



2018
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Angola Charcoal

Basic Data	2
Overall Ratings.....	3
Development Progress.....	4
Implementation Progress	10
Critical Risk Management	12
Adjustments	13
Ratings and Overall Assessments	14
Gender	19
Social and Environmental Standards.....	20
Communicating Impact	21
Partnerships	23
Annex - Ratings Definitions.....	24

A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5331
GEF ID	5719
Title	Promotion of Improved Charcoal and Biomass Energy Technologies
Country(ies)	Angola, Angola
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>The Project aims to introduce energy-efficient charcoal technologies in Angola and trigger market demand for certified, sustainable charcoal. Through selected Responsible Partners, energy-efficient charcoal kilns, briquetting machines and efficient stoves will be transferred to rural and peri-urban beneficiaries, thereby adding value along the chain while creating opportunities for income and job creation. Environmental benefits are attained by mitigation of baseline greenhouse gas emissions, reduction of local pollution, and saving of forest-based biomass resources. The Project will deliver key elements for building and financing a sustainable charcoal sector, including a policy white paper and sustainability criteria and verification mechanisms. The Project will further build relevant human resources at all levels for implementing and sustaining low-emission development strategies in Angola, with a focus on charcoal and rural biomass utilization. Finally, the Project will mainstream sustainable charcoal into existing Governmental poverty reduction and rural development programs.</p>

Project Contacts	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Mr. Faris Khader (faris.khader@undp.org)
Programme Associate	Ms. Adey Tesfaye (adey.tesfaye@undp.org)
Project Manager	Ms. Olivia Felicio Pereira (olivia.felicio@undp.org)
CO Focal Point	Mr. Goetz Schroth (goetz.schroth@undp.org)
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	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To reduce the current unsustainable and GHG-intensive mode of charcoal production and utilization from Angola's Miombo woodlands via an integrated set of interventions in the national charcoal value chain					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
(Aa) Achieved direct GHG emission reductions over lifetime (ton CO ₂ eq); (Ab) Estimated indirect GHG emission reductions over lifetime (ton CO ₂ eq);	(Aa) 0 ton CO ₂ eq; (Ab) 0 ton CO ₂ eq;	(Aa) 0 ton CO ₂ eq; (Ab) 0 ton CO ₂ eq;	(Aa) 209k ton CO ₂ eq; (Ab) 1.2 M ton CO ₂ eq	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	There is no change over baseline. Field activities have just started.
(Ba) Number of people with improved energy access as a result of UNDP-supported intervention. (Bb) Percentage of households benefitting from improved access to energy which are female-headed households (Bc) Average monetary savings by households using sustainable charcoal in efficient stoves (US\$/household-year).	(Ba) 0; (Bb) 25% (Bc) 0 US\$/hh-y)	(Ba) 200; (Bb) 50% (Bc) 100 US\$/hh-y)	(Ba) 10,000; (Bb) 50% (Bc) 100 US\$/hh-y)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The project implementation has just started. There is no data available for these indicators up to now.
(C) Policy and regulatory framework for sustainable charcoal sector supported.	(C) rated "1" (no policy/regulation/strategy in place)	(A) rated "2" policy/regulation/strategy discussed and proposed)	(A) rated "4" (policy/regulation/strategy adopted but not enforced)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	No change over the baseline.

The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 1					
The policy framework to support a sustainable charcoal value chain in Angola, has been strength-ened					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
(1a) white paper on sustainable charcoal, endorsed by Government (-);	(1a) no concept for white paper (0);	(1a) concept for white paper presented (0);	(1a) white paper completed and endorsed (1);	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The project team elaborated the terms of reference and launched a public tender for studies analyzing the charcoal value chain, which include the definition of the sustainable charcoal criteria for the Angolan context and the design of a regulatory framework for the production and commercialization of sustainable charcoal. The results will feed into the planned policy white paper. Proposals have been received and will be analyzed by an evaluation committee composed of Ministry of Environment and Institute of Forestry Development (IDF). Activities are planned to start in the second semester of 2018.
(1b) certification and MRV mechanism designed and implemented;	(1b) no certification and no MRV mechanism designed nor implemented (0,0);	(1b) certification and MRV mechanism for sustainable charcoal production chain designed (1,0);	(1b) certification and MRV mechanism for sustainable charcoal designed and implemented in government programs (1,2)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The terms of reference and a public bid was launched by the project team to identify ongoing government and non-government programs that could serve as vectors for the propagation of sustainable charcoal and improved cook stoves. Proposals are going to be analyzed and selected by an evaluation committee. Activities

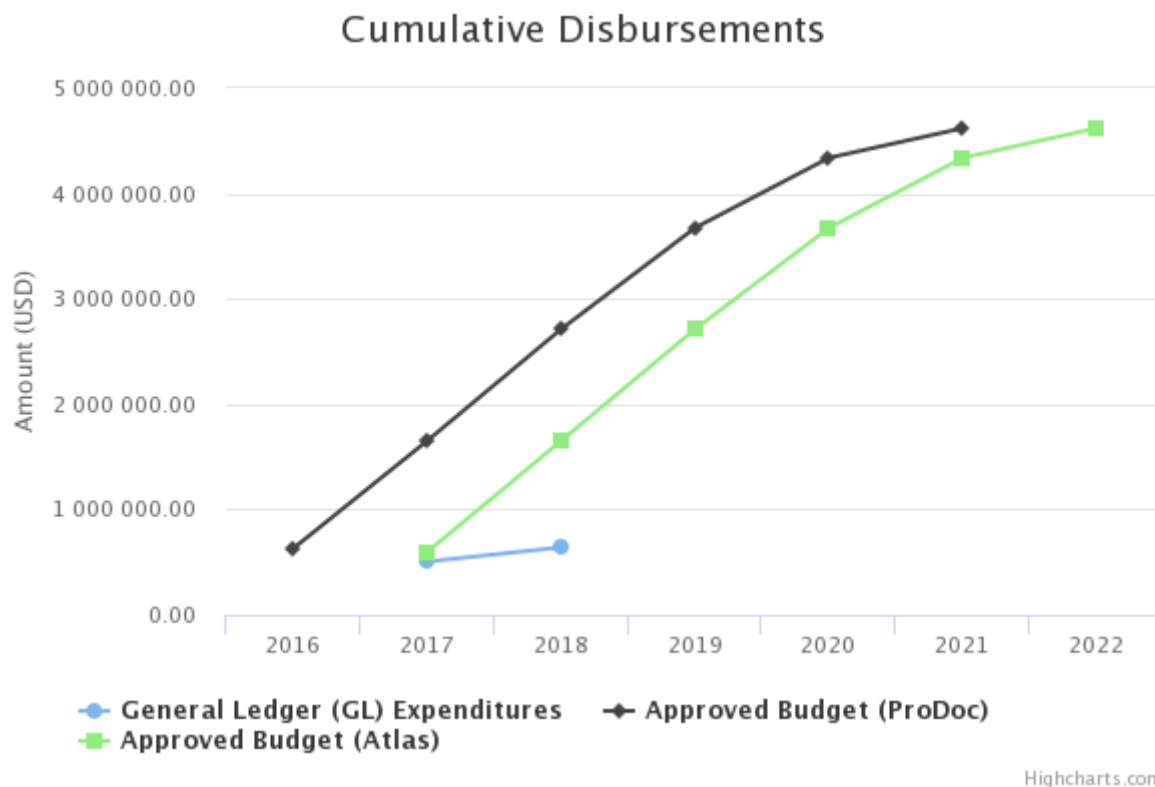
					are planned to start in the second semester of 2018.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 2					
The benefits of sustainable charcoal production technology, briquetting and energy-efficient charcoal stoves, have been accepted by producers and peri-urban consumers					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
(2a) Number of improved charcoal kilns and briquetting machined effectively in use;	(2a) No improved charcoal kilns (0), nor briquetting machines in use (0)	(2a) 18 improved kilns and 3 briquetting machines	(2a) 270 improved kilns and 10 briquetting machines;	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Early in 2017, two field missions (Jan and Feb) visited Huambo and Kwanza Sul provinces to meet local stakeholders and visit communities where charcoal is produced. Based on these missions, 5 pilot-areas: 3 in the Huambo Province and 2 in the Kwanza Sul Province, were selected for the promotion of improved charcoal production practices. Through a public tender, a 2-year training on the use of improved charcoal production methods was contracted for each area, to be implemented by a consortium of Cordoba University and José Eduardo dos Santos University (2 communities in Huambo), the NGO ADPP (4 communities in Huambo and 4 communities in Kwanza Sul), and NGO COSPE (3 communities in Kwanza Sul). The field activities with all communities have already started. The trainings include:

					participatory forest inventory, sustainable plan for the use of biomass, identification of tree species with good growth and high calorific value and creation of nursery. The construction of improved charcoal kilns with communities is planned to start in the dry season 2019, once the training on community-based forest management is concluded. The terms of reference and a public bid were launched to identify opportunities to promote the production and consumption of briquettes in the Luanda - Kwanza Sul - Huambo corridor. Proposals are going to be analyzed and selected by an evaluation committee. In addition, the Forestry Development Institute (IDF) with a local university at Kwanza Sul are identifying areas with wood and charcoal residues that could be potential sites for producing briquettes.
(2b) Annual volume of certified, sustainable charcoal delivered to consumers (ton/yr);	(2b) No certified, sustainable charcoal delivered (0 ton.yr);	(2b) No certified, sustainable charcoal delivered (0 ton.yr);	(2b) 3,024 ton/yr certified, sustainable charcoal delivered per year	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	There is no change over baseline so far.
(2c) Number of energy-efficient (EE) charcoal stoves delivered to peri-urban consumers (-).	(2d) No EE charcoal stoves delivered (0);	(2c) 3,000 EE charcoal stoves delivered	(2c) 10,000 EE charcoal stoves delivered.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The project team elaborated a ToR and launched a public tender for a baseline assessment of the cook stoves value chain in the corridor. Based on this assessment, the project expects to identify the ideal

					cook stove design and the strategy to make it available on the market. The project received proposals, which are going to be analyzed and selected by an evaluation committee. Activity is planned to start in the second semester of 2018.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 3					
Institutional and human capacities for sustainable charcoal production and utilization have been strengthened through partnerships for knowledge transfer and professional training					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
(3a) Number of persons skilled in sustainable forest management and charcoal technology (male, female);	(3a) No persons skilled in charcoal technology (0 male, 0 female)	(3a) 40 persons skilled (20 male ; 20 female)	(3a) 150 persons skilled (75 male ; 75 female)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The project team elaborated the ToR and launched a public tender to carry out a 2-year capacity building programme on sustainable community-based forest management and sustainable charcoal production and policy for government officials, especially IDF technical staff. The trainings cover topics related to community-based forestry, biomass transformation processes and energy efficiency, community-based "forest markets" and GIS. The NGO COSPE and the consortium of José Eduardo dos Santos University and Cordoba University won the bid. COSPE focuses on practical content and the consortium of universities

					focuses on methodologies and policy aspects. The first training module of the Universities consortium included 20 technicians from IDF and MINAMB (9 female, 11 male).
(3b) Number of partnerships strength-ened and active at project termination;	(3b) 1 partnership in place (UCO-UJES)	(3b) 2 active partnerships	(3b) 3 active partnerships	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A MoU was developed and signed between MINAMB and the Institute of Forestry Development (IDF) to guarantee the involvement and collaboration of the Institute in the project implementation. The partnership with the Cordoba University and the José Eduardo dos Santos University (UCO-UJES) was strengthened to develop capacity building activities.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 4					
The Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the Project has been implemented					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
(4a) Mid-term review (1) and follow-up on recommendations (1) on gender mainstreaming and sustainability of project results	(4a) No Mid-term Review (0) and no recommendations (0)	(4a) Mid-term Review completed (1)	(4a) Follow-up on MTR recommendations completed (1)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The project is in its first year of implementation.
(4b) Terminal Evaluation document (-)	(4a) No Terminal Evaluation (0).	(4b) No Terminal Evaluation (0).	(4b) Terminal Evaluation completed (1)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The project is in its first year of implementation.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	13.86%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	23.6%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	640,191.26

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	100,000
GEF Grant Amount	4620000
Co-financing	7,379,095

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	May 25, 2014
CEO Endorsement Date	Jun 2, 2016
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Sep 27, 2016
Date of Inception Workshop	Oct 28, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Sep 27, 2020

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Sep 27, 2022
Original Planned Closing Date	Dec 31, 2022
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)
2017-11-30

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Political	Difficulties in engaging with new directorate of the Forestry Development Institute (IDF) in Luanda has caused delays in the launching of new activities. The project team is closely following-up the institutional arrangements at all levels, and it seems that difficulties have been overcome.

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>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.</p>
<p>There was no delay in the key project milestone. The project was signed on October 6th 2016 and the Inception Workshop was held on October 28th 2016.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>There are no delays or expected delays at this point in time.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The inception workshop was held within one month of project document signature, which is highly commendable. As per UNDP-GEF policy, the Country Office should commission the mid-term review following the completion of next year's PIR report, which would mark the project's second PIR report.</p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>The project began with the signature of the PRODOC by the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) and UNDP in October 2016 and was followed by the realization of the Inception Workshop. For the year one of the project implementation, the first steps and activities planned were: appoint the project team, launch activities related to the production of the charcoal and strengthen institutional arrangements. Early in 2017, the project team was operating and field missions were carried out to Huambo and Kwanza Sul Provinces to meet local stakeholders and visit communities where charcoal is produced. Based on that, the first packages of activities were set to work on the production of charcoal. Five pilot-areas were selected (6 communities in the Huambo and 7 communities in the Kwanza Sul Provinces) to hold the 2-year capacity building program on community-based forest management and methods more efficient to produce sustainable charcoal. This 2-year capacity building program also aims at enhancing the ownership of forests by communities by promoting their involvement in decision-making and guaranteeing sustainable socioeconomic and environmental benefits for them. The service providers which are implementing this activity are: a consortium of Cordoba University (UCO) and José Eduardo dos Santos University (UJES) in 2 communities in Huambo; the NGO ADPP in 4 communities in Huambo and 4 communities in Kwanza Sul; and the NGO COSPE in 3 communities in Kwanza Sul. A 2-year training program for the Forestry Development Institute (IDF) technicians and environmental officers from the MINAMB on community-based forest management, biomass transformation processes and energy efficiency was launched. Training are being implemented by the consortium of UJES and UCO focusing on theoretical and policy aspects and the NGO COSPE is focusing on a more practical content. Both training for communities and government officials target the equal participation of women and men. The project team expects that the presence of women in training for communities will grow because now is the “dry season” and women spend less time in agriculture than in the “rainy season”. For that reason, activities with communities will be intensified. In addition, an external expert on gender is planned to be hired to develop a gender action plan and a M&E plan for the project activities (a public tender was launched and proposals were received).</p> <p>The need to ensure and strengthen the partnership between IDF and MINAMB has been identified, as this institute is responsible for managing the forest sector in Angola. As the IDF is subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture, several meetings were held and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between IDF and MINAMB. However, after the elections on the second half of 2017, the national management of IDF has changed which has caused delays in launching new activities. It seems that this barrier will be overcome soon and the project will be able to continue ensure the involvement of stakeholders at all levels. On November 30th, the 1st Steering Committee meeting was held in Huambo.</p> <p>Therefore, considering the planned activities progress, financial delivery of 84% of the approved budget (as of December 2017) and achievement of project milestones (inception workshop and steering committee meeting), the year one of the project implementation is rated as “moderately satisfactory”. Detailed work-plan and budgets are being developed by the project team to launch other</p>	

	activities as foreseen in the PRODOC, especially ensuring the involvement of Kwanza Sul province in new activities related to the production of briquettes.	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>While the preparation and implementation of project activities has advanced well since project start, especially in Outcomes 2 and 3, the financial spending has been relatively low, therefore we have opted for a rating of "moderately satisfactory". In fact, much of the first project year has been spent in setting up partnerships, identifying pilot sites and discussing workplans and specific budgets with partners. This phase was overall very successful, with currently training activities going on in 5 pilot communities in Huambo and Kwanza Sul provinces and a modular capacity building program for IDF forestry technicians and environmental officers from MINAMB being implemented at the José Eduardo dos Santos University in Huambo with the help of the University of Cordoba and the NGO COSPE that has a large experience in sustainable, community based forest management in the region. Initially, the province of Kwanza Sul had been somewhat neglected (due to the provincial capital, Sumbe, being distant from the forest areas) but this has been rectified during a visit to the region and a very successful and well attended meeting with local government and stakeholders. Some specific field activities were requested by the provincial government during that visit and are currently being designed. Notable is the involvement of civil society in project implementation, with currently 2 NGOs playing major roles as responsible partners for project activities. Outcome 1, the governance component of the project, has made less progress because of temporary difficulties of engaging with the new leadership of IDF after the elections, but this seems to have overcome now and several terms of reference for studies that should lead to a sustainable charcoal policy have been tendered out. The project has at this point roughly 25% of its budget included in signed contracts, but only about half of this has been spent/implemented, therefore an acceleration of actual implementation is needed. We believe that this is entirely doable and that next years rating could be higher.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<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>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<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>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating

Other Partners	<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>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>Firewood and charcoal represent over 57% of total energy consumption in Angola. Charcoal is the main source of energy in peri-urban areas of the main coastal cities (Luanda, Benguela), while rural dwellers rely on firewood. Importantly, only a small fraction of charcoal production and trade is formalized and compliant with national regulation. Due to population growth and increasing energy demand, Angola's charcoal market is experiencing rapid growth. Inefficient charcoal production and consumption represents one of the main drivers for deforestation in the country. In order to reduce the environmental impact of charcoal production and consumption, improvements are needed along each step of the charcoal supply chain, including 1) forest management; 2) carbonization; 3) transport, 4) distribution (including warehousing) and retail; and 5) consumption. This initiative seeks to increase the energy efficiency of the charcoal value chain including targeted interventions on both the supply-side and demand-side.</p> <p>Taking into account the cumulative progress achieved so far and bearing in mind that the project started in September 2016 and that this is a six-year initiative, it is fair to say that the project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with only minor shortcomings. Consequently, a rating of Moderately Satisfactory has been assigned to development objective progress. As this represents the project's first PIR report, there has not yet been any discernible change over the baseline at the objective level. Field activities just started a few months ago. At the objective level, the key end-of-project targets include more than 200,000 tonnes of direct GHG emission reductions and 1.2 million tonnes of indirect GHG emission reductions, 10,000 beneficiaries with improved energy access, average household monetary savings of \$100 per year due to the use of improved and more efficient cook stoves, and a supportive policy and regulatory framework for sustainable charcoal.</p> <p>Component 1 has to do with strengthening the policy framework for sustainable charcoal. The project team is in the process of commissioning a study to analyze the charcoal value chain and to design a regulatory framework for the production and commercialization of sustainable charcoal. The results of the study will inform the preparation of the white paper on sustainable charcoal. The certification and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) mechanism for sustainable charcoal production will be designed in subsequent years. Under this component, it is expected that inter-institutional coordination will be enhanced to strengthen governance of the charcoal sector. The project has taken steps to facilitate greater coordination, as evidenced by the fact that the Institute for Forestry Development (IDF) and the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) have signed an MoU. There have also been positive developments on the policy side. Angola's Forestry Regulation, which was approved by a Presidential Decree on 23 July 2018, regulates the sustainable management of</p>	

forest resources and establishes the rules on their conservation and rational use, taking into account environmental, social, economic and cultural aspects.

Component 2 relates to the transfer of sustainable charcoal technology to actors along the charcoal value chain. Following two field missions, five charcoal-producing pilot areas were selected covering six communities in Huambo Province and seven communities in Cuanza Sul Province. Working in cooperation with a consortium comprising academia and NGOs, the project will organize a two-year capacity building program in the pilot areas on community-based forest management and more efficient methods of producing charcoal. The construction of improved charcoal kilns with support from the communities is expected to start next year. At the same time, the project has initiated steps to identify opportunities to promote the production of briquettes in the Luanda - Cuanza Sul - Huambo corridor. In the upcoming reporting period, the project will carry out a baseline assessment of the cook stoves value chain in the corridor. Based on the assessment, the project will identify the most suitable cook stove design and the strategy to make it available on the market.

Good progress has been made under Component 3 on strengthening institutional and human capacities. The two-year capacity building program has already started and covers topics related to community-based forestry, biomass transformation processes and energy efficiency, community-based forest markets and GIS. It is geared mainly toward government officials, especially IDF and MINAMB technical staff. Thus far, 20 technicians have been trained compared to an end-of-project target of 150 persons trained. The project has done a very good job of mobilizing partnerships for knowledge transfer and professional training. The next training activities will target professional charcoal retailers in peri-urban markets on the establishment of sustainable charcoal supply chains and technical assistance for briquetting micro-enterprise development.

Component 4 concerns monitoring and evaluation. Quarterly, semestral and annual monitoring and reporting have taken place in accordance with the M&E plan presented in the project document. The Country Office has submitted quarterly progress reports to the Regional Service Centre at the end of each quarter. Field visits have been conducted on a regular basis and have been instrumental in advancing progress on the work plan. The Country Office has also made effective use of UNDP's Corporate Planning System, facilitating timely implementation oversight by the Regional Bureau for Africa and the Regional Service Centre. A gender analysis will be carried out in the coming months to facilitate gender mainstreaming throughout project implementation. As per UNDP-GEF policy, the Country Office should commission the mid-term review following the completion of next year's PIR report, which would mark the project's second PIR report.

A rating of Moderately Unsatisfactory has been assigned to implementation progress because annual delivery stands at just 15%. Out of a 2018 budget of \$1,056,440, to date only \$160,491 has been spent. Measures to mitigate critical risks should also be described in more detail.

Key 2018 targets include:

1. Present the project to the local government of Cuanza Sul Province;

2. Start the implementation of the 2-year training program for Institute for Forestry Development (IDF) staff in sustainable charcoal production, community-based forest management and policy; and
3. Launch a tender announcement to hire consultants to elaborate baseline studies related to sustainability criteria for charcoal production, cookstove value chain, and gender M&E plan.

All three targets have been met. The project was presented to the provincial government of Cuanza Sul, the two-year training program started and a tender announcement was published to hire consultants for the respective studies.

Overall, the project has been managed well. Financial performance is expected to improve in the coming months once experts have been contracted to carry out the baseline studies and once further progress is made on the work plan. The Project Board only met once during the reporting period, which may not be sufficient to provide timely guidance and direction to the project. The Country Office should be commended for its effective regular monitoring and reporting, including the preparation of quarterly progress reports and regular site visits. There are some early positive signs that the project will make an important contribution to a more sustainable charcoal value chain in Angola. The project has selected a consortium of experienced players in the sector to carry out the two-year training program. IDF and MINAMB have demonstrated their commitment to project activities. Finally, the Forestry Regulation adopted earlier this year stipulates that forest exploitation should be managed in order to avoid or minimize negative impacts on ecosystems, and to make the management of forest resources compatible with overall forest management and land use and the management of river basins.

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.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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.
Gender is a cross-cutting topic in the project. The charcoal value chain comprises a range of actors including producers, transporters, traders and consumers. Women play an important role in the most steps in the charcoal value chain, but they are still the most vulnerable group and direct suffer the negative impacts of this sector. For example, normally women do not have a piece of land of their own and are one of the most affected group with respiratory diseases due to smoke during the food preparation process. Considering this context, capacity building activities are one of the major focal areas of the project. The investments aimed to these types of activities always seek to engage and benefit women and men equally. Therefore, up to this moment, all communities' trainings were attended by nearly 50% of women. The capacity building program for government officials, carried out by the Universities consortium, had a total of 20 people, of which 9 were women. In addition to ensuring the significant/balanced presence of women in training programs, the project team launched a public tender to select a specialist consultant to develop a gender action plan and a M&E plan for the project activities. With this specialized consultancy, the different existing needs of women and men are expected to be identified and a strategy plan developed to meet those needs.
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
Yes
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
It is too early to identify the impact that the initiated activities have had on the project's outcomes.

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.

SESP: ~ MS 5331 ANNEX EUNDP Environmental and Social Screening Template.docx
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.
N/A
2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
N/A
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.
No
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

J. Communicating Impact

<p>Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.</p> <p>(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)</p>
<p>Despite field activities having already been initiated, it is too early for the project to have an impact on people's lives. The project is currently working on several activities which have potential to impact and improve people's lives, especially people benefiting from improved access to energy efficient cook stoves, and capacity building on forest management and the use of improved charcoal production methods.</p>
<p>What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?</p> <p>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)</p>
<p>Through the capacity building program on community-based forest management and sustainable production of charcoal, the project aims at recognizing local people as key forest stakeholders to promote their ownership sense in order to guarantee their involvement in decision-making to encourage the sustainable use of natural resources and to generate positive outcomes for livelihoods and forest conservation.</p>
<p>Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.</p> <p>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)</p>
<p>The project has strengthened the partnership between a national university (UJES) and a European university (UCO). This partnership between two educational institutions allows the enhancement of the curriculum in forestry engineering of the Angolan university, especially in topics related to sustainable use of forest biomass and energy efficiency.</p>

Project Links and Social Media

<p>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.</p>
<p>UNDP website:</p> <p>http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/03/07/novo-projecto-capacitar-as-comunidades-para-a-produ-o-sustent-vel-de-carv-o-vegetal-.html</p> <p>http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/11/30/comit-de-implementa-o-do-projeto-carv-o-vegetal-aprovou-atividades-planeadas-para-2018-/</p>

<http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/12/01/minist-rio-do-ambiente-e-pnud-angola-d-o-in-cio-as-actividades-do-projecto-carv-o-vegetal/>

<http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/pt/home/imprensa/dia-mundial-de-combate-a-desertificacao.html>

http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/promotion-of-sustainable-charcoal-in-angola-through-a-value-chai.html

Other website:

http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt_pt/noticias/ambiente/2018/1/8/Ministerio-Ambiente-com-projecto-producao-carvao-vegetal,f2265b10-7791-4e44-b203-07c2e0bcd11b.html

http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt_pt/noticias/ambiente/2015/10/47/PNUD-disponibiliza-USD-cinco-milhoes-para-projectos-ambientais,7aca9bbb-d8e1-4057-9733-5b9fde6c970e.html

<http://www.minpet.gov.ao/vernoticia.aspx?id=31557>

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.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
The project has established partnership with two NGOs. The Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP) and the Italian NGO COSPE are carrying out the 2-year training on community-based forest management and the use of improved charcoal production methods. COSPE is also in charge of the 2-year capacity building programme for IDF staff.
Indigenous Peoples
n/a
Private Sector
n/a
GEF Small Grants Programme
n/a
Other Partners
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.