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## **FINAL PROJECT REPORT SEPTEMBER, 2017**

### **United Nations Development Programme, Angola**

**Project ID and Title:** 00048055, Preparedness for Resilient Recovery

**Original Project Period:** 9/2014 - 9/2016

**Revised Project Period:** 9/2014 - 9/2017

**Reporting Period:** 9/2014 - 9/2017

**Total Project Budget for Angola:** US\$ 324,000 financed by the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund

**National Priorities:**

- Contribute to sustainable development by ensuring the preservation of the environment and quality of life of citizens.
- Promotion of growth and economic diversification, national enterprises, and employment (including the insertion of the youth in active life).

**UNPAF Outcome involving UNDP:** 4. By 2019, the environmental sustainability is strengthened through the improvement of management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, climate change strategies, conservation of biodiversity, and systems and plans to reduce disasters and risks.

**Expected Country Programme Output:** 4.2 Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to risks posed by natural and man-made disasters at all levels of government and community.

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### ATTACHMENTS:

1. Results against the Result and Resource Framework 2015-2016  
(extended to September 2017), as of September 2017

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The government of Japan provided US\$ 2 million to the UNDP Africa Regional Programme, Preparedness for Resilient Recovery from September 2014 to September 2017, benefiting five participating countries, namely Angola, Burkina Faso, Niger, Cabo Verde and Rwanda. Under the programme, the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) in Angola aimed at developing its disaster recovery capacity, while providing support to the implementation of Pilot Strategies for Building Resilience in the drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe.

A total of 22 seminars on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), preparedness for disaster recovery, and resilience-building were organized, targeting both national and local government officials, including technicians from sectoral ministries, Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB), Provincial and Municipal Civil Protection Commissions and UN agencies. As a result, over 770 people benefited from these capacity-building activities, at national, provincial and municipal levels i.e. 290 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Provincial practitioners, 358 Municipal practitioners, 123 national practitioners. A national roster of the trained experts was created to continue improving preparedness for disaster recovery and resilience-building at national and local levels.

Utilizing the knowledge and skills acquired, in 2015 the CNPC assisted the Benguela province in developing a pilot Flood Recovery Plan. In 2016 with the support of the United Nations, the European Union and the World Bank, CNPC effectively led the 2012-2016 Droughts PDNA, and in 2017 it developed a Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) for the El Niño-induced drought-affected Southern provinces to break a cycle of recurrent disaster. Angolan DRM practitioners learnt about PDNA and preparedness for disaster recovery for the first time in 2015 under this programme, and this had greatly prepared them for the subsequent conduct of PDNA and disaster recovery planning exercises from 2015 to 2017 in the country.

Furthermore, 12 disaster-prone municipalities were equipped with the Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience to enhance disaster resilience of vulnerable communities in the target three provinces based on risk analysis, vulnerable group mapping and improved inter-sectorial collaboration, as envisaged in the Pilot Provincial Strategies prepared in the aftermath of the 2013/2014 drought. A Lessons-Learned document on the 2013/2014 drought recovery efforts was also prepared based on recovery capacity assessments, an exchange of recovery experience, and field interviews. This Lessons-Learned exercise was critical, as it informed the recovery planning of the El Niño-induced drought in the Southern region in 2017.

In the area of disaster risk knowledge management, the Angola's National Disaster Loss Database – DesInventar was published by UNISDR globally in DesInventar.net in May 2017. Following the established protocols for data collection, entry and reporting, Angola's DesInventar facilitates evidence-based policy decisions internally, but also reporting internationally against the targets set in the Sendai Framework on DRR 2015-2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

As summarised above, as part of the global efforts made in DRM, with the funding support of Japan and UNDP's technical assistance for the last three years, Angola successfully advanced in addressing Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, namely Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### ***Project Objective and Expected Results***

Angola has over the past few years suffered from recurrent impact of climatic alterations leading to prolonged droughts or floods, especially in the Southern part of the country. In 2012, 10 out of 18 provinces across central and western Angola experienced a drought that affected up to 366,780 households. From 2013 to 2014, the drought continued to affect the Southern provinces, especially Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Huila, and Namibe; according to the government, over 1.5 million people were affected by the drought in these provinces. The Southern region has been considered as part of the Government plans for adaptation to climate change. Early recovery and building resilience of vulnerable communities has been a priority to break a cycle of flood and drought episodes.

In 2014 based on the recommendations provided by a drought assessment, the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) with the support of UNDP assisted the drought-affected Southern provinces to prepare Action Plans for the enhanced Coordination and Information Management. Furthermore, those affected provinces were assisted in developing Pilot-Strategies comprising strategic and operational action to ensure building resilience of vulnerable communities before and after a disaster. The pilot provincial strategies are planned to be implemented from 2015 to 2017.

To further enhance preparedness both for response to and recovery from disasters, the Angolan government renewed the National Plan for Preparedness, Contingency, Response, and Recovery for a period from 2015 to 2017. Within the executive framework established by the National Plan 2015-2017, disaster prone-provinces are expected to develop their respective provincial contingency plans that will facilitate effective disaster preparedness and response at local level.

The CNPC with the support of UNDP implements critical components of the National Plan 2015-2017 within the partnership framework agreed for the current programming period. One of the critical components is establishment of a pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework in 2017, which is aimed at reducing social and economic consequences of disasters, avoiding recreation of risks during recovery period and ensuring “build back better.”

With the funding support of Japan, under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project from 2015 to 2017 the CNPC aims at advancing a process for developing a pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework, while providing support to the implementation of Pilot Strategies for Building Resilience in the drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila.

The **Project Objective** is that the national institutions and local institutions in the three Pilot Provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila have established the necessary capacities, tools and mechanisms to strengthen disaster resilience and manage post-disaster recovery processes.

**Expected Results of the project from 2015 to 2017** are:

- 1) 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 6 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies in each year. (12 in total)
- 2) 6 DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery in each year. (12 in total)  
100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).

- 3) One lessons learned document on disaster recovery drafted and disseminated in 2016.
- 4) One Flood Recovery Plan elaborated for the province of Benguela in 2015, and 2 Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans developed by Provincial Civil Protection Commissions as pilot experiences for the development of a national common framework. (Note: Building on the pilot experience, a pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework will be established in 2017).
- 5) Protocols for data collection and information reporting adopted within the framework of the new DesInventar system.

This project is part of the UNDP Africa Regional Programme entitled “Preparedness for Resilient Recovery 2015-2017” aiming to support five countries in Africa (Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Niger and Rwanda) to establish the necessary capacities to prepare for and manage disaster recovery processes. The regional programme is supported by the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund with an allocation of US\$ 2 million. Technical support, advisory services and quality control are provided by the UNDP Regional Service Center (RSC) in Dakar and the Climate & Disaster Team (CDT) of New York.

### ***Strategic framework of the UN assistance in DRM***

In Angola, the UN assistance in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is provided through one of the three strategic areas of cooperation agreed between the Government of Angola and the UN in the UN Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2015-2019, namely Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development. Through this strategic framework of cooperation, the UN assistance in DRM, in particular the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, is expected to contribute to the following strategic goals:

#### National priorities defined in Angola’s National Development Plan 2013-2017:

- Contribute to sustainable development by ensuring the preservation of the environment and quality of life of citizens.
- Promotion of growth and economic diversification, national enterprises, and employment (including the insertion of the youth in active life).

One of the UNPAF 2015-2019 Outcomes involving UNDP below: 4. By 2019, the environmental sustainability is strengthened through the improvement of management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, climate change strategies, conservation of biodiversity, and systems and plans to reduce disasters and risks.

One of the expected UNDP Country Programme 2015-2019 Outputs below: 4.2 Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to risks posed by natural and man-made disasters at all levels of government and community.

The 5th Outcome of the UNDP Corporate Strategic Plan 2014-2017: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

#### ***Result 1. 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 6 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies in each year. (12 in total)***

##### **Define 12 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience in Cunene, Huila and Namibe in 2015-2017**

The Provincial Civil Protection Commissions (CPPC) in Cunene, Huila and Namibe advanced the implementation of the Pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience 2015-2017 through six Provincial and 12 Municipal Seminars on Building Resilience, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (Pre-DRP) organized by the CNPC in 2015-2017.

Through those seminars facilitated by the UNDP Resilient Recovery expert and SPCB trainers, the CPPC and Municipal Civil Protection Commissions (CMPC) in the three target provinces reviewed their local development plans and programmes from a resilience-building perspective, while conducting risk analysis and capacity & vulnerability assessments of municipalities. In mapping the vulnerable groups to target resilience-building activities at local level, UNDP ensured that needs of the poor, women, and aged were duly captured. Subsequently based on the improved inter-sectorial collaboration and assessments, as envisaged in the Pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience, **12 CMPCs developed Municipal Resilience Building Strategies** to enhance disaster resilience of vulnerable groups in Bibala, Camucuio, Tombwa and Virei municipalities in Namibe; Chibia, Matala, Humpata and Gambos in Huila; and Cahama, Namacunde, Ombadja and Cuanhama in Cunene. The three Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience were updated integrating the Municipal Strategies developed by the 12 municipalities.

During the seminars, participants reiterated needs for improved coordination and information management through the National Civil Protection System at all levels for the effective implementation of Strategies for Building Resilience. A focal point was designated at the Civil Protection Commission and another focal point at the Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB) both at provincial and municipal levels. These focal points were tasked to follow up and support the implementation of Strategies for Building Resilience, as well as coordination and information management concerning resilience-building activities.

#### ***Result 2. 6 DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery in each year. (12 in total)***

Over the course of the project, a series of **22 seminars on PDNA, preparedness for resilient recovery, and resilience-building** were organized by the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) with support from UNDP, targeting both national and local government counterparts, including technicians from sectoral ministries, Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB), Provincial and Municipal Civil Protection Commissions and UN agencies. Altogether, **over 770 people benefited** from these capacity-building activities in Angola, at national, provincial and municipal levels (290 DRM Provincial practitioners, 358 Municipal practitioners, 123 national practitioners). A national roster of experts to improve preparedness and resilience-building was also created. With the support of Japan and UNDP, Angolan DRM practitioners learnt about PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery for the first time in 2015, and this had greatly prepared them for the subsequent conduct of PDNA and recovery planning exercise in 2016 to address the impact of El Nino-induced droughts in southern provinces.

**Organize training on the use of the PDNA and Preparedness for Resilient Recovery at national level (CNPC, SPCB, sectorial ministries, UN, heads of provinces)**

From 11 to 14 August 2015, the National Seminar on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery was organized by the CNPC with support of UNDP in Luanda. While pre-disaster planning is critical both for effective disaster response and resilient recovery, the PDNA and recovery planning methodology helps the government identify the effects and impacts of disasters against pre-disaster baselines and to propose necessary conditions and interventions for resilient recovery in post-disaster.

Covered by the national TV, radio and newspapers, the National Seminar was officially opened by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, H.E. Dr. Eugénio César Laborinho with the presence of the Ambassador of Japan to Angola, H.E. Mr. Kuniaki Ito and the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Angola, Dr. Pier Paolo Balladelli. The training sessions were preceded by an introduction by the UNDP CPR Programme Manager about the Work Plan of the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project financed by the government of Japan.



At the opening ceremony of the National Seminar, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, H.E. Dr. Eugénio César Laborinho (center), the Ambassador of Japan to Angola, H.E. Mr. Kuniaki Ito (left) and the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Angola, Dr. Pier Paolo Balladelli (right), August 2015.

The opening remark by H.E. Mr. Kuniaki Ito, the Ambassador of Japan to Angola at the National Seminar, August 2015.



A presentation from the group work during the 2015 National Seminar on 11-14 August 2015



Group photo together with the State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior and the Governor a.i. of the Luanda province at the closure of the 2015 National Seminar.

UNDP Angola supported the CNPC with two international Recovery Experts specialized in the training of PDNA methodology, Ms. Laura Olson and Mr. Vincent Little, and an International expert on Building Resilience, Ms. Federica Pilia in facilitating the 4-day National Seminar about PDNA, Pre-disaster Recovery Planning (Pre-DRP) and Resilience Building.

**A total of 43 people** participated which comprised: 28 technicians from sector ministry members of the CNPC, 4 technicians of the Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB), 4 technicians from the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions of Benguela, Huíla, Cunene and Namibe provinces and 7 UN agencies technicians.

The training methodology was based on presentations about Building Resilience, Pre-DRP and PDNA concepts, as well as examples of PDNA conducted in other countries. The trainers carried out several sessions of group work to analyse case studies framed in the context of Angola. Every work group presented its analysis of case studies in plenary. The presentations in plenary were accompanied by discussions of all participants to clarify the doubts and to reflect more broadly on the conclusions derived from analysis. At the end of each day, participants were encouraged to present lessons learned from the work of the day to see relevance of the concepts and tools to the Angolan context. At the end of the seminar, participants received a certificate of participation and the training materials presented during the four days.

All 29 national practitioners who completed self-evaluation forms stated that they were now familiar with the subjects. But almost all requested additional training, highlighting needs for continued support in training. In addition to the continued capacity building both at the national and local levels, the participants also highlighted importance of integrating DRR and resilience building into the national / local development plans / processes to realize the risk-informed development and resilient communities both before and after a disaster.

In July 2016, **40 representatives** of the key sector ministries and partner organizations participated in a PDNA refresher training organized in Luanda to prepare for drought PDNA exercise, bringing **the total number trained in PDNA to 83** under the project. In June 2017, **40 CNPC members** were also trained in the development of Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF), bringing total number of **national-level practitioners to 123**.



**Organize training seminars on Building Disaster Resilience / PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery at sub-national/local level**

2015: four provincial and six municipal training seminars

Following the National Seminar on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery held in August 2015, UNDP Resilient Recovery expert in consultation with the CNPC developed a comprehensive training package on Building Disaster Resilience, PDNA and Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (Pre-DRP) for provincial and municipal levels. Subsequently, 2 SPCB staffs underwent a Training of Trainer provided by the UNDP Resilient Recovery expert to conduct provincial and municipal seminars.

From October to November 2015, the CNPC organized four provincial and six municipal training seminars on Building Resilience, PDNA and Pre-DRP in the target provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe and also in the flood-affected Benguela province. As a result, **a total of 350 members** of the inter-sectorial Civil Protection Commissions at provincial (170) and municipal levels (180) learnt basic concepts and tools for pre- and post-disaster recovery planning, as well as resilience-building. As part of the local training seminars, the Civil Protection focal points for the implementation of resilience-building strategies were provided with on-the-job training on their roles as focal points (8 in four provinces and 12 in six municipalities). The municipalities covered by this training in 2015 are Bibala and Camucuio in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene.



A group work during the Provincial Seminar in Namibe on 5-6 October 2015.



Opening ceremony of the Provincial Seminar in Huila on 8-9 October 2015.



A lecture by SPCB trainer during the Provincial Seminar in Cunene on 12-13 October 2015.



A lecture by UNDP Resilient Recovery expert during the Municipal Seminar in Bibala, Namibe on 19-20 October 2015.



A lecture by SPCB trainer during the Municipal Seminar at Matala, Huila on 29-30 October 2015.



### 2016: three sector-specific provincial training seminars

In response to the feedback provided to the joint CNPC/UNDP field monitoring mission of June 2016, UNDP Resilient Recovery expert in consultation with the CNPC first revised the 2015 version of the comprehensive training package on Building Disaster Resilience, PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery for the Sector-specific Provincial Seminars. Subsequently from 17 to 25 October 2016, the CNPC organized Sector-specific Provincial Seminars on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery in Cunene, Huila and Namibe. As a refresher training of the 1st provincial seminar organized in 2015, these 2016 provincial seminars aimed at increasing understanding on the concepts of preparedness for resilient recovery and resilience-building among the key sectorial members of the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions (CPPC) namely, Provincial Departments of Planning, Finance, Agriculture, Education, Energy and Water, Social Welfare and Reintegration and Health, all of which play a key role in disaster recovery process. In each province, 40 participants (**a total of 120**) from provincial sectorial departments and their partners attended the seminars. As in 2015, 2 Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB) staff underwent a Training of Trainer provided by the UNDP Resilient Recovery expert to facilitate provincial seminars.

In addition to the key concepts of resilient recovery, the Provincial Seminars also assisted the provincial governments in: 1) analysing the implementation status of the Provincial Pilot-Strategies for Building Resilience 2015-2017 in view of the respective Sectorial Development Plans to guide their joint action in 2017; 2) enhancing their disaster recovery coordination and information management through the review and revision of the Action Plan for Coordination and Information Management prepared in the aftermath of 2013/2014 drought, including the Multi-Sectorial Rapid Assessment Form (FARM) developed by CNPC in 2013; and 3) updating the maps of the vulnerable groups developed in 2015 to facilitate effective planning of resilience-building interventions at provincial and local levels. In reviewing the Sectorial Components of Provincial Development Plans, sectorial representatives were divided into two thematic groups to review and improve the status of the inter-sectorial collaboration in implementing the Provincial Pilot-Strategies for Building Resilience in 2017.

The provincial seminars were also assisted by a representative of the National Institute for Statistics (INE) of Luanda, who briefed provincial colleagues about the importance of effective data collection and reporting. At the end of the provincial seminars, the INE representative proposed increased collaboration between the CNPC, the SPCB and the INE in the areas of disaster data management.

The Provincial Seminars noted that due to the economic crisis resulting from the falling oil price, the projects planned for 2016 at the provincial level for building drought resilience and strengthening the capacities of the most vulnerable were partially implemented by the government and its partners. But given the needs for increased efforts to break a recurrent cycle of drought, local experts reiterated their commitment to continue working together, including building the resilience of the most vulnerable, as well as strengthening their own capacity to guide and implement local disaster risk reduction measures integrated into provincial and municipal sustainable development programs.

Furthermore, these provincial seminars contributed to improving the capacities of the provincial governments for the development and operationalization of the Disaster Recovery / Resilience Building Framework, following the completion of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) on drought under the leadership of CNPC with the support of the UN, the EU and the World Bank.



Sector-specific Provincial Seminars in Namibe 1, 17-18 October 2016.



Sector-specific Provincial Seminars in Namibe 2, 17-18 October 2016.



Sector-specific Provincial Seminars in Lubango, Huila 1, 20-21 October 2016.



Sector-specific Provincial Seminars in Lubango, Huila 2, 20-21 October 2016.



Sector-specific Provincial Seminars in Ondjiva, Cunene 1, 24-25 October 2016.



Sector-specific Provincial Seminars in Ondjiva, Cunene 2, 24-25 October 2016.

### 2017: six municipal training seminars

From 13 February to 3 March 2017 the CNPC with the technical support of UNDP assisted 6 additional Municipal Civil Protection Commissions (CMPC) in Namibe, Huila and Cunene in organizing Municipal Seminars on Preparedness for Resilient Recovery and Resilience-Building. Municipalities supported with the training in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017 included Tombwa and Virei in Namibe; Humpata and Gambos in Huila; and Ombadja and Cuanhama in Cunene. This brought the total number of the municipalities supported with a municipal training seminar in 2015-2017 from 6 to 12, as envisaged under the programme.

The seminars were facilitated by a SPCB trainer and respective Provincial Civil Protection Service members, who were trained by the UNDP Resilient Recovery Expert. Attended by **a total of 178 members of CMPCs**, including deputy municipal administrators, key sectorial members of municipal administrations, Civil Protection Service and partners, the seminars in 6 municipalities introduced key concepts of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Resilience-Building in the process of recovery from the protracted drought affecting the Southern provinces since 2012. Subsequently the seminars facilitated mapping of vulnerable groups and planning for resilience-building action based on the interventions planned in the respective local development plans and/or other relevant plans at each municipality through inter-sectorial group works and plenary discussions.

During the municipal seminars, the Civil Protection trainers supported by the UNDP Resilient Recovery Expert noted time and again a necessity to further improve the capacities of municipal administrations in basic local development planning. Decentralization and empowerment of municipal administration in local governance and development planning seems a prerequisite for risk-informed development or building of resilience at the local level. As a contribution to the capacity building in development planning, a methodology of vulnerable group mapping introduced

during the municipal seminars was well received by the seminar participants. For instance, the municipality of Humpata of Huila is one of the 9 pilot municipalities in the country that will benefit from financing to small projects provided under the Government’s Social Support Fund (FAS). For the identification of beneficiaries and project formulation, the municipal administration members in Humpata saw the methodology for mapping of vulnerable groups as a key.



A participant at Municipal Seminar in Virei, Namibe, 16-17 February 2017.



Group presentation at Municipal Seminar in Humpata, Huila, 20-21 February 2017.

**Generate and promote a roster of DRR & Recovery national experts (based on the UNDP HQ roster format)**

Under the project from 2015 to 2017, a total of **44 national and local experts were registered in the roster** of DRR & Recovery national experts. A preliminary roster was developed at the end of the National Seminar on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery held in Luanda in August 2015. Subsequently the National Roster was updated, as Provincial and Municipal Civil Protection focal points received training on Building Resilience, the PDNA and Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (Pre-DRP) in Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela. In detail, in October/November 2015, eight provincial focal points from four provinces and 12 municipal focal points from six municipalities were added to the roster; 1 from Provincial/Municipal Administration and 1 from Provincial/Municipal Civil Protection Service were registered. After the municipal seminars held in February/March 2017, the National Roster was updated again by including additional 12 municipal focal points selected from the trained officials. Those municipal focal points are expected to monitor and facilitate local resilience-building interventions at each municipality with the continued support of the CNPC and CPPC. The registered municipal focal points are from Bibala, Camucuo, Tombwa and Virei municipalities in Namibe; Chibia, Matala, Humpata and Gambos in Huila; and Cahama, Namacunde, Ombadja and Cuanhama in Cunene.

### **Result 3. One lessons learned document on disaster recovery drafted and disseminated in 2016.**

#### **Identify recovery capacity needs / gaps at institutional / policy levels (by using UNDP HQ template / methodology).**

Through the key activities conducted in August 2015 such as the National Seminar on PDNA and Preparedness for Resilient Recovery and a field practice mission to support recovery planning in the floods-affected Benguela province, the UNDP Resilient Recovery expert undertook a preliminary assessment of the recovery capacity needs and gaps of the Angolan government at institutional and policy levels under the guidance of UNDP CPR Programme Manager.

The preliminary assessment identified current capacity gaps and needs in such key assessment areas as information management, policy and legal framework, institutional arrangement, financing mechanism and monitoring & evaluation with recommendations for improvement. This preliminary assessment was updated throughout the project period, considering information gathered from the Provincial and Municipal Seminars on Resilience-Building, PDNA, and Pre-DRP in the four provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe, and Benguela.

The updated version of the assessment on the recovery capacity needs and gaps of the Angolan government provides basic information, upon which the CNPC will plan and implement strategic interventions to further enhance pre- and post-disaster recovery capacities at both national and local levels. It also contributed to the subsequent preparation of a Lessons-Learned document on disaster recovery and resilience building in 2016.

#### **An experience-sharing and a Lessons-Learned documentation on disaster recovery**

Under the Regional Programme for the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery, by using UNDP HQ template / methodology, all five participating countries, including Angola, are expected to prepare a Lessons-Learned document on disaster recovery. In 2016 the CNPC with the support of the UNDP planned to organize an experience-sharing event between municipalities on resilient recovery and document lessons learned from the past recovery processes with a specific focus on droughts.

In August 2016, the CNPC and the UNDP developed a Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Lessons-Learned exercise, which will review the resilient recovery experience of the Cunene province in the aftermath of the 2013/2014 drought. In September, during the Inter-provincial meeting on the drought response organized by the CNPC in Huila, the first exchange of drought recovery experience was facilitated by the UNDP Resilient Recovery Expert between the municipalities of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, all of which were affected by the protracted drought, sharing and capturing the results, challenges and good practices from the past recovery efforts.

A CNPC/UNDP study mission visited Cunene in October 2016 to conduct interviews with the provincial departments, such as agriculture, social assistance, as well as civil protection, and the municipal administrators of Cahama, Ondjiva, Namacunde, and Ombandja by using pre-defined questionnaire. Based on the results of field interviews, as well as desk review, recovery capacity assessments, and the exchange of recovery experience, a Lessons-Learned document was drafted and underwent a series of review and revision with the technical support of the UNDP hqs and Angola during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017. In mid-March 2017, UNDP submitted to the CNPC the final draft of **the Lessons-Learnt document both in Portuguese and English languages** for a subsequent government's review and validation.

This Lessons-Learnt exercise was critical, as it informed the recovery planning of the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought in the Southern region.

***Result 4. One Flood Recovery Plan elaborated for the province of Benguela in 2015, and 2 Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans developed by Provincial Civil Protection Commissions in 2016 as pilot experiences for the development of a national common framework.***

**Prepare a Pilot Disaster Recovery Plan for flood-affected Province of Benguela in August 2015**

Following the National Seminar on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Preparedness for Resilient Recovery held in Luanda on 11-14 August 2015, a field practice mission was undertaken by the CNPC team on 17-21 August to the Benguela province that was affected by the floods of March 2015 to support the provincial government with a PDNA and recovery planning.

Supported by the three UNDP International Recovery Experts who had conducted the National Seminar, the CNPC team (1 CNPC and 2 SPCB staffs) conducted a PDNA at the municipalities of Lobito and Catumbela and a new settlement area called Cabrais where 300 families who had lost their homes were relocated. A focus was given to the priority sectors considered by the provincial government such as housing, education, agriculture, livelihoods, and health. In close consultation with the relevant sectorial ministries of the provincial government and the Provincial Civil Protection Commission (CPPC), the CNPC team collected necessary data as much as possible through interviews and questionnaires and assessed disaster damages and losses to determine recovery needs. Data collection was completed on 2 September 2015 and the final version of **the pilot Flood Recovery Plan for Benguela** was submitted to the CNPC by the International Recovery Experts in December 2015.

In order to make increased intervention in the area of building resilience and recovery, UNDP subsequently submitted a funding proposal to the Japanese government to meet housing and livelihood recovery needs identified by the recovery planning in Benguela province. Yet this attempt was unsuccessful.



A drainage that had overflowed due to the piled up garbage in Catumbela, August 2015.



A house destroyed by the flood in Lobito, August 2015.





The houses affected by the flood in Lobito, August 2015.



The area affected by the flood in Lobito, August 2015.



New settlers starting to build houses at the Cabrais settlement, August 2015.



The foundations for the future homes at the Cabrais new settlement, August 2015.

### **New priority to support recovery planning in the drought-affected Southern provinces in 2016**

At the beginning of 2016, El Niño-induced drought reportedly affected 1.2 million people in the six Southern provinces with 1.1 million in Cunene, Huila and Namibe. While the government prepared the Presidential Aid programme to support the affected population, the UN developed an emergency response plan to address needs in Health, Nutrition, WASH, Food and Agriculture in the framework established by the National Plan for Preparedness, Contingency, Response, and Recovery (PNPCR) 2015-2017. US\$ 5 million was mobilized from the OCHA Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide life-saving support in the three most affected provinces from March to November 2016. UNDP mobilized additional resources to provide support through the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in the areas of emergency response coordination & information management, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), and recovery / resilience-building planning / programming. A Field Coordinator was stationed in Cunene from mid-March 2016 to support the coordination of the UN emergency response in Cunene, Huila and Namibe in close coordination with the CNPC and three provincial governments.

While appreciating the efforts by all parties in providing a short-term support, however, the CNPC also understood that short-term interventions do not halt recurrent drought affecting the Southern

region. It recognized a need for developing a medium to long-term programme to enhance resilience of drought-affected communities in those provinces to break a cycle of recurrent drought based on the results of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). Thus, building upon the partnership forged between the CNPC and the UN in the area of PDNA capacity building supported under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project since 2015, the CNPC requested in May 2016, on behalf of the government, the technical assistance from the UN, the World Bank and the European Union in undertaking a drought PDNA in priority provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, and subsequently developing a resilience-building programme. In August 2016, the Minister of Finance also sent a letter to the World Bank, endorsing the request made by the CNPC.

Subsequently in consultation with the CNPC, the World Bank, the EU and the UN agencies, in June 2016 UNDP drafted the Terms of Reference of the drought PDNA for further consultation with the provincial governments of Cunene, Huila and Namibe and the sectorial members of the CNPC at national level. During this consultation, the CNPC and UNDP discussed the revised government's priority to adequately support the process of conducting PDNA and developing the Disaster Recovery / Resilience Building Framework in the three drought-affected provinces for the rest of the year 2016. Thus, the two parties agreed to replace the result originally envisaged in 2016 under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, "2 Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans developed by the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions in 2016" by **"One drought recovery plan prepared for the drought-affected Southern region."**

The UNDP provides its technical support to the programme countries in conducting a PDNA and developing a Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) as one of the strategic lines of support defined in the UNDP Regional Strategy on El Niño / La Niña approved in April 2016.

### **Planning and Implementation of the 2012-2016 droughts PDNA**

From June 2016, the EU, the World Bank and the UN together supported the CNPC in leading the drought PDNA. To effectively coordinate the entire process of the PDNA implementation, UNDP deployed a Senior PDNA Expert from its headquarters in New York to Angola, while the EU deployed 2 Senior Experts to support PDNA training and assessment. In mid-July 2016, the joint preparatory meeting was organized at the UN in Luanda, inviting all key sector ministry representatives and the partner organizations to brief about the planned PDNA. After the joint deliberation, with contributions from the government participants, the draft ToR of the PDNA was revised and the final version was approved by the CNPC and its partners for implementation.

On 27-29 July 2016, a 3-day PDNA refresher training was organized in Luanda for the 40 representatives of the key sector ministries and partner organizations. A 3-week in country-assessment, including a joint field mission to Cunene, Huila and Namibe, was completed on 21 August 2016. The field mission team comprised the representatives from the partner organizations and the CNPC, and Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Social Assistance and Statistics. The in-country assessment analysed the primary and secondary sectorial data to measure the effect and impact of the recurrent drought affecting the target provinces from 2012 to 2016 and aimed to provide a drought recovery strategy based on the identified recovery needs. Following the synthesis phase extended from September to November 2016, the final version of the PDNA report was sent by the UN Resident Coordinator to the CNPC in December 2016 for the review and approval by the government. Following subsequent review and revision, the final version of **the 2012-2016 Droughts PDNA report was approved by CNPC in May 2017.**

See the 2012-2016 Droughts PDNA report of Angola at the International Recovery Platform's website [http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna/key\\_documents](http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna/key_documents)

Under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, a Lead Writer was recruited to consolidate the drought PDNA report. Following her participation in the field assessment mission in the three target provinces and synthesis meetings held in Luanda in August 2016, the Lead Writer continued the preparation of the consolidated PDNA report under the supervision of UNDP Senior PDNA Expert. The Resilient Recovery Expert recruited under the project also provided technical support to the entire process of the PDNA, including the preparatory meetings, the refresher training, in-country assessment and reporting as a priority work in drought recovery planning.



Opening ceremony of the PDNA refresher training in Luanda, July 2016.



A joint government / partner technical working group meeting at the UN in Luanda, August 2016.



Field assessment by the joint government / partner team 1, August 2016.



Field assessment by the joint government / partner team 2, August 2016.



Field assessment by the joint government / partner team 3, August 2016.



Field assessment by the joint government / partner team 4, August 2016.

### **Development of a Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) in the drought-affected Southern provinces in June 2017**

As a result of an exercise of evaluation of damages, losses and recovery needs, implemented by the Government of Angola with the support of UNDP, the World Bank and the European Union in 2016, a drought recovery strategy with a proposed budget of US\$ 465 million covering nine sectors was initially identified for the most affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe.

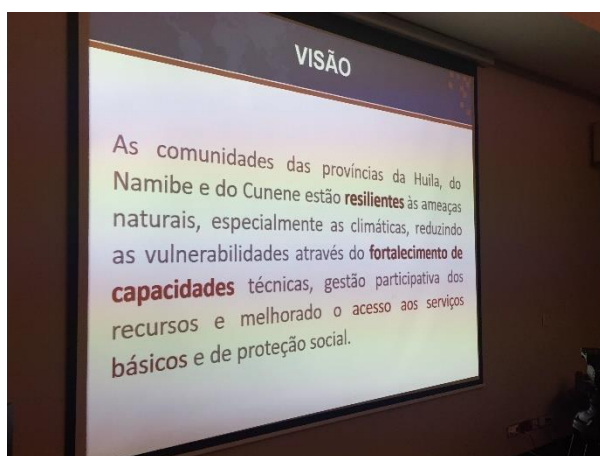
Based on the results of PDNA, on 19-30 June 2017, subsequent consultation and planning, involving sectorial ministries, UN agencies, World Bank, EU, development partners, civil society and academia concluded with the elaboration of **the first draft of the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework** for the period of 5 years from 2018 to 2022. The framework includes: vision and principles; short, medium and long terms actions per sector; financial needs and instruments; implementation instruments; as well as a coordination and monitoring structure. The establishment of a co-leadership, coordinated by CNPC is considered a solid step towards implementation and sustainability of the defined recovery actions that mainstream disaster risk reduction and enhancement of governance as key guiding principles.

At the closing ceremony of the National Workshop held on 27-28 June 2017, the State Secretary of Interior highlighted the commitment of the Angolan government to the implementation of the recovery actions, the co-leadership and coordination comprising the ministries of Planning, Finance and Territorial Administration, as well as the creation of a “Resilience Fund” to orient and support the national and international efforts for resilient recovery in the targeted provinces of Huila, Namibe and Cunene. During the National Workshop, **40 members of CNPC were trained in DRF development.**

In a dialogue between the CNPC sector ministry members and development partners (i.e. Japan, USAID, Cabo Verde, World Bank and EU) facilitated at the end of the 2-day National Workshop, while commending the ongoing efforts, the representatives of the World Bank and the European Union referred to the need of identifying financial options for retention of disaster risk, such as contingency response and recovery, and risk transfer, in particular the introduction of insurance products in Angola.

Angola's 2012-2016 Droughts PDNA reported that deteriorating conditions in the southern region and limited humanitarian funding requires a drought recovery programme be given high priority. It also recommended that the programme should also consider longer-term sustainable measures to reduce the vulnerability and associated risk of the local population to future droughts, floods and the growing impact of climate change.

The operationalization of the Resilience Fund is planned by the Angolan government in the SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal that was launched in June 2016, and aims to reduce vulnerability of the disaster-prone local residents nationwide. The initial consultation on the creation of the Resilience Fund with all relevant stakeholders was conducted by CNPC with the continued support of UNDP and the World Bank in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of July 2017, recommending an in-depth feasibility study on the creation of Resilience Fund in 2017.



Droughts recovery vision, at the National Workshop for DRF on 27-28 June 2017.



Closing remark by the State Secretary of Interior / CNPC at the National Workshop for DRF on 27-28 June 2017.



Briefing to Development Partners at the National Workshop for DRF on 27-28 June 2017.



Inter-sectorial and partner consultation at the National Workshop for DRF on 27-28 June 2017.

## ***Result 5. Protocols for data collection and information reporting adopted within the framework of the new DesInventar system.***

### **Strategic partnership with the UNISDR on risk information management**

On 12-13 April 2016 in Luanda, the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) with support of the UN Office for the Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and UNDP organised the Regional Inception Workshop of the programme: Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities, inviting representatives of Disaster Risk Management authorities from 5 SADC countries, namely Malawi, Lesotho, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana and the sectorial members of the CNPC.

This is a large programme that the UNISDR is running with several partner organizations to support governments in Africa to create and install disaster loss accounting systems with a view to building an evidence base for policy and development planning decisions. UNDP is supporting the operational roll-out of the programme in all target countries. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in March 2015 as a successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action, is a holistic approach to ensure that disaster risk reduction is integrated into all public policy including health, education, transportation, agriculture, investment and development. The Yaoundé Declaration – endorsed at the 7th Africa Working Group Meeting - also urges member states and Africa's regional economic communities to align their strategies with the Sendai Framework, and asks ministers of planning, economy and finance to incorporate disaster risk reduction into their policies.

The Regional Inception meeting held in Luanda outlined the details of the programme and the various phases - the first of which is a workshop targeted at national, technical staff in each participating country to install and use the DesInventar software to track disaster losses both contemporary and in the past. The second component will build on that work to create risk and vulnerability profiles based on the data collected and other technical analysis. The third component will take the previous two elements and use them to identify cost-effective and evidence-based policy and financial options to reduce the country's disaster risk. Tracking disaster losses is the first and most important step in enabling evidence-based policy decisions internally, but also in reporting internationally against the Sendai targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The National Workshop in Angola was held on 14-15 April 2016 back-to-back with the Regional Inception Workshop, inviting the CNPC, SPCB, and national institutes responsible for disaster and risk information management along with 18 representatives from the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions. The national meeting kicked off the establishment of the risk knowledge system in Angola and the CNPC started data entry into **the DesInventar, adopting the established protocols for data collection, entry and reporting** with monthly technical support provided by the UNISDR. The Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project provided material support to the participants during the Regional and National Workshops in Luanda.

Following continuous data entry by SPCB, by the end of 2016, Angola's disaster loss database was installed in the UNISDR server in Geneva, facilitating data entry in a single server, which has the maps, hazard list and indicators configured.

With the continued support from UNISDR and UNDP, on 22 May 2017, just before the Global Platform on DRR held in Cancun, Mexico, the SPCB team finalized the quality control of the Angola's disaster loss database, which was subsequently published in DesInventar.net: <http://www.desinventar.net/DesInventar/profiletab.jsp?countrycode=ago>. A new and very good

African database has been added to the list of countries joining this initiative, according to the UNISDR.

UNISDR also noted that the SPCB team has done a great job, as the team has not only set a data collection system, but more importantly, it has developed capacity at sub-national level on the use of DesInventar software. The SPCB team developed, from scratch, a full human system that with no doubt will guarantee the sustainability of this initiative, UNISDR concluded at the time of publishing Angola's database.

The CNPC plans to hold a public presentation on Angola's disaster loss database promoting the use of data for risk informed development in the country. Furthermore, UNISDR plans to utilize Angola's database during a Risk Profiling Regional Workshop among the Lusophone countries planned in 2017-2018.



Regional Inception Meeting of UNISDR support in Risk Information Management in Luanda, April 2016.



National Workshop to launch the National Disaster Loss Database – DesInventar, April 2016.

## ***The 1<sup>st</sup> Regional Workshop on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery programme in Dakar, February 2016***

Following the implementation of the activities planned in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the regional programme, in February 2016 the 1st regional workshop was organized in Dakar, Senegal gathering programme staff of all five UNDP Country Offices involved in the programme, the UNDP Regional Service Center (RSC) of Dakar and the Climate & Disaster Team (CDT) of New York for 4 days in order to: 1) Harmonize the understanding of recovery and Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (Pre-DRP) across programme countries; 2) Take stock of progress accomplished so far; 3) Identify and provide suggestions for solving implementation challenges; 4) Harmonize tools and methodologies across countries; and 5) Promote cross-country fertilization through exchange of experiences, lessons learnt and best practices.

During the workshop, UNDP Angola shared with colleagues the updated status of the project implemented in Angola in partnership with the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC), including progress made so far, planned activities and targets for 2016 and lessons learnt from the implementation of the project. Furthermore, UNDP Angola also shared its experience and lessons learnt in assisting with the preparation of a Pilot Plan for Resilient Recovery in response to Catastrophic Flash Flooding of March 11, 2015 in the Province of Benguela.

On the development of the Pre-Disaster Recovery Framework, which is one of the original outputs of the project, UNDP Angola reiterated importance of having the concerned country first feels the needs for establishing such a framework through actually going through ad hoc disaster recovery processes to ensure their ownership and leadership to develop and utilize such a framework. Based on our experience, “recovery” as such does not appear relevant in the absence of long-term sustainable development interventions. But it is strategically important to utilize “Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and recovery planning experience” to promote “a Resilient Recovery Framework” that in turn leads to “inclusive and sustainable human development,” recommended UNDP Angola.

3-6 month lifesaving humanitarian interventions do not halt recurrent drought, affecting the Southern region of Angola since 2012, for instance. Angolan government is indeed feeling the needs for programmes to enhance the resilience of drought-affected communities after short-term lifesaving interventions end to halt recurrent drought. Recovery support that UNDP provides is one that integrates DRR and the Build Back Better principles. In providing support in the area of resilient recovery in Angola, UNDP should respond to the needs that the government feels in terms of breaking recurrent drought, namely the development of a resilience-building programme based on the results of the PDNA and the development of the Resilient Recovery Framework, UNDP Angola explained to the other participants of the regional workshop. Furthermore, UNDP Angola added that this approach will in turn contribute to the implementation of the Angolan Government’s Least Developed Country (LDC) graduation strategy and the SDG domestication as well as the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030; No one should be left behind, while improving social indicators.





Participants of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regional Workshop on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery in Dakar, February 2016



Briefing by the UNDP Angola at the 1<sup>st</sup> Regional Workshop in Dakar, February 2016

### ***A joint CNPC/UNDP field monitoring mission to Cunene, Huila and Namibe, June/July 2016***

Through the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, in 2015 the CNPC started developing its disaster recovery capacity, while providing support to the implementation of Pilot Strategies for Building Resilience in drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Building upon the results achieved in 2015, the CNPC planned to continue implementing the activities according to the Work Plan 2016 of the project.

Before starting to implement Work Plan 2016, CNPC and UNDP conducted a 1-week joint field monitoring mission from 27 June to 1 July 2016 to the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe and held consultation meetings with the Vice Governors and key sectorial members of the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions. The field mission was conducted with 3 main objectives: namely 1) to update the approval and budgeting status of the respective Provincial Plans for Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery 2015-2017; 2) to update the implementation status of the Pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience 2015-2017 and capture training needs to tailor the content of the provincial and municipal seminars planned in 2016 under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery; and 3) to brief about the planned drought PDNA and obtain advice and support to its implementation.

All the planned consultations were completed in 3 provinces during the mission, resulting in the mission report jointly prepared by the CNPC and UNDP containing findings and recommendations for the follow-up actions.



A joint CNPC / UNDP field monitoring visit to Cunene – Meeting the Vice Governor, June/July 2016.



A joint CNPC / UNDP field monitoring visit to Cunene – Briefing by the Civil Protection, June/July 2016.



A joint CNPC / UNDP field monitoring visit to Huila – Briefing by the Civil Protection, June/July 2016.



A joint CNPC / UNDP field monitoring visit to Huila – A site visit, June/July 2016.



A joint CNPC / UNDP field monitoring visit to Namibe – Meeting with Sector and Municipal representatives 1, June/July 2016.



A joint CNPC / UNDP field monitoring visit to Namibe – Meeting with Sector and Municipal representatives 2, June/July 2016.

### **Japanese Embassy's field visit, March 2017**

On 2-4 March 2017, the First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Angola visited the province of Cunene to observe a training seminar on Preparedness for Resilient Recovery and Resilience-Building organized in Cuanhama municipality as part of the UNDP's technical assistance for resilient recovery financed by the government of Japan.

On 3 March, the municipal seminar was opened at the meeting hall of the Cuanhama Municipal Administration by the Municipal Administrator in the presence of the representatives of the Japanese government, CNPC, and UNDP. Attended by a total of 20 participants, comprising 10 from the sector departments of the municipal administration, 3 commune administrators, and 7 Civil Protection Service members, the municipal seminar introduced key concepts of hazards, risks, vulnerabilities and resilience, and facilitated mapping of vulnerable groups and planning of resilience-building interventions at the municipality through inter-sectorial group works. At the end of the seminar, on behalf of the Cuanhama Municipal Administrator, a commune administrator made a concluding remark and expressed an appreciation for the support provided by the Japanese government in organizing the seminar on resilient recovery. The Japanese Embassy representative also wished a success in Disaster Risk Management in Cunene as a result of the Japan-supported training.

In closing the visit to Cunene, a final meeting was organized with the Commander of the Cunene Civil Protection Service. In the meeting, the Japanese Embassy representative thanked again for the efforts made by the Civil Protection in Cunene, and explained that as expected by the Japanese government from the project that it finances, she had witnessed and was particularly impressed by the fact that the National and Provincial Civil Protection members were capable of delivering on the municipal seminar in Cuanhama on resilient recovery on their own, showing the results of the knowledge transfer and national capacity building under the project. She commended the efforts made by the UNDP technical expert for the national capacity building and the fruitful results, as well as the commitment of the Civil Protection to improving its DRM services at national and provincial levels in support of sustainable development. See a Press Release on Japanese Embassy's field visit. <http://www.jp.undp.org/content/tokyo/ja/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/03/08/japan.html>



Family photo at Municipal Seminar in Cuanhama, Cunene, 3 March 2017.

A meeting between Japanese Embassy representative and Civil Protection Commander in Cunene, 4 March 2017.

### ***Angola's participation in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Reconstruction Conference in Brussels, June 2017***

In 2016, the aftermath of the severe drought that hit the country beginning in 2012 continued to impact 6 Southern provinces, especially Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Of 1.2 million people directly affected by the El Niño-induced drought, 1.1 million were found in the 3 provinces. By utilizing disaster recovery planning capacity built from 2015 to 2016 with the support of Japan and the UN, in 2016 the CNPC effectively led the 2012-2016 Droughts Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in the 3 provinces in partnership with the UN, the EU and the World Bank. Based on the results of the droughts PDNA approved by the government in May 2017, the CNPC aims to address vulnerability issue of the drought-affected people and to brake a cycle of recurrent droughts in the southern region.

On 6-9 June 2017, the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Reconstruction Conference (WRC) was organized in Brussels, Belgium by the EU, the World Bank and UNDP with an aim to strengthen and drive forward the discourse on post-crisis recovery to build a stronger consensus on resilient recovery as an imperative for sustainable development and poverty reduction, in support of the Sendai Framework's Priority 4. Upon invitation by the organizers, Angola for the first time participated in the WRC to share its experience in conducting droughts PDNA, including its process, results and comprehensiveness for future improvement of PDNA methodology for droughts. The Commander of the National Civil Protection Service (SPCB) and 2 staff of the CNPC attended the conference on behalf of the Angolan government. WRC3 also provided a valuable opportunity for Angolan delegates to learn the best practices and latest discussion around the post-disaster resilient recovery and reconstruction, covering natural disasters and man-made crisis such as refugee influx emergency that is pertinent to the Angolan government, as it is currently tackling DRC refugee influx in Lunda Norte.

During the WRC3 attended by 500 participants around the world, UNDP New York made a briefing on the results of the UNDP's Africa Regional Programme, Preparedness for Resilient Recovery by utilizing a video footage and brochure prepared on the programme results in 5 languages, including Japanese. See a video posted on 15 July 2017 at UNDP Tokyo's website.

[https://www.facebook.com/pg/UndpTokyo/videos/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/pg/UndpTokyo/videos/?ref=page_internal) Furthermore, UNDP made a briefing on the results of the recently conducted Africa Regional Study, which aimed at establishing a baseline in preparing for disaster recovery in Africa.

**PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT RESULTS 2015 -2016 (extended to September 2017)  
(Numbering of activities are based on the Result and Resource Framework 2015-2016)**

<b>OUTPUT 1: 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 6 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies in each year. (12 in total)</b>			
<b>Activity 3. Institutional frameworks and mechanisms to improve disaster resilience and preparedness for disaster recovery.</b>			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status  Blue for 2015, Green for 2016, Orange for 2017
<b>3.2 Support 3 CPPCs in Implementing Action Plan for Coordination and Information Management to address protracted droughts (strengthening of inter-sectorial coordination mechanisms for drought response and recovery, systematization of data collection/sharing on effects of droughts in 3 Provinces) [2015-2016]</b>			
# of monitoring report on the implementation of Action Plans for Coordination and Information Management with recommended actions by the SPCB.	No monitoring conducted on the implementation of Action Plan for Coordination and Information Management.	1 monitoring report prepared respectively in 2015 and 2016.	<b>1 in 2015.</b>  <b>1 in 2016, including updating of Action Plans.</b>
<b>3.3 Review Provincial Development Plans and Municipal development plans from a resilience-building perspective (integration of risk information &amp; vulnerability assessments / mechanisms for improved inter-sectorial coordination/integration of Risk Reduction and recovery strategies) :</b>			
<b>a) 6 CPPC-led workshops, targeting provincial and municipal experts to review Local Development Plans (2 per Province) [2015]</b>			
<b>b) 6 sectorial meetings to review Sectorial Components of Provincial Development Plans (2 per Province) [2016]</b>			
# of provincial review of local development plan completed in 2015.	0	6 (2015)	<b>6 in 2015</b> (Bibala and Camucuio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene)
# of sectorial review completed in 2016.	0	6 (2016)	<b>6 in 2016</b> (at Sector-specific Provincial Seminars in October 2016).

<b>1.2 Conduct disaster resilience situation analysis, risk assessment, mapping of vulnerable groups in 3 provinces (led by a CPPC- composed taskforce) [2015]</b>			
# of the planned assessment completed.	0	3 assessments (one in each of 3 provinces) in 2015.	<b>4 in 2015</b> (i.e. Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela). Assessments in Cunene, Huila and Namibe also covered 2 municipalities in each province.  <b>3 in 2016</b> (at Sector-specific Provincial Seminars).
<b>3.4 Define 12 Municipal Strategies for Resilience-Building. [6 in 2015 and 6 in 2016]</b>			
# of Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by the Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies.	Pilot-Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 3 drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila.	6 prepared respectively in 2015 and 2016.	<b>6 in 2015</b> (Bibala and Camucuio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene).  <b>6 in 2017</b> (Tombwa and Virei in Namibe; Humpata and Gambos in Huila; and Ombadja and Cuanhama in Cunene). 3 Pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience were updated integrating Municipal Strategies.

**OUTPUT 2: 6 DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery in each year. (12 in total)**

Activity 2. Develop national and local capacities to plan and implement resilience-building interventions, with a special focus on preparedness for recovery.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
<b>2.1 Organize training on the use of the PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery at national level (CNPC, SPCB, sectorial ministries, UN, heads of provinces (5 days) [2015]</b>			
# of DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-	DRM practitioners need training on Resilience-Building / the PDNA /	<b>43</b> DRM national practitioners trained in 2015 on Resilience-Building / the	<b>43 in PDNA in 2015. (All 29 national practitioners who completed self-</b>

Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.  % of DRM practitioners trained fully familiar with Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).	preparedness for resilient recovery.	PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.  100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).	evaluation forms stated that they were now familiar with the subjects. But almost all requested additional training).  <b>40 in PDNA in 2016.</b>  <b>40 in DRF development in 2017.</b>
<b>2.2 Develop a comprehensive training package on Building Disaster Resilience, PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery for sub-national/local level [2015]</b>			
A comprehensive training package on Building Disaster Resilience, PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery developed for sub-national/local level.	No training package for sub-national/local level.	A training package developed for sub-national/local level.	Training packages for provincial and municipal seminars were developed in 2015.  2016 training packages updated in response to the feedback from provincial stakeholders.
<b>2.3 Organize workshops on Building Disaster Resilience / PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery at sub-national/local level</b>			
<b>a) 3 provincial workshops targeting CPPCs (2 days each/1 per Province) [2015]</b>			
<b>b) 12 municipal workshops targeting Municipal Civil Protection Commissions (facilitated by CPPCs/2days each/4 per Province) [6 in 2015 and 6 in 2016]</b>			
<b>c) 3 sector-specific workshops (facilitated by CPPCs/2 days each/sector to be chosen among: Planning, Agriculture, Energy &amp; Water, Education, Health/1 workshop per Province) [2016]</b>			
# of DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.  % of DRM practitioners trained fully familiar with Resilience-Building /	DRM practitioners need training on Resilience-Building / the Participatory Capacities & Vulnerabilities Assessment (APCV) / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.	<b>a) 105</b> DRM provincial practitioners trained in 3 provinces <u>in 2015</u> .  <b>b) 75</b> DRM municipal practitioners trained <u>in 2015</u> .  <b>75</b> DRM municipal practitioners trained <u>in 2016</u> .  <b>c) 75</b> DRM provincial sector practitioners trained in 3	a) <b>170 Provincial</b> practitioners trained in 4 provinces in 2015.  b) <b>180 Municipal</b> practitioners trained in 6 municipalities in 2015.  <b>178 Municipal</b> practitioners trained in 6 municipalities in

the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).		provinces in <u>2016</u> .  100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).	<u>2017</u> .  c) <b>120 DRM Provincial Sector practitioners</b> trained in 3 provinces in 2016, i.e. Planning, Finance, Agriculture, Education, Energy and Water, Social Welfare and Reintegration and Health.
<b>2.4 On-the-job training for 12 municipal experts on Building Disaster Resilience [6 in 2015 and 6 in 2016]</b>			
# of municipal experts on-the-job-trained on building disaster resilience.	0	6 in 2015  6 in 2016	<b>12 in 2015.</b> 1 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions (CMPC) focal point and 1 Municipal Civil Protection Service (SPCB) focal point trained in 6 municipalities (Bibala and Camucuio in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene).  In addition, <b>8 at provincial level in 2015.</b> 1 Provincial Civil Protection Commissions (CPPC) focal point and 1 Provincial Civil Protection Service (SPCB) focal point trained in Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela.  <b>12 in 2017.</b> 1 CMPC focal point and 1 SPCB focal point trained in 6 municipalities (Tombwa and Virei in Namibe; Humpata and Gambos in Huila; and Ombadja and Cuanhama in Cunene).
<b>3.6 Generate and promote a roster of DRR &amp; Recovery national experts (based on the UNDP HQ roster format). [2015]</b>			
Existence of roster on	No roster existent.	A national roster developed	<b>A roster registered 44</b>



DRR & Recovery national experts.		in 2015.	<b>national experts</b> from national level, 4 provinces and 12 municipalities.
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**OUTPUT 3: One lessons learned document on disaster recovery drafted and disseminated in 2016.**

Activity 1. Collect basic data for recovery at the national and local levels.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
<b>1.1 Identify recovery capacity needs / gaps at institutional / policy levels (by using UNDP HQ template / methodology). [2015]</b>			
# of assessment completed on recovery capacity needs / gaps at institutional / policy levels.	No assessment.	1 assessment completed in 2015.	<b>1 in 2015</b> , covering national level and 4 provinces, i.e. Cunene, Huila, Namibe, and Benguela.
<b>1.3 Organize experience-sharing event between municipalities on resilient recovery and document lessons learned from past recovery processes, with a specific focus on droughts (by using UNDP HQ template / methodology). [2016]</b>			
# of lessons-learned document from the past recovery processes prepared.	0	1 in 2016	<b>An experience-sharing event</b> in 2016, involving Cunene, Huila and Namibe.  <b>A Lesson-Learned document</b> on recovery from 2013/14 drought in 2017.

**OUTPUT 4: One Flood Recovery Plan elaborated for the province of Benguela in 2015, and One Drought Recovery Plan prepared in 2016 (revised in Oct. 2016)**

Activity 3. Institutional frameworks and mechanisms to improve disaster resilience and preparedness for disaster recovery.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
<b>3.1 Develop One drought recovery plan prepared for the drought-affected Southern region. [2016]</b>			
# of Drought Recovery Plan developed by the	There is a need for the Drought Recovery Plan in the aftermath of 2015/2016	One Drought Recovery Plan elaborated for the drought-affected Southern region in	<b>According to the agreed revision to Output 4, one drought recovery plan /</b>

CNPC.	El Niño-induced drought.	2016.	disaster recovery framework in 2017.
<b>3.5 Prepare a Pilot Disaster Recovery Plan for flood-affected Province of Benguela [2015]</b>			
# of post- disaster Recovery Plan developed by the Provincial Civil Protection Commission of Benguela.	Benguela Provincial Civil Protection Commission is not equipped with a Post-disaster Resilient Recovery Plan.	One Flood Recovery Plan elaborated for the province of Benguela in 2015.	One pilot Flood Recovery Plan for Benguela in 2015.

**OUTPUT 5: Protocols for data collection and information reporting adopted within the framework of the new DesInventar system.**

Activity 1. Collection of basic data for recovery at the national and local levels.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
<b>1.4 Install and operate DesInventar (or similar) system, for inventorying and analyzing disaster impact at local scale. [2016]</b>			
Existence of mechanisms and protocols to collect and systematize risk, post-disaster and recovery data at local scale.	No harmonized system to collect disaster data pre and post crisis.	Protocols for data collection and information reporting adopted within the framework of the new DesInventar system.	Protocols adopted in 2016 in the framework of DesInventar.

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

### a. Updated project issues and actions

#### **Project Issue 1: Revised priority to support post-drought recovery planning instead of pre-disaster recovery planning.**

As the El Niño-induced drought reportedly affected over 1.2 million people in the Southern region early 2016, the CNPC revised its priority from pre-disaster recovery planning to post-drought recovery planning in the most affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe.

#### *Actions taken:*

Considering the revised priority of the government, a revision was made to the Result 4 of the Annual Work Plan 2016, replacing “2 pre-disaster recovery plans prepared” by “one drought recovery plan prepared.”

#### **Project Issue 2: Addition of Result 5 to the Annual Work Plan 2016.**

Initially the UNISDR planned to assist the CNPC with the achievement of Result 5 (Protocols for disaster loss data collection and information reporting adopted within the framework of the new DesInventar system). But the organization of the Regional and National Workshops to launch the DesInventar system required additional project support.

#### *Actions taken:*

Considering the newly identified needs to support the organization of the DesInventar workshops, the CNPC and UNDP agreed to include Result 5 under the Annual Work Plan 2016 of the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, and subsequently provided material support to the DesInventar workshops. Systematic collection of basic disaster loss data at the national and local levels facilitated by the DesInventar is expected to help the CNPC increase its disaster risk and recovery management capacity, as it will facilitate evidence-based policy decisions internally, and reporting internationally against the targets set in the Sendai Framework on DRR 2015-2030.

#### **Project Issue 3: Unified and reliable national data on disaster effect and impact is needed for effective programming and resource mobilization.**

#### *Actions taken:*

Increased efforts were made by both the national and provincial governments and their UN and NGO partners in jointly discussing and acknowledging the importance of the unified and reliable national data on disaster effect and impact in order to effectively provide short-to-medium term support to the drought-affected population in the Southern provinces. This issue was repeatedly raised throughout the drought PDNA exercise, as well as the UN emergency response, and the inter-provincial meeting on El Niño-induced drought, laying necessary ground for the improved data collection and management.

The Provincial Seminars on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery conducted in October 2016 revisited the Action Plan for Information Management and Coordination developed in the aftermath of 2013/2014 drought for the activation of plan and the use of the established Multi-Sectorial Rapid Assessment Form (FARM) by the Provincial and Municipal Civil Protection Commissions. A representative of the National Institute for Statistics (INE) proposed to work together with the CNPC

and SPCB on the management of disaster risk information as one of the recommendations from the Provincial Seminars.

**Project Issue 4: A series of delay in the preparation and approval of the PDNA report in 2016**

Initially the CNPC along with the UN, the EU and World Bank planned to complete the preparation and approval of the drought PDNA report and the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) by the end of September 2016, which would be followed by the joint programming for resilience-building in Southern provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Yet, the process to finalize the PDNA report, involving all key sectorial ministries and their partners and also the Portuguese translation of the report took much longer time than initially envisaged.

*Actions taken:*

Joint review and updating of the original work plan continued throughout the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester of 2016 in consultation between the CNPC and its partners. At last, the CNPC planned to organize a high-level (minister and state-secretary level) meeting for the review and approval of the PDNA report by the end of 2016. However, due to the conflict of schedule of the senior officials, this meeting did not take place in December 2016 and was rescheduled to early 2017. After a series of review and revision, the final PDNA report was approved by the CNPC in May 2017.

**b. Updated project risks and actions**

**Project Risk 1: Emerging needs to address Yellow Fever outbreak and Drought emergency situation may further delay the implementation of project activities in 2016.**

From the beginning of 2016, Angola faced two national emergencies of Yellow Fever outbreak and El Niño-induced drought. While providing emergency response and early recovery support, the CNPC along with the UNDP was unable to carry out the activities initially planned to be implemented from June 2016 under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project.

*Actions taken:*

A no-cost extension request was submitted by the UNDP New York to the government of Japan to adjust the implementation period of the project. Subsequently, a 6-month no-cost extension was granted till March 2017.

Furthermore, considering some delays observed in the project implementation in the five participating countries and to provide adequate time for the final reporting, an additional 6-month no-cost extension was granted by the Japanese government in March 2017, amending the end date of the project to September 2017.

## 5. LESSONES LEARNT

Under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project from 2015 to 2017, the following lessons were learnt:

1. “PDNA and recovery planning” provides an opportunity to set up a “Resilient Recovery Framework” that will help introduce medium-to-long term interventions for “inclusive and sustainable human development.”
2. Decentralization and empowerment of municipal administration in local governance and development planning is a prerequisite for risk-informed development / resilience building at the local level.
3. Both “all of Government” and “all of partner” approaches are needed to address human needs, thus inter-sectorial collaboration and partnership continues to be critical.
4. It is vital to continue generating unified and reliable national data on the effect and impact of disasters in order to effectively provide short-to-long term evidence-based support to the population affected by disasters.
5. Disaster recovery and resilience building should be linked with national / local development plans and Public Investment Programmes, complemented by aid programmes.
6. Aawareness raising at decision makers is equally important as at technical staff.

## 6. FINANCIAL STATUS

Total Budget (1)	US\$ 324,000.00
Expense in 2015 (2)	US\$ 152,825.02
Expense in 2016 (3)	US\$ 99,196.66
Expense in 2017 (4)	US\$ 71,978.32
Balance (5)	US\$ 0.00

### Note:

Data on expenses in 2015, 2016 and 2017 are based on UN\_FUND\_STATUS\_IPSAS (Fund Status (IPSAS) KK) reports in the Atlas Finance system of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

UNDP Headquarter in New York will submit the Final Financial Report of the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery Programme to the Japanese Government, covering all five participating countries including Angola.