

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Promoting climate-resilient development and e**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5166 |
| GEF ID | 5177 |
| Title | Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolans Cuvelai River Basin |
| Country(ies) | Angola, Angola |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| This project focuses on supporting 2 NAPA priorities which are to 1) develop an early warning system for flooding and storms, and 2) to develop a climate monitoring and data management system in Angola’s Cuvelai River Basin. These two NAPA priorities are intricately linked and therefore have been bundled together for the purpose of this project. In addition to responding to these NAPA, the project also seeks to reduce the climate-related vulnerabilities facing the inhabitants of Angola’s Cuvelai River Basin through targeted investments and capacity building. The project interventions are designed around three components: (1) Transfer of appropriate technologies and related capacity building for climate and environmental monitoring infrastructure; (2) Enhanced human and institutional capacity for increased sustainable rural livelihoods among those communities areas most prone to extreme weather events (flooding and drought) in the region; (3) Increased understanding of climate change adaptation and practices in climate-resilient development planning at the local community and government levels.    Angola has recently emerged from what was one of Africa’s most protracted conflicts. The civil war between 1975 and 2002 resulted in the destruction of infrastructure and the breakdown of institutions of all kinds. The ability of the Angolan Government to maintain an administrative presence and collect and monitor data of all kinds during this period was severely negatively impacted by the war. The primary geographic focus of this project – the Cuvelai River Basin – was one of the regions most affected by the war and remains poorly understood by both development practitioners and climate experts, both in regards to its basic geography (climate, soils and hydrology) and its socioeconomic characteristics. In many Angolan provinces, there has been almost no donor presence until recently. At the same time decentralization, or the delegation of administrative and fiscal responsibilities to sub-national units of government, is slowly taking place in Angola albeit at a slow and uneven pace; much information gathered at national levels still does not reach local authorities.    This project involves several layers of government – from national entities to provincial and municipal level authorities – and builds on a variety of recently proposed initiatives that seek to address the complex climate-related challenges facing this critically important trans-boundary wetland. As such this project will by default need to assume a rigorous adaptive management approach and adopt a learning and information-sharing orientation from the onset, with the potential to indirectly benefit a much larger population than just its intended beneficiaries and hopefully inform the development of similar multi-stakeholder efforts in other provinces of the country. The GoA, in partnership with USAID efforts, will seek to communicate all relevant findings, conclusions and recommendations to neighboring governments as well as SADC experts on climate‐related disasters. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Giza Martins (gizagm@gmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

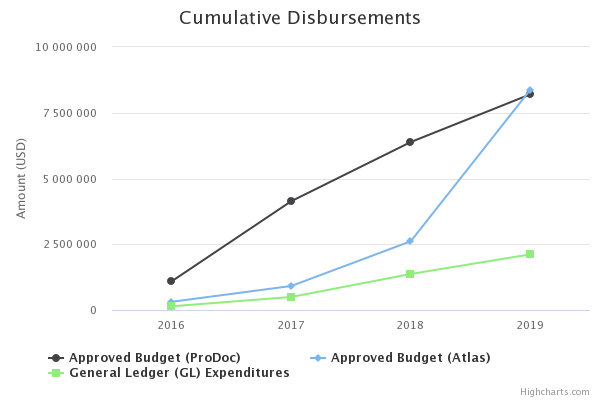
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To reduce the climate-related vulnerabilities facing the inhabitants of Angola’s Cuvelai River Basin through targeted investments and capacity building.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Percentage change in  vulnerability of local  community to climate risks. | The vulnerability of the site is high. The baseline will be determined at project onset during the inception phase. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At mid-term 35% increase of VRA  score; at end-of-project 70% of VRA  score. | Since field activities have not yet commenced there is no change (reduction) in the vulnerability of communities to climate risks. | There is not available data yet in an appropriate format to contribute to this indicator. However, some activities have been already implemented that reduce the vulnerability of communities. This includes increasing water security for 22 communities through rehabilitation of 8 water wells and training on water management and sanitation (between Nov 2017 and Dec 2018) and setting up a network of 22 agricultural extension agents that were hired in Jan 2018 to provide community trainings to enhance local agriculture practices in order to improve yield and climate resilience. In addition, since April 2018 Civil Protection has set up and trained 3 community emergency groups and is preparing to establish and train 17 more groups. Further progress towards the project target includes:  • Procurement of materials to set up 20 community irrigation systems (completed). Installation of network of meteorological stations (6 fixed & 1 mobile) and upgrading of weather forecasting capacity (in progress the acquisition of materials and equipment, the installation on the ground expected to be completed between September and November 2019.  • Improve awareness on climate resilience development, DRR and communications with Civil protection among the Cuvelai River Basin Communities through a radio program in the 2 local languages and set up a radio communication channel with the most remote and isolated communities. The public tender for the radio program was published in May 2019 and is pending selection of best proposal. The Public tender to set up the radio communication channel is drafted and about to be published. Both activities will be under implementation in next quarter. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Enhanced capacity of national and local hydro-meteorological services, civil authorities and environmental institutions to monitor extreme weather and climate change in the Cuvelai Basin.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1A Flood Forecasting & EWS that is useful to  communities developed  and forecasts disseminated to target communities in Province of Cunene. | 1.1Currently no Flood Forecasting & EWS established in Province of Cunene. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.1By the end of the project a Flood Forecasting & EWS is developed and forecasts are being disseminated to target communities in Province of Cunene. | After the company ConsulProjecto declined to implement the early warning system (EWS) that it had been contracted in 2015 to do by the Ministry of Energy and Water, a new public tender has been launched and is currently receiving proposals. A separate tender was launched for a network of automatic weather stations (AWS) in the Cuvelai Basin. A committee composed of representatives from 3 ministries has selected the best proposal and submitted its recommendation to the Minister of Environment where it is currently awaiting her decision.    Additionally, a ToR is currently being prepared by the external expert for a tender for a contract to strengthen the installations and capacities for weather forecasting and early warning at the National Institute of Meteorology. The tender will be launched in the second half of 2018.    An external expert has carried out a training needs assessment and elaborated a training plan for Angolan institutions for meteorology and hydrology. Based on this plan, these institutions are currently developing proposals for specific capacity building activities. | Progress towards the end of project target is partially on track.    The company ConsulProjecto was selected in Dec 2017 to set up to set up a flood monitoring network (FEWS) in the Cuvelai River basin, however they declined to implement the early warning system (EWS) that it had been contracted in 2015 to do by the Ministry of Energy and Water. Thereafter in 2018 a new public tender was launched and a separate tender was launched for a network of automatic weather stations (AWS) in the Cuvelai Basin. A committee composed of representatives from 3 ministries selected the best proposal and submitted its recommendation to the Minister of Environment and firms were procured: ADASA to support to 6 fixed +1 mobile automatic weather stations, and Ambimetric-Telemetry to support the set up of weather forecast centers (currently the acquisition of materials and equipment is ongoing). The installation on the ground expected to be completed between September and November 2019 .    In 2018-19 A network of meteorological stations in the basin has been contracted with ADASA and materials have arrived in Luanda for installation in fall 2019.  A contract with Ambimetric-Telemetry for the upgrading of weather forecasting capacity by INAMET and GABHIC/INRH through more advanced technology and software is under implementation.  The selection of best proposals to support the establishment of a network of 4 hydrological stations along the Cunene River is still pending the evaluation of the committee (it is expected to be completed by September 2019)    A technical capacity assessment of the Angolan institutions for meteorology and hydrology (INAMET, INRH and GABHIC) was conducted between March & July 2018 by an external consultant and based on that report public tenders for training expertise were prepared. Training expertise was hired and provided trainings to ADASA and Ambimetric in late 2018 and for hydro-meteorological personnel starting in May 2019. Several trainings are also being prepared to improve the capacities of government technical officers from different levels from the institutions involved in the FFEWS (Eg. Training in Hydrometria in Mozambique for GABHAC/INRH staff, training from ADASA and Ambimetric-Telemetry being prepared to support Angola technical officers in Meteorological stations and weather forecasting, etc.)    In addition, the Civil Protection of Cunene province is installing community based early warning systems in 20 most vulnerable communities, consisting of simple tools to measure water depth in critical locations.  A radio-based communication system between Civil Protection and certain communities in marginal locations without cell phone coverage is being procured. Expected to be contracted in Jul/Aug 2019.  A radio program for Cunene province with topics related to vulnerability and resilience in two local languages has been contracted in Jun 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Increased resilience of smallholder farmer communities in the Basin to climate-induced risks and variabilities** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2.1 Percentage change in gender disaggregated  household income in the 7 targeted comunas as a result of project intervention via perception based  survey (VRA) | 2.1 N/A at present – project will undertake a gender disaggregated VRA at project onset. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.1 At mid-term 25% gender disaggregated increase of VRA score; By the end of the project 50% gender disaggregated increase of VRA score | No change in the baseline just yet. The VRA survey will take place in the second half of 2018 as field activities are starting. | The VRA methodology has been applied by the NGO Development Workshop (DW) in Dec 2018 in 8 communities of 3 municipalities in Cunene province with over 200 participants (50% male & 50% female). The VRA was linked with the rehabilitation of 8 water wells in those communities. However, no quantitative change data are available since the vulnerability was only assessed once in 2018. Qualitatively, the general opinion in the communities was that drought is a much greater threat for them than flooding, and that their vulnerability to drought has decreased through the rehabilitation of the water holes. Also, communities informed that children attend more school since the rehabilitation of the wells because they spend less time fetching water.  In 2015, the Canadian NGO Development Workshop and the Civil Protection of Cunene conducted a Vulnerability Assessment on the Cuvelai River Basin (http://www.dw.angonet.org/sites/default/files/online\_lib\_files/cuvelai\_book\_2015.pdf). The project used this as a base reference and plans to acquire more data on vulnerability improvement once the diverse set of activities on the ground have been completed at the end of the project. |
| 2.2. No. of household in targeted comunas engaged in climate resilient farming methods and livelihoods | 2.2 Few households have access to resilient livelihood assets and methods (Score=2) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.2 Score improved to 4: By the end of the project, at least 50% of targeted households have engaged in climate resilient farming methods and livelihoods introduced/strengthened in the project. | No change over baseline.    Activities related to climate resilient farming methods and livelihoods have just commenced with the training of community extension officers who are being trained in climate resilient farming methods. The agricultural extension service (IDA) with support from the NGO ADPP have been contracted to set up a network of 22 community extension officers to provide training in climate resilient agriculture to communities in the Cuvelai basin.    The Center for Phytogenetic Resources has been contracted to collect climate-resilient crop germplasm in the basin.    The Angolan-Canadian NGO “Development Workshop” has been contracted to rehabilitate 8 wells in the basin and train the communities to maintain them. | Data to contribute to this indicator is not available yet; however, some activities contributing to this indicator are under implementation.    A network of 22 community extension agents has been set up since Jan 2018 (training of these agents was completed in 2017-18 and the agricultural extension service (IDA) and NGO ADPP supported the work to set up the network) and several hundred meetings between the extension agents and communities have taken place in 2018-2019, with women being the majority of participants from the communities.  Equipment for 20 irrigation systems has been procured in Jun 2019 and will be installed by Institute of Agricultural Development (IDA) in selected communities between Aug-Nov 2019. A variety of crop seeds are also being procured by IDA in Namibia (between Jun-ug 2019) due to the extreme drought affecting Cunene to distribute among the target communities in the month of Sep 2019, before the rain period is expected to start.  The NGO ADPP has been contracted in June 2019 to support the Institute of Agricultural Development (IDA) in training communities in climate resilient methods in 11 pilot sites. Meetings with communities have already started to identify the most suitable complementary climate resilient activities (Eg. Beekeeping, small fish farming, etc.) according to the characteristics of each location.  The Center for Phytogenetic Resources (CRF) in 2018 collected climate-resilient crop germplasm from different farmer community plots in the basin that are being tested by the CRF in Luanda and the IIA in Huambo. They have also purchase materials and equipment to set up 3 experimental plots in Cunene. Soil studies of this experimental resilient seed crops are planned for the month of August 2019.    In order to improve rural livelihoods in Cunene River Basin, the project funds has helped to rehabilitate 8 water wells with the assistance of DW and increased the access to water to 22 communities (around 22319 direct beneficiaries), improving particularly the lives of women and children who are traditionally and culturally responsible for water collection. In addition, has helped to set up community water management committee and some training in water use, management and sanitation.  A specific TOR for a sanitation program has been also launched in June 2019 to improve that component and enhance livelihoods. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Local institutional capacities for coordinated, climate-resilient planning strengthened &Capacity for effective community-based climate change adaptation (including traditional knowledge practices) improved at local level** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 3.1 CC-Environmental Information System of Angola (CC-ENISA) is established, risk assessed and vulnerability maps developed for the Cunene Province and the Cuvelai in particular. | 3.1 Climate Change risks have not been modelled Angola and no vulnerability maps have been developed so far for Cunene Province and the Cuvelai in particular. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3.1 By the end of the project CC-ENISA has been running Risk modelling and Vulnerability maps for the Cunene Province and the Cuvelai in particular have been developed. | Despite several rounds of discussion with the head of CETAC and the Ministry of Environment, the proposal from CETAC for the design of a CC-ENISA is still very incomplete and the objectives and design of the system are unclear. Therefore it has not been possible to develop a comprehensive ToR and put out a tender for implementing the system. Discussions to intensify these discussions and advance this work are planned for the second half of 2018, with the objective of reaching an agreement on a ToR so that a tender can be launched. | Progress towards the end of project target is progressing slowly. This is evidenced by the following activities:    The CC-ENISA system has not been contracted or set up yet since no agreement could be reached about the ToR, despite several rounds of discussion with the head of CETAC and the Ministry of Environment on the proposal for the design of a CC-ENISA. However, in May 2019, a small government delegation (CETAC) visited several universities in Portugal to identify potential partnerships in the establishment of a CC-ENISA and the training of local technicians in its operation. Next strategic actions on the CC-ENISA are still under discussion. It is expected to reach an agreement on the best modality system for CC-ENISA implementation by September 2019.  Currently, the World Bank in collaboration with the University of Sevilla, Spain, is implementing a vulnerability mapping focusing on water infrastructure in southern Angola. At a smaller scale, Civil Protection is forming 20 disaster management committees in particularly vulnerable communities in the basin and developing disaster response plans for them, which will also comprise a local vulnerability assessment/mapping (3 out of 20 are done already).  The project team is discussing with all the stakeholders to identify the best manner to capture and visualize the local vulnerability in the Cunene river basin, by trying to avoid duplication of work and look for complementarities, coordination and integration.    Vulnerability mapping of the Cuvelai basin has been carried out by the NGO Development Workshop in collaboration with Civil Protection and published in 2015. And for the next quarter if project extended is expected to launch a TOR for conducting a new vulnerability and risk mapping in the Cuvelai basin (Sep19-Sep20) in a manner that GIS data is collected and can contribute to feed information in the future CC-ENISA, |
| 3.2 Number of National or Provincial relevant plans and/or policy  documents that integrate climate change flood and drought risks | 3.2 Currently, no plans and policies that explicitly integrate climate change flood and drought risks are in place. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3.2 By the end of the project CC flood and drought risk/vulnerability are integrated into at least one National and one Provincial disaster preparedness and management Plans. | The new National Climate Change Strategy, which was supported by the project, was approved by the Ministry of Environment and presented by the Government during the COP 23.    The Civil Protection of Cunene Province presented a proposal and work-plan for extending disaster preparedness plans to all target communities which was approved by MINAMB. The activities are planned to start in the second semester of 2018 when the rainy season ends and the communities become accessible. | The new National Climate Change Strategy, which was supported by the project, was developed during 2016-2017 approved by the Ministry of Environment and presented by the Government during the COP 23 (dec 2017). However, it is pending currently official approval by the new selected government ministries cabinet to be implemented widely by the different thematic sectors. MINAMB is organizing some events presented by members of the IPCC in the month of July 2019 to create national awareness and sensitize the government and the population of Angola about the relevance of climate change.  Building on this progress, National and provincial disaster management plans have been developed independently of the project and are available. Further, the EU funded FRESAN project will develop municipal level disaster management plans. However, past experience has shown that these high-level plans may not be effectively implemented at community level in disaster situations.    Therefore, at the request of Civil Protection, the project supports the setting up and training of 20 disaster management committees at community level by the Civil Protection, of which 3 committees have so far been implemented. This process draws heavily on local knowledge. This will also include the development of community level disaster response strategies and the provision of certain equipment for flood situations, such as boats for crossing water paths that become dangerous in flood situations. A system of radio bilateral communication between the most isolated communities and the civil protection is being procured. This local disaster response capacity together with better communication system between the community and the civil protection will contribute to improve the overall FFEWS in the river basin.    The project is also supporting GIS training in Cunene for Civil protection, INAMET and INRH/GABHIC officers to capture relevant information from the ground and prepare thematic maps that contribute to reduce and manage disasters as well as as adapt to climate change threats. The project is also negotiating a training in cc resilient development and planning for provincial authorities with the International Labour Organization (ILO) but the proposal has not yet been accepted by the Ministry.    The CC-ENISA system is still under discussion. |
| **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): | 25.8% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 25.8% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,115,589 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 8,200,000 |
| Co-financing | 46,473,004 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 7, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Dec 11, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 11, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Sep 16, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Feb 11, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 15, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Aug 10, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 10, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Aug 10, 2021 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-10-26 |
| 2019-05-30 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# 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 UNDP/GEF Program Manager in Angola Office has requested an 18-month project extension of the Cuvelai Project, as this was one of the recommendations of the Project Steering Committee meeting conducted at the end of May 2019. The extension is required to be able to achieve the project objectives given the good implementation of project activities in the last two years. This extension was approved on 31 July 2019. |

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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.** |
| The MTR was carried out in the second half of 2018, in coordination with the RTA, in response to the very late start of most project activities (mid 2017). The management response was discussed at a steering committee meeting in May 2019. |

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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.** |
| The project is significantly delayed, and would not be able to meet its targets within the original timeline. Consistent with the MTR recommendations, the project has been extended by 18 months. Challenges contributing to the delay (agreement on ToRs) have been addressed, and MTR recommendations to improve implementation have been incorporated. Many project activities are by now either contracted or ready for contracting, so delivery should show a significant improvement in the next reporting cycle. |

# 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 | JUSTIFICATION OF DO RATING:    During this reporting period the project has made considerable progress compared to previous periods. However, given the rate in previous reporting periods, the development objective progress remains moderately unsatisfactory as there are not yet tangible results of activities implemented. The main achievements so far in each of the project outcomes are the following:    OUTCOME-1: Enhanced capacity of national and local hydro-meteorological services, civil authorities and environmental institutions to monitor extreme weather and climate change in the Cuvelai Basin.    Progress towards the end of this project outcome target is partially on track. This is evidenced by the following activities:    The capacity of national and hydro-meteorological services and civil authorities from INAMET, INRH and GABHAC are being improved by the project to establish a joint flood forecasting early warning system for the Cuvelai River Basin. This is being improved based on the capacity needs assessment that was conducted in 2017-2018 (see below). In late 2018 two private companies specialized in meteorological information, communication and weather forecasting were contracted to set up the new upgraded meteorological services, including upgrading and setting up automatic weather stations (AWS) in the suitable locations identified along the Cuvelai River basin and improving the weather forecast service centers. Beyond these accomplishments, further new material and equipment required for the AWS and the data processing center were purchased and arrived to Luanda for installation within the months of Sep-Nov 2019. During the installation of the new equipment the two companies will train and build the capacities of different government officers at INAMET to manage, maintain and operationalize the system, as well as, know how to access, process, modulate, manipulate information to communicate local weather forecast in Cunene. The selection of best proposals to support the establishment of a net of 4 hydrological stations along the Cunene River is still pending the evaluation of the committee (this task is expected to be completed by September 2019). In addition, a radio-based communication system between Civil Protection and certain communities in marginal locations without cell phone coverage is being procured.      Based on the capacity assessments reports from first half of 2018 different training needs are being prepared during the reporting period to enhance capacity of government officers from different institutions and at different levels. For instance, preparations are taking place for 8 government officers from GABHIC/INRH to attend a training in Hydrometry in Mozambique during the month of August 2019. The project is also supporting GIS training in Cunene for Civil protection, INAMET and INRH/GABHIC officers to capture relevant information from the ground and prepare thematic maps that contribute to reduce and manage disasters as well as to adapt to climate change threats. A contract for providing a training program for 30 meteorologist technicians “nivel 3” to be implemented by INAMET with support from national and international specialists has been contracted. An advanced training program in meteorology and hydrology for meteorologists and hydrologists from INAMET, GABHIC, INRH and related government institutions has been advertised and is awaiting the evaluation of proposals. The project is also negotiating a training program in cc resilient development and planning for provincial authorities with the International Labour Organization (ILO) training Center in Turin, however the proposal has not yet been accepted by the Ministry.  However, despite the above achievements, the progress remains only partially on track. This is because most of the activities being implemented involve preparation of TOR, launched public tenders, select best proposals and agreed prepared and approve contract with technical services suppliers. These more administrative bureaucratic processes do not involve actual implementation on the ground to see tangible progress or results and are sometimes delayed pending the availability of the designated government officer for agreeing and approving official documents and payments, to advance implementation.      OUTCOME-2: Increased resilience of smallholder farmer communities in the Basin to climate-induced risks and variabilities.    Progress towards the end of this project outcome project target is partially on track. This is evidenced by the following activities:    \*AGRICULTURE & RURAL LIVELIHOODS:  The Center for Phytogenetic Resources (CRF) in 2018 collected local seeds of major staples (such as: millet and sorghum) in farmers’ fields in Cunene that are now being tested for their drought resistance by the CRF at the University of Luanda, with support from the Agricultural Research Institute (IIA) in Huambo. This evaluation is in progress. They have also purchased materials and equipment to set up 3 experimental seed multiplication plots in Cunene, and soil studies for these selected plots are expected to take place in Aug 2019.    The project has also enabled the Institute of Agricultural Development (IDA) in Cunene to set up, train and back-stop a network of 22 Agrarian Extension Officers (12 male, 10 female) that were trained with support from ADPP on integration of climate change factors in local agriculture practices to provide support to 11 pilot communities in Cuvelai Basin and reduce their vulnerability to drought and floods. These extensionist agents are located at the community level and create a better linkage between the trained agronomists at provincial and municipal level and the people in the remote communities. They have provided hundreds of training events in the communities related to climate resilience agricultural practices. These trainings are mostly attended by women and put a significant emphasis on horticulture. ADPP has also been contracted to implement 11 community demonstration and testing centers in coordination with IDA officers in Cunene in order to improve agriculture climate resilience activities and test a diverse set of livelihoods activities in the communities to reduce their vulnerability to climatic events.    Furthermore, IDA has purchased and is distributing horticultural seeds and fruit tree seedlings for those communities that have currently difficulties initiating the next agricultural campaign for lack of seeds after a particularly dry year. IDA has also procured irrigation systems to set up 20 irrigation systems in communities along the Cuvelai river with the corresponding organization and training of the communities. Installation of these irrigation systems will take place between Aug-Nov 2019.    \*WATER, SANITATION & HYGENE (WASH):  The vulnerability of Cuvelai river basin was mapped by Development Workshop in 2015. Based on that study, the project identified 30 priority communities for the water well rehabilitation in coordination with the Water Provincial Directorate. After preparing the TOR and publishing the tender for the water and sanitation component in 2017, Development Workshop NGO was selected and contracted in 2018 to rehabilitate 8 community water systems. Rehabilitation work was conducted during 2018 and trainings on water use and community management as well.    In the first half of 2019, based on the DW final report, over 22319 people (43% women, 29% men & 28% children) and their livestock from 8 comunas (Mukulongodjo, Mupa, Evale, Ondjiva, Mongua, Namacunde, Chiede) have increased access to potable water. To ensure the maintenance and sustainability of the investments, 104 community-based water management committees and 55 hygiene centers were created in 5 communities (Cuvelai, Cuanhama, Namacunde, Cahama, Ombandja) building the capacities of 5600 adults (46% male, 54% female) and 14 primary schools with 4587 children (44% boys, 56% girls) in water management, sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore 38 Government officers at the local level were trained in WASH (79% male; 21% female).    The VRA methodology has been applied and tested by the NGO Development Workshop (DW) in Dec 2018 in the 8 communities where the water wells were rehabilitated. The process counted with over 200 participants (50% male & 50% female) linked with the rehabilitation of 8 water holes wells in those communities. However, no quantitative change data are available since the vulnerability was only assessed once in 2018. The general opinion in the communities was that drought is a much greater threat for them than flooding, and that their vulnerability to drought has decreased through the rehabilitation of the water holes. Also, communities informed that children attend more school since the rehabilitation of the wells because they spend less time fetching water. DW, with support from the Civil Protection office, has also created an assessment of water points in the basin (108 are not functional and 182 are functional); and a more comprehensive assessment of the water infrastructure is currently being conducted by the World Bank.    A sanitation program for 50 communities in the basin has also been contracted and is about to be launched .    During the reporting period, the main challenges encounter under these outcomes has been also the availability of the government designed project manager to approve TOR, evaluate and select proposals and approve contracts. All of the activities involved a lot of bureaucratic and administrative process. It has been important to support the Government-NGO partnership to improve the activity implementation capacity of the project on the ground give the huge area covered by the project. More on the ground implementation and tangible results are expected in next reporting period.    OUTCOME-3: Local institutional capacities for coordinated, climate-resilient planning strengthened &Capacity for effective community-based climate change adaptation (including traditional knowledge practices) improved at local level    Progress towards the end of project target is progressing slowly. This is evidenced by the following activities:    The CC-ENISA system has not been contracted or set up yet since no agreement could be reached about the ToR, despite several rounds of discussion with the head of CETAC and the Ministry of Environment on the proposal for the design of a CC-ENISA. However, in May 2019, a small government delegation (CETAC) visited several universities in Portugal to identify potential partnerships in the establishment of a CC-ENISA and the training of local technicians in its operation. Next strategic actions on the CC-ENISA are still under discussion. It is expected to reach an agreement on the best modality system for CC-ENISA implementation by September 2019.    Participatory community vulnerability mapping of drought and floods risks in the Cuvelai basin has been carried out by the NGO Development Workshop in collaboration with Civil Protection and published in 2015. In addition, many intersectoral meetings have been conducted under the EU funded FRESAN project to identify information gaps and development of required information.  Currently, the World Bank in collaboration with the University of Sevilla, Spain, is implementing a vulnerability mapping focusing on water infrastructure in southern Angola. Finally, national and provincial disaster management plans have been developed independently of the project and are available. Further, the EU funded FRESAN project will develop municipal level disaster management plans. However, past experience has shown that these high-level plans may not be effectively implemented at community level in disaster situations. During the reporting period, at a smaller scale, the Civil Protection of Cunene has formed 3 out of 20 community-based local disaster risk management committees (in particularly vulnerable communities in the basin) and developing disaster response plans for them, which will also comprise a local vulnerability assessment/mapping. This will also include the development of community level disaster response strategies and the provision of certain equipment for flood situations, such as boats for crossing water paths that become dangerous in flood situations The project team is discussing with all the stakeholders to identify the best manner to capture and visualize the local vulnerability in the Cunene river basin, by trying to avoid duplication of work and look for complementarities, coordination and integrations.      Under this outcome, it has been a challenge to agree on the best model and idea for setting up of the CC-ENISA.    IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL WORK PLAN:    In relation to the activities considered in the project annual workplan 2018 and 2019 for the reporting period, most of the activities under the three Outcomes are under implementation as shown above.    The new National Climate Change Strategy, which was supported by the project, was approved by the Ministry of Environment and presented by the Government during the COP 23. However, it is pending currently official approval by the new selected government ministries cabinet to be implemented widely by the different thematic sectors. MINAMB is organizing some events presented by members of the IPCC in the month of July to create national awareness and sensitize the government and the population of Angola about the relevance of climate change action.    GENDER & YOUTH    Gender and youth are two thematic areas very important for UNDP as well as for the government of Angola, for that reason Gender has been considered as a crosscutting thematic area across the project activities in this reporting period. In the coming reporting period will also take into consideration youth development and participation. The gender marker has been raised from 1 to 2.  Women represent half of the population in the country and the Cuvelai River basin, and they are usually playing a key role in activities highly affected by climatic events such as: droughts and floods (eg. water and firewood collection, cooking & laundry, hygiene, child care & protection, etc.). Rural women are usually more vulnerable and more exposed to disasters risks than men. This means that women also play a key role in Climate change adaptation via the thematic sectors like agriculture and WASH especially.    The project is reducing the vulnerability of woman and children to access water by rehabilitating 8 water wells that benefits directly to 22315 people living in the 8 communities. It is also promoting the participation of woman in different agriculture and climate resilience and DRR activities in order to increase their access to information and education, to influence positively on their child education and to be considered as a positive, powerful and dynamic resource in the communities to fight natural threats. More information can be seen in the Gender component of the PIR.      RISKS & MANAGEMENT RESPONSE    The most critical risk identified for the project during the current reporting period is that the project will not meet the projected objectives by the scheduled project closure date (10 February 2020), therefore an 18 months extension has been requested and approved (as of 31 July 2019).    To summarize, though the project has been significantly delayed in its implementation it has achieved some activities in the past reporting period, but progress remains moderately unsatisfactory. However, the project has an approved extension that will hopefully help accommodate further progress towards project targets by closure. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is assessed as DO "moderately unsatisfactory", which is an improvement over last year's "unsatisfactory rating". The MTR also classified the project as "unsatisfactory" at the beginning of 2019. Financial implementation remains "unsatisfactory", similar to the 2018 PIR, reflecting the still low spending of the project despite significant acceleration during the reporting period.    In August 2019 the project received an 18 month extension until 10 August 2021 which increases significantly the chances of achieving major project targets by end of project. This extension compensates for the lost first 1 1/2 years at the beginning of the project when first the delay in implementing the inception workshop and then the lack of delegation of authority to the National Project Director prevented any contracting.    Within the reporting period, the project made major advances in achieving its intended results. Under Outcome 1, the project had initially tried to update a contract from 2015 between Ministry of Water and Energy and the company ConsulProjecto to implement an early warning system for the Cuvelai basin. However, when the negotiations had been concluded, the company declared that it was not able to implement it so that a re-start of the procurement process became necessary in early 2018. This was done and now a network of meterorological stations is being set up led by a Spanish company, and a contract to improve the weather forecasting capacity of the National Institute of Meteorology (INAMET) and the Watershed Management Authority (GABHIC) was awarded to a Portuguese company; both are under implementation. Unfortunately, the procurement of the network of hydrometric stations was not successful and currently the cancelation and relaunch of that procurement process are under discussion with the Ministry. Major capacity building activities have been contracted, such as the training of 20 technicians in meteorology by INAMET, and proposals have been received about an advanced training program for meteorologists and hydrologists awaiting selection and contracting of the winning proposal. Other training activities are built into the afore-mentioned contracts with foreign companies. Smaller capacity building activities include GIS training for Civil Protection and GABHIC (under implementation) and hydrometric training of GABHIC (being contracted). Several further training activities linked to Outcome 1 are under negotiaton.    Outcomes 2 and 3 are even more advanced and are having significant impact in the basin. Civil Protection is focusing on the community level planning and capacity building for disaster preparedness, to complement the existing and ongoing efforts by other entities at the national, provincial and municipal levels. The setting up of community level disaster management committees, trained on a wide range of subjects, could become a scalable model for the country. So far, three committees have been set up and received training, the target being 20 committees. Some basic equipment for communication, monitoring water depth, and crossing dangerous water courses during floodings are also being provided to those communities. The NGO Development Workshop has rehabilitated 8 water wells in communities so far without access to clean water, benefiting thousands of local people and their livestock, and their model of forming local committees to administer and maintain these rehabilitated wells is receiving interest from the World Bank for a larger-scale project. The agricultural development agency IDA set up a network of 22 community level extensionists with the support of the NGO ADPP, which could serve as a model for national policy of how to bring extension services to small farming communities. These extensionists have delivered hundreds of training sessions to community groups dominated by women. 20 irrigation systems for community groups have been procured and are currently being set up. The project is also procuring seeds from drought resistent varieties of millet, white bean and maize (the local staples) for distribution to local communities that have run out of seeds for the next agricultural campaign owing to the exceptionally long and intense drought period. The mapping of vulnerability to climate change of communities in the basin is currently being advertised. Also advertised is a radio system that will provide communication with Civil Protection for some communities in remote areas that are currently incommunicable during emergencies.    Slower progress is being made with regard to the design of the Information and Decision making system CC-ENISA which has been under discussion since the beginning of the project. Since this system has still not been contracted, the Component 3 is still classified as off-track. During the first half of 2019, a delegation from the Ministry visited several Portuguese universities to establish partnerships for help with setting up such a system, and a ToR has been developed by the project for approval by the Ministry and subsequent advertisement.    On the whole, the project is thus advancing well. However, the project design with its large number of activities and especially the emphasis it places on (mostly local) government agencies in the implementation of activities has caused significant delays since these agencies do not have the institutional set-up and experience to implement externally funded projects, with the result that UNDP CO has to implement most activities through direct payments. On the positive side, overcoming these difficulties is having a visible, positive impact on several local government agencies that are increasingly getting organized and mobilized to identify and implement project activities, either on their own (e.g. Civil Protection) or in partnership with local NGOs (e.g. IDA/ADPP).    While it is not possibly to say at this point in time if the project will attain ALL its end-of-project targets (see for example the blockage around the CC-ENISA system and the procurement of the network of hydrometric stations), it is likely that many or most of its targets will be achieved with the now extended implementation period, justifying an overall DO rating of moderately unsatisfactory with a prospect for a further improved rating in the next PIR. | |
| **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 | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating is moderately satisfactory. Project activities are significantly delayed, due in large part to the lack of delegation of authority to the National Project Director preventing any contracting and operational matters related to responsible parties and contractors. The result has been under-delivery (by approx. $5M) and slow progress towards targets. An MTR conducted during this reporting period resulted in an unsatisfactory rating due to these delays. However, the project has incorporated the relevant MTR recommendations, and related improvements over the past year (both before and following the MTR) indicate that measurable progress may materialize in the next reporting period. Financial implementation has begun to accelerate with the several large contracts, and is expected to accelerate further through a number of contracts that are ready for signature. Given the progress over the past year, a project extension of 18 months was approved.    Regarding progress against specific Outcomes:  Outcome 1: LDCs face particular challenges in acquiring specialized expertise, often requiring multiple processes before finding suitable candidates/companies for the planned work. This has been the case for this project related to EWS equipment. The result of multiple tendering processes have delayed the start of acquiring EWS equipment by approximately 2 years. However, equipment is now available with installation expected in late 2019. For the related capacity building activities, assessments have been completed for INAMET, INRH and GABHIC that will inform the development of training materials. The more fundamental activities under this Outcome have therefore begun or are completed, though there is little achievement at this point in terms of progress towards target of "Flood Forecasting & EWS is developed and forecasts are being disseminated to target communities in Province of Cunene."    Outcome 2: Similarly, Outcome 2 is delayed though some fundamental activities have started which will contribute to reducing vulnerability of communities: a) the installation of 8 water wells and training on water management and sanitation, b) procurement of irrigation systems and c) setting up a network of 22 agricultural extension agents to provide community trainings to enhance local agriculture practices in order to improve yield and climate resilience, are expected to yield measurable results in the future to reduce vulnerability and support communities, though at the moment it's difficult to assess impact through VRA due to the short period since this first assessment in 2018. Data collection on project progress is disagregated by gender, allowing for monitoring of how interventions are benefiting women.    Outcome 3: Contracting and identification of partners has delayed Outcome 3, with little progress to report. Unlike Outcomes 1-2, related issues are not yet resolved.    The operational risks associated to the stated delays are included in the risk log, and are monitored regularly. And the project management unit has been augmented with an officer to better support implementation. While implementation has been slow, progress is expected within the next reporting cycle.    The IP rating is unsatisfactory. Project delivery is significantly delayed, with meeting of targets within the original timeline not possible. Based on progress achieved in this reporting period, a project extension has been approved for 18 months. Several large contracts are being processed and are expected to push delivery in the next reporting period. | |

# 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: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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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.** |
| Not applicable in this project |

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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.** |
| The main objective of this project is to promote climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity among Cuvelai River Basin communities of men, women, boys and girls in order to enhance their ability to withstand climate-related disaster risks such as droughts and floods.  To meet this objective, gender has been considered as a crosscutting thematic area across the project activities because women represent half of the population of the basin and they are usually playing a key role in activities highly affected by droughts and floods (water and firewood collection, cooking & laundry, hygiene, child care & education). They present also higher illiteracy rates than men and do not know how to read, talk and understand languages, so they do not participate in decision making meetings, therefore they do not have the same access to information and consequently are usually more vulnerable consequently, more exposed to disasters risks than men. And, women are also in charge of collecting water, firewood, laundry, cooking, gardening and childcare and education, on top of husband care. This means that women also play a key role in Climate change adaptation via the thematic sectors like agriculture and WASH especially.    The main results achieved focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women this reporting period are the following:    Under WASH activities (outcome-2) implemented with the support of the NGO Development Workshop, over 9503 women, 6533 men and 6283 children have increased their direct access to water (woman population represent 42.5% of the total, while children population represent 28% in those 22 communities) due to the rehabilitation of 8 water supply facilities in priority communities identified by the government. 104 women have been appointed as caretakers of the community water management committees to lead the community group in looking after the maintenance and management of the rehabilitated water boreholes, representing 50% of all the caretakers selected. The 55 sanitation groups created by the project count with 55% female membership. 56% of students trained on sanitation in 14 primary schools were girls. Therefore, the project is supporting gender equality in terms of participation in project activities and equal access to information. The project is also empowering women by nominating them in leadership positions as caretakers of water management committees (see details of number of women leaders below). Water in communities is usually collected by women and children, therefore by facilitating an easier access to water the project allows women and girls to save time and energy during the day that can be invested in other socioeconomic activities and in study.    Under AGRICULTURE activities 10 women have been supported in the role of agricultural extension officer representing 45% of the total number of project extension officers hired with project funds. This has enhanced the capacity and knowledge of women in terms of agriculture extension contain and activities, at the same time, this situation facilitates to outreach other women in the communities that practice agriculture. Most of the beneficiaries of agriculture activities in the communities are women that remain in the house while their husbands are in seasonal migration with their livestock looking for water and grass to feed the animals . Out of 30 government officers trained in WASH, 8 are women (27%).    Under DRR activities, women are also taking part as active members of the Local Community-based DRR Committees created and trained by the Civil Protection of Cunene. Each committee has around 30 members and at least 12 members have to be female (according to a rule under the Civil Protection of Cunene). The trainings are taking gender considerations issues as a successful approach to lead with disasters. For instance, the Civil Protection has female officers that provide specific training to the groups more focus on gender sensitive issues. For those women in the DRR groups created that do not understand Portuguese well the information is translated in the local language for their better understanding.    By having women as members of these different thematic committees and groups of activities mentioned above that deal with a diverse type of natural resources, the project is promoting the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance, closing the existing gender gap. |

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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.** |
| The female population in Angola currently represents 50.5% of the population of the country. Therefore, they are an importance audience and key target stakeholder to receive information and build their capacities on climate change adaptation and resilience activities as well as in natural resource management issues.  Traditionally and culturally in Angola woman have the direct responsibility of educating the children, therefore women being more informed about the importance of looking after the environment, and putting into practice sustainable and climate resilience activities, they will have a positive influence in the children´s education on these topics.  Furthermore, women are key players in the water, sanitation, agriculture and DRR sector, which are critical sectors to be affected by climate change impacts, therefore women have to be a special focus for climate change adaptation/resilience and DRR strategies in order to ensure their success. |

# 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.** |
| The project SESP document has been prepared in August 2016, and since them has not been reviewed or modified. |

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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:** [Annex 8 \_ 10 \_UNDP Env \_ Social Screening, TOR for Key Groups \_ References\_.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5166/213873/1707679/1708770/Annex%208%20_%2010%20_UNDP%20Env%20_%20Social%20Screening%2C%20TOR%20for%20Key%20Groups%20_%20References_.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** [Annex 8 - 10 (UNDP Env & Social Screening, TOR for Key Groups & References).docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5166/213873/1682775/1683056/Annex%208%20-%2010%20%28UNDP%20Env%20%26%20Social%20Screening%2C%20TOR%20for%20Key%20Groups%20%26%20References%29.docx) |
| **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.** |
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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.** |
| No |

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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.)** |
| The Cuvelai River Basin in the South of Angola is an area strongly affected by climate change variability and seasonality mainly in the form of floods and droughts. Rural communities living in the basin are highly vulnerable to those climatic events because of their main livelihood activities (subsistence crop farming, rain-fed agriculture and livestock herding) are highly dependent on natural resources and climatic conditions. In addition, the local rural communities and the local government present low literacy rates, limited financial and institutional capacity, weak water infrastructure and weak transport/mobility facilities that make them ill-equipped to face and adapt to these events.  The project intervention in the area was initially designed to respond to flood issues, however, the Cuvelai river basin is facing currently an extreme and exceptional drought period that is seriously affecting the life of the people and the animals there. Drought is primarily impacting the households and their animals’ ability to meet water and food requirements, consequently leading to a second-order of effects on physical and mental health, social life disruption and livelihood maintenance.  During this reporting period, under one of the project components which aim at increasing the resilience of the rural population in the river basin, 8 unfunctional water wells were rehabilitated with project funds and the support of a local NGO in order to improve local water insecurity situation. The installation of 3 solar water wells (facilitating the extraction of water from 90-150m deep) 5 manual water wells (facilitating the extraction of water from 20-45m deep) and the construction of fountain, laundries and waterers for animals in that communities has directly improving the lives of 22319 people (43% women and 28% children) living around the water supply facilities and their animals by facilitating their easy access to drinking water. In addition, many transhumant and their animals have benefited by the access to water. In some of the areas, even people from the Namibian border walked long distances to be able to access to water and cope with the drought. Those communities are very happy and grateful to the project for helping them to access water in such a difficult time in the region.  The successful implementation of this project activity is an example of how by facilitating access to water in the communities, the communities can reduce their vulnerabilities to this extreme climatic event. However, in terms of long-term sustainability it is important to look at mechanisms that help to suitably and efficiently manage and maintain the water wells by communities and local governments. |

**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/presscenter/articles/2018/03/06/comit-de-pilotagem-re-ne-se-para-analisar-actividades-que-beneficiar-o-comunidades-rurais-que-vivem-na-bacia-do-cuvelai.html    http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/operations/projects/environment\_and\_energy/promoting-climate-resilient-development-and-enhanced-adaptive-ca.html    Articles    http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/04/17/ambiente-troca-de-experi-ncias-entre-t-cnicos-de-angola-da-nam-bia-e-pnud-gera-bons-resultados-na-bacia-do-cuvelai/    http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/10/11/pnud-e-minist-rio-do-ambiente-lan-am-no-sul-do-pa-s-iniciativa-de-4-anos-na-bacia-de-cuvelai-para-adapta-o-aos-efeitos-das-mudan-as-clim-ticas/    http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/09/29/minist-rio-do-ambiente-e-o-pnud-em-angola-trabalham-juntos-para-o-promover-do-desenvolvimento-da-resili-ncia-ao-clima-e-refor-ar-as-capacidades-de-adapta-o-para-suportar-riscos-na-bacia-hidrogr-fica-do-rio-cuvelai/    Local media  Angop    http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt\_pt/noticias/ambiente/2016/11/49/Cunene-Workshop-aborda-questoes-sobre-Bacia-Hidrografica-Cuvelai,b725ee28-8c0f-4911-be67-d7b9d000ace4.html    http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt\_pt/noticias/ambiente/2016/9/41/Cunene-Representante-das-Nacoes-Unidas-reafirma-mais-apoios-aos-projectos-climaticos,1aa10645-8f47-46ce-acec-7f8df25d1357.html    http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt\_pt/noticias/sociedade/2016/9/41/Cunene-Analisada-adaptacao-alteracoes-climaticas-bacia-Cuvelai,b986bcbb-0d39-4e58-8962-a7debf3c1548.html    http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt\_pt/noticias/ambiente/2016/1/6/Assinado-acordo-para-reducao-dos-efeitos-das-alteracoes-climaticas-Cuvelai,e7a62f46-84e3-473d-b2b0-7b06f31eadbb.html    Jornal de Angola    http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/sociedade/saude\_e\_educacao/ministra\_defende\_melhor\_gestao\_da\_bacia\_do\_cuvelai |

# 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?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [RESUBMISSION\_PIMS 5166\_Angola LDCF\_CEO\_Endorsement\_8Dec2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5166/213873/1682783/1683064/RESUBMISSION_PIMS%205166_Angola%20LDCF_CEO_Endorsement_8Dec2014.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 project is working currently with one NGOs to support the implementation of the water and sanitation component (DW-Development Workshop), and another NGO to support the component on agriculture extension training and livelihoods diversification (ADPP).    The project is currently working with the private sector mainly in Outcome 1 related to the improvement of meteorological extensions (ADASA) and weather forecasting centers (Ambimetric-Telemetry).    The project has been supported by a UN volunteer during 11 months of these reporting period. The UNV has been working as project manager supported closely by the Program Manager    So far the project is not facing particular challenges in terms of stakeholder engagement. In fact, due to the diverse nature of the project activities and thematic areas covered by the project, the project team works with and consults with a wide range and type of stakeholders from government at different levels, private sector, NGOs and CSOs. The project is encouraging partnerships among these organizations to strengthen implementation and the achievement of results. For instance, the NGO Development Workshop is working closely with the Civil Protection of Cunene as well as with the government officers for water infrastructure; the NGO ADPP is working closely with IDA in order to enhance community outreach and implementation of activities on the ground. Specialized private companies like ADASA and Ambmetric-Telemetric are working with government institutions (INAMET, INRH, GABHIC) to improve capacities on meteorological forecast services. There is also collaboration and coordination with other projects (from different donors and executing agencies) such as FRESAN (EU funded), etc. Cooperation with other major local investors in Cunene such as: Global Business Development Holdings, which has a huge program with the provincial government of Cunene. |

# 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.