



Famine Early Warning System Network



**Chemonics International
Famine Early Warning System Network**

**FEWS NET
AOT-I-00-00-00142-00
Task Order #1
Angola Technical Startup Report
April 11, 2003**

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SECTION I

FEWS NET Start-up consultancy technology

The purpose of the consultancy was to begin FEWS NET technical activities in Angola following the modification of the FEWS NET TO 1 to include Angola. The objectives achieved include the following:

- identification and initiation of activities with FEWS NET partners;
- the initiation of the recruitment process for a FEWS NET country staff;
- basic logistics for project start-up prior to the arrival of a HO FEWS NET project manager;
- the initiation of analysis and reporting on the food security situation in Angola;
- assistance to the USAID Mission in food security analysis related to recovery and development program needs
- an assessment of the structure and capacity building needs of key national-level FS structures.

Specific activities included the following:

- regular discussions and participation at technical meetings with the USAID Transition Adviser and the OFDA Officer;
- five field trips to assess food security in the Provinces, review USAID transition and development agricultural activities (see trip reports and food security reports in Sec. 4);
- establishment of FEWS NET as a member of the WFP-VAM Working Group by attending a Lubango retreat, attending regular meetings and assisting in the drafting of the TOR for the Group (see attached trip report, Sec.4 and working group TOR Appendix 2);
- started regular meetings with GSA and provided assistance on remote sensing and VA training;
- held discussions and attended informational and planning meetings on technical issues with the FAO Emergency Project, WFP's VAM and Program sections, UN OCHA, and NGOs collaborating with the UN Emergency operations and, especially, those NGOs that are members of the USAID Consortium for Development Relief Activities (CDRA);
- held discussions and visited field sites with USAID's CLUSA Rural Group Enterprises and Agricultural Marketing Project (see attached Lubango and Bengo trip reports, Sec.4);
- preparation of a report on FS networks in Angola and national capacity building needs (see Sections 2);
- preparation of the FEWS NET workplan after consultation with the USAID Mission, the CFNR and the FEWS NET HO (see Section 3).

SECTION II

Existing Networks, Reporting and Future Needs

A. Description of Potential FEWS NET Partners and their reporting

To achieve its goal of strengthening the ability of Angola to manage threats to food insecurity FEWS NET works with partner organizations involved in Early Warning and Response. The approach is to help strengthen Angolan and southern Africa regional networks by assisting in capacity building of information providers and by promoting the participation of a broad range of participants in the formation of information and response networks. This section lists the key national, NGO, bilateral and UN organizations currently working in Angola in the areas of early warning and response to food insecurity.

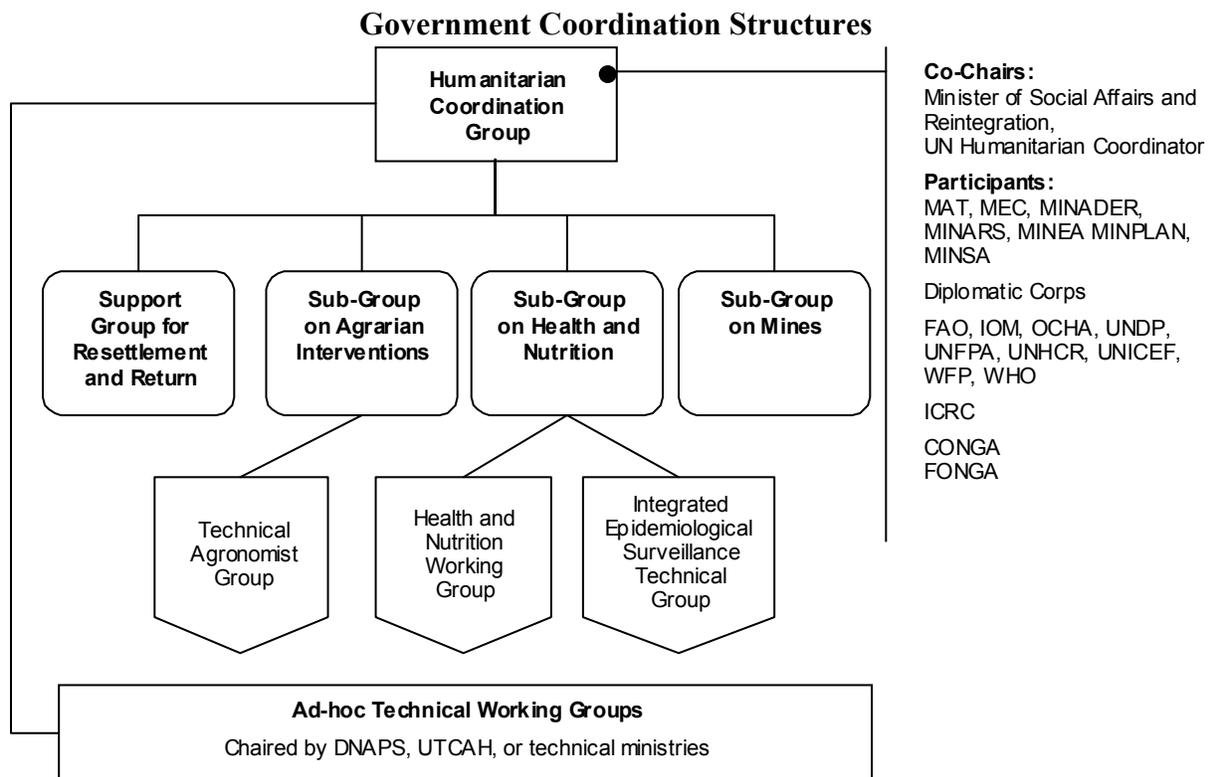
Due to the large UN emergency response operations to high levels of food insecurity during the war and immediate post-war period, the food security field is currently dominated by UN agencies and their implementing partners. There have been moves by major donors in the last several months to begin to transition from relief to development activities, but emergency programs are likely to dominate during, at least, the up-coming year.

An indication of the capacity of the Angolan government institutions charged with responding to the humanitarian crisis is given in the 2003 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal (CAP) where the UN states that during 2002: “Several of the new coordination structures introduced by the Government at the central and provincial level following the cessation of hostilities did not include humanitarian partners. Agencies were sometimes forced to plan and implement operations in a vacuum due to a lack of information.” They go on to state that during 2003 “the Government is expected to introduce, and seek support for a national reconstruction programme and an interim poverty reduction strategy. Agencies will work closely with Government counterparts to adjust the humanitarian operation to fit into the priorities outlined in these new frameworks..... By the end of the year, the majority of [sector coordination] forums will be managed directly by the Government, with UN Agencies playing a supportive role.” Other informed accounts of the government’s current ability to deal with the humanitarian and transition situation in the near future are less optimistic.

1. Government of Angola

Before discussing the specific institution within government that will be the principal FEWS NET partner, it may be useful to understand the roles of government structures in the current humanitarian crisis, which has until recently subsumed most food security analysis and response. The CAP defines these roles as follows: “The Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilised and Displaced will be responsible

for ensuring coherence between programmes in humanitarian assistance and programmes aimed at return, reintegration and reconstruction. As the chair of the Executive Committee of the Commission, MINARS will remain responsible for the operational coordination of humanitarian affairs. The Humanitarian Coordination Group, which is co-chaired by the Minister of MINARS and the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, will continue as the main forum for strategic coordination. Four national Sub-groups including Health and Nutrition, Mine Action, Agriculture and Food Security and the Support Group on Resettlement and Return will be chaired by relevant ministries and report to the HCG to ensure inter-sector coordination. Operational coordination will be facilitated by UTCAH, a department within MINARS. Technical ministries and departments including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) will take the lead in coordinating their sectors, with strong support from UN Agencies.”

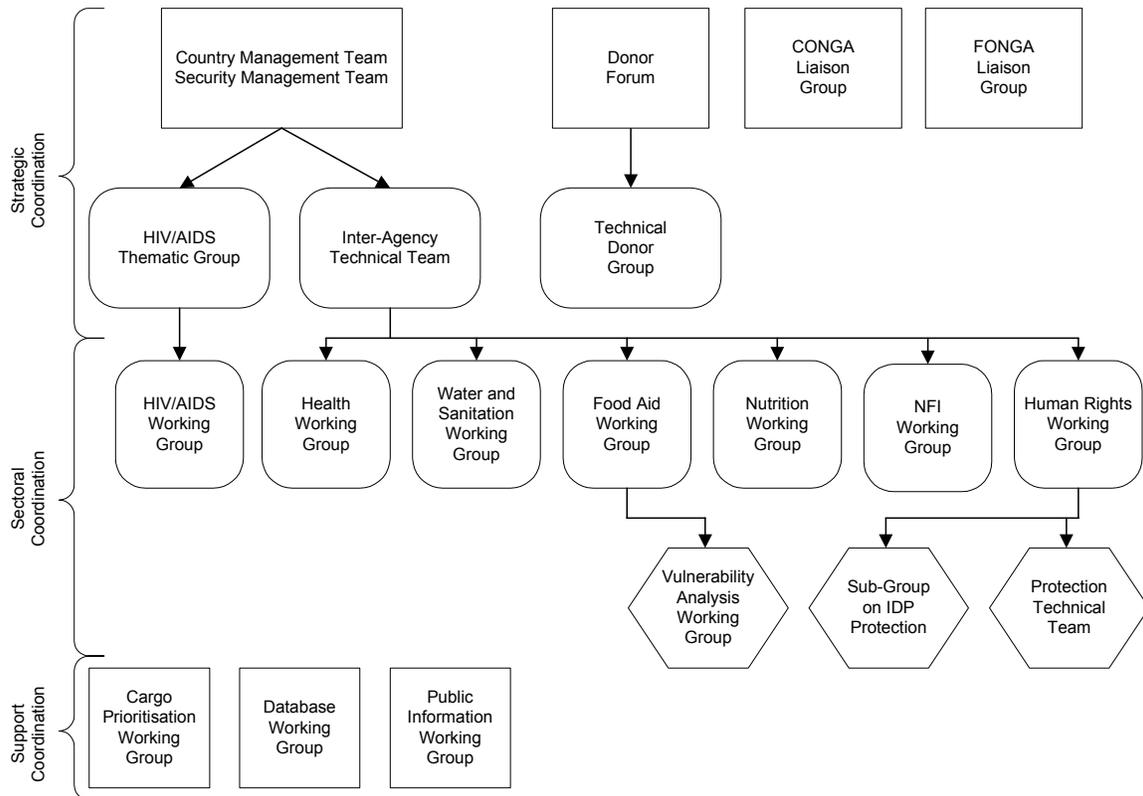


This structure is somewhat hypothetical, but serves to situate responsibilities within government for potential capacity building. The only sub-group that meets regularly is the sub-group on Health and Nutrition.

Under the aegis of INE (the national institute of statistics) an alarming Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS) of household nutrition, health, sanitation, and education status was released in March 2003. The first survey was conducted in 1997, and the new round was

funded by UNICEF. INE also carries out a Survey of Household Incomes and Expenditures and INE is responsible for undertaking the national population census.

UN National Level Coordination Structures



MINADER, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has for its mandate to promote domestic agricultural production as a means to increase food availability within the country, and improve access to food for households engaged in agriculture as a livelihood. MINADER is being encouraged to collaborate actively in the UN Food Aid and Vulnerability Analysis Working Groups outlined above.

GSA, the national Food Security Department (GSA), was elevated to the level of a Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) during the year 2000. The GSA has been the principal national counterpart institution for an FAO Food Security Support Project that lasted from August 1997 to March 2001 and which is expected to be fully re-activated in June 2003. The new phase was originally scheduled to run for a period of 30 months, but since it is more than one year beyond its start-up date, it is not clear when it will end. Careful analyses of the GSA structure and needs have been presented in several FAO project documents and are used as a principal source for much of the following discussion. This analysis and the FAO project

objectives are presented as a basis for FEWS NET to determine the possible future evolution of GSA and to determine where they can assist and collaborate.

According to a 2002 FAO report on the first project, “The overall project objective [was] to assist the Government of Angola with increasing food insecurity in sustainable ways after the termination of the civil war. Three specific operational objectives were formulated:

- (i) to set up a integrated food security information and early warning system;
- (ii) improve the impact of food aid through better knowledge of local production, and an improved understanding of food markets and present food aid distribution systems.
- (iii) ensure that the Food Security Department (GSA) has the operational and technical capacities necessary to function as a technical secretariat of the National Food Security Committee.

According to the 2001 FAO Project Document for the current project (GCPS/ANG/027/EC) the overall objective of this phase of the FAO support project is “to increase the food security status of the population of Angola at national, regional, household and individual levels. In particular, the project will focus on addressing the food insecurity problems of most vulnerable households. This will be achieved through the provision of information for more effective targeting of short-term interventions, and through a more in-depth analysis of problems of chronic food insecurity to be addressed through medium to longer-term programmes and policy interventions.”

The project activities are designed to contribute to the following results:

- Result 1: GSA develops necessary technical and institutional capacity to carry out its mandate of providing information on current food security conditions in Angola.
- Result 2: GSA establishes institutional linkages with other government units and organisations involved in food security information systems development and programming.
- Result 3: Establishment of capacity within Angola to collect basic data to measure different dimensions of food security within the country.
- Result 4: Establishment of capacity within GSA to analyse structural vulnerability, conduct food security policy analysis, and make policy recommendations.
- Result 5: GSA develops capacity for effective communication of information to food security policy decision-makers.

Given the very close similarity of these objectives to FEWS NET’s objectives, and that the project budget is 2 million Euros, GSA should clearly be the most important partner for FEWS NET in Angola. FEWS NET has already started preliminary work with GSA in the areas of Vulnerability Analysis, Remote Sensing, and crop monitoring.

GSA produces mid-season and end of season Crop Assessment reports and has, in the past, produced meteorological and remote sensing-based crop monitoring reports.

When the new international FAO project staff arrives, FEWS NET should work with GSA and the FAO staff to clearly define roles for each partner in reporting, building networks, training needs, database development, VA, crop monitoring and technical backstopping.

The National Early Warning Unit (UNAR) which is currently a unit within GSA was developed between 1991 and 1995 when a regional FAO project entitled “SADC Regional Early Warning System for Food Security” (GCPS/RAF/270/DEN) provided assistance to establish a core Early Warning Unit based at MINADER. With the transfer of UNAR into the GSA, these recommendations were taken up by the first phase FAO/EC GSA support project. In addition the EC Food Security Programme has financed, since 1996, a SADC Regional Food Security Training Project, which in collaboration with the FEWS NET Regional program has indirectly provided support to the GSA in Angola.

Other national organizations that have mandates related to food security analysis are:

INAMET is responsible for collecting weather data within the country, and providing information to users. Staff in the agro-meteorology department of the GSA maintain regular contact with INAMET.

The department of prices and competition of the Ministry of Finance collects prices of a basket of basic commodities, including food items, in several large markets within Luanda.

2. The UN

WFP and FAO have activities, which according to the CAP, respond to the following objectives under the UN Emergency Humanitarian Response:

Objective One: Stabilise food-insecure households by distributing emergency food assistance in a timely fashion and on the basis of vulnerability assessments.

Objective Two: Help to rehabilitate malnourished populations by providing food inputs for nutritional programmes.

Objective Three: Identify areas with critical food insecurity by monitoring household food economies and agricultural production.

Objective Four: Reduce the dependency of vulnerable, returnee and demobilised groups on emergency food aid and help populations achieve self-sufficiency by improving productive techniques, promoting income-generation and supporting agricultural activities in accordance with the *regulamento*.

- Provide seeds, tools and technical assistance to vulnerable, returnee and demobilised populations prior to the planting season and distribute food rations to bridge the gap between planting and harvest seasons, as required.
- Promote staple crop seed multiplication, community seed banks, protection against insects and plagues, appropriate seed selection, soil fertility restoration,

crop diversification, animal traction, livestock enlargement, use of compost and manure and adequate storage facilities.

Objective Five: Support the distribution of adequate quantities of good quality land for vulnerable, returnee and demobilised populations by working closely with provincial authorities and local leaders to ensure compliance with the *regulamento*.

Objective Six: Help rebuild community infrastructures and access routes by developing appropriate food-for-work programmes in collaboration with communities.

Objective Seven: Encourage the sustainable use of natural resources by promoting environmental protection practices for fisheries and agro-forests.

Objective Eight: Build capacity within the local and national institutions responsible for agricultural development by providing training on data collection and monitoring and by helping to establish dissemination networks.

- Train food security NGOs and MINADER to collect, analyse and disseminate information on agricultural issues and increase involvement in agricultural management by promoting local partnerships.
- Use radios and community awareness building techniques to share information on agricultural issues.

The following food security related reports are produced by UN organizations in Angola:

- Semi-annual Vulnerability Assessments
- Trimesteral VAM Bulletins
- Weekly WFP Situation reports
- Monthly WFP pipeline situation reports
- Annual WFP PRRO strategies and caseload projections
- Annual FAO/WFP food and Crop Supply Mission Reports
- A new newsletter prepared by the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit that analyses the situation of the emergency and rehabilitation needs in agriculture of some farmers in particular
- An FAO Seeds and Tools newsletter bulletin
- OCHA information packets
- OCHA monthly Humanitarian Coordination Updates
- OCHA Humanitarian Situation Reports
- OCHA Critical Needs in Inaccessible Areas tables

3. NGOs

The number of NGOs working on food security issues in Angola is numerous. Of particular interest to the USAID Mission are the five U.S. NGOs (CARE, CRS, WVI, SAVE and Africare) that will be distributing food aid and facilitating the return to villages of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and de-mobilized soldiers and their families under the CDRA. In addition, the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) also has an agriculture-marketing project that is currently being implemented in Bengo

and Huila and is being expanded. An ACDI/VOCA project is expected to produce and market fruits, vegetables and other crops through farmer agribusiness associations, by early next year.

The following tables from the CAP list the organization implementing food security interventions as part of the UN Humanitarian response (See Appendix for acronyms list) .

Food Security

| Appealing Organisation | Project Code | Project Title | Requirement (US\$) |
|------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------|
| ACM-YMCA | ANG-03/A01 | Community Agriculture in Bengo, Huila, Kuanza Sul and Uíge Provinces | 296,000 |
| ACTP | ANG-03/A02 | Post-Emergency Seeds and Tools Project | 139,000 |
| ACD | ANG-03/A03 | Food Security for Vulnerable Populations in Cusse, Huila Province | 111,140 |
| ADMA | ANG-03/A04 | Agricultural Production in Kussave, Mucuo, Sanguve and Sanji, Huila Province | 135,890 |
| ADPP | ANG-03/A05 | Integrated Agricultural Programme for Vulnerable Populations in the Areas of Bailundo, Chongoroi, Nambuagongo and Quibaxe | 303,994 |
| ADRA-A | ANG-03/A06 | Support for IDPs in Cachimbango and Atuki, Ganda Municipality, Benguela Province | 88,155 |
| ADRA-I | ANG-03/A07 | Building Agricultural Capacity of Farmers in Huambo and Malanje Provinces | 250,300 |
| AFDER | ANG-03/A08 | Reducing Food Insecurity in Gabela Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province | 40,000 |
| AFRICARE | ANG-03/A09 | Seeds and Tools Distribution in Bié and Kuanza Sul Provinces | 1,023,220 |
| AGRISUD | ANG-03/A10 | Diversification of Agricultural Production in Bengo Province | 510,000 |
| ANGOAVI | ANG-03/A11 | Promoting Agricultural Self-Sustainability for Vulnerable Populations | 266,430 |
| ASASP | ANG-03/A12 | Agricultural Assistance to Resettling Families in Kibuangoma, Kuanza Norte Province | 37,300 |
| ASBC | ANG-03/A13 | Traditional Bee-keeping in Kuanza Sul Province | 35,340 |
| CARE | ANG-03/A14 | Agricultural Project in Huila Province | 617,306 |
| Concern Worldwide | ANG-03/A15 | Reactivation of Agricultural Production in Bié Province | 1,254,817 |
| FAO | ANG-03/A16 | Improving Coordination and Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in the Agricultural Sector | 642,000 |
| FAO | ANG-03/A17 | Reinforcement of Food Security through Sustainable Continental Fishing and Gathering of Secondary Forest Products | 1,090,000 |
| FAO | ANG-03/A18 | Land Tenure for IDPs in Bengo, Bié and Huambo Provinces | 557,600 |
| FAO | ANG-03/A19 | Emergency Seed Multiplication | 1,152,631 |
| FAO | ANG-03/A20 | Essential Agricultural Inputs to Improve Food Security of Returnees and Other Vulnerable Populations | 8,000,000 |
| FAO | ANG-03/A21 | Improving Food Security through Small Animal Breeding | 1,268,400 |

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|--|--------------------|
| FTC | ANG-03/A22 | Food Security Project in Libongos and Catumbo, Bengo Province | 289,187 |
| LWF | ANG-03/A23 | Agricultural Recovery and Environmental Protection in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces | 614,562 |
| NPA | ANG-03/A24 | Food Security Project in Amboiva and Kassongue, Kuanza Sul Province | 79,500 |
| SC-UK | ANG-03/A25 | Support to WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit | 176,825 |
| TWENDE | ANG-03/A26 | Agricultural Assistance in Icolo e Bengo, Bengo Province | 62,800 |
| WFP | ANG-03/F01 | Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations | 228,630,000 |
| ZOA Refugee Care | ANG-03/A27 | Distribution of Small Animals in Huíla Province | 288,000 |
| ZOA Refugee Care | ANG-03/A28 | Reintroduction of the Irish Potato in Huíla Province | 54,000 |
| Total | | | 248,014,397 |

Integrated Projects

| Appealing Organisation | Project Code | Project Title | Requirement (US\$) |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| ACF | ANG-03/A29 | Water, Sanitation and Food Security for Vulnerable Populations in Caconda, Huíla Province | 680,771 |
| ACF | ANG-03/A30 | Support for Returnees in Chipundo, Huíla Province | 524,926 |
| ACM-YMCA Kuanza Sul | ANG-03/F02 | Support for Resettlement in Kuanza Sul Province | 422,199 |
| ASBC | ANG-03/A31 | Support for Returnees in Cassongue, Kuanza Sul | 376,540 |
| CEAR | ANG-03/E19 | Support for Returnees in Gabela, Kuanza Sul Province | 370,000 |
| COSV, INTERSOS, MOVIMONDO | ANG-03/MS01 | Support for Populations Returning to Bula Atumba and Pango Aluquem, Bengo Province | 914,850 |
| DRC | ANG-03/MS02 | Support for Returnees in Kuanza Norte, Malanje, Uíge and Zaire Provinces | 810,000 |
| DW | ANG-03/ER/I02 | Strengthening Coping Mechanisms in Huambo Province | 522,500 |
| GAA | ANG-03/A32 | Support for Returnees in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces | 1,194,480 |
| HI-F | ANG-03/ER/I03 | Socio-Economic Integration of Disabled People in Luanda | 214,235 |
| IOM | ANG-03/MS03 | Return and Reinsertion Assistance Project for IDPs in Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces | 1,618,552 |
| IOM | ANG-03/ER/I04 | Community Assistance Projects (CAP) | 2,598,994 |
| LWF | ANG-03/ER/I05 | Micro-Credit in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces | 82,600 |
| NPA | ANG-03/MA19 | Support for Return in Malanje Province | 300,000 |
| NRC | ANG-03/MS04 | Support for IDPs in Huíla and Kuando Kubango Provinces | 1,914,000 |
| NRC | ANG-03/MS05 | Integrated Support for Returnees in Uíge and Zaire Provinces | 764,000 |
| OIKOS | ANG-03/MS06 | Support for the Resettlement and Return of Ex-Combatants in Huambo Province | 966,142 |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|
| UNDP | ANG-03/ER/I06 | Basic Rural Services | 1,600,000 |
| UNDP | ANG-03/ER/I07 | Reintegration of Ex-Combatants | 2,100,000 |
| UNHCR | ANG-03/MS07 | Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Angolan Refugees | 20,989,409 |
| UNHCR | ANG-03/MS08 | Assistance to Refugees in Angola | 4,136,384 |
| ZOA Refugee Care | ANG-03/MS09 | Support for Return in Caconda, Caluquembe and Chipindo, Huíla Province | 842,000 |
| Total | | | 43,942,582 |

NGOs collect important information about different aspects of food security conditions, but usually just within the geographical limits of their own operations, and only related to the specific activities that they undertake. An exception is the monthly agricultural commodities market prices bulletin being produced by CLUSA, with input from other NGOs.

4. SADC Regional Organizations

FEWS NET is already involved with the following, and other institutions, allowing FEWS NET Angola to be kept abreast and involved with their activities, as needed:

- FIVIMS
- SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector Development Unit (FANR-SDU) in Harare
- FANR Vulnerability Assessment Committee
- SADC Regional Early Warning Unit
- SADC Regional Remote Sensing Unit

B. Recommendations for FEWS NET assistance

The case has been presented in section for 2.1 for the key role that GSA is expected to play in EW, FS analysis and FS reporting in the immediate future, even during the large UN Humanitarian Operation. A key element outlined in the 2003 UN CAP is an accelerated transfer of competences to national institutions. In this regard, this is a very appropriate time for FEWS NET to be starting activities in Angola because strengthening the abilities of counties to manage threats to food insecurity is the overall goal of FEWS NET, throughout Africa.

Specific areas of FEWS NET activities, timeframes, and expected outcomes are presented in the Workplan Table in Section 3, but key areas for networking interventions and technical assistance are described here.

With or without the expected funding and technical assistance to the GSA, FEWS NET will be actively involved in strengthening that institution and undertaking joint activities

with the NEWU and other GSA staff. Given that the CFNR is a key participant in the current VA, an attempt should be made to immediately involve GSA designated VA specialists in the process. When the VA is completed, and possibly during the Provincial data collection phase of the VA, the CFNR can immediately collaborate and provide assistance in database collection and management of vulnerability, agricultural, rainfall, price and other types of data. In the near future, with FEWS NET backstopping, FEWS NET can provide assistance in remote sensing data acquisition, analysis and presentation.

An area that will have to be studied by the CFNR during the beginning of the collaboration process with GSA, and which may depend to a certain degree on the FAO support project, is potential joint FEWS NET/ GSA reporting. Before this activity can begin it has to be clear that the reporting needs of clients of both parties can be met by joint reporting. These reports could take several forms, from frequent meteorological/remote sensing bulletins, to monthly briefs, to more complete monthly reports, to specialized crop-season dependent reports.

A third area for FEWS NET collaboration and joint reporting, and one that should involve NGO as well as government and UN partners, is price data collection, analysis and reporting. This is an area where the CFNR has particular expertise and experience and where FEWS NET could readily provide further training backstopping, if required. USAID funded NGOs are currently involved in collecting prices for agricultural commodities and WFP has, for several years, kept a Provincial-level cereals price database. A meeting to discuss the objectives of the different efforts should be held to decide if there are common needs and the possibility of sharing databases and standardizing methodologies.

A near automatic benefit to Angola in having a FEWS NET office is the linkages that will be provided between the SADC regional food security programs and the national program. The CFNR is considered a member of the FEWS NET regional effort and will attend meetings, training sessions and receive backstopping visits from regional personnel. Assistance has already been provided to the GSA from the FEWS NET regional program via the temporary CFNR. This included logistics associated with GSA participation in a SADC VAC meeting and the supply of decadal remote sensing products. Clearly these links need to be maintained and strengthened through mutual visits by the Angola CFNR with other FEWS NET colleagues in the region. These same types of links for training, backstopping and exchange are also present with the FEWS NET WDC HO. A HO training session within the first six months of the CFNR's tenure will be arranged, as will participation in annual FEWS NET-wide workshops.

Once the CFNR has established working relationships with national partners involved in household economy type analysis (he is already well advanced in this area due to his WFP-VAM work), he should call on FEWS NET backstopping assistance from the FEG sub-contractor, which has a resident presence in the FEWS NET WDC HO. A clearer definition of how the VA methodology and other rural household survey approaches will evolve in Angola is needed in order to capitalize on this assistance. The FEWS NET

membership on the National VAM Working Group will allow FEWS to stay abreast of, and influence, these developments.

SECTION III

FEWS NET Angola Annual Draft Work plan (2003)

A. Work plan Tables and Expected Outcomes- Based on one full calendar year of activities of temporary and permanent FNR, also assumes coverage during FNR absences for training and LWOP.

Expected outcome 1: TIMELY AND ACCURATE DISSEMINATION OF EARLY WARNING INFORMATION

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|---|---|
| Core Activities | Build, maintain and archive core food security data sets | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect minimum data sets (agricultural production, rainfall, and prices) 2. Send copies of data sets to FEWS NET/W and USGS | <p>Ongoing</p> <p>As data are available</p> | 48=4 days/month | Currently available Agricultural, rainfall and price databases archived and useful. | Rainfall is poor and non-electronic, will need provincial -level work. Others more complete. Ag quality questionable. |
| | Monitor current food security conditions and trends | Review and analyze available data sets, discuss with network partners, and discuss concerns with decision-makers (as appropriate) | Ongoing | 36=3 days/Month | FNR always current on national FS conditions. [First year FS information will be limited to currently accessible areas] | First year requires building relationships and strengthen the network. Provincial level networking is required to refine and consolidate data sets. |
| | Prepare monthly early warning and food security reports | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare and submit monthly report to FEWS NET/W 2. Develop alert statements (watches, warnings or emergencies) as a crisis emerges/evolves | <p>Monthly</p> <p>As needed</p> | 36=3 days/month | Better informed Mission, government and other donor decision-makers. | Angola Emergency could require frequent alert |
| | Undertake field trips/assessments | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do 3 to 4 field trips at regular times of the year 2. Do 1 – 3 ad hoc field trips as necessary 3. Write trip reports | <p>As required (min. every 3-4 mos.)</p> <p>As required</p> <p>Within 1 week</p> | 35=7 trips@5 days per trip | Monitor vulnerability and agriculture; database work; provide provincial capacity building; inform decision makers. | Some of these results are for other outcomes, but travel days are counted here. |

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| | Provide briefings to USAID and other network partners | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule and hold regular briefings with USAID Schedule and hold meetings with key network partners to share data and information | <p>Monthly</p> <p>Quarterly</p> | 12=1 day/ month | Mission and partners make informed relief and transition decisions. Improved humanitarian aid targeting and development planning. | FEWS has had time to provide added value Analysis. |
| | Maintain up-to-date distribution lists for reports | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Update distribution lists Submit distribution list to FEWS NET/W | <p>On-going</p> <p>Monthly</p> | 1 | Maintain contact with current and new partners. | Situation is in flux in Angola. |
| Country-Specific Activities | | | | | | |
| Common FEWS NET Activities | | | | | | |

Expected outcome 2: IMPROVED VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|------------------------|--|--|---|-----------|--|--|
| Core Activities | National livelihood zoning (mapping) with the support of FEG (where no formal zoning is completed) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collect secondary data Plan with Home Office Develop zones with partners | Plan to be developed between HO and POs | 5 | Plan for a second year activity Developed. | WFP VA still dominates VA methods in Angola. Partners/national capacity need to be developed. T.Boudreau worked here in 1995, but formal zoning is incomplete. |

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| | Carry out Annual Harvest Assessment Reports (AHAR) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect/organize data 2. Write report | Between Mid-may and Mid-June | 7 | Decision makers Informed on season outcome and the likely development of the food supply situation in the following months. | Will team up with VAM and FAO for the coming assessment (May)and/ or do rapid field assessments in key provinces. Either activity would require 15 days at its best. |
| | Carry out Annual Food Security Assessment Report (AFSAR) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect/organize data 2. Write report | July -August | 7 | Decision makers informed on national food security status | Guidelines to be sent after All-FEWS NET workshop discussion. |
| | Others? | | | | | |
| Country-Specific Activities | WFP led VAM activity with all cooperating partners | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect primary regional data/information 2. Assist with Regional report writing in 3 Provinces | Mid-April to mid-May | 20 | WFP and other decision makers updated on Vulnerable populations | Planned as FNR transitions from WFP consultant to FEWS NET. |
| Common FEWS NET Activities | SADC Region wide vulnerability activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FNR and MINADER partners meet with SADC and FEWS NET Regional VA personnel | To be determined | 3 | Move of Angolan VA process toward integration with SADC process | Assumes partners, other than GSA, agree to move in this direction. |

Expected outcome 3: IMPROVED DECISION-MAKING AND RESPONSE PLANNING

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Core Activities | Chuck, What are your ideas for this? I am using the next box to address the mission's issues from their buy-in SOW. | | | | | |
| Country-Specific Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with USAID's CDRA on FS data collection and reporting 2. Collaborate with USAID's CLUSA on price data collection and use | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop mutually useful data collection instruments on food insecure populations in CDRA target areas. 2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Define common price data needs. b. Define/refine tools and methods c. Evaluate common reporting needs | During June-August period | 5 | Improved food security reporting on target populations and improved USAID project monitoring and planning | Depends on ability to define common needs |
| Common FEWS NET Activities | | | | | | |

Expected outcome 4: STRENGTHENED NETWORKS

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|-----------|--|--|
| Core Activities | Write a "State of the Network" Report | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventory of the existing networks 2. Assess potential networks that could be developed or strengthened 3. Draft "State of the Network" report | Draft in March by TCFNR Update in July by CFNR | 5 | Greater consensus and improved FS reporting and national capacity building | Potential for networks is great, but climate of collaboration has not been good during the emergency in Angola. |
| | Others? | | | | | |
| Country-Specific Activities | Improve integration of national FS structures with international and bilateral programs and projects | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with VA working group to increase involvement of national program and NGOs in VA assessment. 2. After preparation of "State of the Networks" report take a catalytic role where there are opportunities | On-going December | 15 | Consensus on food security needs and responses, especially with government | Will depend on the opportunities that can be defined. Quality of FAO support to GSA will influence FEWS NET role. In principle, FEWS support should build upon existing technical and administrative competence. |
| Common FEWS NET Activities | | | | | | |

Expected outcome 5: STRENGTHENED CAPACITY

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|---|--|
| Core Activities | Improve Angolan government's capacity to analyze and respond to FS needs of all Angolans. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze capacity of government FS (GSA) and EW unit. 2. Work collaboratively with VA, remote sensing, data collection and FS/EW reporting personnel 3. Provide FEWS NET TA in Remote sensing and other areas, as needed. | <p>July</p> <p>On –going</p> <p>April for Remote sensing</p> | 15 | GSA informs national decision-makers on emergency, Mitigation, response and development needs | Number of days does not include short-term TA, estimated at 5 days for remote sensing and the other TBD. |
| Country-Specific Activities | Improve Angolan governments capacity to analyze and respond to FS needs of all Angolans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involve GSA staff in VA 2. Assist GSA and regional staff in database management 3. Provide FEWS NET TA in Food Economy Analysis 4. CFNR or TA assistance in price analysis for GSA and other network partners | <p>April-May</p> <p>Start in April, then on-going</p> <p>November</p> <p>July</p> | | GSA informs national decision-makers on emergency, Mitigation, response and development needs | TA depends on availability and programming of other activities depends on availability of trainees |
| Common FEWS NET Activities | Improve Angolan governments involvement in SADC food security networks | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CFNR attends regional meetings and workshops | | | | Information to be provided by FEWS NET Regional Staff |

Expected outcome 6: EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|--|--|
| Core Activities | Personnel Issues | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervise technical and support staff 2. Comment review on staff annual performance evaluations 3. Prepare own annual performance evaluation | <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Annually</p> | 2 | Continual improvement of country office performance | |
| | Strategic Planning and Implementation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain appropriate office administration systems 2. Prepare country workplan 3. Prepare progress reports | <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Trimester</p> | 2 | Efficient operation of office and monitoring by USAID. | |
| | Financial Management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set country-level budget priorities (to be linked to the 2003 workplan) 2. Monitor expenditure rate 3. Supervise/assist financial reporting | <p>Annually</p> <p>Monthly</p> <p>Monthly</p> | 2 | Efficient operation of office and monitoring by USAID. | Mostly home office activities. |
| Country-Specific Activities | Project start-up. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hiring staff and training of support staff 2. Office set-up 3. Chemonics registration in Angola | March/April | 4 | Fully functional Angola FEWS NET program.. | 6-8 weeks of Chemonics HO S-T administrative support. Government regulations and USAID support/policies will determine time-frame. |

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | MAJOR ACTIVITY | SPECIFIC ACTIONS | COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY | # OF DAYS | EXPECTED RESULTS | REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Training/Backstopping of CFNR | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remote sensing training by FEWS NET SA region specialist 2. Report writing/other needed training by senior SA FEWS NET rep (Michele McNabb?) 3. WDC HO training on all-aspects of FEWS NET activities | <p>Mid-Late April</p> <p>Late May</p> <p>August</p> | <p>2</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> | Improved CFNR skills | See training plan in start-up report for more details |
| Common FEWS NET Activities | | | | | | |

B. Draft Training: Proposed Training and Backstopping Plan for Angola CFNR (Assuming a contract will be signed with Paulo Filipe)

The FEWS NET contractor is confident that in their job search for the Angola CFNR they have identified a highly qualified candidate that can take up CFNR responsibilities without further training. His experience with the WFP-VAM unit has provided him an excellent background in VA, a knowledge of rural livelihoods in Angola, reporting and computer database skills. His University education in Zimbabwe and at Cornell confirm his mastery of English and his MS training has provided him with an outstanding grasp of Food Security principles and issues.

The one area where the candidate needs re-enforcement (he has had basic training with FEWS in Harare) is in the area of preparation and analysis of standard FEWS NET satellite imagery. Fortunately, in the short-term, this analysis can be provided by the USGS FEWS NET analyst in Harare. Images can be prepared and sent by email for inclusion directly in reports.

FEWS NET also does not see the overlap with WFP during the VA exercise as a difficulty, but as an opportunity. We are fortunate to have a CFNR with such an integral role in the process. For any CFNR, FEWS NET would like them to be involved in VA during this part of the annual VA cycle, but few would have such a integral role to play with WFP.

Recommendation: have a USGS FEWS NET analyst from Harare come to Luanda ASAP to train the CFNR and discuss short-term assistance that can be provided. —Mid to late April

A senior FEWS NET rep from the SA region comes to Luanda to work with CFNR on all elements of monthly report writing, as soon as his VA responsibilities are finished—late May

A 2-3 week home office FEWS NET training take place in Washington DC—August (The date for this training could be moved up, or technical backstopping, as needed could be provide by TDY from Washington or by other FEWS NET staff experienced in the area of need.)

Support will continue through future training (both in Luanda and by FO/HO staff) and short-term technical assistance. At the training in DC we will what these ongoing training needs will be evaluated, and roughly when/how they will be met.

SECTION IV

Reports Produced During Consultancy

A. Trip reports

1. Trip Report

FEWS Net Angola

January 25-27, 2003, Provincia da Huila, cidade do Lubango and Municipio da Humpata

Purpose: On request of the USAID Food Security Office, the TCFNR accompanied the CLUSA (Cooperative League of the USA) National Director—Estavao Rodrigues, Ken Lyvers (USAID Ag. Transition and Food Security Advisor) and Alex Serrano (CLUSA or NCBA International Programs, Washington) on a visit of one of the 5 Provinces targeted by USAID for its relief to development agricultural activities. The purpose for USAID was to monitor agricultural activities being undertaken by CLUSA. FEWS was asked to accompany the mission to start to become familiar with the Angolan agricultural sector and USAID-funded agriculture sector activities; monitor the status of the current agricultural season; and develop a relationship with the GOA MinAg Provincial office.

Persons and groups contacted: CLUSA project staff, the Regional Director of Agriculture, an agricultural inputs and marketing enterprise, a potato warehouseman, a commercial horticultural enterprise, a national research station and a meeting of farmers' cooperatives.

Food Security Findings: Discussions and the collection of agricultural statistics allowed FEWS to start a classification of the province by agro-ecology, production systems, access to markets and displacement /food assistance status of the population. In general terms, rainfall is reliable in the northern half of the province where traditional maize and beans production predominates. In the south, there is a mixed production system involving, predominately, traditional livestock systems (including cattle) and sorghum and millet production. Presently, fruit and vegetable production are important around Lubango, including some large commercial operations (the team visited a 135 ha farm of which 35 ha were in high value fruit and vegetable production for urban markets). Much of the rest of the province was accessible to markets for sale of cereals and livestock, prior to the war. The northeastern area of the province was destabilized due to the war. In this area emergency assistance is being provided and IDPs are returning to their farms. It is potentially a high maize and bean production area.

Indications are that this has been a very good rainfall year and that the current cereal crop, which is approaching maturity, will be one of the best in years. The Provincial Agriculture Director joked that “if his promotion is based on this years’ agricultural season performance, he will be sure to be promoted”. His educated guess is that Food Aid will still be required for another year as resettlement continues. However, once

families get re-established on their farms the soils and climate are good enough that farmers should be able to provide sufficient household production for family needs.

Partnerships: Food Security Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture (GSA/ MINADER): There are Provincial Food Security Units, coordinated by the MINADER Regional Delegate, and comprised of WFP/VAM, NGO and MINADER members. They report to the national level GSA that is supported by an FAO project. The national and Provincial GSA units should become the principal FEWS Net partners.

In Huila Province discussions were held with the provincial delegate about exchanging meteorological information and other types of data and qualitative information using the email connection of CLUSA or by phone. Currently, even station rainfall data is transmitted monthly to Luanda in hard copy.

CLUSA is rapidly becoming a close partner of FEWS because they are the principal agricultural project being funded by the USAID-Angola food security office. Their expanding presence in the Provinces will be an excellent source of information. As was the case for this field trip, their offices and guesthouses can provide valuable assistance during field trips. Discussions have been held about collaboration on the collection and distribution of commodity price information in regional markets. CLUSA has taken the lead in collecting price information and has started to publish a monthly bulletin. NGOs receiving USAID funding are also being asked to help expand the price collection network to their areas of intervention.

2. Trip Report

FEWS Net Angola

February 11-13, 2003, Provincia da Huambo, cidade do Huambo, Municipio da Londuimbali and Comuna da Ngalanga

Purpose: On request of the USAID Food Security Office, the TCFNR accompanied the WVI National Operations Director—Jonathan White, WVI Seed Production Specialist—David Sperling, USAID Ag. Transition and Food Security Advisor—Ken Lyvers and FFP/REDSO-EA Food Monitor—Brian Bacon to an area where FFP is planning a new transition activity using food resources. WVI, who will be one implementer of the new activity, if it is approved, has on-going “seeds and tools” and seed production activities in Huambo Province. We were all interested in assessing the current growing season and the status of the extensive UN emergency operations.

Program: 2/11—Provincial Agriculture (MINADER) office, Chianga Research Station and seed production fields, private seed production contractor’s fields, Halo Trust Mines security briefing, ICRC office, OCHA office.
2/12—Londuimbali Administration office, Londuimbali Health Center, farmers along the road to Ngalanga, Ngalanga village meeting and fields.
2/13—WFP office; FEWS Net skipped field visits by team and collected data and information in Huambo city from MINADER, OCHA, WFP, Concern and local NGO ADRA-Angola.

Food Security Findings: Huambo is the province thought by the UN to have the highest rates of malnutrition in the country, as well as the highest WFP emergency case load—over 650,000 out of a nationwide total of just over 2 million. Equally as disturbing, is that an estimated 250,000 of the 650,000 in need are inaccessible to the humanitarian community. In addition, 100,000 of those who are accessible are not receiving assistance. The principal reasons for the inaccessibility are the large number of land mined roads that are and declared off-limits by the UN and the poor road conditions that greatly slow delivery during the current rainy season.

The team experienced the difficult road conditions outside Huambo on the road to Londuimbali. We were able to wind our way down a hill on the main delivery road from the Port of Lobito to Huambo, but several 30-ton WFP delivery trucks were parked waiting for the rain to stop long enough for the road to dry out. They had no chance of making it up or down the slick hill. The OCHA and WFP explained that road repair and maintenance are the responsibility of the government under the UN bilateral agreement for the emergency response.

In our briefing by Halo trust, the internationally funded British NGO, we saw the enormity of the land mine problem. More than an estimated 80,000 target beneficiaries in Huambo Province live down heavily mined roads where there have been incidents (the euphemism for sometimes fatal explosions set off by civilian vehicles). More importantly, since the de-mining effort is slow and meticulous, it does not even attempt to clear long stretches of road. A new machine has arrived in country which will, be able to clear roads in the future. The estimated number of mines in Huambo is 15-20,000 and the provincial mine clearing staff has recently increased to 185 out of 400, nationally. They want to double, again, the staff because, to date, they have destroyed only 6,000 mines and 26,000 unexploded ordinances.

Different strategies have been used by WFP's implementing partners to get around the problem of off-limit roads. They include allowing the private truckers to take their own risks (the OCHA Provincial Director referred to the moral dilemma they have with this approach), an ICRC approach of asking beneficiaries to walk up to 70 kms to get their rations, or the new approach to be used by WVI of armor plating their vehicles. Until MSF lost 7 staff at the end of last year, many implementers were just taking the risk of traveling down the mined roads.

[The situation with the different categories of populations on the UN beneficiary list and the reasons for the continued movement of many of these populations is complicated. It involves many factors, including government resettlement policies and the population's reactions to the different influences affecting their return to farming. I will attempt to sort this out, in future reporting.]

Current Cropping Season: Data has been difficult to obtain. There is an on-going mid-season crop assessment being conducted in the country and information is being collected at the Provincial level and will be sent to the national GSA office in the coming week. There is some involvement in this process by WFP and FAO Emergency Program staff, but reporting responsibility lies with MINADER/GSA (the NEWU). Despite attempts to get a look at the report in Huambo, I was not able to

trace down the WFP or GSA staff involved. Promises of data were later changed to an explanation that the report was going through channels. It appears that WFP had a larger role in this reporting in the past, but have been asked to take a back seat in the future. [It is high on my priority list to work with the national GSA office on reviewing this report, in the near future.]

My observations and informal discussions indicate that in Huambo rainfall was not a constraining factor in maize production this year. However, production will be low because many returnees got back to their land too late or did not have access to seeds and tools assistance. Also, in the area visited (not one of the higher soil fertility areas of the Province) soil fertility was a major constraining factor to maize production. The sowing of newly turned land, without fertilizer use, has led to stunting and yellowing of most of the fields, observed. With the already great consumption needs, much of the crop will be consumed green, leaving little, if any, for consumption needs in the coming months. In addition, much of the population even in an area that was registered for emergency food and ‘seeds and tools’ assistance, has not been registered nor received benefits.

In the areas visited between Londuimbali *cedi* (central Commune that takes the name of the Municipality) and Ngalanga—both of which had received food distributions—the populations interviewed had received no assistance. WFP later confirmed that there are many accessible areas, such as these, that they and their implementing partners do not have the resources to reach. [I believe human resources and operating funds are what they are referring to, but I will find out more.]

My very preliminary conclusion from this very small sample is that UN claims that the emergency might not be much alleviated by the current, main cropping season, are likely to be borne out. Observations by Concern, ICRC, WVI, OCHA and others suggest that there are many such areas in Huambo Province, alone. The challenge in the coming months will be to attempt to get an accurate assessment of just what part this season’s agricultural production will have on lowering the emergency food needs. WFP-VAM recognizes that this is the challenge for the up-coming round of VAs.

Maize Seed Production: World Vision International is one implementer of the seed recovery effort in the country, including the production of cassava cuttings and maize seed. They started working on seeds and tools distribution and maize production, in Huambo, in November 2002. FAO and Euronaid have seeds and tools programs that target 500,000 families, estimated to be 46% of the national need.

Despite the late start, the maize production fields visited will make a crop on the order of 1 ton per hectare. There are problems still to be resolved with the varietal integrity of the seed sources used. One of the varieties being multiplied is the locally grown SAM-3, for which the original seed source has not been found. The variety dates back to pre-independence and has been grown throughout the highlands, since. There have been attempts by the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit to re-purify the variety, but they were not very successful. FAO is now favoring the use of the variety Kalahari for the highlands. WVI showed us one field of Kalahari and it looked more productive than SAM-3.

The FAO Emergency Coordination Unit is concerned about maize seed availability for next year. Demands—from several countries—on South Africa's commercial seed sector's supply of open-pollinated maize varieties (they are not as profitable as hybrids for the companies) may restrict availability for next year.

Partnerships: See program for list of potential FEWS partners in Huambo. [Names and contact information were collected and will be added to the FEWS her Angola contact list.]

3. Trip Report and VAM Update

FEWS Net Angola

March 7, 2003

Noel Beninati

February 20-21, 2003, WFP VAM Planning Meeting in Lubango

Purpose: FEWS NET was invited to take part in the WFP Vulnerability Assessment/Food Assessment Working group meeting. The meeting was planned to discuss the methodology to be used in the April national Vulnerability Assessment.

Program and Attendees: See attached program

Working group findings: Meeting minutes are attached.

Findings of particular interest to FEWS NET: The WFP has conducted 5 VAs that have relied on provincial inter-sectoral groups for data/information, dating back to 1999-2000. Members of these groups include representatives from national and international NGOs; provincial departments of MINADER, MINSA and MINARS; WFP, UNICEF, FAO and OCHA. Provincial sub-groups provide technical input in their area of expertise and then the group meets to integrate the findings and draw out conclusions and recommendations. Data and information have been obtained from official sources and key informants.

Several NGOs were invited to participate in this Lubango Working group meeting, but only SCF-UK attended. It appears that this was the first time that the MINADER GSA head, David Tunga, has attended. A new addition to the WFP staff is Yvonne Forsen, a nutritionist who formerly worked for a top agriculture/nutrition NGO, CONCERN. Yvonne will be carrying out the provincial level training for Rapid Foods Needs Assessments (RFNA) in the coming months. The RFNA will be conducted, on a limited basis, soon after the VA and will involve a community level participatory approach.

One key issues that was debated was how to improve the VA process so that the report would be more useful not only for emergency food aid programming by WFP, but by GOA, NGOs and donors for strategic planning of emergency, transition and development activities. It was felt by the working group that in doing so participation in the VA process by WFP's cooperators and other organizations interested in food security would be improved. By increasing participation by WFP partner

organizations it was felt that the process could evolve to more of a household survey type activity and could provide important baseline information as WFP's emergency programs decrease and the GOA and its partners begin to play a larger role in assuring national food security.

Changes outlined in the minutes were thought to be a first step in this process. The schedule modifications adopted by the group for carrying out the upcoming VA, include sufficient time for re-launching the process with the partners to start the process of obtaining greater involvement by NGOs and other potential partners. The hope expressed was that if this process is successful, more significant changes in the VA methods could be studied and agreed to before the next VA.

Developments since the Lubango meeting: On March 5 there was a follow-up VA&FA Working Group meeting, at WFP in Luanda, to discuss the terms of reference that were being developed by the group and to review the presentation of the methodology changes that were to be presented on the 6th to broader FS community at the Food Aid Coordination meeting.

At the March 6 meeting FEWS NET was introduced to the larger community by the VAM leader and there was an acknowledgement that we had contributed to the debate over the broader usefulness of VA.

Please note in Attachment 3 the program for the VA, including that planned for Paulo Filipe, candidate for the CFNR.

a. Attachment: Lubango invite, attendees and program:

You are kindly invited to participate to the next meeting of the VA&FA Working Group which will be held in the WFP Conference Room the 5th of March at 3:00 PM.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the technical sub-group of the VA&FA Working Group met in Lubango (20-21 February) to discuss and review the methodology for next VA Exercise. The sub-group included the following participants:

David Tunga—GSA
Jean Luc Tonglet—OCHA
Philip Dive—OCHA/Huíla
Marco Falcone—FAO/UCPE (Emergency seed project)
Alex Reese—SCF-UK
Noel Beninati—FEWS NET
Giovanni La Costa—VAM
Yvonne Forsen—VAM Consultant
Filomena Andrade—VAM

In attachment you will find a zip.file with the following documents:

Note of the record of the technical meeting held in Lubango, in English and Portuguese.
Proposed methodological approach for next VA exercise (Portuguese)
Proposed reports outline (Portuguese)
Travel plan of VAM National Officers

Your comments on the methodology and the report outline would be highly appreciated. Should you be unable to participate to the meeting, on the 5th of March, please, send your comments to Filomena Andrade with copy to me.

The schedule of activities for the next VA Exercise is as following:

- Present the VA process at the Food Coordination Meeting- 07 March.
- Provincial Workshops—15-30 of March
- Rapid Food Needs Assessments—March-April
- Final provincial reports by 21st of May
- Presentation of preliminary results on the 15th of June
- Distribution of the National Overview by the 30th of June

Your direct participation to next VA exercise it is also encouraged. Please, take a look at the travel plan and let us know if you are interested in participate or lead the Exercise in one of the provinces listed in the plan, for us to make the necessary bookings/arrangements. I look forward to see you at next meeting.

Giovanni

b. Minutes of Meeting with the VA Technical Group

Date: February 20-21, 2003

Venue: Lubango

Present:

David Tunga – GSA

Jean Luc Tonglet – OCHA

Philip Dive – OCHA/Huíla

Marco Falcone – FAO/UCPE

Alex Rees – SCF-UK

Noel Benenati – FEWS

Giovanni La Costa – VAM

Yvonne Forsen (Consultant)

Filomena Andrade – VAM

Discussions on Objectives and the use of the Vulnerability Assessment: This refers to the opinion many NGOs have that the VA is an exercise for WFP to project its food assistance and eventually for donors but because of its weak quality the report cannot be used for programming.

This fact results in a poor participation and interest by the partners for the VA process as a whole. Thus affects the quality of the final provincial reports, the credibility and consequently their acceptance and use.

It is therefore necessary to discuss more in detail and depth with a group of key NGOs, involved and interested in Food Security, that could help to determine a better product (report). However, a very important question to raise is the need for training of staff so that they in the future can take the responsibility to collect data and produce necessary information for the report.

Maybe, in referral to this VAM is trying to do too much with the document. One report only is trying to answer three different objectives/interests: WFP-bases for food assistance, NGOs and the donors. The first two requires a much more punctual and realistic approach of the current context in the provinces and need other types of data and approach. Some of the donors might be interested in a scientific and well constructed methodology/document to justify their funding.

Another point raised is the fact that a document without recommendations has little use. It is necessary to use a methodology closer to the household economy, which raises important questions on food deficit, seeds and tools etc. and gives clear directions. In the future the objective should restore IDPs livelihood system during coming years. In order to achieve this, a document is needed with a broad multi-sector approach and where the information must be collected in the field. The training of teams to carry out Rapid Food Needs Assessments (initiated in Benguela by VAM) could be a starting point to introduce more complete and complicated assessment methods and techniques in the future that follows the Household Food Economy Approach. A compromise for the next VA is to revise the methodology and the reporting guidelines according to the interest of the participants and carry out some field surveys in areas considered to have critical needs and those that could be representative in regards to the level of vulnerability to food insecurity.

The VA should not stop at the point of determining the needs for food assistance for WFP, as what signifies the pipeline is not determined by needs but other interests and factors. It seems that VAM writes a document that base managers don't look at and make the food distribution plans on bases of parallel consultations to the VA on provincial levels. It seems that VA doesn't have the credibility within the real WFP programming.

On the level of aggregating information, it is still very basic and the follow-up of the report takes up very little time in the provinces as on national level. It should not only be a technical document without indicators and orientations for the future that does not encourage participation by partners.

For whom is the VA:

- Implementing agencies
- Donors
- Government

Usage of the VA:

Donors:

- Influence donors decision making process in regards to funding operations in Angola.

Implementing agencies:

- Readjust and assist in establishing priorities for program interventions.
- Help to determine needs for resources and funding.
- Aid with coordination actions

Government:

- Lobbying with the government in the sense to increase funding for MINADER to take actions on issues related to food security.

What expected results can be found:

Donors:

- Number of people in need of food assistance, their locations, type and priorities of interventions in related and relevant sectors to food security.

Government:

- Production and food needs in order to estimate national food deficit.

Implementing agencies:

- Grading of the level of vulnerability to food insecurity for different population groups in geographical areas (estimations), causes of geographical vulnerability to food insecurity, priorities of interventions per specific geographical area.

Which sectors does VA involve (institutional strategy):

- Involve provincial GSA staff as much as possible in regards to collecting information and the analysis.
- Involve MINARS e MINSA at provincial level in all the analysis process.
- Involve the GSA staff in Luanda in all the supervisory work.
- Associate with the Nutrition Group at national level.
- Associate with NGOs with a focus on food security issues.

Long term Objectives for the VA:

- GSA has the same objectives as the VA and can assume the role to lobby the government and be involved in the data collection and could then really take on the process (capacity building needs)
- Involve other sectors within the government.
- Direct link between the VA vulnerability matrix, the food needs, the WFP programming section and the programming of agricultural campaign.
- Base the VA evaluations in the field, using field based diagnostic techniques and data collection
- Carry out only one report per year from 2004 after the main harvest- when the situation is more stable, when further changes are minimal, when agencies involvement can be increased since it requires annual effort only.

Problems with the VA process:

Accessibility – many localities are not accessible to the humanitarian community. Only some national NGOs and governmental institutions have information about some areas. It is difficult to know how the situation is in these areas as most of the time you rely only on one source of information. Usually information is obtained from OCHA/AFSO, Government, implementing agencies.

Agriculture – FAO and organisations involved in agricultural activities. (Agricultural sub-group)

Markets – VAM/PAM

Health and Nutrition – Nutritional sub-group

Coping and survival strategies – *don't have a source for information but is normally based on the VAM monitors own experience- this is a crosscutting indicator that must be part of the remaining indicators; It would be very interesting to introduce a case study in the future instead of using an activity list.*

Solutions to increase involvement from the partners:

- Identify and motivate key partners at national and provincial level.
- Clarify the link between the VA results and programme adjustments.
- Explain the added value supplied by the report for the partner (the reports must have objectives and conclusions)
- Explain to the country directors about the VA exercise (objectives, results, timing, participation and process).
- Develop ToR for the VA working group.
- Clarify the objectives to the groups in the future.

- Make links to other evaluation processes.

Timing of the VA:

- Present the VA process at the Food Coordination Meeting- 07 March.
- Provincial Workshops – 15-30 of March
- Rapid Food Needs Assessments – March-April
- Provincial reports – finalised at 21 of May
- Present preliminary results– 15 of June
- National final report – 30 of June

Discussions on the VA indicators:

The indicators normally used to analysis vulnerability will only be adjusted and introduced to the analysis in March-April 2003.

Accessibility to the population:

It is necessary to introduce population data (numbers) to the next report and to use the Polio vaccination campaign for comparison.

Agriculture:

It is necessary to obtain data regarding areas actually cultivated by families that allows us to determine more reliably the production and population groups food reserves.

Health and Nutrition:

It will be necessary to deal with HIV data but we realise that it will be difficult to obtain such data in Angola.

SCF-UK informed the group that in the near future a consultant will arrive to work on this topic and the result can be available to the whole group.

Other livelihood strategies and coping mechanisms:

This indicator is cross cutting with all the others and should be analysed within each of these indicators. If the households don't have enough food, what do they do? If they don't have enough income, what do they do? If their health and nutritional status is poor, what do they do?

Survival strategies: estratégias de sobrevivência

Coping strategies: estratégias de xxxx

Geographical risk:

The geographical risk should be determined at communal level or specific locations well located in the commune. It should only be determined at municipal level when the first alternative is not possible.

Population groups:

- IDP (after Oct/01 and currently existing ARF)

- Returnees (including ARF that have decided to return)
- Resettled (after Oct/01 and ARF)
- Vulnerable residents
- Socially vulnerable groups

A classification of vulnerable populations should be based on the discussion within the provincial group based on their knowledge of the situation amongst the population groups, although in referral to the indicators such as agricultural production and food reserves, health and nutrition, market and prices and adopted coping strategies.

The provincial workshop exercise to classify vulnerability and different population groups needs to be done carefully and thoughtfully. In order for the participation to be effective each step has to always relate to the final result and priority recommendations (funding of programmes, type of relevant intervention).

The meeting with the group can be done in Portuguese and translated to English for those who do not speak the language. VAM is responsible to find a translator and OCHA to lend the translation listening system. Taking the minutes will be done on a rotation basis.

VAM shall elaborate a provincial timetable and request of group members to participate and eventually also lead the VA process in a province. This will avoid having VAM officers to lead the process in 3 provinces each.

The next groups meeting will take place the 5th of March at 15.00 at WFP.

VAM Staff VA schedule

Plano de viagens do VA Mar-Apr/03

1a volta - Workshops provinciais

| Nome | Rota | Data | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Filomena Andrade | Luanda-Lobito | 17/03/03 | 2a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Lobito-Luanda | 19/03/03 | 4a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Luanda-Huambo | 20/03/03 | 5a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Huambo-Kuito | 24/03/03 | 2a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Kuito-Luanda | 26/03/03 | 4a feira |
| Domingos Cunha | Luanda-Menongue | 18/03/03 | 3a feira |
| Domingos Cunha | Menongue-Lubango | 20/03/03 | 5a feira |
| Domingos Cunha | Lubango-Luanda | 25/03/03 | 3a feira |
| Domingos Cunha | Luanda-Ndalantando | 26/03/03 | 4a feira - de carro |
| Domingos Cunha | Ndalantando-Luanda | 29/03/03 | sabado - de carro |
| Ermelinda Caliegue | Luanda-Luena | 17/03/03 | 2a feira |
| Ermelinda Caliegue | Luena-Saurimo | 19/03/03 | 4a feira - de carro |
| Ermelinda Caliegue | Saurimo-Luanda | 24/03/03 | 2a feira |
| Paulo Filipe | Luanda-Sumbe | 13/03/03 | 5a feira - de carro |
| Paulo Filipe | Sumbe-Luanda | 15/03/03 | sabado - de carro |
| Paulo Filipe | Luanda-Malanje | 19/03/03 | 4a feira |
| Paulo Filipe | Malanje-Luanda | 21/03/03 | 6a feira |
| Paulo Filipe | Luanda-Uije | 25/03/03 | 3a feira |
| Paulo Filipe | Uije-Luanda | 27/03/03 | 5a feira |

2a volta

| Nome | Rota | Data | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Filomena Andrade | Luanda-Lobito | 14/04/03 | 2a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Lobito-Luanda | 23/04/03 | 4a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Luanda-Huambo | 28/04/03 | 2a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Huambo-Luanda | 7/5/03 | 4a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Luanda-Kuito | 12/5/03 | 2a feira |
| Filomena Andrade | Kuito-Luanda | 21/05/03 | 4a feira |
| Domingos Cunha | Luanda-Menongue | 15/04/03 | 3a feira |
| Domingos Cunha | Menongue-Lubango | 24/04/03 | 5a feira |
| Domingos Cunha | Lubango-Luanda | 5/5/03 | 2a feira |
| Domingos Cunha | Luanda-Ndalantando | 7/5/03 | 4a feira - de carro |
| Domingos Cunha | Ndalantando-Luanda | 17/05/03 | sabado - de carro |
| Ermelinda Caliegue | Luanda-Luena | 21/04/03 | 2a feira |
| Ermelinda Caliegue | Luena-Saurimo | 2/5/03 | 6a feira - de carro |
| Ermelinda Caliegue | Saurimo-Luanda | 12/5/03 | 2a feira |
| Paulo Filipe | Luanda-Sumbe | 14/04/03 | 2a feira - de carro |
| Paulo Filipe | Sumbe-Luanda | 21/04/03 | 2a feira - de carro |
| Paulo Filipe | Luanda-Malanje | 23/04/03 | 4a feira |
| Paulo Filipe | Malanje-Luanda | 02/05/03 | 6a feira |
| Paulo Filipe | Luanda-Uije | 06/05/03 | 3a feira |
| Paulo Filipe | Uije-Luanda | 15/05/03 | 5a feira |

4. Trip Report
FEWS NET Angola
Cabiri Commune, Bengo Province
March 15, 2003

Purpose: The FEWS Rep accompanied three members of the USAID CLUSA Project to visit one their beneficiary villages. A CLUSA–assisted farmer association is being set-up in the village of Mabula and this trip was to visit crop fields and continue to plan future activities, including a credit program. FEWS accompanied the trip to learn about agriculture and vulnerability of populations in an area just outside Luanda.

Team members: CLUSA national director, CLUSA agronomist and CLUSA marketing consultant.

Persons contacted: Approximately 15 members of the Cabiri association.

Community characteristics and food security issues: The village visited was 64 km from Luanda and about 5 km beyond the end of the paved road, in the Municipality of Icolo e Bengo. Agricultural production is intensive along the road to the north from Luanda. Most of the arable land is under production and most of the major crops consumed in Angola were being cultivated; cereal, legumes, roots, tubers, fruits and vegetables. Unlike the areas visited in Huambo and Huila there was evidence of significant use of fertilizers in most fields.

The community visited consists of two distinct economic groups. The first, wealthier group, consists of 25 families of Cape Verdian origin. They immigrated during the Colonial Period, in 1962, to work in the commercial cotton sector. Their houses are of a permanent construction and their yards have farming equipment (tractors, irrigation pumps, trucks), though this equipment is often in a state of disrepair. This group contains the majority of the target beneficiaries for the CLUSA association, but poorer families are also expected benefit from the project support as they form the agricultural labor pool.

The second group consists of approximately 375 families that migrated from Benguela and Huambo during the years of political insecurity in Angola. Their houses were on the hilly areas of the community and were of a post, mud and straw construction. This group relies on mixed farming, limited fishing, and hiring out as farm labor in the irrigated plots of the wealthier group. In a normal year this group expects to be able to supply 8-9 months of their family food needs from their own production. Only elder members of the community get food assistance from WFP programs. 2002 was a normal cropping year, but since the March-April rains are the main agricultural rains in this area, it is too early to tell how this year will be.

This second group identified the lack of irrigation as the major constraint to increasing their agricultural production and incomes. However, without access to the lower flatter land, their opportunity to grow irrigated crops is extremely limited.

Farmers' association: Due to the proximity to the Luanda market, the tradition of farming, and the relatively high level of farming technology used by association members the community has a high potential for the production and marketing of fruits and vegetables. CLUSA was supplying seed and extension information and the community plowed land with the association tractor and provided their own irrigation. This required large pumps and the piping of water up to a couple of hundred meters from the permanent water source (a river).

The principal objective of the extension information being supplied by CLUSA was to extend the agricultural season for vegetables, through the use of irrigation. In the fields visited, bananas are the perennial crop used for intercropping of vegetables and as shade for seedling nurseries. The key to the success of the operation is clearly going to be the judicious and economic use of irrigation. Irrigation costs were also identified by the producers as the principal constraint to profitable production. As the operation was relatively new, there were several agronomic problems that were being worked out. These include the following:

- choice of appropriate vegetable varieties, for the various sowing times and temperature/insolation periods
- knowledge of the characteristics of the varieties of tomatoes being grown vis a vis, market requirements
- growing practices, such as staking, thinning, and scheduling of irrigation
- appropriate intercropping and row spacing layouts
- insect control at all stages of vegetable production—from nursery sowing to harvest
- proper land preparation prior to planting, especially ground coming out of fallow that suffers from severe compaction problems during the dry periods of the year

The last 90 minutes of the visit was a meeting at which CLUSA described the plans and conditions for obtaining credit. In addition there was a discussion of the market requirements for the sale of high and moderate quality produce in urban markets. Judging from the quality and intensity of the questions, there is sincere interest in making the association work and a clear understanding of the association members responsibilities in the credit program.

Tragic note: When we arrived in the village, the first woman we saw told us how there had been a freak accident the day before and a one year old was run over and killed by the association tractor. The child had been playing under the front tire while the tractor was parked and the driver got on and took off, without ever seeing the child.

Recommendations: CLUSA needs to intensify their extension efforts in all areas mentioned above as constraints to production. Information about vegetable varieties needs to be found either locally, nationally, or internationally. Seed companies, NGOs and development organizations need to be contacted to provide information about varietal adaptation to a range of growing conditions. When clear information is not available, small scale test plots should be set up in a limited portion of the producers

fields to try a range of varieties or production techniques. It is critical that the first large scale efforts in producers' fields, especially if the producers are assuming the risk, are well supervised and use well adapted varieties and techniques.

The economics of expensive production methods—especially land preparation and irrigation—need to be studied in advance of entering into production and need to be well understood by the producers. Training in preparing enterprise budgets and how to vary price and yield assumptions should precede entering into production.

5. Trip Report

FEWS NET Angola

Uige Province, March 25-27, 2003

Noel Beninati

Purposes: (1) To accompany Paulo Filipe—WFP/VAM consultant and prospective FEWS Country Rep—to the VA training workshop he was leading for Provincial WFP partners. (2) To meet with UN agencies, NGOs and a farming community to assess food security status of the provincial population.

Persons contacted: Alfredo Garciduenas—WFP Base Manager, Fernando David—WFP Uige VAM Monitor, Jaime Lobo WFP Program Officer, Fiel Joao Abibo—OCHA Humanitarian Field Officer, Mimo Dantes—UNHCR Senior Field Clerk, Malken Bryde Amisse—SC-Denmark Representative, Domingos Manuel and others—CARITAS, Adelina Figueiredo Pinto—Ministry of Social Welfare (MINARS), farmers group in the village of Kizemba in the municipality of Puri. The list of workshop participants is attached in hard copy to indicate the organizations working in food security in the Province. These partners are not necessarily distributing WFP food assistance, but are working with vulnerable populations.

VAM Workshop: The morning was spent on the presentation and discussion of the conceptual framework for the Vulnerability Assessment that is going on, nationwide, from now until mid-June. The presentation by Paulo Filipe was professional, attentively followed and engendered a lively discussion. The afternoon session—only part of which I attended—ended with an attempt to take a first cut at defining vulnerable groups and their level of vulnerability. Again the discussion was lively, the dissention was well controlled by Paulo and almost all participants made it to the end of the long day. Little preparation was done by the participants or the regional VA monitor before the workshop, so a lot of follow-up work will have to be done by the participants, before the report can be finalized during the second 5-day visit by Paulo. It was encouraging to see the broad participation by NGOs, UN and GOA agencies.

Food Security and Humanitarian Assistance: The WFP Base Manager stated that that rainfall had been plentiful, agricultural production in the Province had been good this year and conditions were good for food self-sufficiently in coming years. He listed the following problems WFP faces in their emergency operations:

- General road and bridge conditions are extremely poor and degrade rapidly given the torrential rains that fall in the Province. He gave the example of 6, 6-ton trucks taking a month to deliver 500 MT to Uamba. Transporters are

often unable to make necessary repairs during a delivery operation because, they claim, of the time required after delivery to get their payment from WFP (at least one month).

- Many areas with populations in need of food aid deliveries are beyond reach because of the number of roads declared off limits by the UN, due to landmines.
- The number of NGO partners is limited and those that are working in the province have limited resources for assisting with food aid deliveries. Few, with the exception of Merci Corps, will travel the roads closed to the UN.
- There are still major political and civil insecurity issues in the province, especially near the Congo border where there are diamond mines and Congolese ex-military that are having trouble re-integrating on either side of the border.
- Data and information is difficult to come by—from either NGOs or other sources.
- The coffee sector is not being rehabilitated in the province.

- The WFP program officer provided the following graphics indicating the 2003 food deliveries in Uige and Zaire Provinces (see end of report).

- A visit to the OCHA found the provincial head on travel and no-one able to provide a security briefing, nor provide the usual maps or other information.

- Save the Children Denmark works in 4 Municipalities of the province in Education—training of teachers—and in family re-unification support. They have only recently felt that security conditions have allowed them to expand their operations from the municipalities of Uige and Negage to the neighboring municipalities of Quitexe and Songo.

- UNHCR is gearing up operations for the expected influx of war refugees returning from Congo in the coming months, hopefully in time to be resettled for the next main agricultural season, starting in September. Details of the voluntary repatriation of up to 200,000 Angolans living in Zambia was finalized following a meeting involving UNHCR and the two governments in early March. A tripartite meeting will be held in Kinshasa from 28-29 March between UNHCR and the governments of Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and is expected to set conditions for the influx of 160,000 refugees into Zaire and Uige Provinces.

- Transit centers, some of which were resettlement camps for IDPs, will be prepared and non-food items and food rations will be provided. The 3-year repatriation plan will involve WFP and several NGOs already working in the Northern provinces, including IMC, YME, AHA IBIS, CARITAS, and JRS. Swedish assistance has provided engineering assistance for the evaluation of bridge needs and is being sought for their eventual repair.

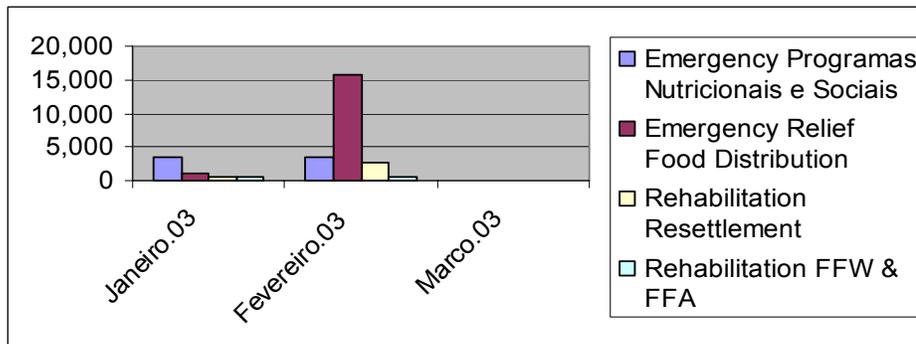
- A field visit to the village of Kizemba in the municipality of Puri (approximately 100 kilometers east of Uige city) met with a group of farmers

being assisted by CARITAS. The trip to the village from Uige passed through forested regions and dense grasslands. It was evident that much of the farmland had not been farmed in years and there was on-going slash-and-burn land clearing. The village field where the meeting was held was a 17 ha communal plot of peanuts and cassava intercropping. Those two crops, along with bananas and charcoal, form the basis of the majority of household food economies. There were also craftsmen in the group being interviewed, including a carpenter.

- The community seemed well organized and had done a census so were able to tell us that it contained 1,619 members. Almost all had to abandon the village during the late war years and had just started returning with the peace accord in 2002. They appeared to have a clear indication of their old social structure and they stated that the richer families had land and some of the poorer did not. Even without land, the poorer returned home to work as laborers in other's fields. While the group stated land was a limiting factor for some members for the community, it was obvious that there was sufficient available at present to be cleared and put back into production. The basic production system described was the traditional one of land clearing followed by a 3-year cassava crop, intercropped with peanuts, followed by a 5-6 year fallow period. Those present did not know how they could intensify their production system using organic matter or fertilizers.
- When the families had first returned to the village, they were supplied seeds and tools and seed protection by CARITAS-Germany. Some thought this assistance was adequate to allow them to restart their lives and become self-sufficient in food. Others thought that, like the neighboring village of Kimalundu, they should get WFP food assistance because, as one man stated, "an empty sack cannot stand". CARITAS planned to continue assisting the community because only 150 families had received cassava cuttings, seeds and tools for the current season. Most of the 12 km road to Puri that had been overgrown with dense grass, but had been cleared by the villagers, on their own initiative, indicating the importance they put on access to markets.

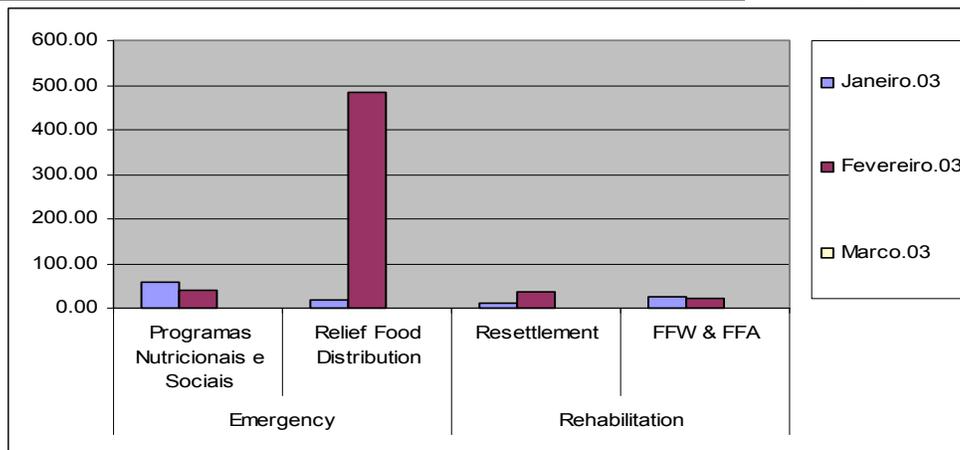
**WFP Beneficiaries Assisted in Uige Province
January to March 2003**

| Benef./Month | | Jan.03 | Feb.03 | Mar.03 | TOTAL |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| Emergency | Nutritional and Social Programs | 3,565 | 3,456 | 0 | 7,021 |
| | Relief Food Distribution | 1,179 | 15,710 | 0 | 16,889 |
| Rehabilitation | Resettlement | 585 | 2,600 | 0 | 3,185 |
| | FFW & FFA | 506 | 406 | 0 | 912 |
| Total | | 5,835 | 22,172 | 0 | 28,007 |



**WFP Food Distributed in Uige, 2003
January to March 2003**

| Food/Month | | Jan.03 | Feb.03 | Mar.03 | TOTAL |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Emergency | Nutritional and Social Programs | 57.03 | 41.69 | | 98.72 |
| | Relief Food Distribution | 18.37 | 481.89 | | 500.26 |
| Rehabilitation | Resettlement | 9.39 | 37.83 | | 47.22 |
| | FFW & FFA | 25.23 | 23.31 | | 48.54 |
| TOTAL | | 110.02 | 584.72 | 0.00 | 694.74 |



B. Food Security Updates

1. Tables and Figures

Food insecurity will continue in Angola well after first peace time harvest:

As the March—June harvest approaches, the first principal cropping season since the end of the civil war will not ensure food security for hundreds of thousands of Angolans. Current emergency food aid distributions are not reaching many of the food insecure and large numbers of families have not yet been able to return to farming. In addition, large numbers of families that have returned to farming areas have not received seed and tool distributions that would assist them to return to farming. Even many families that were able to plant a crop will not produce enough for their household consumption needs. The mid-season crop assessment report from the Ministry of Agriculture will be available in the coming weeks and should help quantify the shortfall.

Precise information on the number of households in need of assistance is not available because of the continuing movement of displaced populations and the continuing inaccessibility of many areas due to poor roads or landmines. However the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Response (OCHA) which operates in 17 of the 18 Provinces of Angola (they are not present in Cabinda) publishes regular estimates of the people in critical need.

OCHA, in its February 28 report of “Critical Needs in Inaccessible Areas” estimates that 236,600 people that once were accessible to humanitarian assistance organizations are now cut off because of poor road conditions or landmines. An additional 77,700 were never accessed, including 17 locations that have not been assessed by the humanitarian community. The aim of the report is to guide immediate response by the humanitarian community. Further assessments are then carried out in the majority of areas to determine the exact needs and appropriate responses. OCHA field advisors and humanitarian agencies working through coordination forums—primarily the UN Technical Team and the Committee for non-Governmental Organizations in Angola (CONGA) Liaison Group—supplied information for this report. The breakdown of these numbers, by Province, including the type of assistance needed, is presented in Table 1.

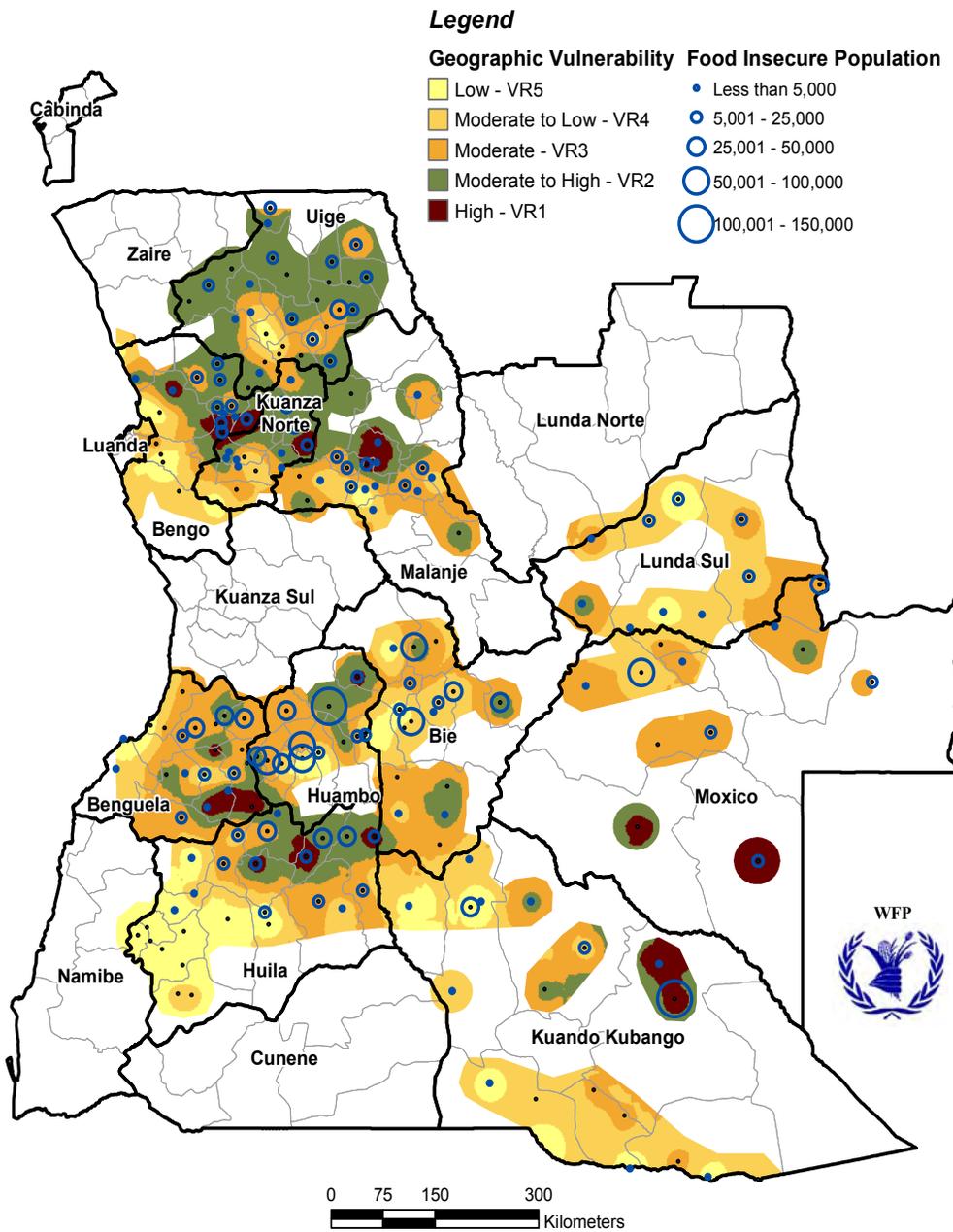
Table 1: Critical Needs in Inaccessible Areas of Angola in February 2003

| Province | Population Affected | Assistance Needed |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Bengo | 50,000 | FA*, ST, HC |
| Bié | 109,100 | FA, ST, HC, N |
| Huambo | 67,577 | FA, ST, HC, N |
| Huila | 3,000 | FA, ST, HC |
| Kuando Kubango | 17,725 | FA, HC, NFI |
| Kuanza Sul | 20,000 | FA, HC, NFI, |
| Lunda Sul | 3,000 | FA, HC |
| Malanje | 24,471 | FA, HC |
| Moxico | 19,400 | FA, HC,C |
| Zaire | Not yet assessed | FA, HC, NFI |

* FA—food assistance, ST—seeds and tools, HC—health care, N—Nutrition, NFI—non-food assistance and clothing, WS—water supply, C—clothing
Source: UN OCHA, Angola, February 2003

Of the \$336.5 million in the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for 2003, \$244 million is earmarked for food assistance to vulnerable populations by WFP. In 2002 WFP received just over \$120 million in contributions from donors for its emergency operations. The last nationwide vulnerability assessment covered the period of May to October 2002 and identified nearly 3 million people in 11 Provinces (Figure 1), classified into 4 levels of vulnerability (Table 2).

Fig. 1: Geographic Vulnerability and Food Insecure Populations in November 2002



Source: WFP Angola VA Report, December 2002

Table 2. Vulnerable Population Estimates, By Province.

| Provinces | Food Insecure | Highly Vulnerable | Moderately Vulnerable | Potentially Vulnerable | Sub-totals |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Uige | 153,950 | 13,600 | 3,900 | - | 171,450 |
| Malanje | 109,650 | 4,200 | 16,100 | 195,500 | 325,450 |
| Lunda Sul | 29,500 | 18,500 | 28,800 | 42,700 | 119,500 |
| Kuanza Norte | 71,150 | 3,700 | 29,500 | 16,850 | 121,200 |
| Bengo | 78,350 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 61,500 | 157,850 |
| Benguela | 94,600 | 58,300 | 38,100 | 26,700 | 217,700 |
| Huambo | 524,550 | 106,100 | 25,400 | 41,000 | 697,050 |
| Bié | 258,100 | 30,700 | 87,000 | 91,200 | 467,000 |
| Moxico | 102,700 | 43,600 | 21,000 | - | 167,300 |
| Huila | 201,800 | 12,300 | 42,400 | 34,100 | 290,600 |
| Kuando Kubango | 149,600 | 7,900 | 18,000 | 12,000 | 187,500 |
| Total | 1,773,950 | 307,900 | 319,200 | 521,550 | 2,922,600 |

Source: WFP Angola, December 2002

In January 2003 a special study was carried out by WFP to refine their caseload numbers and to reconcile emergency operations needs with pipeline commitments. The numbers reported from this study are categorized into those that are accessible and those that are not accessible to the international community, and further broken down into those that had been identified by the VA and those identified by other reliable humanitarian sources.

Table 3: Estimated Total Number of People and Accessible People in Need of Food Assistance

| Provincia | TOTAL | TOTAL Accessible |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Bengo | 78,334 | 46,884 |
| Benguela | 161,547 | 161,547 |
| Bié | 250,759 | 243,379 |
| Huambo | 666,028 | 415,209 |
| Huila | 243,700 | 223,200 |
| K. Kubango | 158,755 | 136,492 |
| Kuanza Norte | 63,092 | 60,392 |
| Lunda Sul | 51,074 | 42,074 |
| Malange | 113,674 | 109,034 |
| Moxico | 143,420 | 134,620 |
| Uige | 147,697 | 90,997 |
| Total VA Provinces | 2,078,080 | 1,663,828 |
| Cunene | 18,206 | 18,206 |
| Kuanza Sul | 187,479 | 125,759 |
| Luanda | 6,600 | 6,600 |
| Namibe | 6,305 | 6,305 |
| Zaire | 5,328 | 5,328 |
| Total other provinces | 223,918 | 162,198 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,301,998 | 1,826,026 |

Source: WFP Angola, January 2003

For purposes of the caseload projection the in-need populations are grouped into those in need of emergency interventions including:

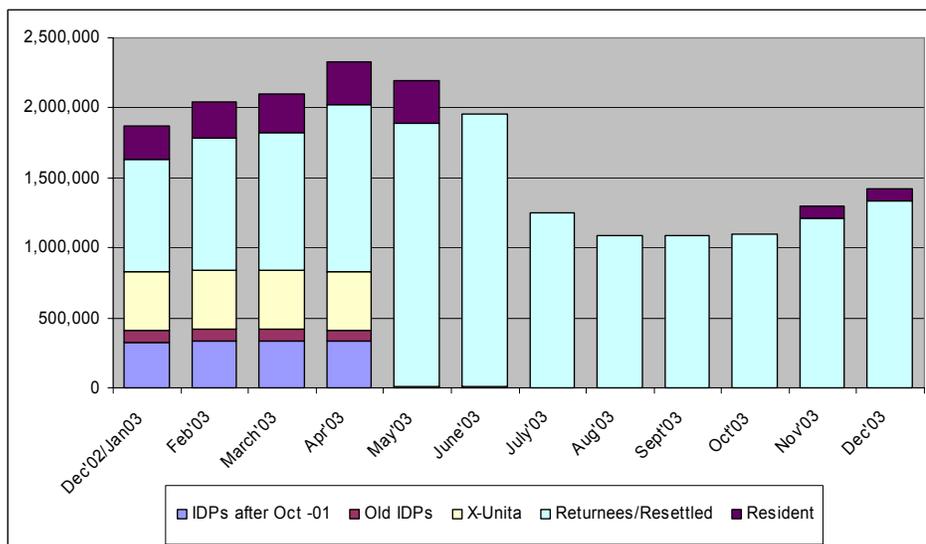
- New internally displaced persons (IDPs), whose numbers are relatively stable and for whom it is assumed that after the harvest they will return to their areas of origin, or will resettle somewhere else.
- Old IDPs that may no longer be food insecure after their second harvest in April.
- Ex-UNITA soldiers who it is assumed will become returnees or resettled (see below) when their quartering areas are closed.

The second group is those requiring recovery interventions, including:

- Returnees and resettled whose numbers increase throughout the rainy season with peaks in February and April. Provision of assistance to this group depends on accessibility, the availability of WFP implementing partners and registration for assistance.
- Residents who are currently included in social assistance programs in provincial capitals if they are in need of food assistance. A slow seasonal increase in their numbers until the harvest is expected. Residents in newly accessible areas will be assessed for food assistance as they become accessible.

The projected evolution in the number in each of these groups is presented in Figure 2. WFP emphasizes that projections beyond June are somewhat speculative due to the complexity in predicting population movements and the numbers will be revised based on a new nationwide vulnerability assessment currently being planned by WFP, the GOA, NGOs, other UN agencies and FEWS NET, for late March. Factors including crop production and the latest population movements will be taken into account in future needs projections beyond June.

Figure 2: Projected Caseload of Accessible People in Need of Food Assistance during 2003



Source: WFP Angola, January 2003

The current 18-month WFP emergency operation started on July 2002 and, as of February, had confirmed commitments for 53% percent of needed cereals and other commodities, equivalent to 181,892 MT. The commodity by commodity pipeline situation as of February indicates the following:

- expected maize shipments through early April should cover cereal requirements through May
- the supply of pulses should cover needs through June
- cooking oil supplies are adequate through September
- corn-soy blend will be adequate through December.

2. Current Season Prospects

Data on the expected production from this year's rainy season harvest is not yet available, but interviews with Ministry of Agriculture (MINADER) officials indicate that climatic conditions have been generally good, throughout the country and that there should be a significant increase in the area planted in late 2002 compared to the war years. Results from the recently completed field work of the mid-season crop assessment conducted nationally by MINADER should be available from the Food Security Bureau (GSA) in the coming weeks. A FAO/WFP crop assessment is scheduled to be carried out in late April and May.

A mid-February World Vision International (WVI)/USAID/FEWS NET trip to the city of Huambo and villages in the Municipality of Londuimbali, in Huambo Province, demonstrated many of the difficulties that the humanitarian community faces in its efforts to deliver emergency assistance in Angola. Huambo Province is reported by the UN to have the highest rates of malnutrition in the country, as well as the highest WFP emergency case load—over 660,000, of which 251,000 are inaccessible. In addition, 100,000 of those who are accessible are not receiving assistance fast enough. The principal reasons for the inaccessibility are the large number of land mined roads that have been declared off-limits by the UN and the poor road conditions that effect deliveries.

More than an estimated 80,000 target beneficiaries in Huambo Province live down heavily mined roads. Halo Trust, an internationally funded British de-mining NGO working in several areas of Angola, estimates the number of mines in Huambo Province to be 15-20,000. Since 1996 they have destroyed only 6,000 mines and 26,000 unexploded ordinances. However, they have recently increased their provincial staff to 185 and are expecting to double the staff, again, this year and to obtain heavy mine-clearing vehicles that can assist in de-mining long stretches of road. Due to the slow manual methods of de-mining being used, critical roads that were closed in November and December 2002 after mining incidents have not yet been re-opened. In addition to landmines, the poor state of the roads has led to a serious slow down in deliveries during the current rainy season. The WVI/USAID/FEWS NET team encountered several 30-ton WFP delivery trucks parked on the main delivery road from the Port of Lobito to Huambo waiting for the rain to stop long enough for the road to become passable.

Team observations and discussions indicate that rainfall in Huambo Province was not a constraining factor in maize production this year. However, production will be low because many returnees arrived on their farms too late to sow or did not have access to seeds and tools assistance. In the Commune of Ngalanga, with a population estimated by the Communal Administrator to be on the order of 30,000, 2000 seeds and tools kits were distributed by WVI from the USAID/ UN-FAO consignment. Throughout the northwestern area of Huambo Province, soil fertility is a major constraining factor to maize production. The sowing of newly turned land, without fertilizer use, has led to stunting and yellowing of the maize crop in many fields. With consumption needs already great, much of the crop will be consumed before ripening, leaving little, if any, for consumption needs in the coming months. In addition, of three villages visited in Londuimbali, only 1834 people in Ngalanga had been registered and received emergency food rations from WFP.

3. FEWS NET Angola Submission to SADC Monthly Report, March 21, 2003

As the March—June harvest begins, the first principal cropping season since the end of the civil war will not ensure food security for hundreds of thousands of Angolans. Current emergency food aid distributions are not reaching many of the food insecure and large numbers of families have not yet been able to return to farming. In addition, large numbers of families that have returned to farming areas have not received seed and tool distributions that would assist them to return to farming. Even many families that were able to plant a crop will not produce enough for their household consumption needs.

The UN OCHA, in its February 28 report of Critical Needs in Inaccessible Areas estimates that 236,600 people that once were accessible to humanitarian assistance organizations are now cut off because of poor road conditions or landmines. An additional 77,700 were never accessed, including 17 locations that have not been assessed by the humanitarian community.

Of the \$336.5 million pledged in the 2003 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola, \$244 million is earmarked for food assistance to vulnerable populations, by WFP. The current 18-month WFP emergency operation started on July 2002 and currently has confirmed commitments for 53% percent of needed cereals and other commodities, equivalent to 181,892 MT.

In spite of these difficulties, the Ministry of Agriculture's (MINADER) Food Security Unit (GSA) in their mid-season crop assessment found that growing conditions, nationally, have been very good for the September—April cropping season. Even without taking into consideration the harvest from the current short rains season, they expect the 2002—2003 cereals harvest to surpass last years estimated 711,000 MT. The assessment, which does not attempt to quantify expected agricultural production, indicated that a few areas of the country did not receive adequate rainfall for growing cereal crops. These areas were sorghum, millet and limited maize growing regions of Kuando Kubango and Cunene Provinces where, in some cases, seeds planted in dry soil in expectation of rain, never germinated. Only portions of these extreme southern

Provinces were affected, so these losses are locally damaging, but will not have a significant impact on national cereal availability. Other production losses were reported for the bean and groundnut crops in Kuando Kubango, Lunda Sul and Kuanza Norte Provinces. Losses in these areas were from insect damage or poor growing conditions that resulted from weed competition and limited nutrient availability on newly plowed land.

According to the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit, which is tracking the humanitarian community's seeds and tools response for the next agricultural season, confirmed donor pledges for distributions during the 2003-2004 agricultural season are sufficient for 303,000 families. The principal donors include the following:

- The European Union, working through FAO and EURONAIID
- The United States, working through the recently funded USAID Consortium for Development Relief in Angola
- Japan, working through FAO and
- Spain working through the Red Cross

A further pledge has been made for distribution to 50,000 de-mobilized soldiers, but this pledge is not yet confirmed. During the 2002/2003 agricultural season, the FAO Emergency Coordination Unit worked with the humanitarian community in Angola in the distribution of 5,300 MT of seeds for 595,000 families.

C. Comments on Mission Technical Documents and Projects

Additional Comments on Maize Multiplication (attachment to FEWS Net Huambo Feb 2003 trip report)

[These are the comments of a Plant Breeder who does not have experience with the current realities of maize variety/seed supply in Angola.]

1. Generalities

Of course, the basis of producing good quality seed for distribution to farmers is to start with a good variety from a good, true-to-type source and to maintain these standards throughout the multiplication process.

What is a good variety—one that has been specifically bred for and tested in the target environment and has been shown to produce good yields under farmer conditions. It should have resistance or tolerance to prevalent diseases and pests and to those diseases that have been known to produce devastating epiphytotics (epidemics for plants) in similar environments (e.g., streak virus). The variety should produce ears and grains that respond well to farmer harvesting, conservation, processing and organoleptic needs and preferences.

What is a good seed source—one that has a high germination rate, is weed free and which has been protected from storage and post-sowing fungi.

What is a true-to-type seed supply—one that starts with breeder seed of a variety and by respecting standard isolation, pollination and roguing norms resembles the breeder seed in all characteristics.

2. Observations and presumed difficulties of maize seed supply in Angola (after a couple of conversations with FAO and WVI)

I have looked at two multiplication fields of SAM-3 and one farmer field of Kalahari.

SAM-3 is a very old variety for which the seed source has been lost for an unknown number of years and which does not seem to respond to the above definition of a good variety. The fields seen are not true-to-type (whatever that may have been) because there is too much segregation for most characteristics (height, etc). Disease levels (*Helminthosporium maydis* and Maize streak virus) seem to be high. I did not see a broad enough array of environments (locations) to get a general sense of adaptation, but it did not perform well in the low fertility (no fertilizer) conditions that we saw.

The farmer field of Kalahari had fertilizer applied, as did the farmer seed production field of SAM-3. Of the two, Kalahari seemed more uniform for most characteristics, including a higher level of general disease resistance. It seemed to be a taller variety with a larger potential ear size and it had white rather than yellow grains (I do not know for Angola, but white grains are often preferred).

After the field visits with WVI, I spoke with the FAO seed project and learned that they do not like the SAM-3 variety, even after having tried to re-select to improve uniformity for desirable characteristics. They are seeking to purchase sufficient supplies of Kalahari for the highlands for next year. Will they get it? What are the seed multiplication conditions like in their production fields? How close (in generations) are these fields to the true-to-type breeder seeds? Are isolations and roguing be respected? How are harvest and post-harvest handling, processing, storage and transport conditions?

3. Suggestions for the highlands (my observations are not based on sufficient study to make firm recommendations)

- What can be done for next year's seed supply, but to insure optimal selection, harvest and post harvest treatment in current production fields? I would not recommend trying varieties that have not been tested in the Angolan highlands. If supplies are thought to be short and money is available, I am sure a seed company could be contracted, possibly at great expense, to produce seed of known varieties, even if under irrigation. It could be done by October.
- Following years seed supplies. Test, as much as possible, under farmer-managed and demonstration plot conditions, a wide array of varieties from neighboring country highland areas (or even East and Central Africa) and from CGIAR recommended sources.

- Make adequate resources available to grow good quality foundation seed from breeder seed, before contracting farmers to produce “certified seed”. Seed production and quality increases enormously when fields are optimally plowed, fertilized, weeded and protected and when supplemental irrigation is available. Isolation and rogueing norms have to be respected. It is a job for professional seed producers and even they need to be inspected! Bad seed sources at this stage translate into lots of bad seed in farmer’s fields.
- Starting this year and throughout the processes mentioned above, get farmer feed-back on all aspects of variety testing.
- All this can be done with the optic of promoting a domestic seed sector, but that may not be the quickest way out of an emergency.

D. Potential for Agriculture Development in Angola

The following is a recommendation and information on why Angola should be given high priority for USAID support for agriculture development.

1. Recommendation for USAID and Agriculture Development:

Angola should be made a priority country to implement the USAID’s Agriculture Initiative to Cut Hunger in Africa.

Background and Resources:

Angola covers an area of 1,246,700 square kilometers. It is the second largest country in Sub-Saharan Africa after the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is divided into 18 provinces, one of which, the Cabinda enclave, is separated from the rest of the country by the outlet to the Atlantic of the DRC and the Congo River.

In distinct contrast to many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Angola is endowed with a high natural resource base, which makes the country one of the few with an exceptional undeveloped agriculture production potential in the region. Surface water availability is substantial and stretches the country from Northwest through Southeast, the Central Plateau and Southeast. In terms of agricultural potential, the country is essentially divided in three main categories: 1) rain fed agriculture zone; 2) irrigated land agriculture zone; and 3) transition zone where both rain fed and irrigated crops can be grown. Angola has twelve different soil types and six Agro ecological zones distributed as follows:

Agro ecological zone-I stretches the coastal zone; (annual rainfall 50-400 mm)

Agro ecological zone-II, northwest part of the country, area of dense forests (annual rainfall 800-1600mm)

Agro ecological zone-III, central plateau (annual rainfall 1000-1400mm)

Agro ecological zone-IV, northeast part of the country (annual rainfall 800-1000mm)

Agro ecological zone-V, Eastern part of the country (annual rainfall 700-900mm)

Agro ecological zone-VI, Southern and Southeast part of the country (annual rainfall 500-700mm)

Surface water availability is substantial and equivalent to almost 12,000 cubic meters per person per year, but these areas of water resources do not match very well with areas of demand for agriculture and domestic use. The depth of groundwater is between 5-30 meters in the coastal zone and 10-30 meters in the “Planalto”, which is the central highland of Angola. There are numerous river basins in Angola with most rivers sourced from the ‘Planalto’. The country’s main rivers are the Zambezi, Congo, Kuanza, Cuando, Cunene and the Cubango/Kuito of which the Zambezi and Congo rivers are two of the most important in Africa.

The combination of a wide range of agro ecosystems and adequate rainfall for crop growth in many areas of the country makes it possible to grow a wide range of food crops. These include, Maize, Cassava, both Irish and Sweet potatoes, Peanuts, Sorghum, Millet, Beans, Fruits (both Tropical and Temperate) and other horticultural crops.

Up until 1975, about 80% of the Angolan community lived in rural areas and hence, relied upon agriculture. During the 1960s and early 1970s Angola produced enough to feed its population and had a surplus for export. The major export crops were maize, coffee, groundnuts, tobacco, sugar and sisal. Angola was the world’s fourth largest producer of coffee reaching a total of 218,700 tons in 1973, and the third largest producer of sisal exporting 112,000 tons in 1973. The agricultural sector was structured in such a way that Portuguese and German settlers produced essentially export crops, while smallholder farmers produced domestic food crops. Domestic production served household needs as well as generated a surplus, which was used for trade, through rural marketing schemes.

During the long civil strife, most of the population moved into the surrounding town, in an attempt to escape violence; this resulted in large numbers of internally displaced people, and disruption of the agricultural sector, loss of local seed reserves and food insecurity.

The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the FAA (Government) and UNITA forces on April 4, 2002 signaled the end of 30 years of hostilities. Although since the beginning of the peace scenario there has not yet been a major cropping season, rural markets indicate that indeed within five years the country could not only produce nearly all of its basic food crops and cut humanitarian food assistance to nearly zero, but could also start producing for export to regional markets.

There is ample land suitable for cultivation of reasonable to good potential in the country. Estimates range from 6 million to 8 million hectares, of which only about 15% is currently under cultivation. Therefore, much more emphasis should be given to agriculture development in Angola to include implementation of USAID’s agriculture initiative to cut hunger in Africa.

2. Coming out of Crisis (TCFNR comments)

In the near term (2-3 years) it is likely that there will be large increases in agricultural production in Angola due to increases in the number of people farming and the area

under cultivation. At first, with the assistance of the humanitarian community, this will be a return to a subsistence level of farming—with the machete, hoe and seeds being the primary inputs. Further increases in production, may come from incremental increases in the area being farmed per family and through improved yields, especially of maize and other staples. Per family area increases are likely to come from a stable family structure, the use of animal traction and to a limited degree through mechanized contract plowing. Increased yields will come through improved agronomic practices, seed supplies and fertilizer use. Improved market access by communities for selling their surpluses can accelerate and drive these increases. It is during this second phase that development assistance to agriculture can have a significant impact.

According to the 28 February 2003 UN-OCHA Humanitarian Coordination Update, the Government estimates that nearly 2.5 million Angolans remain internally displaced. A May 2002 report by the government GSA breaks down the area planted figures for the 2001/02 agricultural season into displaced families and resident families. In general, the areas planted by displaced families are 1/3 that of resident families, on the order of 0.5 versus 1.5 hectares, respectively. Assuming a family size of 5 members and that 80% of displaced families will return to farming, 400,000 new hectares should be coming into production, at a subsistence level, during the 2002/03 and 2003/04 agricultural seasons. Even when seeds and tools are supplied to complete this return to agriculture, yields are likely to be extremely low in the first year of production as new land is put into production.

Due to the length of the war a whole generation of potential young farmers has grown up with limited farming skills. Ox herds were decimated, seed supplies lost or degenerated and basic farm tools and implements lost. Emergency humanitarian operations have started to re-supply these essential inputs, but a large population has not yet been reached. Supply chains of appropriate varieties, tools and inputs need to be re-established. In one sense it is an opportunity to help develop a new willing group of farmers using appropriate farming techniques and to assist in the supply of modern varieties and inputs.

Angola has opportunities for developing a market based rural economy for many crops, but the largest impact is likely to be made in the traditional staples—maize, cassava, beans, sorghum/millet, sweet potatoes— that feed families and allow for marketing of surpluses. Given the importance of maize in many of the most war effected areas and the potential that improved varieties, soil fertility improvements and farming techniques can have on increased yields, it may be the commodity where the largest gains can be made (see David Sperling's comments on maize yield potential).

Targeted, demand-driven agricultural extension interventions and supply services interventions will greatly assist farmers coming out of crisis to get back on their feet and become part of the rural economy. Applied, on-farm trials can identify specific varieties, techniques and input needs for specific target environments. Links to the IARCS, other NARS, regional NGOs and SA Region seed suppliers should help identify a supply of varieties—with appropriate characteristics—to be tested. GOA agricultural policy will have to be studied/modified to find an appropriate role in

research, extension and input and seed supply. As we all know, government policy to encourage agricultural production plays a key role in the success of the agricultural sector in countries around the world!

Noel's comments:

Ken,

- In one sense, I agree with David's skepticism. Unless the mandate (and staffing) of the IARCs has really changed in recent years, I do not know why they would be involved in many of the activities laid out in this proposal, nor why they would have a competitive advantage.
- They are Researchers, and while USAID has helped stretch them into farmers' fields with their research, they are neither seed suppliers nor extension specialists. Stretching the IARCs into seed multiplication of small quantities of varieties is probably as far as they should go.
- What they do have a lot of experience in is studying and collecting genetic resources in a given area, targeting improved varieties or gene pools (CIMMYT broad-based maize populations developed for further selection by local researchers) to be tested in different locations within a country (environments). They also have expertise in training national scientists in all aspects of their research mandate, but I do not know if this includes setting up national seed systems.
- They clearly aren't very good at proposal writing. I do not understand where they actually fall on private versus public sector seed systems. They do not seem to have a lot of Angola-specific information. They keep making statements about experiences in other places without describing or referencing these experiences and outcomes, and
- This is a question for both them and WVI, but why are we still at the identification of varieties stage after SoF I, II and III.
- But, given the war and where we are now, the IARCs should come with their most adapted varieties and gene pools (lots of them, based on their huge world-wide testing databases) and work with national scientists (who they can train on-the-job, where needed) and test varieties and get the best into multiplication. That's what they do well and, I hope, still better than the NGOs I have seen in my look at lots of DAPs in Bolivia, Ghana, Mali, Burkina and Mozambique. They should also definitely work with NGOs on on-farm testing. IARCs know a lot about that by now, but will not have the reach/coverage of your NGOs.
- A better description of the "seed system assessment" is needed, including lessons learned from Mozambique and how (and why) it can be adapted to Angola. Does this fit the timeframe you are thinking of, or is it too long-term?

- “Crop diversity database” is important in the long run, but can there be a quick version— based on current information and a rapid survey— and then a more detailed one, over time. Again, a better description of the activity is needed and a link to action. Also, a better background on this part of the proposal should talk about what is known from elsewhere that may be relevant in Angola.
- “Voucher system” makes sense to me as a stimulus of a seed sector, but are there suppliers (or just one), as David thinks. Also, why would the IARCs be involved in this type of activity???
- I agree that “source seed” should be the IARCs domain, even more than NGOs (sorry David). If this isn’t a big reason USAID has been supporting the IARCs all these years than I do not know what is. Maybe WVI has a better track record or has had more funds for this, I do not know. Where the IARCs in collaboration with MINADER should leave off (quantities produced of high quality seed) and where either the private sector or NGOs should take over, has to be fleshed out. IARCs should have economists on staff that can write a good proposal in this area, I hope.
- “National seed system” is a tough one. A link to SADC makes sense (no pun intended), at least to learn from their experiences, but whoever proposes to work on this should demonstrate their track record and really flesh this out.
- I have no idea what they are proposing under “value chains”. A study?

Noel

Agricultural rehabilitation in Angola through innovative public-private sector partnerships

Proposal developed for donor consideration

By

A consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers¹

¹ The consortium presently includes CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICRAF, ICRISAT, IITA, IPGRI, and ILRI