

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Improved Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	654-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,388,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$800,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: To increase food security among vulnerable populations in Angola, USAID supports two components. The first component provides vulnerable households with essential recovery assistance such as direct food aid, food for work (FFW), tools, seeds and other key inputs on a declining scale. The second component complements those contributions with interventions designed to increase agricultural productivity by facilitating better access to credit, agricultural inputs (such as seed and fertilizer), relevant market information and improved, environmentally-friendly agricultural practices.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Under this component, P.L. 480 food aid resources (both commodities and cash) are supporting two food programs to reach different communities in Angola. In FY 2005, one USAID program is supporting over 210,000 resettling and food-insecure families, or approximately 1,000,000 people, including ex-combatants, returning internally displaced people and refugees, with an emphasis on mothers and children. The second program targets other needy groups, i.e., roughly 1.2 million beneficiaries in nine provinces, with general distributions and social nutritional programs.

P.L. 480 resources are being used for the distribution of post-war resettlement food rations and for FFW activities to prepare land for cultivation and to rebuild critical rural infrastructure such as irrigation, storage facilities, and market roads. Non-P.L. 480 resources--from USAID funds and private resources--are being used for conflict prevention and civil society building activities with farmers associations; seed multiplication and agriculture demonstration efforts with farmers groups and associations; and polio promotion surveillance activities by grantee partners. Principal grantees: the private voluntary organization-managed Consortium for Developmental Relief (CDRA), including CARE (prime); and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Save the Children/US (SC/US), Africare, and World Vision (WV) (all subs).

P.L. 480 contributions are also channeled to approximately 1.2 million beneficiaries in nutritional and social welfare programs in nine provinces. Principal implementer: World Food Program (WFP)

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,388,000 DA). In this component, three activities--the Rural Group Enterprises and Agriculture Marketing of Angola (RGE/AMOA), the Cabinda Agribusiness Development Alliance (CADA) and the ProPlanalto projects--continue to train and provide technical assistance through farmer associations in three provinces in Angola in support of agricultural marketing, seed multiplication, crop diversification and input distribution. Targeted farmers are gaining access to better market information and learning how to apply it to decision-making, and are gaining access to affordable credit programs for seeds, tools and other critical inputs. To reduce the high costs of seed imports, the ProPlanalto and RGE/AMOE projects help to establish local private seed production enterprises in the Planalto region. This component continues to be supported with funds previously provided by the local affiliate of ChevronTexaco, the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company. Principal grantees (all prime): Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA); Agriculture Cooperatives Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA); and WV.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Using P.L. 480, Title II resources in FY 2006, USAID expects partners to reach about 500,000 food-insecure beneficiaries through direct food distribution and social nutritional programs. Targeted beneficiaries will include widows, orphans, pregnant/lactating mothers, and vulnerable children under five years. The scope of USAID's assistance will reflect an almost 50% reduction from FY 2005, based on data that reflects an improving national food security. For FY 2006, P.L. 480 commodities and cash will continue to be required to support the program. Principal grantees: WFP; other grantees to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$800,000 DA). USAID will continue activities to promote linkages between farmers and input suppliers; strengthen credit facilitation mechanisms; and promote the evolution of farmers associations into agriculture cooperatives. In addition, USAID will continue to train small- and medium-scale farmers in business management, crop scheduling, and marketing strategy development to increase farmer incomes. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, USAID supported agricultural and livelihood development for over 210,000 resettling families (ex-combatants, returning internally displaced and refugees). The majority of the families received agricultural kits (seeds and tools). A seed swap program (an exchange of a food ration for corn and bean seeds) helped nearly 70,000 families and recovered over 964 metric tons (MT) of seed in select provinces. Other key results: more than 670 hectares of land was used for seed multiplication activity in Bie Province; over 1,000 farmers associations formed and supported in the program area; rehabilitated bridges and farm-to-market roads as FFW activities in select areas. USAID support contributed to a 24% increase in the number of resettling families who cultivated crops and produced a surplus, as well as a 30% increase in aggregate production for target families. A recent nutritional assessment reported that acute malnutrition rates found in the most food insecure region, i.e., Central Angola, are now below emergency levels. The June 2004 WFP Vulnerability Assessment indicated that the number of food-insecure and highly-vulnerable individuals nationwide was reduced by 45% in FY 2004 (i.e., from 1.782 million in 2003 to 1.051 million). The improved food security situation is due, in part, to USAID and ChevronTexaco support.

During FY 2004, nearly 1,350 farmers from target communities accessed affordable credit to purchase improved varieties of seeds and fertilizers, representing a 194.3% increase over the previous year. This increase resulted from the addition of a new credit arrangement with the commercial bank, Banco Keve. Also in FY 2004, a project partner, BancoSol, increased its maximum lending rate from \$500 to \$5,000. The new policy helped two thirds of the project's borrowers to significantly expand their cultivated areas of land. Because of better access to credit, availability of improved varieties of seeds, and technical assistance, farmer producers marketed 16,790 MT of vegetables and realized over \$6 million in revenues. USAID-supported local seed production activities yielded 3,162 MT of corn seed, generating an additional \$1,281,000 in revenues, with some cost savings compared to the cost of imported seed. By the end of the objective, the program will help create an environment necessary to achieving sustainable livelihood for resettled small farmers transitioning from emergency assistance toward small business marketing of surplus produce and improving national food security.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Angola

	DA	ESF
654-005 Improved Food Security		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	6,822	700
Expenditures	2,821	0
Unliquidated	4,001	700
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	4,111	300
Expenditures	4,022	538
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	10,933	1,000
Expenditures	6,843	538
Unliquidated	4,090	462
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,388	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	1,388	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	800	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	13,121	1,000