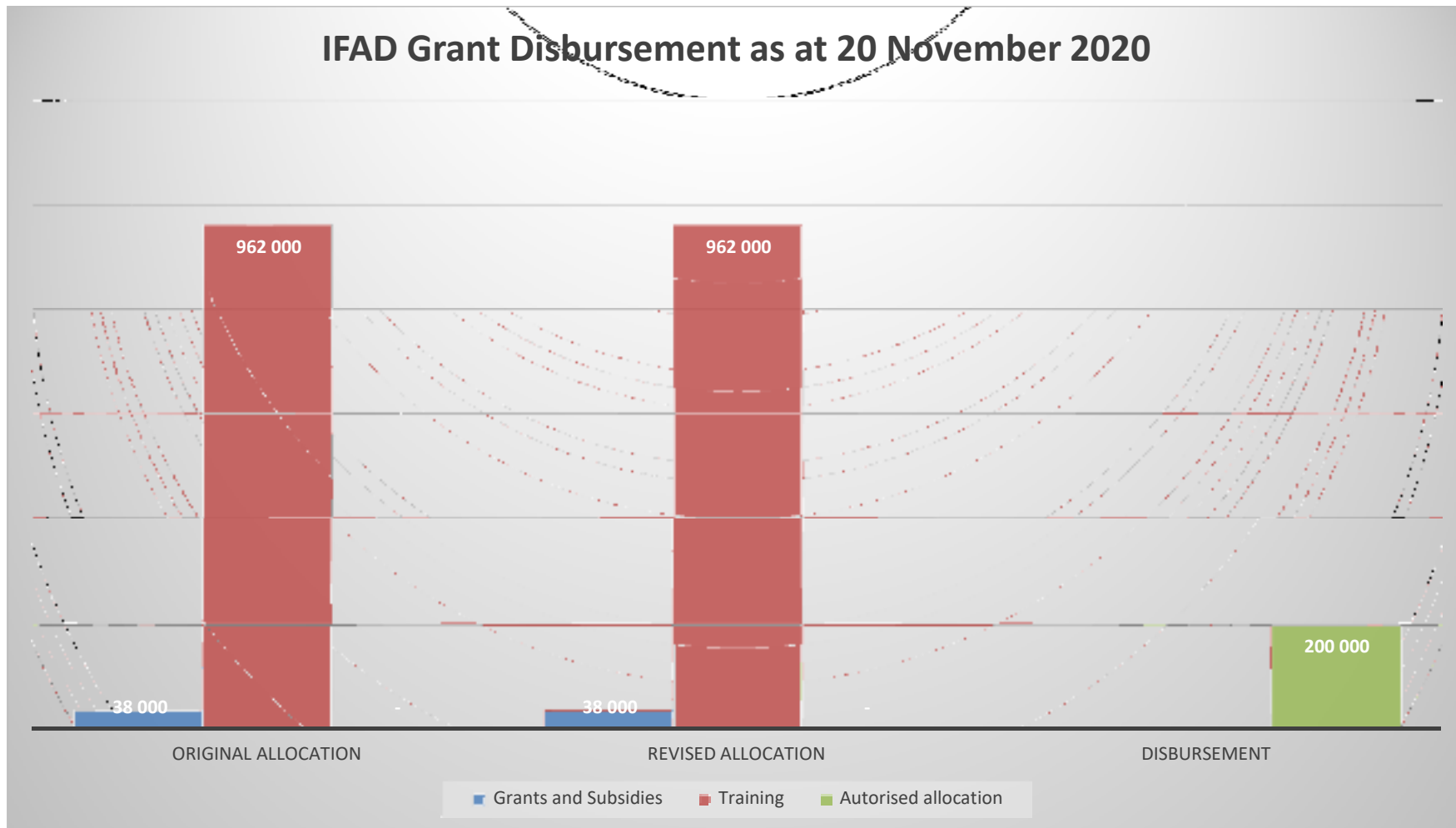


Figure 2: IFAD grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement



**Appendix 1: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Covenant</b>	<b>Target / Action Due Date</b>	<b>Compliance Status/Date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Schedule 1, Par 10	The project will employ similar financial management system to those used under MOSAP and SADCP-WB including the use of PRIMAVERA accounting software	Immediate	Compliant	
Schedule 1 (II) Par 7 & 8	The project coordination committee and the provincial governance committees shall have been fully established	Immediate	Compliant	
<b>Schedule 1, Section II, Par 9 (Amended)</b>	The Project shall be managed by the SAMAP PIU that has been established by MINAGRI and the current positions of ARP Project Manager and Accountant will be discontinued	Immediate	Compliant	Project management restructured and now under management of SAMAP
<b>Schedule 3, para 1</b>	<i>Accounting Software.</i> Within the first year of Project Implementation an accounting software acceptable to the Fund for managing the Programme financial reporting	Immediate	Compliant	PRIMERA Accounting Software in use by project
Schedule 1, 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	Annually	Compliant	FY2019 submitted. FY2020 not due.
Schedule 1, 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 within six months of entry into force	Immediate	Non-Compliant	Procurement of service provider underway by SAMAP
Schedule 1, Para 4	<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 entry	Immediate	Compliant	FAO agreement provides for access to AFP records

## Angola

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### Agricultural Recovery Project

### Supervision Report

### Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 16/11/2020 - 27/11/2020

Document Date: 08/02/2021

Project No. 2000001767

Report No. 5647-AO

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department





## Appendix 2: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier

Financier	Appraisal (USD)	Disbursements (USD)	Percentage Disbursed
IFAD loan	5,000,000.00	871,800.00	17.44%
IFAD grant	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	20.00%
Government	726,000.00		0.00%
FAO	491,000.00	-	0.00%
Beneficiaries	390,000.00	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,607,000.00</b>	<b>1,071,800.00</b>	<b>14.09%</b>

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

Component	IFAD LOAN			IFAD GRANT			Government			FAO			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
Sustainable Livelihoods																		
Recovery	3,654,000	71,800	1.96%	1,000,000	-		571,000		0.00%	454,000	-	-	390,000		0%	6,069,000	71,800	1.18%
Project Coordination and Management	1,346,000	-	0.00%		-		155,000		0.00%	37,000	0				0%	1,538,000	-	0.00%
Authorised Allocation	-	800,000	0.00%	-	200,000	-	-		0.00%	-	0				0%	-	1,000,000	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>871,800</b>	<b>17.44%</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>20.00%</b>	<b>726,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>491,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b></b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7,607,000</b>	<b>1,071,800</b>	<b>14.09%</b>

**Table 2C.i: IFAD loan disbursements (USD, as at 20<sup>th</sup> November 2020)**

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	WAs Pending (07-08)	Balance	Percent Disb.
200003	Works	610,000	750,000	7180		742,820.00	0.96%
200012	Grants and Subsidies	590,000	355,000			355,000.00	0.00%
200013	Goods, Services and inputs	1,140,000	2,215,000	64,620.00	1,092,547.25	1,057,832.75	52.24%
200018	Salaries and Allowances	1,490,000	1,253,000	0.00		1,253,000.00	0.00%
200019	Training	670,000	427,000	0.00		427,000.00	0.00%
270001	Authorised allocation	0	0	800,000.00	0	(800,000.00)	0.00%
	Unallocated	500,000	0	0.00		0.00	0.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>871,800.00</b>	<b>1,092,547.25</b>	<b>3,035,653</b>	<b>39.29%</b>

**Table 2C.ii: Grant disbursements (USD, as at 20 November 2020)**

Category	Category description	Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Percent Disb.
200,012	Grants and Subsidies	38,000.00		38,000.00	0.00%
200,019	Training	962,000.00		962,000.00	0.00%
270,001	Authorised allocation	-	200,000.00	(200,000.00)	0.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>20.00%</b>

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

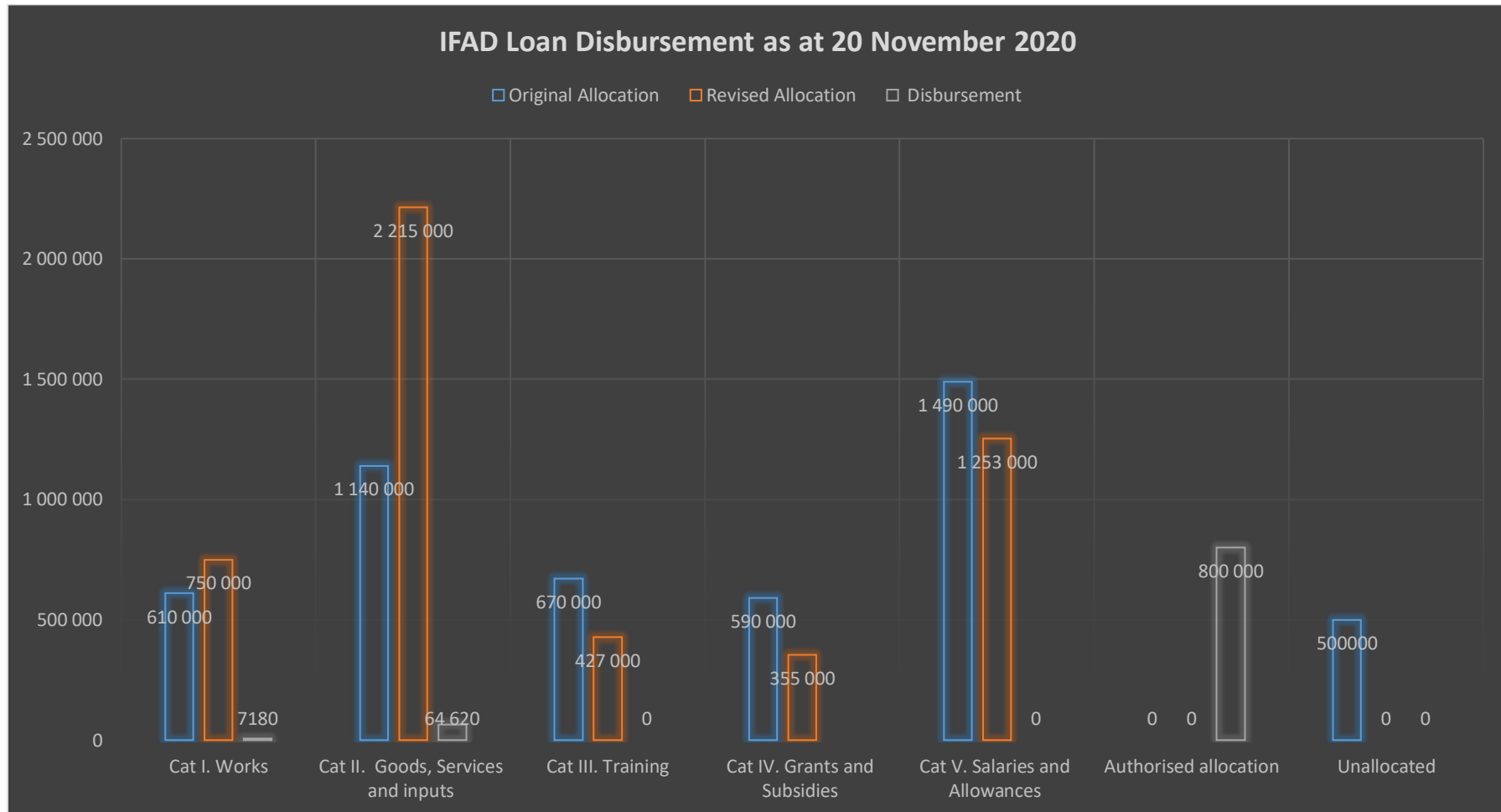
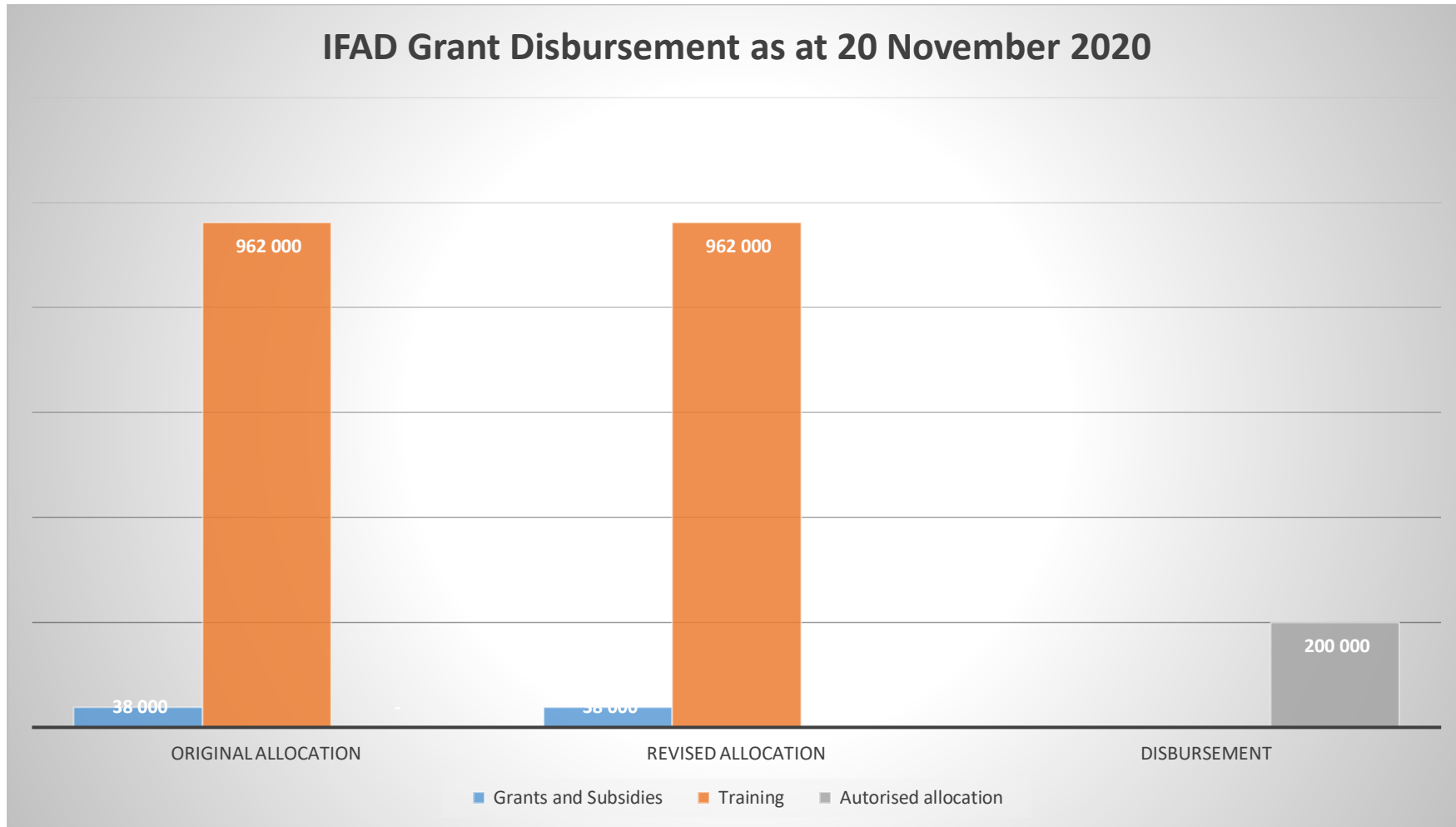


Figure 2: IFAD grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement



## Angola

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### Agricultural Recovery Project

### Supervision Report

### Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 16/11/2020 - 27/11/2020

Document Date: 08/02/2021

Project No. 2000001767

Report No. 5647-AO

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



### Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target / Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Schedule 1, Par 10	The project will employ similar financial management system to those used under MOSAP and SADCP-WB including the use of PRIMAVERA accounting software	Immediate	Compliant	
Schedule 1 (II) Par 7 & 8	The project coordination committee and the provincial governance committees shall have been fully established	Immediate	Compliant	
<b>Schedule 1, Section II, Par 9 (Amended)</b>	The Project shall be managed by the SAMAP PIU that has been established by MINAGRI and the current positions of ARP Project Manager and Accountant will be discontinued	Immediate	Compliant	Project management restructured and now under management of SAMAP
<b>Schedule 3, para 1</b>	<i>Accounting Software.</i> Within the first year of Project Implementation an accounting software acceptable to the Fund for managing the Programme financial reporting	Immediate	Compliant	PRIMERA Accounting Software in use by project
Schedule 1, 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	Annually	Compliant	FY2019 submitted. FY2020 not due.
Schedule 1, 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 within six months of entry into force	Immediate	Non-Compliant	Procurement of service provider underway by SAMAP
Schedule 1, Para 4	<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 entry	Immediate	Compliant	FAO agreement provides for access to AFP records