



2019
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Coastal Adaptation in Angola

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5276
GEF ID	5230
Title	Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola
Country(ies)	Angola, Angola
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Climate Change Adaptation
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>The goal of this LDCF financed project is to increase the resilience of Angola's vulnerable coastal communities and economic sectors – including fisheries, agriculture, transport, energy, water and tourism – to the negative effects of climate change. The objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of national government and coastal communities to adapt to climate change along the coast of Angola. The project will achieve this by enhancing the scientific and technical capacity of government staff at a local and national level to identify and prioritise climate change adaptation activities in coastal areas. This will include investments in strengthening the hydrometeorological monitoring network as well as increasing the capacity for forecasting and issuing early warnings for specific climate hazards.</p>

Project Contacts	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Ms. Mariana Simoes (mariana.simoes@undp.org)
Programme Associate	Ms. Adey Tesfaye (adey.tesfaye@undp.org)
Project Manager	Ms. Maria Cadahia Perez (maria.cadahia@undp.org)
CO Focal Point	Mr. Goetz Schroth (goetz.schroth@undp.org)
GEF Operational Focal Point	Mr. Julio Ferreira (chandalajif@yahoo.com)
Project Implementing Partner	Mr. Giza Martins (gizagm@gmail.com)
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

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

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To reduce vulnerability to climate change of national government and coastal communities along the coast of Angola.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Total number of direct beneficiaries (and % of which are women) of the project's EWS and EbA activities.	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 2500 direct beneficiaries (50% of which are women), including: 75044 beneficiaries of the EWS and 180045 beneficiaries of EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions.	This indicator of field level impacts is more applicable to the UNEP managed Outcomes 1 and 2 than to the UNDP managed Outcomes 3 and 4 of the project. Since field activities by UNEP have not started yet, there is no change in these indicators.	This indicator of field level impacts is more applicable to the UNEP managed Outcomes 1 and 2 than to the UNDP managed Outcomes 3 and 4 of the project. Outcome information related to this indicator will appear in the PIR submitted by UNEP; However, since field activities by UNEP are only just starting following delays (see Adjustments section of the PIR), there will be little or no change in these indicators.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			
Outcome 1					
Increased interministerial coordination and institutional capacity to adapt to climate change in Angola (overseen by UNDP).					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Degree to which institutional capacity and arrangements to lead,	Current estimated level of overall institutional capacity is 4 (out of 10).	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	CIBAC and the Secretariat of CIBAC has progressed by at	During the reporting period, UNDP staff in charge of the project worked with the Ministry	Progress towards this Outcome-3 indicator is progressing smoothly (partially on track). This is

<p>coordinate and support the integration of climate change into relevant policies and plans is strengthened – for CIBAC and the CIBAC secretariat .</p>	<p>CIBAC was established in 2012 to coordinate climate change at an interministerial level.</p> <p>The committee is attended by Ministers of various climate sensitive or relevant ministries and therefore includes some authority over sector-specific budget allocations.</p> <p>However, the Secretariat of CIBAC has not yet been properly constituted and does not have a clear mandate.</p> <p>The committee is therefore not functioning optimally and climate change adaptation has not been fully integrated into sectoral strategies and plans.</p> <p>Baseline values to be verified during the baseline</p>		<p>least 3 steps in their institutional capacity and arrangements score assessment framework by the end of the project.</p>	<p>of Environment's Climate Change Cabinet on a new national climate change strategy which has been accepted and presented by the Minister of Environment at the COP in Bonn in end 2017. This activity was cofunded by UNDP and did not use GEF funds, although it was directly related to the strategic support to the Government on climate change policies. In early 2018, the project team has drafted a term of reference for analyzing in more detail the vulnerability of coastal areas to climate change and developing a coastal area climate change policy and strategy. This will also include assessment of the government capacity to integrate adaptation to CC into public policies for coastal areas. A tender will be launched as soon as the Ministry approves the ToR.</p>	<p>evidenced by the following activities:</p> <p>The Interministerial Commission for Climate Change and Biodiversity (CIBAC) was established in 2012 to coordinate and oversee strategic climate change interventions at higher ministerial level.</p> <p>In June 2019, the first meeting of the technical level committee of the Commission has taken place, with focus on the National Climate Change Strategy. Regular meetings on a range of topics related to advance the climate change agenda in the country are planned.</p> <p>The climate change cabinet (GABAC) is effectively acting as permanent secretariat of the CIBAC and organizes and convenes the meetings of CIBAC.</p> <p>The project team is working closely with GABAC on a weekly basis to strengthen its capacity to coordinate and implement GEF climate change projects and associated activities.</p> <p>Evidence of the strategic support that UNDP has been providing to GABAC on climate change policies include the following:</p>
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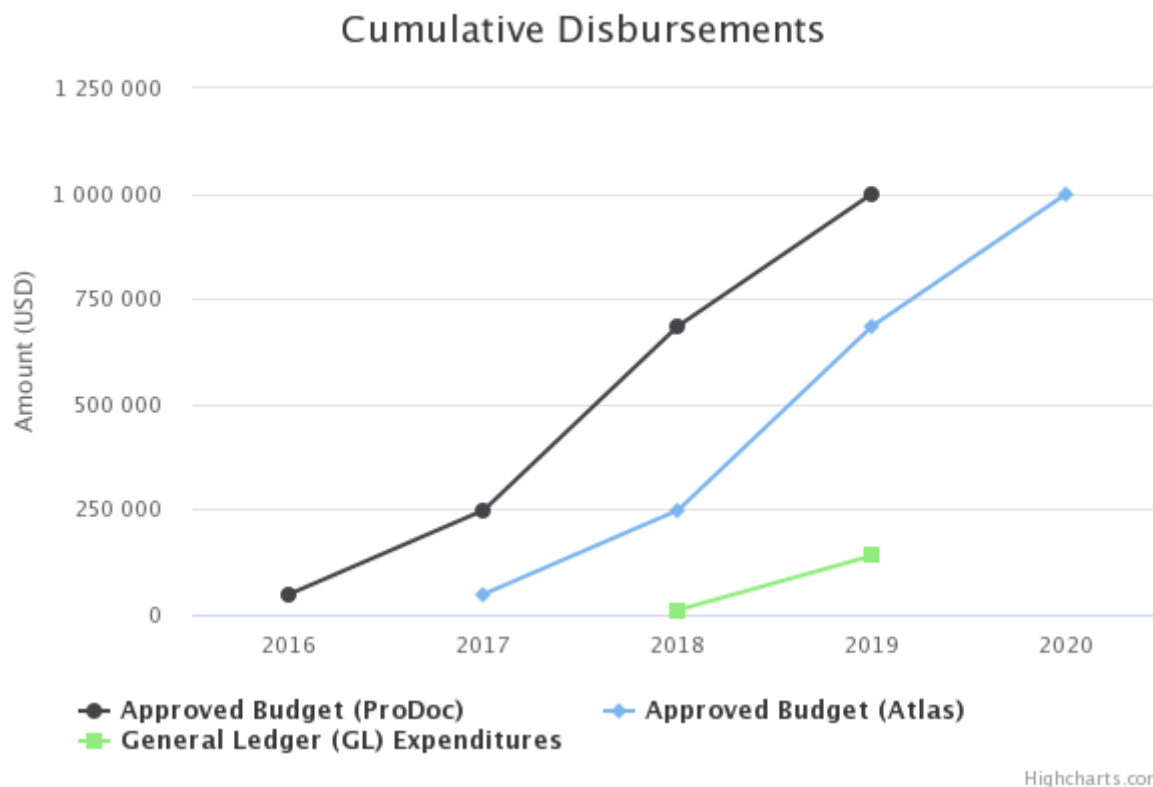
	<p>assessment using the AMAT score criteria.</p> <p>Quantitative assessment of the baseline for this indicator will be conducted at inception stage.</p>			<p>1) Elaboration of National Climate Change Strategy in 2017 that has been accepted and presented by the Minister of Environment at the COP in Bonn in end 2017. (This activity was co-funded by UNDP and did not use GEF funds). The strategy is still pending overall approval from the new Government Council of Ministers in order to be integrated in sectoral strategies.</p> <p>2) Contracting of a Brazilian and a Portuguese company in the last quarter of 2018 to analyse the vulnerability of coastal areas to climate change impacts (GeoGestão) and develop sectoral coastal adaptation policies and strategy (Get2C), based on a public tender published in Sep 2018.</p> <p>The two studies are ongoing during the first half of 2019, with completion expected by September-October 2019.</p> <p>In June 2019 GABAC has been organizing a workshop with the participation of senior members of the IPCC in order to raise climate change awareness in the country among the civil society and the high-level government decision makers (a meeting with the National Assembly and</p>
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					CIBAC is expect in July 2019)
Number of proposed revisions to integrate climate change into existing policies/strategies/plans included on the agenda of CIBAC meetings.	0 proposed revisions to integrate climate change into existing policies/strategies/plans have been included on the agenda of CIBAC to date.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	2 proposed revisions to integrate climate change into existing policies/strategies/plans included on the agenda of CIBAC meetings	A new National Climate Change strategy has been approved by the Ministry and presented publicly at the COP in Bonn. A terms of reference to map and review existing policies/strategies for coastal areas and propose a new policy has been drafted. A tender is going to be launched as soon as the Ministry of Environment approves the ToR.	1 new strategy has been completed (National Climate Strategy of 2017) and has been approved by the Ministry and publicly presented at two COPs (23 and 24) and been discussed at the technical level CIBAC meeting in June 2019, prior to submission to the Council of Ministers for their approval. Once the Strategy is fully approved, it will be the framework used at the national level to integrate climate change (Mitigation and adaptation) in the relevant socioeconomic sectors of the country Development of recommendations for new policies and strategies for reducing the vulnerability of the coastal areas are under elaboration through two contracted studies.
Establishment of a permanent secretariat of CIBAC with a clearly defined role/mandate.	The secretariat of CIBAC is currently convened on an ad hoc basis. The composition of members varies and it does not have a clearly defined mandate.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A permanent secretariat of the CIBAC is established with a clearly defined role/mandate by the end of the project.	There is no change in the baseline. The climate change cabinet (GABAC) effectively acts as permanent secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for Biodiversity and Climate Change (CIBAC). The project team is working with GABAC on a weekly basis to strengthen its role and	The climate change cabinet (GABAC) effectively acts as permanent secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for Biodiversity and Climate Change (CIBAC). The project team is working with GABAC on a weekly basis to

				capacity to coordinate and implement projects on behalf of CIBAC.	strengthen its role and capacity to coordinate and implement projects on behalf of CIBAC. This support includes technical advise and quality assurance of work of consultants, strategic planning, facilitate administrative, procurement process to implement activities, assist in project reporting, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, etc. In June 2019 a technical level committee has been established under CIBAC, called the Comité Nacional de Alterações Climáticas e Biodiversidade. and has had its first meeting with focus on the new National Climate Change Strategy.
Assessment of the economic impacts of climate change on Angola's coastal zone, disaggregated by sector.	0 economic assessments of climate change impacts on Angola's coastal zone have been conducted.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	An assessment of the economic impacts of climate change, disaggregated by sector, on Angola's coastal zone produced by the end of the project.	The project team drafted the ToR to carry out an assessment of the economic impacts of climate change on coastal areas. The results will feed into a National Plan for the adaptation of coastal zone. A tender is going to be launched as soon as the Ministry of Environment approves the ToR.	In the first quarter of 2019, the Brazilian company, GeoGestão, completed the first part of their study on biophysical & socioeconomic impacts of climate change on main coastal strategic sectors of Angola, mainly: urbanization, transport, water & sanitation, energy, agriculture & livestock, fisheries, tourism. In June 2019, the company has visited Angola to collect additional information for more detailed sectoral assessments and the estimation of economic

					impacts of climate change. Completion of the study is expected for September 2019.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 2					
Improved awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation among non-governmental stakeholders (overseen by UNDP).					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of people (and % of women) who are informed about climate change impacts and adaptation through the project's awareness programme.	No awareness raising programme on climate change has been undertaken.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 1000 people (of which at least 50% are women) are informed about climate change and adaptation through the public awareness programme by the end of the project. This will include: 250 people from NGOs; 250 people from the private sector; 250 people from academia; and 250 people from CBOs.	No change in the baseline so far. The start of this component has been dependent on UNEP's initiation of field activities at the 4 chosen field sites (some of which are now under review and may change) as well as the development of the wider coastal climate change strategy through Outcome 3. Therefore, the work on Outcome 4 has been on hold.	There are no changes in this indicator yet as specific awareness activities based on information resulted from outcomes, 1, 2 and 3 have not yet started. They are expected to be initiated the last quarter of 2019. Once the two contracted studies on climate change vulnerability and adaptation strategies for the coastal areas have been completed, a communication and outreach strategy will be developed and implemented to communicate these results to a broad range of stakeholders and obtain feedback. Progress in this outcome is expected for the second half of 2019.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	14.04%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	14.04%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	140,380

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
GEF Grant Amount	1,000,000
Co-financing	12,311,467

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Oct 29, 2013
CEO Endorsement Date	Apr 8, 2016
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Dec 5, 2016
Date of Inception Workshop	Mar 28, 2017
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 5, 2019

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 5, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Dec 31, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)
2019-05-06

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Operational	<p>RISK: Lack of UNEP’s technical project staff in Angola has caused delay in the implementation of UNEP’s field activities related to outcome 1 & 2. UNEP does not have any project officer based in the country that can help and assist the MINAMB in the implementation of the field activities. Consequently, there are not yet synergies between UNEP’s outcomes 1&2 and UNDP’s outcomes 3&4 and delays have resulted.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT: UNDP is working closely with MINAMB and UNEP to prevent activities from being disconnected</p>

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
N/A
<p>Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
N/A
<p>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>As originally planned, the MTR would have started this year. UNEP is leading this activity and has planned the MTR for 2020, delaying this milestone.</p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Unsatisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>JUSTIFICATION OF DO RATING:</p> <p>During this reporting period (Jul 2018-Jun2019) the project outcomes 3 and 4 led by UNDP have experienced considerable progress compared to previous periods. (Outcomes 1 & 2 led by UNEP are not included in this progress report as they have a separate PIR).</p> <p>Given the rate in previous reporting periods, the development objective progress remains moderately unsatisfactory. This is mainly because it has been possible to complete the bureaucratic and administrative process to have two consultancies in place to make several relevant studies, However as this studies are in the initial phase and not concluded, there are not tangible results yet to prove further progress evidenced on results.</p> <p>The main achievements so far in each of the project outcomes are the following:</p> <p>Under project Outcome-3: "Increased interministerial coordination and institutional capacity to adapt to climate change in Angola" two consultancy firms have been engaged at the end of 2018: the Brazilian company Geogestão to conduct an assessment study on the main biophysical climate change impact on the most relevant socioeconomic sectors of the coast of Angola, and to conduct the cost-benefit analysis of identified adaptation measures, and the Portuguese company Get2C that is conducting the study to integrate climate change adaptation considerations into the relevant sectoral policies (urbanization, transport, water & sanitation, energy, agriculture & livestock, fisheries and tourism). The assessments are generating information of considerable relevance to raise climate change awareness, as well as, to promote and improve the interministerial coordination once the studies are completed. They are also helping to build the capacities of GABAC in climate change policy coordination. At the same time, the results from these assessments will help to prepare the Coastal Climate change adaptation outreach strategy and the awareness and communication campaigns required to target a broader audience of stakeholders expected under outcome 4. In the next year reporting period, more progress will be achieved under Outcomes 3 & 4 lead by UNDP.</p> <p>Given the progress on implementation of activities under outcome 3 indicated above, the project manager currently considers the assessment of this outcome as on track. outcome</p> <p>Activities under outcome 4 "Improved awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation among non-governmental stakeholders" has not started yet,</p>	

because they depend on the results from outcome 3, 2 and 1. Therefore the progress assessment for this project outcome is OFF TRACK

UNDP project team was waiting for progress to be made on the UNEP led outcomes 1 and 2 and overall project spending was and is still low, therefore the rating is still Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) even though it is expected that the project will achieve most of its objectives for the UNDP led outcomes in the given project timeframe.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL WORK PLAN:

In relation to the activities considered in the project annual workplan 2018 and 2019 for the reporting period, most of the activities under outcome 3 are under implementation. However, the situation is not the same for the outcome 4, because this outcome strategically depends on results from outcome 3 from UNDP and outcomes 1 and 2 from UNEP in order to be properly implemented.

RISKS

The most critical risk identified is that the project outcomes led by UNDP depend on the implementation of UNEP managed outcomes 1 and 2 whose implementation is delayed. The decision made by UNDP and MINAMB to advance with outcomes 3 (and 4) creates a certain risk that the strategic and policy level work in outcomes 3 and 4 will be somewhat disconnected from the field level outcomes 1 and 2. In order to mitigate this risk, UNDP will continue its efforts to strengthen communication and coordination with UNEP project and programme staff and offer its support wherever needed.

Another risk highlighted is the fact that Angola lacks a lot of information from the past (sometimes not existent given the particular civil war situation they had) and sometimes it is concentrated in specific organizations that do not share easily the information available. Therefore, this situation is being mitigated by the creation of new required data using new technology (such as remote sensing analysis and other global or regional models), and by engaging appropriately with the relevant stakeholders of the project. This is being done by having formal meeting, following strictly communications protocol with government and formalities, respecting their processes and having an appropriate and timely communication to gain their interest, support and collaboration.

In summary, though the project has made significant progress towards the end of project targets in the past year, there is still work remaining to help address the ongoing delays and data gaps and make sure the project can and will meet its intended outcomes.

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory

Officer		
Overall Assessment	<p>From the previous PIR to the current PIR, the evaluation of the project has improved for both DO and IP from "unsatisfactory" to "moderately unsatisfactory" and is on a course to further improvement. Essentially, implementation of the UNDP supported Outcomes 3 and 4 of the project only started in mid-2018. According to the project design, these Outcomes should build on the results of UNEP managed Outcomes 1 and 2, so UNDP waited for those Outcomes to start and had several rounds of discussion with UNEP visitors and the Ministry of the Environment about how UNDP could support the implementation of those Outcomes. Between project start and mid-2018, the person in charge of the project at UNEP changed repeatedly and there was little continuity in these discussions. In mid 2018, the decision was finally taken to move ahead with Outcomes 3 and 4 and attempt to create the linkage with Outcomes 1 and 2 later, once these have been initiated. This required some adaptive management. According to the design of the project, a strategy for coastal adaptation would be developed under Outcomes 1 and 2 (UNEP) and would be communicated to stakeholders under Outcomes 3 and 4 (UNDP). This design made the UNDP managed Outcomes totally dependent on the results of the UNEP managed Outcomes, which were not forthcoming. Therefore, we decided to develop a vulnerability assessment (including its economic impacts) and adaptation strategy for the coastal area as a whole under Outcome 3, and to use Outcome 4 to communicate it to stakeholders. Outcomes 1 and 2 would then develop more specific, local vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategies for the four pilot sites along the coast that had been selected for the project (and were under revision in mid-2018). This division of tasks was accepted by UNEP and by the Ministry. UNDP and the Ministry then developed a ToR for a vulnerability assessment (including economic costs of adaptation) and adaptation strategy (including sectoral policy options for adaptation) and procured two companies - the Brazilian Geogestão and the Portuguese Get2C which has also drafted the National Climate Change Strategy with UNDP support - that are respectively responsible for doing the biophysical and economic assessment of the vulnerability of the coastal strip of Angola (Geogestão) and for analyzing sectoral policies and identifying the opportunities and needs for inserting climate change adaptation into those policies and strategies (Get2C). Both studies are now well advanced, with the former close to completion and the latter, which builds on the former, about in the middle of its implementation. The results of these two studies, the key products of Outcome 3, would then provide the content for a process of stakeholder engagement on climate change vulnerability and adaptation under Outcome 4. Since Outcome 4 cannot be implemented in parallel to Outcome 3, but only in sequence to it, Outcome 4 is still in a conceptual stage while Outcome 3 is well advanced and should be largely completed in October. Building on the results of these studies, the outreach activities of Outcome 4 will be developed and implemented, with planned activities in all the coastal provinces. Already a wide range of stakeholders from government and civil society have been engaged in the assessment of the vulnerability and adaptation needs under Outcome 3, with both companies visiting Luanda and presenting their work in seminars in June and July 2019 that were well attended. These visits also served for bilateral meetings with Ministries and the collection of additional information.</p> <p>To support the communication of the results of Outcome 3 to a range of audiences under Outcome 4 and make them practically available, the project is developing a spatial information and decision support system built after a similar system in use in São Tomé. A draft version of this Decision Support System is already available, although it does not have yet all the information in</p>	

	<p>it. This system may also serve as a model for the CC-ENISA that is one of the intended outputs of the GEF/LDCF Cuvelai project.</p> <p>To support these activities, the project has now hired an international advisor (Maria Cadahia Perez, P3) who also supports the linkage with the closely related GEF/LDCF Cuvelai project, replacing in this role Olivia Felicio Pereira, who had completed her 4 years as UNV in early 2019.</p> <p>Financial delivery of the project is still low as a result of the late start (effectively, the project started to use funds in mid-2018) but, as a result of the afore-mentioned activities and the contracting of Maria Cadahia with project funds, will increase quickly in the coming months. Currently there are no major impediments to the implementation of the UNDP led components of the project. However the delayed start of activities and the fact that Outcome 4 has not started yet (as explained before) justifies the "moderately unsatisfactory" rating.</p> <p>A major challenge of the project is that data availability is very low in Angola and this may affect the quality of certain project outputs. Also, the fact that Outcomes 3 and 4 are now moving ahead of Outcomes 1 and 2 may result in a certain disconnect in the project between policy level and field level work. UNDP will continue to offer its support to UNEP and MINAMB in the implementation of Outcomes 1 and 2 and make an effort to bring the two parts of the project again together once the implementation of Outcomes 1 and 2 starts in earnest (several field visits have taken place in the first half of 2019, so this may now soon be the case). UNDP's ability to support the implementation of those components is however restricted by the very low travel budget under Outcomes 3 and 4 that will reduce our ability to provide effective on-site support.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>As the objective level indicator for this project is captured in the UNDP PIR, the DO rating for this project is Unsatisfactory. It should be noted however that this is a joint project with UNEP, and while progress on UNDP-implemented Outcomes (Outcomes 3-4) has progressed, achieving the objective level target will require success of the UNEP-implemented Outcomes (Outcomes 1-2) as well. Below is more detail about Outcomes 3 and 4, for which UNDP is responsible.</p> <p>For Outcome 3, work has begun related to studies on the climate change impacts on socioeconomic sectors in coastal areas, cost-benefit analysis of identified adaptation measures and integration of climate change adaptation into sectoral strategies (urbanization, transport, water & sanitation, energy, agriculture & livestock, fisheries and tourism). The assessments, coupled with capacity building activities, are expected to generate information of considerable relevance to raise climate change awareness, as well as, to promote and improve the inter-ministerial coordination and to strengthen GABAC capacity in climate change policy coordination. The limited data available in Angola is a concern, and in response UNDP has ensured extensive and broad consultations so that all available, quality data can be collated for the analyses. Outcome 4 activities are dependent on Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>UNEP-implemented Outcomes 1-2 are significantly delayed, potentially affecting the sequencing of activities as envisaged during the design of the overall project. A critical risk to the success of the overall project, therefore, is the slow progress of the UNEP-implemented Outcomes (Outcomes 1-2). UNDP is working closely with MINAMB and UNEP to prevent complementary activities from becoming disconnected.</p> <p>While the MTR was originally scheduled for 2019, UNEP which is responsible for this milestone has planned it for 2020 given its little progress to date. Despite the project having little to show, UNDP had requested that the original timing for the MTR be maintained so that management responses to challenges could be assessed. While the delay is not ideal, the new planned date will at least enable capturing progress made in the 2018-2019 reporting period, which would have otherwise been excluded.</p> <p>The IP rating for the project is Moderately Unsatisfactory. While delivery is significantly delayed, notable progress on the UNDP-implemented portion of the project has been made in the 2018-2019 reporting period.</p>	

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: gender equality as significant objective
Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.
This topic doesn't apply to UNDP's part of the project.
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
Under this project and the UNDP led outcomes 3 & 4 there are not specific gender target level or indicators. Consequently, and given the nature of activities implemented during the reporting period, not specific work on gender has been done yet, so there are not specific gender results or products.

Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

Under this project and the UNDP led outcomes 3 & 4 there are not specific gender target level or indicators. Consequently, and given the nature of activities implemented during the reporting period, not specific work on gender has been done yet, so there are not specific gender results or products.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
N/A
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
N/A
SESP: Social and Environmental Screening Template.docx
Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: PIMS 5276 - Angola_SESP.doc
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
N/A
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status,

significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
N/A

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

The project is still in a situation where impacts are not felt outside the project team and government department directly involved in the project. Communication, awareness and advocacy materials can't be prepared until the ongoing studies are completed.

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.

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

http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/addressing-urgent-coastal-adaptation-needs-and-capacity-gaps-in-.html

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
No
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
No
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
Yes
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
No
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
Yes
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
Yes
CEO Endorsement Request: Angola_UNEP_UNDP_CEO_Endorsement_Request_08.03.2016.doc
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
<p>The project has counted with the support of a UNV for 11 months during the reporting period.</p> <p>The project supports South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation because it is benefiting from the experiences of Geogestao in Brazil and in Sao Tome</p> <p>During the reporting period the implementation of activities under outcome 3 lead by UNDP has been following the indications of the stakeholder engagement plan including in the PRODOC (pag.54-58). MINAM via the GABAC has been the government lead coordination institution convening meetings and organizing workshops calling to all the relevant stakeholders highlighted in the plan (plus other not mentioned), in order to participate in the meetings held with the consultants from Geogestao and Get2C, supported by GABAC and UNDP staff to share information about the project, facilitate exchange of information, and technical coordinatization. Not particular challenges have been found so far during the reporting period.</p>

The leading government department for the project implementation and management of the GEF funds is GABAC. So GABAC has been launching the public tender to seek external specialized support from companies. GABAC is the government department coordinating with the other stakeholders (government department or ministries, private sector, civil society) to collect information and validate findings from the studies by the different range of stakeholders needed it to successfully implement the project.

Support from many stakeholders is required, as the project is studying impact of climate change on various strategic sectors relevant to the coast of the country

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.