



2020
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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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>

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Project Implementing Partner	Mr. Giza Martins (gizagm@gmail.com)
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately 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 2019	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>0%. ZERO number of beneficiaries target yet as activities of UNEP on the 4 select project site have not started yet,</p> <p>This indicator of field level impacts is applicable to the UNEP managed Outcomes 1 and 2. Outcome level information related to this indicator will appear in the PIR submitted by UNEP.</p> <p>However, in March 2020, UNDP supported the project team under the UNEP implemented components in visiting Benguela and Namibe for conducting Benguela and Namibe Community Vulnerability Assessments and has supported the development of a Term of Reference for the procurement of the EWS.</p>
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 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Degree to which institutional capacity and arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change into relevant policies and plans is strengthened – for CIBAC and the CIBAC secretariat .</p>	<p>Current estimated level of overall institutional capacity is 4 (out of 10).</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</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>CIBAC and the Secretariat of CIBAC has progressed by at least 3 steps in their institutional capacity and arrangements score assessment framework by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Progress towards this Outcome-3 indicator is progressing smoothly (partially on track). This is 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</p>	<p>Progress towards this indicator has been good and it is on track; however, without adequate process implemented to measure the exact level of capacity improvements against the baseline.</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. The Climate Change Cabinet (GABAC) within the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) is the entity responsible for dealing with preparations for climate change policy and practice within MINAMB. GABAC has been effectively acting as permanent secretariat of the CIBAC and organizing and convening the meetings of CIBAC until end of March 2020.</p> <p>Since the project began implementation, CIBAC has met twice: firstly on 19th Oct 2018 to make preparations for the participation in COP24, where initial ENAC was presented; secondly, on 16th May 2019 in</p>

	<p>into sectoral strategies and plans.</p> <p>Baseline values to be verified during the baseline assessment using the AMAT score criteria.</p> <p>Quantitative assessment of the baseline for this indicator will be conducted at inception stage.</p>			<p>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> <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</p>	<p>order to review and receive contributions for the finalization of ENAC 2019-2020.</p> <p>In addition GABAC/MINAMB have organized other important events to enhance climate change understanding and capacity within the country: in June 2019 GABAC organized a workshop with the participation of senior members of the IPCC in order to raise climate change awareness in Angola among the civil society and the high-level government decision makers, including a meeting with members of the National Assembly and CIBAC. On 6 November 2019 GABAC organized a workshop to launch the elaboration process of the First Biennial Update Report of Angola to UNFCCC, supported by UNEP. At the end of November 2019, a high-level meeting with the Ministry of Environment and the GEF National Operational Focal point was organized to review the situation of the GEF project portfolio implementation.</p> <p>UNDP project team is working closely with the Ministry's climate change team (GABAC until beginning of April 2020, from 8 of June, National Directorate of Environment and Climate Action - DNAAC) and with UNEP colleagues on a weekly basis to strengthen its capacity to</p>
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				<p>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 CIBAC is expected in July 2019)</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 has been revised in 2019 and now is still pending overall approval from the National Assembly of Angola's Government. 2) At the end of 2018, a Brazilian company (GeoGestão) was contracted to conduct the following studies: I) Studies of biophysical impacts of climate change in main socio-economic sectors and II) Studies of approximate economic evaluation of the impacts of climate change and cost-benefit analysis of the identified adaptation measures. These studies were completed in Sep 2019. It was also developed an online GIS prototype with information from these two studies. 3) Get2C was also contracted at end of 2018 to analyze the integration of climate change
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					<p>adaptation interventions into national policies and budgets, and to develop Coastal Adaptation Plan for Angola. Around 35 policy documents were analyzed to see if they include climate change, identify some vulnerabilities related to climate change, and identify adaptation measures. These documents consisted of a mixture of laws, policies, national sectoral, plans, programs, strategies, etc.) related to key strategic sectors for climate adaptation such as: agriculture, fisheries, transport, water, energy, urbanism, infrastructures, tourism, health, education, planning and economy. The Initial Coastal Adaptation Plan was prepared with the assistance of Get2C. The document is just pending the incorporation of information from the provinces and its overall validation to get finalized.</p> <p>On 26 March 2020 the government of Angola formally announced several changes in their structure, including the fusion of MINAMB with the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Tourism, creating the new Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA). Therefore, a new government structure is being set up since April and has not been yet finalized. Under the new Ministry, GABAC</p>
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					has been extinguished and a National Directory for Climate Action is been created. UNDP is still waiting to formally know the final Ministry structure and the personnel assigned to direct the project and mobilize the climate change agenda in the country
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	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.	3 revisions of climate change policies/strategies/plans were included in CIBAC meetings: 1) Ratification of Paris Accord; 2) Revision and approval of the National Climate Change Strategy (ENAC 2019-2030); and 3) a Coastal Adaptation Strategy was drafted during the period. In the agenda of CIBAC meetings were discussed the importance of approving the National Climate Change Strategy (ENAC) to legally promote and support the integration of climate change into national development and sectoral policies in the country, it was also discussed the importance of ratifying the Paris Agreement and the preparation and submission of the revised INDC document (which currently ongoing under other GEF project). At CIBAC are also discussed the COP agendas and preparations to participate in the COP organized by the UNFCCC.

					With the support of Get2C consultancy, as part of the development of a Coastal Adaptation Plan, 35 national and sectoral policy instruments (Laws, policies, strategies, programs, plans) have been revised to see if they integrate climate change considerations and adaptation measures.
Establishment of a permanent secretariat of CIBAC with a clearly defined role/mandate.	<p>The secretariat of CIBAC is currently convened on an ad hoc basis.</p> <p>The composition of members varies and it does not have a clearly defined mandate.</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>A permanent secretariat of the CIBAC is established with a clearly defined role/mandate by the end of the project.</p>	<p>The climate change cabinet (GABAC) effectively acts as permanent secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for Biodiversity and Climate Change (CIBAC).</p> <p>The project team is working with GABAC on a weekly basis to 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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The climate change cabinet (GABAC, from 8 June 2020 DNAAC) has been effectively acting as permanent secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for Biodiversity and Climate Change (CIBAC) until end of March 2020, moment at which a major government restructuring took place merging the Ministry of Environment with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Tourism. This restructuring is ongoing at present. The first week of June 2020, GABAC was replaced by the new National Directorate of Environment and Climate Action (DNAAC) which has assumed the role of GABAC within a wider mandate.</p> <p>The UNDP project team is working closely with the government climate change team (GABAC/DNAAC) and the national project coordinator on a weekly basis to strengthen its role and capacity to coordinate and</p>

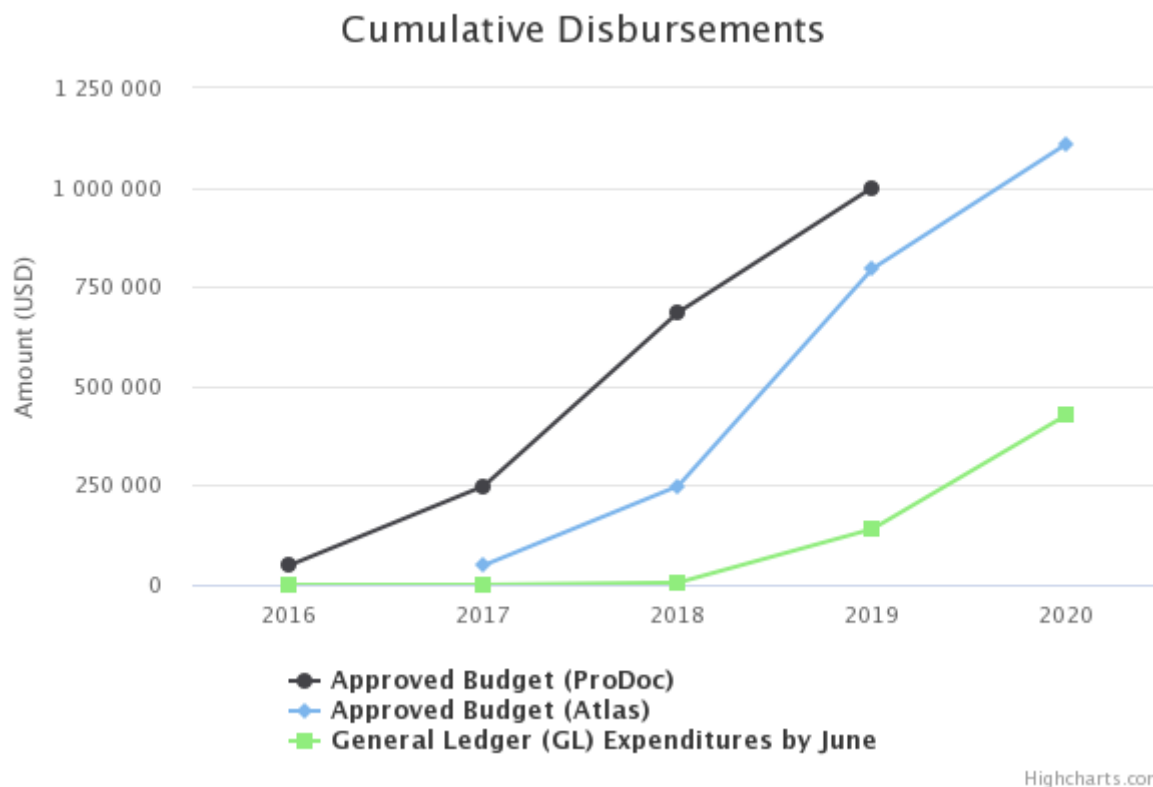
				focus on the new National Climate Change Strategy.	implement projects on behalf of CIBAC. This support includes technical advice and quality assurance of work of consultants, strategic planning, facilitate administrative, procurement process to implement activities, assist in project reporting, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, etc.
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In September 2019 the second study of GeoGestão related to approximate economic evaluation of the impacts of climate change and cost-benefit analysis of the identified adaptation measures was completed, submitted and approve it.</p>
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 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Number of people (and % of women) who are informed about climate change impacts and adaptation through the project's awareness programme.</p>	<p>No awareness raising programme on climate change has been undertaken.</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>0. ZERO people were informed and targeted, as the Covid-19 global pandemic and travel restrictions impede to conduct the events that were planned. However, a number of Power point presentations were prepared in Jan 2020 based on the studies conducted by GeoGestão and Get2C with the idea of starting with the organization of provincial level workshops to present the results of the studies, complement with local information and validate them.</p> <p>Between 9-13 March it was conducted a joint field mission to Benguela between GABAC, PNUD, UNEP and its consultants (AURECON) for the vulnerability assessments and baselines. During the meeting with Vice governor and provincial director of several disciplines the project was again introduced, and it was agreed to organize in the month of May (the month of the city) a major communication and awareness event about the project. Communities that will benefit</p>

					<p>directly from the UNEP pilot site interventions were also visited in Luacho (Dombe Grande) and Baia Farta. The team was able to gather many relevant documentations about the province.</p> <p>From 15 to 19 March it was also conducted a joint field mission to Namibe between GABAC, PNUD, UNEP and its consultants (AURECON). It was passively to visit the communities around Bero river and Giraul, as well as meet key stakeholders. With the provincial director of environment, it was suggested to organize the project provincial workshop during the month of June. However, by this time the COVID-19 pandemic was hitting hardly, and it was difficult organize meetings with governor or vice governor. The UNEP team even left sooner than expected for emergency due to closure of international flights and borders.</p> <p>In February it was contracted a Portuguese company (CAOS) to develop a series of 9 Policy briefs about the impacts of climate change in key strategic sectors and importance to implement adaptation measures. The first policy brief more general and introductory is almost finalized and the other eight sectoral policy briefs (transport, energy,</p>
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					<p>urbanization and housing, water and sanitation, agriculture and livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and health) are under development. These materials will be used to raise awareness, advocate and support decision making related to climate change.</p> <p>TOR for the development of a video documentary on climate change adaptation in the coast of Angola and a TOR for the development of a government website on climate change are developed and just wait new government approval to organize the public bidding process. These activities will support and improve awareness raising, project communication and direct access to information for many different stakeholders.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>		<p>Off track</p>			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	42.77%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	42.77%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	427,675

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 2019 to 1 July 2020)
2020-06-03

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLITICAL RISK: Government changes at the end of March 2020 and new ministry of culture, tourism and environment restructuring has affected the approval of payments, approval of TOR related to new activities, etc during the second quarter of 2020 (MODERATE RISK) • The MANAGEMENT APPROACH to cope with this new risks is the following: on 27 of March the Angolan government announced a major restructuring and reduction in the number of ministries. As a result, the MINAMB has been merged with other 2 ministries (Min. of Culture and Min. of Tourism) to form the new Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA) with a new Minister in charge and other changes in functional roles. This restructuring has resulted in the extinction of the GABAC and in not having clear responsible for the approval of project activities during nearly three months, which is essential under a NIM implementation Modality. The UNDP project team was and still is dealing with this situation by having close contact with the MCTA and DNAAC personnel that continue working in the Ministry, as well as, with new Minister and her personnel, that during the transition period oversee the approving the most critical activities. According to government information, this situation is expected to be solved once it is published in the official bulletin the organogram of the new ministry (8 June) and the personnel in charge of running in each unit (23 June), including designation of project director (23 July). The situation is expected to be fully solved by end of August.
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPERATIONAL: The covid-19 pandemic and global state of emergency with travel restrictions nationally and internationally has limited greatly progress under the three outcomes during the second quarter of 2020. (MODERATE RISK) • The MANAGEMENT APPROACH to cope with this new risks is the following: on 19th March Angola closed its areal space and international borders and on 26 March declared the state of emergency. Just from 9-19th March took place the joint project mission (UNEP, UNDP, Gov) to accompany the UNEP consultants to do the Vulnerability assessments. During that period all the planned outreach and awareness raising activities on the ground were stopped. UNDP project staff has been working from home since 19th march, having weekly virtual meetings with government counterparts and UNEP colleagues. Once the Calamity state was declared, the team start having key presential meetings with government counterparts, following the biosecurity measures. It is not possible to travel yet outside Luanda to the provinces, due to a sanitary belt established around the capital, therefore internal travel in Angola is not yet allowed and international borders continue closed. The team has taken this opportunity to advance work that can be done from home, such as revision of ongoing activities, drafting TOR for required need activities, as well as, work on the content of the thematic policy briefs, provide comments to the vulnerability assessment conducted by UNEP consultants, and preparing all the communication products required for the outreach and awareness activities. It is expected that in the months of August travel restrictions will be lifted and activities on the ground and trainings will be initiated again. However, the covid-19 pandemic has created around 5 months delay. In case of not being able to travel as well in august we look at the possibility to conduct virtual outreach events to reach the beneficiaries targets.

F. Adjustments

Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.

Political

Operational

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The MTR was originally planned to take place at the beginning of 2019. UNEP is leading this activity and has planned to do the MTR for Sep-Nov 2020, delaying this milestone. They have identified the independent consultancy firm to do the evaluation. Preparation will be done to get it done by November 2020.

Project components lead by UNDP has requested a project extension on 5th June 2020, after the unanimous support and recommendation of the project steering committee meeting that took place on 3rd of June. The UNEP is going to also request an extension of the project. Due to this situation, it is not being organized a Terminal Evaluation of the project.

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.

The project document only stipulates a single MTR (and TE) for the UNEP and UNDP implemented components of the project, with responsibility for implementing these assessments with UNEP which also has funds for them in its budget (whereas UNDP does not have funds). UNDP CO has been discussing the timing of the MTR with UNEP since 2018 with preference for doing it in 2019 but UNEP and the Government preferred a later date owing to their very slow initial implementation of the UNEP led Outcomes 1+2. At the SC meeting on 3 June 2020, it was decided that the MTR would take place in September-October 2020 to be completed before the scheduled closure of the UNDP

implemented components on 5 December 2020. UNDP CO has meanwhile also submitted a request for an unfunded project extension by 12 months and has, therefore, not started preparations for the TE (for which, as mentioned, UNDP has no funds in its project budget since the TE is also to be done by UNEP for the entire project).

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.

This is a joint project with UNEP - 2 ProDocs, each defining accountability for specific Outcomes/Outputs as well reporting responsibilities. UNEP is responsible for the MTR and TE. UNDP had requested an MTR in 2019. At the SC meeting in June 2020, it was agreed that the MTR would be conducted and finalized by November 2020. To date however, MTR activities have not yet commenced. A project extension has been requested for the UNDP portion of the project. Discussions are ongoing on how best to coordinate efforts with UNEP going forward, given the uneven pace of implementation between the two parts of the overall project and evaluation activities resting with another agency.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	- 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 2019-Jun2020) the project outcomes 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 satisfactory. This is mainly because it has been possible to complete the bureaucratic and administrative process to have three consultancies in place to make several relevant studies and policy briefs preparations. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic in middle of March with associated travel restrictions and the Angola's government restructuration, activities under outcome 4 related to outreach and awareness raising, that requires travelling and peoples gathering, could not be implemented.</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 I) to conduct an assessment study on the main biophysical climate change impact on the most relevant socioeconomic sectors of the coast of Angola, and II) to conduct the studies of approximate economic evaluation of the impacts of climate change and cost-benefit analysis of identified adaptation measures; and the Portuguese company Get2C that conducted III) the study to integrate climate change adaptation considerations into the relevant sectoral policies (urbanization, transport, water & sanitation, energy, agriculture & livestock, fisheries and tourism), as well as, IV) the preparation of the Initial Coastal Adaptation Plan. The assessments generated information of considerable relevance to raise climate change awareness, as well as, to promote and improve the interministerial coordination of the different government institutions. They are also helping to build the capacities of the government officers and personnel in charge of the climate change portfolio in climate change policy coordination (GABAC/DNAAC). At the same time, the results from these assessments were used to prepare several power point presentation and sectoral policy briefs to support awareness raising and communication campaigns required to target a broader audience of stakeholders expected under outcome 4. Finally, a TOR has been prepared to assess the institutional capacity of the new government structure to deal with climate change policy. 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.</p>	

Under Outcome-4: “Improved awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation among non-governmental stakeholders” a Portuguese consultancy was contracted at the beginning of February to develop 9 Policy Briefs on climate change impacts and adaptation, one general and 8 related to specific sectors (agriculture and livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, urbanization and housing, transport, energy, water and sanitation, tourism and Health). This work is still ongoing and making progress currently during the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, a TOR for a climate change website and another TOR for a video documental on climate adaptation in the coast of Angola has been prepared and they just are pending approval from the new government. Finally, several power point presentations were prepared with key information from the studies and analysis conducted by GeoGestão e Get2C under outcome 3. These presentations were prepared with the idea organizing provincial level workshops during the first half of 2020, with the objective to raise awareness on climate chain adaptation, present the results of the project studies, collect feedback from provincial level stakeholders. In addition, from 9 to 19 of March, one UNDP project personnel in Luanda joined the GABAC-UNEP consultants field missions to the provinces of Benguela and Namibe. The main purpose of these missions were to conduct the community vulnerability assessments and the base line of the UNEP project pilot sites, however, it was also taken the opportunity to formally present and inform about the project to the provincial, municipal and communal government authorities, other stakeholders and beneficiaries. During the meetings with provincial government was agreed to conduct the major outreach and communications events in May for Benguela and June for Namibe, however, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, everything has to be postponed until new global order allows to travel again, and organize gathering of multiple people and implementation of activities on the ground. Therefore, and despite the significant progress made on this Outcome during the reporting period, for the reasons mentioned above the project manager considers the progress assessment for this outcome is OFF TRACK

Since the field missions to the provinces of Benguela and Namibe took place, the entire project team (GABAC, UNEP and PNUD) have weekly meeting to coordinate and plan project activities. This is already a sign of good cooperation and understanding between the 3 organizations. UNEP has started its activities on the ground in 2020 and this is going to help to implement outreach communication activity in a more integrated manner with information from components 1, 2 and 3.

For all the reason mentioned above, the overall rating on progress is Moderately Satisfactory (MS). In a scenario without the covid-19 pandemic it was expected that the project will achieve most of its objectives for the UNDP led outcomes in the given project timeframe. However, under the new health global context it was necessary to request an extension of the project, that was supported by the project steering committee meeting held on 3rd of June 2020.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL WORK PLAN:

In relation to the activities considered in the project annual workplan 2019 and 2020 for the reporting period, all the activities under outcome 3 are almost under implementation. However, the situation is not the same for the outcome 4, because this outcome strategically depends on travelling and social gatherings, therefore, it was not possible to be implemented with national and international travel restrictions due to pandemic of Covid-19.

	<p>RISKS</p> <p>The main risks identified during the reporting period are related to the declaration of Covid-19 pandemic and associated state of emergency and travel, social gathering restrictions declared in middle of march. And the new government restructuring that is ongoing since 27 of March. With the fusion of MINAMB with Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Tourism, GABAC has been extinguished and a new entity to deal with climate change and its personnel has not been communicated yet. Therefore, paralyzing the movement of payments, advance of new activities, etc. This situation has largely been resolved by end of July/early August.</p> <p>PROJECT COORDINATION</p> <p>Since the beginning of 2020 the coordination and interaction between UNEP, GABAC and PNUD has been very good and effective, having weekly meetings where important information is shared, feedback on studies is provided and the opportunity to integrate the work under the UNEP and UNDP lead components is higher. UNEP ongoing studies are complementing some data gaps related to information from the provinces that will help to improve the Coastal Adaptation Plan.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project has made substantial progress in the reporting period which justify its rating as "moderately satisfactory" increased from "moderately unsatisfactory" of last year. In 2019, major activities under Outcome 3 were completed through the delivery of a coastal vulnerability assessment by sectors by the Brazilian company Geogestão and, building on this, the drafting of a coastal adaptation strategy by sectors by the Portuguese company Get2C. Support was provided to the Interministerial Committee on Biodiversity and Climate Change and its Secretariat, the Climate Change Cabinet at the Ministry of the Environment in holding several well-attended meetings on climate change policy and, importantly, in coordinating and bringing together the UNEP and UNDP implemented components of this project. From 8 of June 2020, the responsibilities of GABAC/MINAMB were taken over by the National Directorate of Environment and Climate Action (DNAAC) within the reorganized Ministry of Culture, Tourism and the Environment (MCTA), without any discontinuity in roles and mandate. Building on the information generated in Outcome 3, communications materials were or are being produced for the outreach activities under Outcome 4. These include a series of policy briefs and a large powerpoint presentation that will serve as support for seminars and workshops planned for various stakeholder groups, including the governments of the 7 coastal provinces, under this Outcome. Unfortunately, COVID delayed the initiation of the series of meetings and training events planned under this Outcome. Another delaying factor has been the reorganization of the Ministry of</p>	

	<p>the Environment that has been merged into a larger Ministry of Culture, Tourism and the Environment, headed by an environmentalist. On the longer term, this reorganization bears many opportunities for greater action and better policies in the environment field (and for synergies with culture and tourism policies) and should be welcomed, although at the shorter timescale the intermittent unclarity of responsibilities and lack of delegation of authority have caused substantial delays; these issues are currently being resolved. The CO has therefore submitted a request for an unfunded extension of the project by 12 months; should this be granted we have no doubt that the project objectives (of the UNDP implemented components) can be fully achieved by the new end of project.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The DO rating for the project is Moderately Unsatisfactory. While progress has been against the UNDP-implemented Outcomes of the project during the reporting period, the objective level indicator is included in the logframe, which requires advancements on the UNEP-implemented part. The overall multi agency project was designed to be sequenced and complementary, however the uneven pace of the 2 parts has made this difficult. Progress towards the objective level target is off track.</p> <p>The project has however advanced to the extent possible where activities could proceed independently. Most notably, Outcome 3 has surpassing the initial target of "2 proposed revisions to integrate climate change into existing policies/strategies/plans included on the agenda of CIBAC meetings", and capacity building activities were able to advance. And progress was made towards assessment of the economic impacts of climate change, disaggregated</p>	

by sector, on Angola's coastal zone produced by the end of the project. Further efforts are needed however to measure the success and impact of capacity building efforts and the use of assessments in policy and planning, with consideration as well to recent changes in government.

Outcome 4 is off track. While communications materials were developed, the workshop/events-approach of the Outcome to raise awareness was significantly hindered by COVID, particularly the response measures related restricted travel. The feasibility of the original approach will need to be reviewed in light of COVID, with adjustments made to the new reality and targets.

The IP rating for the project is Moderately Unsatisfactory, only because there has been a notable improvement in delivery in the reporting period. Cumulative progress has been very slow and the challenges of a joint project are significant. A project extension has been requested, but an MTR has not been conducted to properly inform this decision (the MTR is the responsibility of UNEP). Discussions are ongoing regarding an appropriate extension period and related operational considerations.

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: Coastal Adaptaton project Environment and Social Screening Table.pdf
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.
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: gender equality as significant objective
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
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.
The climate change impact studies in strategic sectors conducted by GeoGestão and the initial adaptation strategy developed by Get2C have integrated gender aspects in their assessments. In addition, gender considerations are being considered in the development of the Policy Briefs. Gender will play a key role in the outreach activities to various sectors of society under Outcome 4.
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
Gender characteristics in the cultural context of Angola are considered in the design of the Outreach activities to ensure that women can participate in project events and have the same access to information than men. Language and education background of female beneficiaries and project participants are considered during the development of informative materials to improve the cognitive

learning of women and ensure that they easily understand and process the information, for instance in the policy briefs include illustrations, key and simple messages and not too much technical language to facilitate the comprehension of all the readers, regardless their background.

In addition, the GABAC/DNAAC project coordinator and the project assistants are females, so by working closely with UNDP and UNEP technicians are also improving their technical capacities in climate change adaptation, project management, knowledge management, etc. They are being empowered by the project director as well to assume more responsibilities and lead the project activities. These will increase the impact of resilience policies and activities in the communities and at various levels in government, as well as the role of women in institutional positions.

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.

<p>SESP: Social and Environmental Screening Template.docx</p> <p>SESP: Coastal Adaptaton project Environment and Social Screening Table.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status,</p>

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 raising and advocacy campaigns couldn't start yet as it was planned due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the declaration of state of emergency with associated travel and social gathering restrictions.

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.

The two study documents generated by GeoGestão and the GIS online prototype developed by the project are now the main knowledge products completed. They will be uploaded to the climate change website that is being planned, by now they can be accessed in the following links:

- Producto Componente-Vol1: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-yW4fjITRbtrwVAuygDgz8_gOsuAFMhn/view?usp=sharing
- Producto Componente-Vol2: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-oX_huMBVjwf4TpvJ8xd6tkG7L8usQbF/view?usp=sharing
- Producto Componente Adenda- Prototipo GIS: <http://167.71.188.2/#5.01/-11.6/17.5/0/39>

Once the TOR for the video documentary and the website are approved and a company is hired there will be more communication products. Once the Policy Briefs are finalized, there will be also more communications materials and they could be launched.

A small notice was made the day that the high-level project steering committee attended by the new Minister and the UNDP ResRep was conducted. Link to this news is here: : <https://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/pt/home/imprensa/reuniao-de-alto-nivel-entre-mcta-e-pnud-recomenda-expansao-de-pr.html>

Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. *Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.

If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

(not set or not applicable)

Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.

If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).

(not set or not applicable)

Longitude

(not set or not applicable)

Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.

(not set or not applicable)

Minutes

(not set or not applicable)

Seconds

(not set or not applicable)

Coordinates description

Link to GIS prototype of the project:

<http://167.71.188.2/#5.01/-11.6/17.5/0/39>

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?
No
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>During the reporting period the implementation of activities under outcome 3 led by UNDP has been following the indications of the stakeholder engagement plan including in the PRODOC (pag.54-58). MINAMB 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 GeoGestão and Get2C, supported by GABAC and UNDP staff to share information about the project, facilitate exchange of information, and technical coordinatization. No particular challenges have been found so far during the reporting period.</p> <p>UNDP has joined a mission to the provinces organized by the UNEP and GABAC. During that field missions, community, local governments, potential NGO, etc were contacted following the appropriate cultural and social protocols of the country.</p>

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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.