

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2015

United Nations Development Programme, Angola

Project ID and Title: 00092430, Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building

Award ID: 00084416

Period: 1/1/2015 – 31/12/2017

Total Project Budget: US\$ 3,558,600

2015 Annual Work Plan Budget: US\$ 721,000 (= US\$ 560,000 under ID 00092430 + US\$ 161,000 under ID 00048055, Preparedness for Resilient Recovery)

Implementation Modality: National Implementation (NIM)

Implementing Partner: The National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC)

National Priority or Goal: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2, 3, 6,7,8

- 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:

- Combined Delivery Report, January to December 2015

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the first year of the three-year Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) capacity building project, the Council of the Ministers approved two Strategic Plans prepared by the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) with UNDP's technical advisory support. Within the strategic frameworks established by the National Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (PNPCR) and the Strategic Plan for Prevention and Disaster Risk Reduction in the framework of the National Development Plan (2013-2017), from 2015 to 2017, the CNPC is decentralizing contingency planning to provincial level, while advancing DRR mainstreaming in sectorial works across relevant ministries at national level.

Within the executive framework established by the PNPGR 2015-2017, six disaster-prone provinces, including the capital of Luanda, were newly equipped with Provincial Contingency Plans this year. The Provincial Contingency Plans that comprise preparedness and response plans were all informed by multi-hazard sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments. The participatory contingency planning process offered simulation exercises and basic DRR training to overcome immediate local capacity challenges in planning and operations. Provincial Contingency Plans developed in the six provinces have established necessary strategic frameworks, leading the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions (CPPC) to allocate budgets and facilitate effective disaster preparedness and response in the coming year.

To enhance preparedness capacities for disaster recovery, in August the CNPC organized the National Seminar on the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Pre-disaster Recovery planning (Pre-DRP), providing basic concepts and tools for pre- and post-disaster recovery planning to 43 participants from the CNPC sectorial ministries, the Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB), CPPCs and the UN agencies. Following the national seminar, the CNPC assisted the floods-affected province of Benguela with the elaboration of a pilot Floods-Recovery Plan. Moreover, from October to November, the CNPC organized four provincial and six municipal training seminars on resilience building and recovery in Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela, benefiting 350 members of Civil Protection Commissions. The local seminars advanced implementation of pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience 2015-2017 in southern provinces, and prepared ground for the subsequent preparation of pilot Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans scheduled in 2016.

In the area of capacity development in risk information management, the CNPC, UNDP Angola and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) agreed to organize the Regional Inception Meeting and the National Workshop on the UNISDR technical support to the SADC countries in Luanda in December, yet following a request from UNISDR, these meetings were rescheduled to early 2016. At the strategic level, the planned Regional Inception Meeting will provide the government of Angola with a valuable opportunity to demonstrate its leadership in promoting effective risk information management in the SADC region. In the area of South-South cooperation, in 2015 three Civil Protection staffs participated in an experience sharing session between 18 Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries from four continents during the annual training course on DRR and Sustainable Local Development organized by ILO in Italy in cooperation with UNISDR and UNDP.

2. BACKGROUND

At the highest political level, in 2014 the Government of Angola identified five main priorities for the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) in advancing the Disaster Risk Management in the country.

1. Implementing the National Plan for Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery 2015-2017 emphasizing on its adaptation at provincial level.
2. Micro-localization of vulnerable infrastructure.
3. Improving hazard and risk information at national level, with emphasis on meteorological and climate information.
4. Reinforcing sectorial involvement in disaster risk reduction, contingency response and recovery.
5. Improving SPCB's knowledge of disaster causes and specific resilience needs.

This project has been conceived as a response from UNDP to these priorities stated by the national authority. Targeting urgent specific issues as a strategic contribution, the project will address priorities 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Overall objective (or outcome) of the project is derived from one of the Outcomes of the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2015-2019 concluded between the Government of Angola and UNDP: *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.*

Specific objective (or output) of the project is one of the UNDP Country Programme 2015-2019 Outputs: *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.*

Three Expected Results of the project are:

1. National Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (PNPCR) 2015-2017 adapted and implemented at provincial scale (Priority 1 and 4).
2. National Risk Information System designed with main protocols established (Priority 3).
3. The institutional organization of the Civil Protection and Fire-fighting Service (SPCB) strengthened with training activities implemented (Priority 5).

The project will be implemented based on the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) being the Implementing Partner (IP).

3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Approval of a new DRR project 2015-2017 for implementation

After several adjustments made to the draft document as per requests from the CNPC, on 24 February 2015 the new Project Document 2015-2017 entitled *Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building* was approved by the government for implementation. In the process of the project approval, the new project duly passed the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure of UNDP. Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2015 was signed by the CNPC on 6 March.

Result 1. National Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (PNPCR) 2015-2017 adapted and implemented at provincial scale (Priority 1 and 4).

Updating draft Strategic Plan for Risk Management in view of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 and approval of the two National Plans by the Council of Ministers

In October 2014, with support of UNDP, the CNPC prepared draft Strategic Plan for Risk Management in the framework of the National Development Plan (2013-2017) to address prevention and mitigation aspects of disaster and risk management. The draft plan proposed five thematic groups of relevant ministries to be established in the strategic areas of: 1) information management; 2) construction standards; 3) planning and public investment; 4) climate change adaptation; and 5) service and business continuity. Each thematic group was to be led by a lead ministry and establish its own work plans and targets from 2015 to 2017 under the coordination of the CNPC. Meanwhile, during the 3rd UN World Conference on DRR held in March 2015, the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 was adopted with seven targets and four priorities for action. This provided a timely opportunity to review and revise draft Strategic Plan for Risk Management in the new international framework for DRR.

In May 2015, with continued support of UNDP, the CNPC revised the draft plan and prepared the Strategic Plan for Prevention and Disaster Risk Reduction in the framework of the National Development Plan (2013-2017). The updated plan proposed four thematic groups of relevant sectorial ministries around the four Priorities for Action established in the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, namely: 1) a better understanding of risk; 2) strengthened disaster risk governance; 3) investing in DRR for resilience; and 4) more disaster preparedness for effective response and embedding the 'build back better' principle into recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. It is important to note that all the areas of concern previously captured in the five thematic groups of the draft strategic plan were duly covered under the four thematic groups established around the priorities of the Sendai Framework of Action for DRR.

On 26 May, an official meeting of the CNPC was convened at the Ministry of Interior to review the two strategic documents, namely the National Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (PNPCR) 2015-2019 and the Strategic Plan for Prevention and Disaster Risk Reduction in the framework of the National Development Plan (2013-2017).

After careful preparation supported by the UNDP expert, the State Minister of Interior presented the strategic documents along with the CNPC periodical report and the Sendai Framework of Action for DRR 2015-2030 for deliberation among participating ministers and state ministers of the CNPC sectorial member ministries. As a result, both strategic documents were approved with suggestions for a period from 2015 to 2017. In June, revised strategic documents were sent to the Council of the Ministers for its review and the two strategic documents were finally approved by the Council of the Ministers on 16 December. Within the strategic frameworks established by the two National Plans, from 2015 to 2017, the CNPC is decentralizing contingency planning to provincial level, while advancing DRM mainstreaming in sectorial works across relevant ministries at national level.

Strengthening preparedness capacity to respond to disasters

Within the executive framework established by the National Plan for Preparation, Contingency Response, and Recovery (PNPCR) 2015-2017, all provinces are expected to prepare their own Provincial Plan for Preparation, Contingency Response, and Recovery from 2015. This is an important first step towards enhancing local preparedness capacity for responding to and recovering from disasters. In 2015, a total of six provinces were assisted by the CNPC team supported by the UNDP expert in decentralized contingency planning.

From 28 April to 14 May, the 1st round of the provincial contingency planning was completed in Cunene, Huila and Namibe. The 2nd round of the planning took place in Uige and Cuanza Norte from 25 August to 4 September. Finally the 3rd round of the planning exercise was organized in Luanda from 23 to 26 November. Following the planning sessions, the final version of the plans comprising risk analysis and scenario, strategic framework and objectives, preparedness and response plans, and budget, were submitted to the Provincial Civil Protection Commission (CPPC) for its review, approval and budgeting.

In each province, the planning seminar was opened by the coordinator of the CPPC, Provincial Vice Governor, and the whole planning sessions were attended by the representatives of all relevant ministries present in the province and the representatives of municipalities along with some CSO members (50 in Cunene, 100 in Huila, 70 in Namibe, 92 in Uige, 105 in Cuanza Norte and 120 in Luanda). During the planning sessions, the CNPC mission team also provided participants with training opportunities on basic DRR concepts, emergency response simulation, and what civil protection is in order to overcome immediate local capacity challenges in planning. Throughout the contingency planning exercise, one CNPC and three SPCB mission members also benefited from on-the-job training provided by the UNDP contingency planning expert on the use of the planning guide. A field visit was also organized, allowing the participants to observe local risk conditions. Disasters affect the vulnerable members of a society the most. Based on this understanding, UNDP ensured that risk assessments to inform provincial contingency planning duly differentiated impact on different age groups by male and female.

During the 2nd round of planning, on the effective response to one of the risk scenarios, floods, the Cuanza Norte CPPC noted importance of linking the Provincial Contingency Plan with the Programme of Public Investment (PIP) 2016-2017 in order to effectively take

preventive actions, such as repair and dredging of the river beds, especially in Cambambe and Cazengo municipalities. This recommendation of linking contingency plan with the PIP 2016-2017 was seen by the CNPC very relevant to all the other provinces that are equipped with Provincial Contingency Plans especially from the perspective of mainstreaming DRR into local development planning.

In all provinces assisted in 2015, the absence of database that records historical disaster impacts hindered effective disaster risk analysis and scenario setting. Moreover, while the preparation of Provincial Contingency Plans clarified Provincial Civil Protection structure to some extent, i.e. key functions and incumbents (Preparedness, Recovery, and M&E; Operations; and Community Action), it was also noted that they require technical support and basic training to perform their assigned tasks. To effectively respond to future disasters, response SOP, simulation, and operationalization of Operations Coordination Centers (CCO) was seen critical in the assisted provinces. This may require a technical support from a specialized agency i.e. OCHA etc. Thus consultation with OCHA was held in December for their technical support, and OCHA confirmed their availability in 2016.

After the 2nd round of the contingency planning exercise, the CNPC was assisted by the UNDP contingency planning expert in setting up a simple monitoring mechanism to follow up on the process of approval and budgeting by the provincial governments of their Provincial Contingency Plans. By utilizing this monitoring mechanism, the CNPC continued following up with the provinces equipped with contingency plans throughout the 2nd semester of 2015. As reiterated by the Vice-Governor of Luanda province at the end of the contingency planning seminar, the preparation of the Provincial Contingency Plans is not the end of the work, but the beginning, to enhance provincial capacities to provide effective response to the disaster-affected local populations. Thus, official approval and budgeting of six Provincial Contingency Plans will be critical for the CNPC and CPPCs in improving their preparedness and response capacities from 2016 to 2017.

Enhancing preparedness capacity to recover from disasters

Under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery sub-project 2015-2016 financed by the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) with the technical support of UNDP started in June 2015 a process of developing Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Frameworks in pilot-provinces.

The pilot-provinces are the drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe where the CNPC already supported the preparation of Provincial Preparedness, Contingency, and Response Plans from April to May 2015. Following the pilot-initiatives planned from 2015 to 2016, the CNPC will establish a Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Common Framework in Angola in 2017, as envisaged in the National Plan for Preparedness, Contingency Response, and Recovery from Calamities and Disasters 2015-2017. Under the project, the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund also supports follow-up actions in implementing Pilot Strategies prepared by the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions (CPPC) of Cunene, Huila and Namibe in order to strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities before and after a disaster.

As part of the global efforts made in the area of Disaster and Risk Management, with the support of the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, Angola makes increased effort to address Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework of Action for DRR 2015-2030, namely Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

On 11-14 August 2015, the CNPC successfully organized the first key activity of the sub-project, the National Seminar in Luanda, providing basic training on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Preparedness for Resilient Recovery to 43 participants from the sectorial members of the CNPC, the Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB), the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela, and the UN agencies. While learning basic concepts and tools of PDNA and pre-disaster recovery planning (Pre-DRP), the participants also noted that it is critical to integrate disaster risk reduction in local development plans and processes to build resilience of communities both before and after a disaster.

Following the National Seminar in August, a field exercise mission was dispatched by the CNPC to the flood-affected province of Benguela to assist the provincial government in conducting a pilot PDNA and recovery planning in the municipalities of Lobito and Catumbela and a new settlement area called Cabrais where the floods-victims had been relocated. In consultation with the provincial sectorial departments and the floods-victims themselves, the CNPC team that was technically supported by the three UNDP recovery experts collected necessary data for the analysis of damages and losses and recovery needs in priority sectors of health, education, housing, livelihoods and agriculture. A pilot Floods Recovery Plan was finalised in consultation with the CNPC and the Provincial Civil Protection Commission of Benguela in December 2015.

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. The local seminars effectively prepared ground for the subsequent preparation of pilot Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans scheduled in 2016.

Through the seminars, the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions (CPPC) in Cunene, Huila and Namibe also advanced the implementation of the Pilot Strategies for Building Resilience 2015-2017, identifying vulnerable groups and developing Municipal Resilience Building Strategies to enhance their resilience in six municipalities of the three provinces (i.e. Bibala and Camucio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene). In implementing pilot strategies, needs for improved coordination and information management through the National Civil Protection System was noted during the seminars, resulting in the designation of focal points at both Provincial and Municipal Civil Protection Commissions and Services. In mapping the vulnerable groups to target resilience-building and post-disaster recovery activities at local level, UNDP ensured that needs of the poor, women, and aged were duly captured. Moreover with support of

UNDP recovery expert, the CNPC developed an assessment of recovery capacity needs of the government at policy and institutional levels and a roster of DRR and recovery national experts, providing 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.

In order to make increased intervention in the area of building resilience and recovery, during the 3rd quarter UNDP submitted a funding proposal to the Japanese government to meet housing and livelihood recovery needs identified by the recovery planning in Benguela province. Furthermore, along with the other UN agencies working in the province of Cunene, UNDP jointly submitted another funding proposal to the UN Trust Fund on Human Security to support the implementation of the pilot Provincial Strategy for Building Resilience of the Cunene province. Yet both attempts were unsuccessful.

Result 2. National Risk Information System designed with main protocols established (Priority 3).

New partnership with the UNISDR on risk information management

Financed by the EU, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) plans to support 20 countries in information management for DRR comprising three steps: 1) Operationalization of disaster loss database, DesInventar; 2) Risk profiling; and 3) Probabilistic risk modelling. In February 2015, the UNISDR Nairobi reconfirmed with UNDP Angola that Angola is the 1st priority country for their support in 2015 and only Portuguese speaking country from Africa.

Subsequently in September, the CNPC, UNDP Angola and UNISDR Nairobi agreed to hold in Luanda in December 2015 the Regional Inception Meeting and the National Workshop on the UNISDR support to information management in DRR in the SADC countries. The overall goal of the UNISDR information management support is “to strengthen capacities for unified climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) through increased public investment in 7 countries in Africa.” The operationalization of disaster loss database recording past disaster impact data and their subsequent analysis will facilitate risk estimation and inform public investment in CCA and DRR in those target countries.

The 2-day Regional Meeting was planned from 30 November to 1 December inviting 18 representatives of Disaster Management authorities from 6 SADC countries (i.e. Malawi, Botswana, South Africa, Tanzania, Lesotho and Zambia) and Angola’s CNPC members, while the National Workshop was to be held on 2-4 December inviting the CNPC’s sectorial member representatives and 18 representatives from the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions. The National Workshop was to comprise general briefing for data users, the installation and operationalization of the DesInventar system and the start of data collection and entry into the system.

However, following a request from the UNISDR and subsequent consultation between the CNPC and UNDP in October, the planned Regional Meeting and the National Workshop were rescheduled to the 1st quarter of 2016.

Result 3. SPCB institutional organization strengthened with training activities implemented (Priority 5).

Angolan participation in the 3rd World Conference on DRR (WCDRR) in Sendai, Japan

The 3rd WCDRR was attended by over 6,500 participants, including 2,800 government representatives from 187 governments, including Angola. 42 intergovernmental organizations, 236 NGOs, 38 UN entities and 300 private sector representatives attended.

After five days of negotiations, based on experiences gained from the implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015, the conference participants adopted the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 with seven targets and four priorities for action along with the Sendai Declaration requesting enhanced efforts of all concerned in DRR. The new DRR framework was vital to the achievement of future agreements on Sustainable Development Goals and Climate. Effective coordination and alignment between these three different frameworks will need to be sought for, many participants reiterated.

The seven global targets to be achieved over the next 15 years are: 1) a substantial reduction in global disaster mortality; 2) a substantial reduction in numbers of affected people; 3) a reduction in economic losses in relation to global GDP; 4) substantial reduction in disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, including health and education facilities; 5) an increase in the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; 6) enhanced international cooperation; and 7) increased access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments. The four priorities for action focuses on: 1) a better understanding of risk, 2) strengthened disaster risk governance, 3) investing in DRR for resilience, and 4) more disaster preparedness for effective response and embedding the 'build back better' principle into recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The CNPC and UNDP plan to implement the project activities from 2015 to 2017 in view of the Sendai Framework for DRR with seven global targets and four priorities. The CNPC and UNDP will pursue coordination and alignment between frameworks of DRR, SDGs and Climate during the coming strategic period.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

38 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) officials from 18 countries including Angola gathered at the International Training Center of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Turin, Italy during the 1st week of June 2015 to learn best practices in mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Sustainable Local Development.

Three officials of Angolan National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) participated in this training course targeted at DRM practitioners from Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe. The training was part of 7-month course

running from April to November this year, comprising distance and in-person modalities. Participation of the three CNPC officials in the 7-month training course was supported under this project.

Through lectures, debates, group works and simulation exercises, Angolan DRM practitioners deepened their understanding on DRR for sustainable local development and acquired practical tools for risk assessment and mainstreaming DRR in development planning. The course also featured a number of DRR experience-sharing sessions between participating countries. Angola's project on Disaster Prevention at Schools and Communities was presented along with lessons learnt for possible replication in other countries.

One of the recommendations made by the three CNPC participants at the end of the course is to adapt the training course on DRR and Sustainable Local Development to Angolan context and make it available for DRM practitioners at all levels in Angola. In November, the CNPC and UNDP followed up on this recommendation and held a consultation with a representative from the ILO that stands ready to provide further technical and material assistance in this regard. As a result of consultation, the CNPC and UNDP await a proposal developed by ILO on the adaptation of the training course into Angolan context by the end of 2015 for further consideration by the CNPC and UNDP.

The training course on DRR and Sustainable Local Development was organized by ILO in collaboration with international partners, such as the Government of Italy, the Inter-American Foundation, UNISDR, and UNDP. Since 2011, this annual training has been organized by ILO. It has been effectively serving to enhance global network of DRM practitioners for further South-South and Triangular cooperation in the area of risk-informed sustainable development.

Training of Trainers on building resilience and pre-disaster recovery planning (Pre-DRP)

Following the National Seminar on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Preparedness for Resilient Recovery held in August 2015, the UNDP Resilient Recovery expert provided two SPCB technical staffs with Training of Trainer to conduct provincial and municipal seminars on Building Resilience and Pre-DRP. From October to November, the UNDP expert and the two SPCB trainers visited the provinces of Namibe, Huila, and Cunene to support local capacity building for the preparation of Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans, and the implementation of the pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience.

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT RESULTS

RESULT 1: National Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan adapted and implemented at provincial scale			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
Activity 1. Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery plan elaborated in the two pilot provinces.			
1) # of Preparedness, Contingency and Response Plan elaborated and approved.	1) 1 province (Cunene) with Provincial Plan approved by Governor. Plan needs updating.	1) 3 pilot Preparedness, Contingency and Response Plans elaborated by the Provincial Civil Protection Commission and approved by the Provincial Government by the end of 2015.	The Council of Ministers approved in 2015: 1) the Nat'l Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (PNPCR) 2015-17; and 2) the Strategic Plan for Prevention and Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-17. 6 Provincial Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plans elaborated in Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Uige, Cuanza Norte and Luanda and cleared by CNPC. Approval status is to be confirmed by the CNPC.
2) Provincial Planning guide validation.	2) Provincial Planning guide prepared in 2014.	2) Provincial Preparedness, Contingency and Response Planning guide validated during the formulation process.	Provincial Preparedness, Contingency and Response Planning guide updated in May.
Activity 2. The 2 pilot provinces with CCO procedures, protocols and training. (planned from 2016)			
Activity 3. Pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework established.			
1) # of Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies.	1) Pilot-Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 3 drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila.	1) 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 6 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies.	6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience were prepared by Bibala and Camucuio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene in October/ November 2015. 3 Pilot

			Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience were updated integrating Municipal Strategies developed by the 6 municipalities.
2) # of DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery. % of DRM practitioners trained fully familiar with Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).	2) DRM practitioners need training on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.	2) 6 DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery. 100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).	43 DRM national practitioners trained at the seminar of August 2015, including 28 from ministries constituting the CNPC, 4 from SPCB, 4 from CPPC of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela, and 7 from UN agencies. All 29 national practitioners who completed self-evaluation forms stated that they were now familiar with the subjects . But almost all requested additional training. 350 DRM Provincial (170) and Municipal (180) practitioners trained from Oct to Nov 2015 in Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela.
3) # of Pre- and post-disaster Recovery Plans developed by Provincial Civil Protection Commissions.	3) No Provincial Civil Protection Commission equipped with a Pre- or Post- disaster Resilient Recovery Plan.	3) One Flood Recovery Plan elaborated for the province of Benguela.	Final version of the pilot Flood Recovery Plan for Benguela was submitted to the CNPC in December 2015.
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

RESULT 2: National Risk Information System designed with main protocols established

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
Activity 1. Protocol for the exchange and integration of risk geo-spatial information elaborated.			
# of protocol or agreement for integration and exchange of risk related information adopted by at least 5 key data producers.	No technical criteria (metadata) for integrating or exchanging information.	1 protocol or agreement for integration and exchange of risk related information adopted by the end of the year.	This is to be addressed as part of the UNISDR information management support from 2016.
Activity 2. National Risk information system designed with the participation of national data producers and end-users.			
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.	One mechanism to collect and systematize risk, post-disaster and recovery data created at local scale.	It was planned to hold in December 2015 in Luanda the Regional Inception Meeting and the National Workshop on the UNISDR support to information management in DRR in the SADC countries. In the workshop, disaster loss database was to be installed for operationalization. But, this activity was rescheduled by the UNISDR to Q1 2016.
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

RESULT 3: SPCB institutional organization strengthened with training activities implemented

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
Activity 1. Reinforcement of SPCB organizational and functional structure			
A study and proposal for the definition of functions and structure of SPCB, including a comprehensive	No analysis of functions and competencies of SPCB established by the normative framework vis à vis the actual structure.	The study and proposal is completed by the end of the year.	Cancelled due to own restructuring of SPCB as part of the restructuring of the Ministry of Interior.

capacity assessment and capacity development plan.			
Activity 2. Prioritized training activities for SPCB staff carried out.			
1) # of training activities implemented.	1) There is a need to reinforce the technical and administrative capacities of SPCB organizational structure for the implementation of its activities.	1)	<p>2 of 3 Civil Protection staffs continued 7-month DRM course (April-Nov) by ILO (1 staff suspended and will resume the course in 2016).</p> <p>1 CNPC and 3 SPCB staffs underwent 3 on-the-job training on the use of provincial contingency planning guide in May, August and November.</p> <p>2 SPCB staffs on Training of Trainer to conduct provincial and municipal seminars on Building Resilience and Pre-DRP (Sept).</p>
2) # of south-south exchange activity implemented.	2) There is a need to reinforce the technical and administrative capacities of SPCB organizational structures for the implementation of its activities.	2) At least one south-south exchange activity implemented every year.	3 Civil Protection staffs participated in a South-South exchange session between 18 countries organized by ILO in Italy (June).
Activity 3. Develop National CCO procedures, protocols exercises and training (planned from 2016)			
Activity 4. Direct institutional support to SPCB structure.			
1) % of implementation of the project activities.	1) 0 %	1) 100 %	On track with adjustment to the original work plan.
2) Number of monitoring actions of PNPCR implemented during the project.	2) 6 provincial plans prepared in 2015.	2) Yearly report as part of annual report of the project.	The CNPC is requesting approval and budgeting status of 6 provincial contingency plans prepared in Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Uige,

			Cuanza Norte and Luanda.
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

a. Updated project risks and actions

Project Risk 1: Conflict of schedule between the planned project activities and the other government activities.

One-month postponement of the National Seminar on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Resilient Recovery Planning from July to August 2015 caused conflict of schedule between the planned project activities and the other government activities for the rest of the year.

Actions taken:

Regular consultation and coordination was maintained between UNDP and CNPC for the timely adjustment of the implementation schedule for the 2nd semester of the year in order to avoid any possible additional delays and to ensure achievement of the key results 2015.

Project Risk 2: Budgeting of the Provincial Contingency Plans requires their inclusion in the provincial budgets. If not budgeted, the plans will not be implemented.

Actions taken:

The CNPC requested the provincial governments of Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Uige, Cuanza Norte and Luanda to approve the Provincial Plans for Preparedness, Contingency Response, and Recovery that had been cleared by the CNPC and to budget the plans for implementation in the 2016 budgeting cycle.

Project Risk 3: Emerging actors and sectors that have common needs and approaches with disaster risk, such as Climate Change Adaptation and Watershed Planning, develop policies and instruments without coordination with the risk management system overseen by the CNPC.

Actions taken:

Through periodical meetings and sharing information, UNDP ensured close coordination between its DRR programme and Environment Programme covering Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

Project Risk 4: Coordination between UNDP and IOM

IOM Angola renewed its regional project “CCCM and DRM Capacity Building Programme in Southern Africa” for a period from August 2015 to July 2016. Continued close coordination

between IOM and UNDP was needed to avoid implementing support activities to the same partner at the same period from the two UN agencies, and ensure complementarity of support provided to the National Civil Protection System.

Action taken:

IOM and UNDP held periodical meetings to ensure an effective coordination of support to the National Civil Protection System throughout 2015 in consultation with the CNPC and SPCB.

b. Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1: 1st Adjustment to Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2015

During a meeting held with Japan on 5 March 2015, UNDP was informed that its application for funding support of circa USD 1.3 million under the Japanese Government's Supplementary Budget 2014 was unsuccessful. Meanwhile USD 300,000 was granted from the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund to support establishing pre-disaster resilient recovery frameworks.

Actions taken:

Considering resource mobilization status, the original AWP 2015 was adjusted, reducing the number of expected project personnel i.e. CTA, while focusing on the most priority activities in 2015. Consequently the following activities originally planned in 2015 were postponed to 2016:

- Technical design of the national risk information system and its validation under Result 2.
- Support for gradually implementing the proposed functional and organizational structure ("change management") under Result 3.

Considering financing period of the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, it was also decided to start a process of developing pre-disaster resilient recovery frameworks from 2015, instead of 2016.

Project Issue 2: 2nd Adjustment to AWP 2015

In June, UNDP BPPS informed Country Office in Angola that materials for training on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and resilient recovery would be ready only in the 2nd week of August, thus it would not be possible for them to support the organization of the National Seminar in Angola in July.

Actions taken:

Considering advice received from UNDP BPPS, the CNPC and UNDP Angola rescheduled the planned National Seminar on PDNA and Resilient Recovery from mid-July to the 2nd week of August.

Project Issue 3: 3rd Adjustment to AWP 2015

Initially the Project's AWP 2015 included conducting a competency assessment of the Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB) to facilitate change management. Yet, during the 3rd quarter, as part of restructuring of the Ministry of Interior, the SPCB underwent restructuring without the project support.

Actions taken:

Considering the prevailing situation, the planned competency assessment was cancelled and replaced by the additional provincial contingency planning in priority provinces.

Project Issue 4: 4th Adjustment to AWP 2015

Initially contingency planning in Malanje province was scheduled in November 2015. Yet, the CNPC received a request from the provincial government in Malanje for postponement to provide the provincial government with more preparatory period.

Actions taken:

After consultation between the CNPC and UNDP, it was decided to reschedule contingency planning support to Malanje province to early 2016.

5. FINANCIAL STATUS

See attached Combined Delivery Report (CDR), January to December 2015