

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**PA Rehabilitation and Expansion Project**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4464 |
| GEF ID | 4589 |
| Title | Expansion and strengthening of Angolas Protected Area system |
| Country(ies) | Angola, Angola |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The proposed project advances GEF Biodiversity Objective 1 :Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems (BD1) and specifically Outcome 1.1 Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas. Currently, the Angolan PA system has two main weaknesses: first, the system falls short in terms of its bio-geographic representation with several terrestrial ecosystems currently under-represented ; second, constituent PAs in the current system have sub-optimal management effectiveness and are not effectively mitigating the threats to ecosystems, flora and fauna. The project is designed to address both sets of weaknesses simultaneously. It will improve ecosystem representation in the PA system and it will strengthen PA management operations at key sites, as both sets of interventions are needed. This will be underpinned by investments at the systems level, to strengthen the institutional foundations and financing framework for PA management. The project will increase the coverage of terrestrial PAs in Angola to include 23 of the 32 mapped vegetation types (up from a current 11 vegetation types covered). As a result, the species-rich moist lowland, escarpment and montane forests will be incorporated into the PA system, among other unique habitats that are currently not protected. These ecosystems stand to be lost or degraded unless prompt action is taken to bring them under protection. The expansion will add 9,050 sq km to the existing PA estate, increasing the coverage from approximately 6.6% to 7.3% of the national territory. Through on-the-ground interventions planned under Component 2, the project will enhance the capacity of the PA authority to deliver PA functions, including management planning, monitoring, surveillance of malpractices and law enforcement. It will also address the needs of PA adjacent communities, for example by managing human-wildlife conflicts and developing activities that generate local socio-economic benefits. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Aristófanes Pontes (arisebac40@hotmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

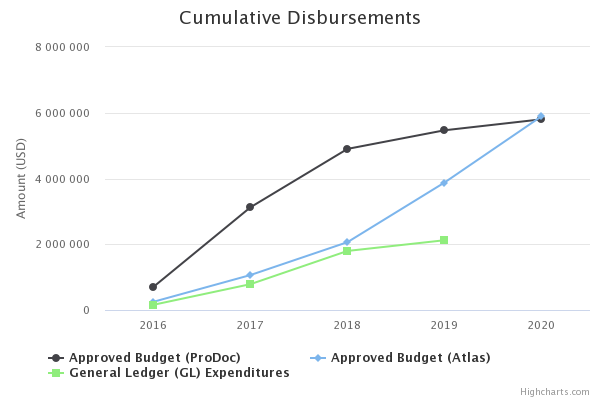
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Enhance the management effectiveness - including operational effectiveness and ecosystem representation - of Angola’s Protected Area System, with due consideration for its overall sustainability, including ecological, institutional and financial sustainability.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 1: Financial sustainability scorecard for national system of protected areas | 0.03 | *(not set or not applicable)* | >10% | 9% Target on Progress | 9% . Please see Section III of Tracking Tools |
| Indicator 2: Capacity development indicator score for protected area system | Systemic: 42%  Institutional: 39%  Individual: 35% | *(not set or not applicable)* | Systemic: >55%  Institutional: >50% Individual: >45% | Systemic: 43%  Institutional: 51%  Individual: 48% | Systemic: 37%  Institutional: 47%  Individual: 43%    Please see Capacity Development Scorecard |
| Indicator 3: Total government budget allocation (including operational, HR and capital budget) (US$ per annum) for protected area management | ~US$1.5 million  (as at 2011)  ~US$6.7 million  (as at 2013) | *(not set or not applicable)* | >US$12 million  [No annual adjustment for CPI] | US$ 1,239,000, data from the General Government Budget 2018 | 730 000 USD (2019 Government Budget) – really not possible to determine accurately |
| Indicator 4: Extent of the network of protected areas | 162,642 km2 | *(not set or not applicable)* | >165,000 km2 | > 132,409 km2    Angola still has the 14 Protected areas from the Baseline level, but the reported size of Protected Areas in Angola does not correspond to the gazetted area. A consultant was contracted by the project to perform a mapping of the Angola's Protected Areas and new sizes were estimated to all the 14 protected areas based on their gazetted coordinates. | No change from previous year (14 PAs, 132,409 km2); now in progress; not able to give timeline for official gazettement    Planned:  Floresta da Kumbira (1,277.37 km2)  Serra do Pingano (2,068.18 km2)  Morro do Moco (1,074.64 km2)    Additional:  Iona marine PA (2,274 km2)    Stakeholder consultations were carried out for the three areas in the reporting year |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **The legal, planning, policy, institutional and financial frameworks for protected area expansion are strengthened** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 5: Number of dedicated staff supporting protected area expansion processes | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 | 3 technician hired by the project, of which 1 works specifically on the expansion strategy and the other 2 on  the existing protected areas. | 1 coordinator and 3 technicians hired by the project, of which 1 works specifically on the expansion strategy and the other 2 on the existing protected areas.    They work closely with UNDP on procurement, monitoring of contracts’ products and field missions |
| Indicator 6: Coverage of vegetation types in the protected area network | 12 (of 32) in 2011  14 (of 32) in 2013 | *(not set or not applicable)* | >20 (of 32) | 14 (still at baseline level) | 14 (still at baseline level) – see indicator 4    Planned/ underway – covering 4 new terrestrial vegetation types/sub-types:    Floresta da Kumbira (1,277.37 km2) – additional veg. type: 3 – Barbosa, subtype Amboim    Serra do Pingano (2,068.18 km2) - additional veg. type: 3 – Barbosa, subtype Cazengo    Morro do Moco (1,074.64 km2) additional veg.type: 2 – Biome Afromontane type 6 & 32 de Barbosa |
| Indicator 7: Number and extent (ha) of new, or expansion of existing, protected areas formally proclaimed | 3 newly proclaimed areas of a pipeline of 16 in PLERNACA | *(not set or not applicable)* | >8 (>140,000ha) | no new protected areas have been proclaimed since project start and no expansions have taken place | No measurable change but designation process was launched and is ongoing; see above    Floresta da Kumbira (127,737 ha)  Serra do Pingano (206,818 ha)  Morro do Moco (107,464 ha)    Total = 441,900 ha  There has already been a stakeholder consultation in the target areas and studies (fauna surveys, community consultations) are being developed for the creation of PAs |
| Indicator 8: Total investments (government grant, own income, donor funds, loans, trust funds, etc.) (in US$M/per annum) available to finance protected area planning, development and management costs. |  | *(not set or not applicable)* | >US$20m/annum | US$ 11,6 million | Not possible to assess    According to the official budget figures, funding for the environment sector has been decreasing over the last years, so any increase in funding for the PA system would come from foreign investment. Ministry of Environment claims to be investing 150 million USD into the rehabilitation of its protected areas system, but the number is unrealistic. MINAMB is trying to obtain a 40 million USD loan from the World Bank for its National Environment Fund but WB has not confirmed that this is agreed. MINAMB is quite actively discussing private investment in its PA system with focus on KAZA area and Iona NP (ie the southern transfrontier areas) and is in discussion with African Parks about co-management of those areas, so there is a prospect of significant foreign investment, however so far no agreement has been reached to our knowledge therefore quantitative information about investment in PA system from those sources would be speculative. |
| Indicator 9: Number of tourism/recreation concessions under development or implementation in protected areas | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | >2 | 2  1 in Iona National Park and 1 in Quiçama National Park | No progress so far, however the project funded a Touristic Sanctuary in Cangandala National Park for the observation of the Giant Sable Antelope, which may attract tourists. The park has however not been opened to tourism yet. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Three existing National Parks are rehabilitated and their management improved (Cangandala, Bicuar and Quiçama)** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 11: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool scorecard for:  Quiçama National Park  Bicuar National Park  Cangandala National Park | 25%  28%  34% | *(not set or not applicable)* | >45%  >47%  >50% | Quiçama National Park: 33%  Bicuar National Park: 33%  Cangandala National Park: 36% | 34%  35%  40%    See Tracking Tools    Equipment and 8 vehicles bought for Quiçama, Bicuar, Cangandala and Maiombe NP.  5 ranger posts and 4 water systems built in Bicuar NP.  1 water system built in Maiombe NP.  1 touristic sanctuary for Giant Sables built in Cangandala NP.  Fauna survey and Management Plans prepared for Quiçama, Cangandala, Bicuar and Maiombe NPs.  Radio system improved for Cangandala and newly built for Bicuar, in procurement process for Quiçama and Maiombe |
| Indicator 12: Number of park management staff appointed, equipped, trained and deployed in the park:  Quiçama National Park  Bicuar National Park  Cangandala National Park | 5 (of 41)  5 (of 59)  0 (of 19) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 49  59  26 | Quiçama National Park: 35  Bicuar National Park: 56  Cangandala National Park: 20 | Same as previous year    Quiçama National Park: 35  Bicuar National Park: 56  Cangandala National Park: 20    The park staff is paid by MINAMB    The project is providing equipment (vehicles, radio systems etc) to these staff |
| Indicator 13: Number of sites in the park with functional park management infrastructure, bulk services, equipment and staff accommodation:  Quiçama National Park  Bicuar National Park  Cangandala National Park | 0  HQ=1  0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | HQ=1; Outposts=2  HQ=1  HQ=1; Outposts=2 | Quiçama National Park: HQ=1 Outposts=5    Bicuar National Park:  HQ=1 Outposts=7    Cangandala National Park:  HQ=1 Outposts=0    The posts referred to in this year's assessment present the required infra-structure and were built with project resources. | Quiçama National Park: HQ=1 Outposts=5    Bicuar National Park:  HQ=1 Outposts=7    Cangandala National Park:  HQ=1 Outposts=0    5 ranger posts were built in Bicuar NP. In addition, the project contracted 5 posts for Quiçama NP, 3 posts for Cangandala NP and 2 additional posts for Bicuar NP.  Radio system in Cangandala is finalized, system in Bicuar still has some issues to be resolved, systems for Quiçama and Maiombe are being procured. |
| Indicator 14: Increase in wildlife populations (total across Quiçama, Bicuar and Cangandala):  Elephant  Roan  Hippo  Buffalo  Giant Sable | (to be confirmed during inception)  210  110  10  5  20 | *(not set or not applicable)* | (to be revised during inception)  >300  >200  >20  >50  >30 | not known yet, field surveys have been conducted by another project in Bicuar and are being carried out for Quiçama and Cangandala-Luando | A terrestrial fauna survey was completed in Quiçama NP but since there is no baseline it is not possible to determine trends. Visual trends indicate that wildlife is increasing in the fenced-off area in the north (which was populated with mostly non-native species) and at very low level and probably declining in the remainder of the park. Wildlife in Bicuar is most likely increasing since poaching has been brought under control, and is certainly more visible at the water holes the project has built in the central part of the park. Giant sable numbers in Cangandala and Luando are at around 240. A terrestrial survey for Luando has been completed but not been shared yet.    Elephant Quiçama: 110\*  Elephant Bicuar: 70\*  Roan (Bicuar): 85\*  Hippo (Quiçama): not available  Forest Buffalo (Quiçama): not available (several herds composed of 6 individuals in average\*)  Giant Sable Cangandala: 75\*\*  Giant Sable Luando: 165\*\*    \* Numbers obtained from the fauna survey contracted by the project and performed by Zoological Society of London  \*\* Report from the Palanca Negra Gigante Initiative |
| Indicator 15: Approved management plans under implementation:  Quiçama Nationa Park  Bicuar National Park  Cangandala National Park | No  No  No | *(not set or not applicable)* | Yes  Yes  Yes | None of the areas have an approved management plan under implementation, but they are being designed in the scope of the project | No, Draft plan  No, Draft Plan  Yes, approved management plan    Additional: Maiombe NP incomplete draft plan    Quiçama and Bicuar Management Plans are being developed by International conservation Services (ICS)/Holisticos and Zoological Society of London (ZSL) respectively. The Maiombe MP is being developed by Tamar Ron. All three plans are close to completion.  The Cangandala management plan was done by ICS and is approved. It is of good quality. Since the Presidential Initiative for the Conservation of the Giant Sable was involved in the drafting of the plan, the chance that it will be implemented is good, depending on future availability of funding. |
| Indicator 16: Number of illegal incidents (park visitors) recorded in the park/annum:  Quiçama Nationa Park  Bicuar National Park  Cangandala National Park | (indicator to be fully developed once a systematic tracking system is established) | *(not set or not applicable)* | (to be proposed accordingly) | no data available | There is still no system to record such incidents, and neither INBAC nor PA management have been able to provide structured anecdotal data. |
| Indicator 17: Proportion (%) of communities living in the park that are adequately represented in the park management decision-making processes.  Quiçama Nationa Park  Bicuar National Park  Cangandala National Park | 0  0  0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | >60%  >60%  >60% | 0  0  0 | The numbers continue to be 0.    While in Bicuar NP there are regular (monthly) meetings with the communities on the park boundaries, this does not amount to a representation of communities in park decision making. In Quiçama, communities are present only in those parts of the park that are without effective management, and in Cangandala there are no communities in the park. A first attempt to involve communities in the park has now been agreed by INBAC for Bicuar NP in the form of a beekeeping project with the communities living on the park boundary and will hopefully lead to a more formal approximation between park management and communities. However, so far no contract for the activity has been awarded. For Quiçama, the park management and project staff have conducted a consultation with the communities about their needs and a public discussion event is planned but has not taken place yet. |
| Indicator 18: Number of job opportunities (direct and indirect) created for local communities living in, or adjacent to, the park  Quiçama Nationa Park  Bicuar National Park  Cangandala National Park | Direct=0; Indirect=0  Direct=0; Indirect=0  Direct=18; Indirect=0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Direct=>15; Indirect=>30  Direct=>5; Indirect=>30  Direct=>10; Indirect=>30 | Direct=0, indirect=0  Direct=0, indirect=0  Direct=18, indirect=0 | No progress  Direct=0; Indirect=0  Direct=0; Indirect=0 (honey project emerging)  Direct=18; Indirect=0 |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 36.59% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 38.82% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,122,051 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,800,000 |
| Co-financing | 16,190,400 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Nov 8, 2011 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 24, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | May 18, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Oct 6, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | May 19, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Mar 1, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | May 19, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | Governenve and implementation challenges. Time too short to create and effectively implement 3 new PAs due to delays on the decision about the new protected areas and on selecting the consultancies responsible for the studies (fauna/vegetation survey, community consultation) to be carried out in the 3 areas. The project team will follow-up with MINAMB to contract the consultancies for the new PAs. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The mid-term review has just been completed and is being revised by RTA. It has been prepared 2,5 years after the PRODOC signature, as planned.  No Steering Committee meeting has taken place so far, pending on the Ministry of Environment's decision. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delays. However, the project has not had a steering committee meeting yet. Workplans and other activities are approved in meetings held between the IP and UNDP. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| This 5-year FSP was GEF CEO endorsed in Jul 2013, its PRODOC was signed in May 2016 after years of delays, yet the Inception Workshop followed soon after in Oct 2016. Early launch and implementation delays were incurred for several reasons including the change of the Government (including the President, Minister for Environment, Director of INBAC, etc.) following elections in July 2017, and the decision by Government/IP to shift the project’s attention to another set of PAs than those identified in the PRODOC.    The project MTR was originally scheduled to be completed by August 2018 (UNDP CO) or May 2019 (UNDP GEF system), i.e. 2.5 to 3 yrs after PRODOC signature, 2-2.5 yrs after Inception, between the 2nd and 3rd PIR, and 2 years before the original closure schedule. This MTR schedule was maintained to help resolve the project’s early implementation and governance challenges. Following a mission in March 2019, a draft MTR Report was shared in May 2019 and is still undergoing review, for finalisation and submission in the Dec 2019 cohort. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The priorities of the new leadership at INBAC have been to strengthen existing PAs instead of establishing new ones – especially in the absence of more government budget support to PA management. Since the PRODOC signature on May 2016, until August 2018, almost no progress was achieved on the technical activities foreseen under component 1. Since August 2018, some new developments have come to fruition and three new PAs to be established have now been confirmed as (1) Serra Pingano, (2) Floresta da Kumbira and (3) Morro do Moco (Table 1). All three sites were identified in the PLERNACA (attached in file library) and stakeholder consultations were performed in these areas.  Various consultancies have now been pipelined to undertake the first survey work in these priority areas and to develop feasibility assessments, which will form the foundation for developing detailed PA expansion implementation activities. The late start of these activities will probably lead to a situation where INBAC will have to carry out much of the follow-on work. It has been noted that financial sustainability is key. The Government is committed to carrying this work forward, however, it needs a bit of time to effect relevant policy and structural changes needed as part of the Government bureaucracy. TORs for a consultancy on PA Financial Sustainability were prepared, however, no suitable candidates could be found to date and the work will have to be readvertised or rethought.  UNDP is working closely with INBAC for the implementation of the project, focusing on the outputs which did not progress much so far. Several technical meetings have been held. However, the project did not have any steering committee meeting, awaiting on Ministry of Environment’s decision. Activities planned to involve the communities bordering the parks in its management are being planned, however, no activity was implemented yet due to delays in MINAMB’s decision | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project has had a complex history. After a delayed start, caused by internal disagreement within the Ministry of the Environment about which section of the Ministry should lead project implementation, the project made initially very good progress in designing and contracting activities, especially with regard to Outcome 2 (rehabilitation of existing PAs). The project contracted fauna surveys, management plans, ranger posts, and radio systems through a major procurement operation in late 2016/early 2017. Almost all activities currently under implemtation by the project were designed and contracted during that phase. At that time, the opinion in the Ministry was that further expanding the terrestrial PA system was not desirable, in view of the major area expansion in 2011 and lack of budget and staff to effectively manage the existing protected areas. Therefore, no progress was made in Outcome 1 (creation of new PAs), except in that the project contracted the detailed mapping of the entire PA network and set up a GIS laboratory at INBAC, as a basis for future, planned PA system expansion and management. Since the change in government and, consequently, INBAC management in late 2017, hardly any new activities have been added, although some new contracting decisions have now been made (e.g. infrastructure) and, after much discussion, the first activity for community engagement has been advertised (though not contracted). On the positive side, the Ministry agreed on three new PAs to be designed (and hopefully then gazetted) under Outcome 1. All three are relatively small and situated in the escarpment and mountain areas of western Angola, whose vegetation and fauna (noteworthy for flora, birds and herpetofauna) are not protected in the current PA system. All three had been identified already in the protected areas expansion plan (PLENARCA) of 2011 and are considered as high priority for their biodiversity and under high pressure. Through a public tender in early 2019, contractors for studies of the biophysical, land use and community conditions of these areas have been selected and, for two of the areas, have been contracted. It is, however, not clear if the time will be sufficient for actually creating these new PAs before the scheduled end of the project. Moreover, work in the existing PAs has been unequal, with much more implemented in Bicuar NP (which has a very active park manager) than in Quiçama NP (less so) and especially in Luando where project implementation was hampered by the conflict between INBAC and the Presidential Initiative for the Conservation of the Giant Sable Antelope. This initiative was created by presidential decree and was launched in early 2018, handing responsibility for the conservation of the giant sable and the two PAs where it occurs (Cangandala and Luando) to a specially created team (which includes an INBAC representative) reporting to the Casa Civil (and not to MINAMB). UNDP, through its RR, offered immediately a three-way discussion between the Presidential Initiative, INBAC and UNDP to discuss the ways how the project funds could support the new initiative, but this was rejected by MINAMB in exceptionally strong words, claiming sole authority to interface with the Presidential Initiative. The relationship between INBAC and the Initiative has apparently improved but the project has not been able to fund any significant activities in Luando (which was added to the project during the inception workshop), while work in Cangandala was not particularly affected by this institutional conflict. INBAC also agreed to include Luando as one of the two pilot sites into the GEF6 Illegal Wildlife Project (beside Maiombe where the project has also not been able to do much). While financial delivery of the project is more or less on track, the described difficulties since the change in government justify a "moderately unsatisfactory" rating. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the third PIR of this 5-year full-sized project that was CEO endorsed in Jul 2013, signed in May 2016 and launched at an Inception Workshop in Oct 2016.    As a preamble, the undersigning RTA only during the reporting period took over support to Angola and has not yet able to visit the country, wherefore his (my) knowledge of UNDP CO, Government/IP, the situation in the field and any implementation challenges is based only on second-hand information and incomplete.    Regarding IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS over the reporting period:    As outlined by my predecessor RTA, Angola is a complex and challenging country in which to support PA rehabilitation and expansion. It is quite evident that the project is facing significant implementation challenges on several fronts. Starting with project governance, the Ministry of Environment has not yet approved/activated the Project Steering Committee which therefore never met – 3 years after project launch – wherefore decisions about work planning and activities are approved in meetings held between the IP (INBAC) and UNDP Angola. Weaknesses of the IP have made that the project management is hosted in UNDP Angola, with a project-recruited international UNV in charge and liaising constantly with the IP, under the oversight of an international UNDP staff funded by UNDP resources. While this may weaken ownership by the government to some degree, it adds essential layers of transparency, quality assurance and project implementation capacity which have been judged essential by peer RTAs. UNDP is facing difficulties in pushing the IP to address critical implementation issues, systematic monitoring and capacity building. The project could have made more achievements if project management was more effectively and transparently managed by INBAC; unexplained strategic shifts, top-down decision making, weak project management, lack of transparency and ineffective coordination with UNDP CO mean that it has been difficult to advance on the project, its goals, and ultimately to ensure effective management and expansion of the national PA system as envisioned.    Risk management by the project it appears has been weak, with one Critical Risk tracked over the reporting period that albeit an important concern may not be the greatest barrier to successful project implementation – other risks must be considered and proactively resolved over the coming reporting period.    The project’s cumulated financial delivery increased from $1,305,133 (23%) of the total GEF project grant of $5,800,000 by 30 June 2018, to $2,122,051 (37%) by 30 June 2019. The annual financial delivery over the reporting period was a good $816,918 (14% of the total project grant). However, by June 2019 the balance of the GEF grant stood at $3,677,949 (63%). Given that less than two years remain until the scheduled project closure in May 2021 – this remaining GEF grant balance will likely not be delivered without a project extension aas it would require spending more than $1.8m each year. To date no change of closure date has been formally registered. The recommendations of the MTR Report on this item will be discussed after its finalisation and approval in the next PIR. One issue to also be raised in this context – upon consideration of the project’s limited impacts discussed in the section on DO Progress below - is the actual use of the $2.1m of GEF resources spent to date.    The RTA rates IP for this reporting period between MU and U, with MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY the chosen rating given the good financial delivery over the reporting year; the rating is based on the rating guidance as follows: implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues; implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately; cumulative financial delivery and management of critical risks are significantly off track; the project is not fully or well supported.    Regarding DO PROGRESS and OVERALL ASSESSMENT over the reporting period:    On OUTCOME 1, on the are strengthening of legal, planning, policy, institutional and financial frameworks for protected area expansion, some preparatory progress has been made yet still there are few tangible impacts. Staff have been hired to the project for INBAC (Indic 5) to work on the PA system expansion, and PAs covering 4 new vegetation types have been identified for gazettement (Floresta da Kumbira, Serra do Pingano, Morro do Moco, total 441,900 ha), yet progress has been slow and the proclamation of these new PAs has not yet been concluded (Indic 7 and PROJECT OBJECTIVE Indic 4) and the coverage of the PA network in terms of vegetation cover remains at baseline levels (Indic 6).  Having said that, a mapping of the entire PA system in Angola as a basis for a Geographic Information System has enabled the completion of maps for Bicuar, Cameia, Cangandala, Iona, Quiçama, Luando, Maiombe, Mupa and Namibe PAs; and these have been shared with teams working on the park management plans and fauna surveys. In addition, INBAC put forward a new list of PAs that it would like to prioritize for rehabilitation and further expansion that were reflected in the development of the two UNDP / GEF-6 projects (GEF # 9748 endorsed & 9735 endorsement pending). The Capacity Development Scorecard shows slight increases in institutional and individual capacity yet a slight decrease in systemic capacity (PROJECT OBJECTIVE Indic 2).    The framework on PA financing is weak; neither project not government have been able to determine actual current investment in the national PA system, and the numbers are flawed, even for domestic resources which are said to be weak and in decline. This impedes proper monitoring under PROJECT OBJECTIVE Indicators 1 and 3. The government entertains new discussions for securing new international financial support through WB and similar players (Indic 8). And there is no progress on either a famework for tourism concessions or actual concession contracts with operators (Indic 9). The RTA notes also that given Angola’s status as a middle-income country with important oil-based revenue INBAC should also look at mobilising more domestic resources.    On OUTCOME 2, on rehabilitation and improved management of three existing National Parks, some progress has been made on most fronts. While the initial plans were to focus on Cangandala, Bicuar and Quiçama NPs, activities have been spread further. A good number of NP staff have been hired by INCA in these PAs (Indic 12), NP HQ are built in all three and ranger posts operational in 2 NPs (Indic 13). Basic management plans have been finalised and approved for 1 NP and drafted for 2 NPs, and a draft was prepared additionally for Maiombe NP (Indic 15). However, no progress is reported on community engagement and representation (Indic 17) and jobs (Indic 18), which must be addressed as a priority. Such a lack of community involvement in wildlife, forest and PA management in any form, which would help to develop ownership and sustainability of the PAs, is impeding results. For example, increased deforestation and logging for agriculture and commerce (timber and charcoal) has been recently recorded in Bicuar, Cangandala and Kissama despite the presence of the project in these sites. MTR METT scores for the three PAs reflect these improvements in all 3 NPs (Indic 1).    The RTA rates DO Progress as MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY (MU) as the project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings.    The RTA endorses/maintains the MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY overall ratings for DO and IP calculated by the PIR system. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| --- |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| n/a |

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| --- |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| 3 of the 4 people working in the PMU in INBAC are women. This example is contributing to INBAC to consider in hiring other female staff, including PA rangers. The project also encourages women to participate in the stakeholder consultations and in the community engagement activities being planned (i.e.: Beekeeping project in Bicuar National Park). |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Gender is taken into consideration in the stakeholder's participation to increase gender equality. The National Parks' fauna surveys, management plans and new protected areas planning are being developed in this project to make sure not to exclude women from their assessments. This will contribute to the delivery of better products which will take all members of communities into account. Of the five national project staff, three are female. All community engagement activities of the project will make sure to have a positive effect on gender but concrete activities have not started yet. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [ESSP\_PIMS\_4464 Ang PA Rehab (template26Feb2013)\_v111213\_SIGNED.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4464/213321/1661264/1661553/ESSP_PIMS_4464%20Ang%20PA%20Rehab%20%28template26Feb2013%29_v111213_SIGNED.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Ministry of Environment of Angola (MINAMB), with the support of UNDP and GEF funding, began the implementation of the Project Expansion and Strengthening of Angola’s Protected Areas system in 2016. This project aims to improve the management of the Protected Areas' system in Angola and the representativity of the ecosystems in it.    The actions implemented so far represent great achievements for the country. The project has financed the preparation of Management Plans for Bicuar, Cangandala, Quiçama and Maiombe National Parks, fauna surveys in Quiçama NP and Luando Reserve. Cangandala NP infrastructure was improved with the installation of a radio communication system and the construction of a sanctuary for the observation of the Giant Sable Antelope.    Bicuar NP was benefited with 4 water systems and 5 ranger posts. These infrastructures improve the well-being of the park rangers. 2 of these water systems are located in the park’s interior and provide water to elephants. This keeps the animals inside the park, avoiding human-elephant conflict with the communities bordering the park.    The project has also financed 1 water system in Maiombe NP. This water system is supporting the Park Rangers in the park’s central camp in Buco Zau and the communities living nearby. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Project web page:    http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/operations/projects/environment\_and\_energy/expansion-and-strengthening-of-angolas-protected-area-system.html      Articles:    https://www.unv.org/fr/node/4993    https://opais.co.ao/index.php/2019/06/05/dia-do-ambiente-2019-parceria-entre-minamb-e-pnud-contribui-para-enfrentar-os-desafios-ambientais-em-angola/    http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/pt/home/imprensa/2018/05/22/dia-internacional-da-biodiversidade-pnud-contribui-para-a-conserva-o-da-biodiversidade-de-angola.html    http://onuangola.org/pnud-protegendo-a-natureza-em-angola-atraves-das-areas-de-conservacao/    http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt\_pt/noticias/reconstrucao-nacional/2018/5/24/Estrategia-para-biodiversidade-2022-visa-conservacao-especies,eeba396a-d251-405c-9404-4e5c0a696dd6.html    http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/pt/home/imprensa/dia-mundial-do-ambiente.html    https://www.unv.org/our-stories/helping-preserve-and-expand-protected-areas-angola |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4464\_CEO\_End\_Req\_Angola PA Expansion\_111213\_RESUBMISSION.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4464/213321/1661268/1661555/PIMS%204464_CEO_End_Req_Angola%20PA%20Expansion_111213_RESUBMISSION.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The reporting year, the project staff carried out stakeholder consultations about the creation of new protected areas in Kumbira Forest, Pingano Mountain, and Mount Moco. The reports are attached in the file library.    In 2017, the project consulted stakeholders in Quiçama, Bicuar, Cangandala, Maiombe NPs, and Luando Reserve about the results they wanted to achieve with the project in those PAs. The reports can be found in the file library |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.