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Resilient nations.*



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the People of Japan**

## **THE 2<sup>ND</sup> PROJECT REPORT 10 FEBRUARY, 2016**

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

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

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

**Reporting Period:** 9/2014 - 12/2015

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

**2015 Annual Work Plan Budget:** US\$ 161,000

**National Priorities:**

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

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

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

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### ATTACHMENTS:

1. Updated Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2016
2. Project Budget Balance Report, January to December 2015

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

In August 2015, the CNPC successfully organized the first key activity of the project, the National Seminar in Luanda, providing basic training on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Preparedness for Resilient Recovery to 43 participants from the sectorial members of the CNPC, the Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB), the Provincial Civil Protection Commission (CPPC) of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela, and the UN agencies. While learning basic concepts and tools of the PDNA and recovery planning, the participants also noted that it is critical to integrate DRR in local development plans and processes to build resilience of communities both before and after a disaster. From October to November 2015, the CNPC organized four provincial and six municipal training seminars on Building Resilience, the PDNA and Pre-disaster Recovery Planning, benefiting 350 Civil Protection staffs in Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela. Through local seminars, six Municipal Civil Protection Commissions developed their Resilience Building Strategies to enhance resilience of vulnerable groups in Bibala and Camucio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene.

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

In 2015 the assessment of recovery capacity needs of the government at policy and institutional levels and the roster of DRR and recovery national experts were also prepared providing basic information, upon which the CNPC will plan and implement strategic interventions to enhance capacities for pre- and post-disaster recovery and resilience-building at both national and local levels.

## 2. BACKGROUND

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

Angola has over the past few years suffered from recurrent impact of climatic alterations leading to prolonged droughts or floods, especially in the southern part of the country. In 2012, 10 out of 18 provinces across central and western Angola experienced a drought that affected up to 366,780 households. From 2013 to 2014, the drought continued to affect the southern provinces, especially Cunene, Namibe, parts of Benguela and Huila. According to OCHA, out of 1.8 million drought-affected people in these provinces, people at risk of food insecurity were estimated at about 700,000. The southern region has been considered as part of the Government plans for adaptation to climate change. Early recovery and building resilience of vulnerable communities has been a priority to break a cycle of flood and drought episodes.

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

To further enhance preparedness both for response to and recovery from disasters, the Angolan government renewed the National Plan for Preparation, Contingency Response, and Recovery for a period from 2015 to 2017. The CNPC with the support of UNDP will implement critical components of the National Plan within the partnership framework agreed for the current programming period. One of the critical components is establishment of a pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework in 2017, which is aimed at reducing social and economic consequences of disasters, avoiding recreation of risks during recovery period and ensuring “build back better.”

With the funding support of Japan, under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project from 2015 to 2016 the CNPC will advance a process for developing a pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework, while providing support to the implementation of Pilot Strategies for Building Resilience in the drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila.

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

**Four Expected Results of the project from 2015 to 2016** are:

- 1) 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 6 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies in each year. (12 in total)
- 2) 6 DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery in each year. (12 in total)  
100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).
- 3) One lessons learned document on disaster recovery drafted and disseminated in 2016.
- 4) One Flood Recovery Plan elaborated for the province of Benguela in 2015, and 2 Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans developed by Provincial Civil Protection Commissions in 2016 as

pilot experiences for the development of a national common framework. (Note: Building on the pilot experience, a pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework will be established in 2017).

This project is part of the UNDP Africa Regional Programme entitled “Preparedness for Resilient Recovery” that is supported by the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund with an allocation of US\$ 2 million, involving 5 country projects in Africa including Angola.

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

In Angola, the UN assistance in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is provided through one of the three strategic areas of cooperation agreed between the Government of Angola and the UN in the UN Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2015-2019, namely Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development.

Through this strategic framework of cooperation, the UN assistance in DRM, in particular the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, is expected to contribute to the following strategic goals:

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

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

#### One of the UNPAF 2015-2019 Outcomes involving UNDP below:

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

#### One of the expected UNDP Country Programme 2015-2019 Outputs below:

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

#### The 5th Outcome of the UNDP Corporate Strategic Plan 2014-2017:

Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

#### ***Preparatory phase***

After the approval of the grant allocation by the Japanese government through the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund in September 2014, the project's Result and Resource Framework (RRF) 2015-2016 and the Annual Work Plans 2015 and 2016 were prepared by UNDP Angola and subsequently approved by the UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) on 28 April 2015.

The National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) and UNDP initiated activities related to the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery from June 2015 with the recruitment of a Resilient Recovery consultant for the implementation of the 2015 Work Plan. During the preparatory phase, a Senior Recovery expert was also identified to support the 1<sup>st</sup> key activity of organizing the National Seminar on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Planning (Pre-DRP) planned in mid-2015.

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

##### Define 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience in Cunene, Huila and Namibe in 2015

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

Through those seminars facilitated by the UNDP Resilient Recovery expert and two SPCB trainers, the CPPC and Municipal Civil Protection Commissions (CMPC) in the three target provinces reviewed their local development plans and programmes from a resilience-building perspective, while conducting capacity and vulnerability assessments of municipalities. In mapping the vulnerable groups to target resilience-building activities at local level, UNDP ensured that needs of the poor, women, and aged were duly captured. Subsequently based on the results from reviews and assessments, six CMPCs developed Municipal Resilience Building Strategies to enhance resilience of vulnerable groups in Bibala and Camucuio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene. The three Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience were updated integrating the Municipal Strategies developed by the six municipalities.

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

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

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

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

Covered by the national TV, radio and newspapers, the National Seminar was officially opened by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, H.E. Dr. Eugénio César Laborinho with the presence of the Ambassador of Japan to Angola, H.E. Mr. Kuniaki Ito and the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Angola, Dr. Pier Paolo Balladelli. The training sessions were preceded by an introduction by the UNDP CPR Programme Manager of the Work Plan 2015-2016 of the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project financed by the government of Japan.



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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

From October to November 2015, the CNPC organized four provincial and six municipal training seminars on Building Resilience, PDNA and Pre-DRP in the target provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe and also in the flood-affected Benguela province. As a result, a total of 350 members of the inter-sectorial Civil Protection Commissions at provincial (170) and municipal levels (180) learnt basic



concepts and tools for pre- and post-disaster recovery planning, as well as resilience-building. As part of the local training seminars, the Civil Protection focal points for the implementation of resilience-building strategies were provided with on-the-job training on their roles as focal points (8 in four provinces and 12 in six municipalities). The municipalities covered by this training in 2015 are Bibala and Camucuio in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene. The local seminars prepared ground for the subsequent preparation of pilot Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans scheduled in 2016.



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



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



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



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



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

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

A preliminary roster of DRR and Recovery national experts was developed at the end of the National Seminar on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery held in Luanda on 11-14 August 2015. Subsequently the national roster was updated, as Provincial and Municipal Civil Protection focal points received training on Building Resilience, the PDNA and Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (Pre-DRP) in Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela under the project. In detail, in October/November 2015, eight provincial focal points from four provinces and 12 municipal focal points from six municipalities (i.e. Bibala and Camucuio in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene) were added to the roster.

The national experts on the roster will be instrumental for the implementation of the Provincial and Municipal Resilience-Building Strategies in the three provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe and also for the development of pre-disaster resilient recovery plans at the national and provincial levels scheduled from 2016 to 2017.

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

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

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

The preliminary assessment identified current capacity gaps and needs in such key assessment areas as information management, policy and legal framework, institutional arrangement, financing

mechanism and monitoring & evaluation with recommendations for improvement. This preliminary assessment was updated from October to November 2015, considering information gathered from the Provincial and Municipal Seminars on Resilience-Building, PDNA, and Pre-DRP in the four provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe, and Benguela.

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

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

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

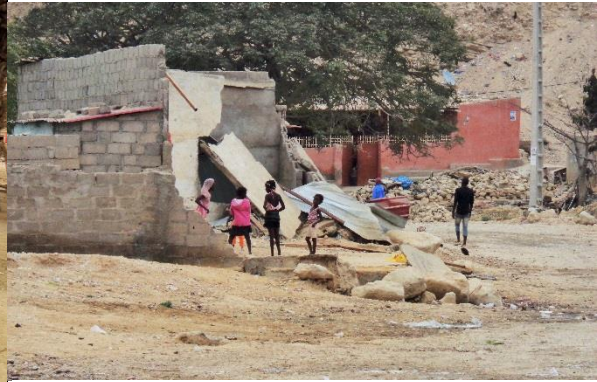
Following the National Seminar on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Preparedness for Resilient Recovery held in Luanda on 11-14 August 2015, a field practice mission was undertaken by the CNPC team on 17-21 August to the Benguela province that was affected by the floods of March 2015 to support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

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

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



A drainage that had overflowed due to the piled up garbage in Catumbela



A house destroyed by the flood in Lobito



The houses affected by the flood in Lobito



The area affected by the flood in Lobito



A house marked as built on risk zone in Lobito



The foundations for the future homes at the Cabrais new settlement



New settlers starting to build houses at the Cabrais settlement



Housing construction at the Cabrais settlement

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

<b>RESULT 1: 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 6 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies in each year. (12 in total)</b>			
<b>Activity 3. Institutional frameworks and mechanisms to improve disaster resilience and preparedness for disaster recovery.</b>			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
<b>3.2 Support 3 CPPCs in Implementing Action Plan for Coordination and Information Management to address protracted droughts (strengthening of inter-sectorial coordination mechanisms for drought response and recovery, systematization of data collection/sharing on effects of droughts in 3 Provinces) [2015-2016]</b>			
# of monitoring report on the implementation of Action Plans for Coordination and Information Management with recommended actions by the SPCB.	No monitoring conducted on the implementation of Action Plan for Coordination and Information Management.	1 monitoring report prepared respectively in 2015 and 2016.	<b>1</b> (Cunene, Huila, and Namibe) in Oct.-Nov. 2015.
<b>3.3 Review Provincial Development Plans and Municipal development plans from a resilience-building perspective (integration of risk information &amp; vulnerability assessments / mechanisms for improved inter-sectorial coordination/integration of Risk Reduction and recovery strategies) :</b>			
<b>a) 6 CPPC-led workshops, targeting provincial and municipal experts to review Local Development Plans (2 per Province) [2015]</b>			
<b>b) 6 sectorial meetings to review Sectorial Components of Provincial Development Plans (2 per Province) [2016]</b>			
# of provincial review of local development plan completed in 2015.	0	6 (2015)	<b>6 in 2015</b> (Bibala and Camucuio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene)
# of sectorial review completed in 2016.	0	6 (2016)	
<b>1.2 Conduct disaster resilience situation analysis, risk assessment, mapping of vulnerable groups in 3 provinces (led by a CPPC- composed taskforce) [2015]</b>			
# of the planned assessment	0	3 assessments (one in each of 3 provinces) in	<b>4 assessments completed</b> (i.e. Cunene,

completed.		2015.	Huila, Namibe and Benguela). Assessments in Cunene, Huila and Namibe also covered 2 municipalities in each province.
<b>3.4 Define 12 Municipal Strategies for Resilience-Building. [6 in 2015 and 6 in 2016]</b>			
# of Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by the Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies.	Pilot-Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 3 drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila.	6 prepared respectively in 2015 and 2016.	<b>6 in 2015</b> (Bibala and Camucuio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene). 3 Pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience were updated integrating Municipal Strategies developed by the 6 municipalities.
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

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

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

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
<b>2.1 Organize training on the use of the PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery at national level (CNPC, SPCB, sectorial ministries, UN, heads of provinces (5 days) [2015]</b>			
# of DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.	DRM practitioners need training on Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.	<b>43</b> DRM national practitioners trained in 2015 on Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.	<b>43</b> DRM national practitioners trained at the seminar of August 2015, including 28 from ministries constituting the CNPC, 4 from SPCB, 4 from CPPC of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela, and 7 from UN agencies.
% of DRM practitioners trained fully familiar with Resilience-Building /		100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-	<b>All 29</b> national

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



		assessment).	
<b>2.4 On-the-job training for 12 municipal experts on Building Disaster Resilience [6 in 2015 and 6 in 2016]</b>			
# of municipal experts on-the-job-trained on building disaster resilience.	0	6 in 2015 6 in 2016	<b>A total of 12 at municipal level in 2015.</b> 1 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions (CMPC) focal point and 1 Municipal Civil Protection Service (SPCB) focal point trained in 6 municipalities (Bibala and Camucuio in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene).  In addition, 1 Provincial Civil Protection Commissions (CPPC) focal point and 1 Provincial Civil Protection Service (SPCB) focal point trained in Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela. <b>A total of 8 at provincial level in 2015.</b>
<b>3.6 Generate and promote a roster of DRR &amp; Recovery national experts (based on the UNDP HQ roster format). [2015]</b>			
Existence of roster on DRR & Recovery national experts.	No roster existent.	A national roster developed in 2015.	<b>A roster prepared covering national level and 4 provinces</b> (Cunene, Huila, Namibe & Benguela) <b>and 6 municipalities</b> (Bibala and Camucuio in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene)
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

**RESULT 3: One lessons learned document on disaster recovery drafted and disseminated in 2016.**

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

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

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

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

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
<b>3.1 Develop at least 2 Pre-disaster Provincial Resilient Recovery Plans. [2016]</b>			
# of Pre- disaster Recovery Plans developed by the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions.	No Provincial Civil Protection Commission equipped with a Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plan.	At least 2 pre-disaster Recovery Plans elaborated for the provinces of Cunene, Huila or Namibe in 2016	

### 3.5 Prepare a Pilot Disaster Recovery Plan for flood-affected Province of Benguela [2015]

# of post- disaster Recovery Plan developed by the Provincial Civil Protection Commission of Benguela.	Benguela Provincial Civil Protection Commission is not equipped with a Post-disaster Resilient Recovery Plan.	One Flood Recovery Plan elaborated for the province of Benguela in 2015.	Final version of the pilot Flood Recovery Plan for Benguela was submitted to the CNPC in December 2015.
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

### a. Updated project issues and actions

#### **Project Issue 1: Postponement of the 1<sup>st</sup> key activity from July to August 2015**

In June, UNDP BPPS informed Country Office in Angola that materials for training on PDNA and Resilient Recovery would be ready only in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of August, thus it would not be possible for them to support the organization of the national seminar in Angola in July 2015.

#### *Actions taken:*

Considering the advice received from UNDP BPPS, the CNPC and UNDP Angola rescheduled the planned national seminar on PDNA and Resilient Recovery from mid-July to 11-14 August. Likewise, all the other activities planned for the rest of the year were postponed by at least one month.

### b. Updated project risks and actions

#### **Project Risk 1: Continued adjustment to the implementation of AWP 2015**

Rescheduling of the project activities planned for the rest of 2015 by one month due to the postponement of the national seminar on PDNA from July to August continued causing conflict of scheduling between the planned project activities and the other government activities.

#### *Actions taken:*

Regular consultation and coordination was maintained between UNDP and the CNPC for the timely adjustment of the implementation schedule in order to avoid any possible additional delays while ensuring achievement of the key results set for 2015.

## 5. FINANCIAL STATUS

**Implementation rate (2) / (1) X 100:** 96 %, as of 31 December 2015

Budget (1)	US\$ 161,000.00
Total Expenditure (2)	US\$ 154,367.40
Balance (3)	US\$ 6,632.60

**See attached Combined Delivery Report, January to December 2015**