



2018  
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

**Promoting climate-resilient development and e**

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## A. Basic Data

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	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

and recommendations to neighboring governments as well as SADC experts on climate- related disasters.

<b>Project Contacts</b>	
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GEF Operational Focal Point	Mr. Paixao Miguel Esteves (paixaoesteves@yahoo.com.br)
Project Implementing Partner	Mr. Giza Martins (gizagm@gmail.com)
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

**B. Overall Ratings**

Overall DO Rating	Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial

## C. Development Progress

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 2017	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.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At mid-term 35% increase of VRA score; at end-of-project 70% of VRA score.	Since field activities have not started yet, there is no change in vulnerability at the site level.	Since field activities have not yet commenced there is no change (reduction) in the vulnerability of communities to climate risks.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off 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 2017	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.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	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.	The Ministry of Water and Energy of Angola, via the Institute for Hydrological Resources (INRH), has contracted an EWS for the Cuvelai basin through a public tender in 2015. The Portuguese-Angolan company ConsulProjecto won the bid and started implementation in 2015 but implementation soon stopped because of lack of funds at the Ministry and has not resumed.	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

				<p>Since the beginning of the project, INRH has argued that the Cuvelai project should support this already contracted project rather than developing a separate, parallel one and the project team has agreed. However, this required some updating of the proposal to accommodate new technology and price changes. A revised proposal has been submitted by ConsulProjecto and is currently under review by an external expert hired by the project. Based on the expert's recommendations, the project will either be contracted as is or further revisions be requested from ConsulProjecto.</p>	<p>3 ministries has selected the best proposal and submitted its recommendation to the Minister of Environment where it is currently awaiting her decision.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>Off track</b>			
<b>Outcome 2</b>					
<b>Increased resilience of smallholder farmer communities in the Basin to climate-induced risks and variabilities</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
2.1 Percentage change in gender	2.1 N/A at present –	<i>(not set or not</i>	2.1 At mid-term 25%	No change over baseline since	No change in the baseline just yet.

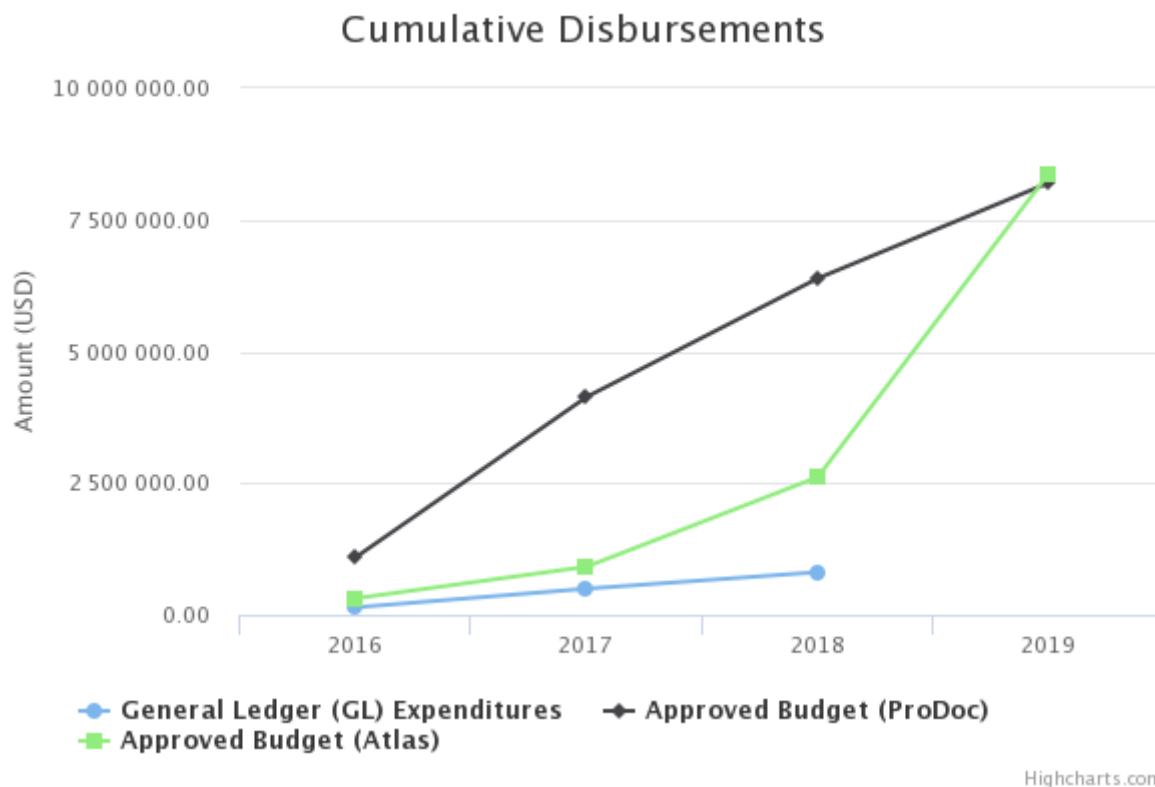
disaggregated household income in the 7 targeted comunas as a result of project intervention via perception based survey (VRA)	project will undertake a gender disaggregated VRA at project onset.	<i>applicable)</i>	gender disaggregated increase of VRA score; By the end of the project 50% gender disaggregated increase of VRA score	field activities have not started.	The VRA survey will take place in the second half of 2018 as field activities are starting.
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)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	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 since field activities have not started.	<p>No change over baseline.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Center for Phylogenetic Resources has been contracted to collect climate-resilient crop germplasm in the basin.</p> <p>The Angolan-Canadian NGO “Development Workshop” has been contracted to rehabilitate 8</p>

					wells in the basin and train the communities to maintain them.
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>Off track</b>			
<b>Outcome 3</b>					
<b>Local institutional capacities for coordinated, climate-resilient planning strengthened &amp; Capacity for effective community-based climate change adaptation (including traditional knowledge practices) improved at local level</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
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.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	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.	The detailed proposal for the development of the CC-ENISA is still in preparation by CETAC, the responsible institute of the Ministry of the Environment. Very detailed vulnerability maps for the Cuvelai basin have been prepared by an earlier, USAID funded project with the Civil Protection Agency and are available. The challenge is to integrate them into a wider information system (the CC-ENISA) where they can be used together with information from other sectors such as agriculture and infrastructure development. The details of the CC-ENISA are still under discussion within the MINAMB.	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.
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.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	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	The project has supported the development of a new National Climate Change Strategy that was completed in July 2017. Disaster preparedness plans have been prepared at national and provincial	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.



			<p>preparedness and management Plans.</p>	<p>(Cunene) levels by other projects, but still need to extend to the municipal and comunal levels. The project has held a workshop with the Civil Protection of Cunene Province in July 2017 and decided that Civil Protection will present a detailed proposal and workplan for extending the disaster preparedness plans to the communal level for a number of pilot communities in the Cuvelai basin. The project is still awaiting this proposal and workplan.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b></p>		<p><b>Off track</b></p>			

## D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	9.86%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	12.66%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	808,192.36

<b>Key Financing Amounts</b>	
PPG Amount	150,000
GEF Grant Amount	8200000
Co-financing	46,473,004

<b>Key Project Dates</b>	
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	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Nov 11, 2019
Original Planned Closing Date	Feb 11, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

<b>Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)</b>
2017-12-08
2018-02-16

## E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Operational	Administrative and operational delays due to the inability of contracted implementing partners, such as a university institute working on seed improvement and the local administration of the Institute for Agricultural Development (IDA) to open bank accounts and thus to receive funds from the project. UNDP CO is proceeding with direct payments upon presentation of three quotations of services/goods by IPs and supporting the management of funds. There have been significant delays in collecting quotations and then in contracting and processing direct payments. There have also been delays by the Ministry of Environment in awarding of contracts.

## F. Adjustments

### Comments on delays in key project milestones

**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.**

The mid-term review is planned for September 2018 rather than the beginning of 2018. The mtr was delayed in order to wait for some key project activities to be completed. The terms of reference to conduct the mid-term review were elaborated and approved. The tender process is in progress and the consultant is expected to be operating in September 2018.

**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.**

The mid-term review has been scheduled for mid-2018 rather than early 2018 because it was expected that some important project decisions would be made in the first half of 2018 (contracting of early warning system). No further delays are expected in this regard. Following the mid-term review, and based on its recommendations, the project team will discuss the possibility of submitting a request for project extension.

**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.**

*(not set or not applicable)*

## G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
<b>Project Manager/Coordinator</b>	Unsatisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The reason for the project being classified as "unsatisfactory" is due to its low financial spending. There were delays in the construction of an early warning system because the company selected by the Ministry for Water and Energy for the contract went bankrupt and a new public tender had to be launched. At the beginning of the project, there were significant delays owed to the lack of delegation of authority within the IP for signing contracts, difficulties to open bank accounts and manage funds, and then a relatively wet rainy season that delayed or prevented the realization of some already contracted activities. Unfortunately, the main obstacle to be faced now, which also prevents the speeding up of contracted activities, is the long administrative and operational procedures for collecting quotations and contracting goods/services by the executing partners and then processing direct payments by UNDP. Once the operational barriers are overcome, the project is expected to achieve most, but not all key objectives by project closure.</p> <p>On the other hand, many institutional arrangements were made or strengthened during the reporting period in order to guarantee the participation and involvement of national and provincial government institutions. These arrangements are fundamental to the ownership of the activities that are being/going to be implemented by the project and to ensure sustainability once the project is closed, including the discussion raised by the project on the establishment of a protocol for sharing meteorological and hydrological information among national institutions. At the same time, the project team will continue to carry out weekly meetings with IP to advance and monitor the implementation of activities, including operational issues. Detailed work-plans and budgets are being developed to launch other activities as foreseen in the PRODOC.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
<b>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</b>	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project is severely delayed in all its components. During the first 1.5 years, the main reason for the delay was that the absence of a delegation of authority within the IP meant that almost no contracts could be signed. This problem was mostly overcome in mid-2017 and a number of contracts with responsible parties, that had been negotiated during the preceding time of the project, have now been signed.</p> <p>Roughly 30% of the project budget is now included in signed contracts, although less than 10% have effectively been spent. With overcoming the problem of lack of delegation of authority within the Ministry, a major impediment was that the project design includes several government entities as responsible parties for implementing project activities; however in the highly centralized Angolan government system decentralized government entities do</p>	

	<p>not usually have the possibility to open accounts and manage funds, while central government entities (i.e. Ministries) could not be relied on to channel funds received from the project to specific tasks in remote provinces.</p> <p>The solution has been direct payment by UNDP for a large percentage of contracted activities and this has been a slow process given the limited capacity of responsible parties to procure proforma invoices and conduct other administrative tasks. The project is trying to overcome this obstacle by involving NGOs through which funds can be channelled in specific contracts with government partners to increase flexibility in disbursements without losing control over the use of funds. A further major delay has been the cancellation of an awarded contract to build the early warning system in Cuvelai by the company that had been selected for this purpose by the Ministry of Energy and Water, requiring a new tender. Where tenders of project contracts have been conducted, decision making within the Ministry has also been a factor of delay. While the project is making progress in addressing these identified causes of delay, it is clear that the project's objectives will not be achieved unless a project extension is granted. The preparation of an extension request will be discussed on the basis of the mid-term evaluation results.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2018 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2018 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>GEF Operational Focal point</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2018 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2018 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Project Implementing Partner</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2018 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2018 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Other Partners</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2018 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2018 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser</b>	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project is rated unsatisfactory because the projects cumulative financial delivery is only 9.86 % after more than 2 years of implementation. The unsatisfactory rating also reflects the that the delivery of the 2018 annual budgeted work plan is at 12.6% at mid-year.</p>	

This reveals that the implementation of the project is not proceeding as planned and faces major issues. These major issues are, first, the delays due (as explained in the previous reporting period PIR) to the late project inception and the suspension of the project implementation activities during the last year presidential election campaign. Since then, the project has not been able to accelerate activities so as to make up for lost time. Additionally, difficulties/conflicts remain within the IP (Ministry of Environment or MINAMB), for signing the agreements with the project executing partners to allow them to start the execution of the activities that each are responsible for. Although this problem has been mostly overcome by early 2018, the project implementation is not happening at the desired speed, mainly, because of weak procurements capacity within the IP and the executing partners, difficulties to open bank accounts and manage funds and also an insufficient or unclear delegation of authority within the IP (MINAMB).

For example, the procurement of the early warning system network which holds an important place in the project activities and budget is still not been concluded because the company selected by the Ministry for Water and Energy for the contract went bankrupt and a new public tender had to be launched. Added to that, are the long administrative and operational procedures for collecting quotations and contracting goods/services by the executing partners and then processing direct payments by UNDP. Indeed, to overcome the issue of weak financial management capacity of the executing partners and speed up the project implementation, the UNDP and the Government of Angola agreed to use the direct payment procedure within the national implementation modality used for this project. We were hopeful that this would solve the problems of implementation delays, however, implementation is still constrained by the limited capacity of the responsible parties to procure proforma invoices and conduct other administrative tasks required to do the direct payment of the suppliers.

Therefore, several key project activities have not yet been started. This include:

- The installation of the early warning system network
- The first steps for setting the CC-Environmental Information System of Angola (CC-ENISA) have not yet been started and this important activity is also at risk to not be completed by the end of the project.
- The activities for strengthening farming communities adaptive capacity have not yet been initiated and there is the risk all the project activities planned by the project to strengthen communities adaptive capacities will not be completed by the end of the project
- The integration of the CC flood and drought risk/vulnerability into the National and Cunene Province levels disaster risks management strategies has still not yet been initiated

Therefore, despite some important achievements such as the assessment of the training needs for the Institution for meteorology and hydrology, the beginning of the training of community extension officers on climate resilient farming methods, and the development of a new National Climate Change Strategy, the entire project is of track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by its closure.



However, project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management measures are undertaken immediately. This includes setting up a project technical support committee to guide the project implementation, increase the regularity of the project steering committee meetings.

It is also important to pursue and consolidate some actions initiated by the government and UNDP to improve the project management. This includes involving NGOs through which funds can be channelled to increase flexibility in disbursements without losing control over the use of funds. For that, UNDP Angola must carry out, as soon as possible, the assessment of the capacity of the NGOs operating in the project areas and help the project to sign implementation agreements with the ones that have the required capacity to execute the dedicated project activities and to manage project funds. Also, it is necessary to make or strengthen the required institutional arrangement to secure the participation and involvement of national and provincial government institutions in the project. Their involvement is critical to ensure the ownership of the project and the sustainability of the project achievements.

## H. 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.

<b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <i>not available</i>
<b>Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis 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.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</b>
<b>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.</b>
The project has not achieved specific gender results yet but will do so when field activities begin. Of the 21 community extension officers contracted by the Agricultural Development Institute (IDA), 10 are women. The extension officers are going to provide training on climate resilient agriculture for the population living in the Cuvelai basin. In the training activities planned by the Civil Protection on local disaster risk management, it is expected to have equal participation among women and men. The training also includes specific topics to address gender issues, such as teen pregnancy prevention. The project puts a major emphasis on increasing access to clean water which is a major benefit for women who prepare food and care for children.
<b>Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?</b>
No
<b>Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.</b>
There has been no change since field activities have not yet begun.

## I. 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. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

<b>SESP:</b> <a href="#">Annex 8_10_UNDP Env_Social Screening, TOR for Key Groups_References_.docx</a>
<b>1) Please provide a brief update on the project's social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.</b>
n/a
<b>2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?</b>
No
<b>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.</b>
n/a
<b>3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.</b>
No
<b>If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.</b>
n/a

## J. Communicating Impact

<p><b>Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.</b></p> <p><b>(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)</b></p>
<p>The project has immense potential to improve the lives of people in the Cuvelai basin by supporting agricultural extension, rehabilitating water infrastructure in select communities, and providing training of communities in disaster response. It will also help the local, provincial and national governments prepare better for disasters through improved weather forecasting and early warning. Since field activities are about to start, it is early to report an impact story.</p>
<p><b>What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?</b></p> <p><b>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)</b></p>
<p>The project team has selected a proposal for the installation of a network of meteorology stations in the Cuvelai basin. The discussions and selection process via a public tender involved representatives from three ministries. This intensive collaboration across ministries which was catalyzed by the project is not yet very common in Angola. So we believe that this result will provide a model for many types of collaboration and achieving good results in various areas of government.</p>
<p><b>Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.</b></p> <p><b>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)</b></p>
<p>The project has started cooperating with Namibian counterparts as it relates to the exchange of early warning data. Advances in cooperation are expected once the Angola EWS is installed and community activities are initiated.</p>

## Project Links and Social Media

<p><b>Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, 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 upload' button in the top right of the PIR.</b></p>
<p>Project web page:</p> <p><a href="http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/03/06/comit-de-pilotagem-re-ne-se-para-analisar-atividades-que-beneficiar-o-comunidades-rurais-que-vivem-na-bacia-do-cuvelai.html">http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/03/06/comit-de-pilotagem-re-ne-se-para-analisar-atividades-que-beneficiar-o-comunidades-rurais-que-vivem-na-bacia-do-cuvelai.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/promoting-climate-resilient-development-and-enhanced-adaptive-ca.html">http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/promoting-climate-resilient-development-and-enhanced-adaptive-ca.html</a></p> <p>Articles:</p>

<http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/04/17/ambiente-troca-de-experiencias-entre-tcnicos-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/2016/11/49/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/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/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](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](http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/sociedade/saude_e_educacao/ministra_defende_melhor_gestao_da_bacia_do_cuvelai)

## K. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters). This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

<b>Civil Society Organisations/NGOs</b>
The project has established a partnership with three local NGOs. 1) The Development Workshop who is overseeing the improvement of water access for rural communities by rehabilitating 8 boreholes and providing training on the maintenance of equipment for communities. 2) Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP) is supporting the national Agriculture Institution (IDA) to expand the agricultural extension network. 3) The NGO Lutheran World Foundation has been contracted to assess the needs of communities in the Cuvelai basin in sanitation.
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>
n/a
<b>Private Sector</b>
n/a
<b>GEF Small Grants Programme</b>
n/a
<b>Other Partners</b>
n/a

## L. 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.