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THE 3RD PROJECT REPORT 6 OCTOBER, 2016

United Nations Development Programme, Angola

Project ID and Title: 00048055, Preparedness for Resilient Recovery

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Reporting Period: 1/2016 - 9/2016

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

2016 Annual Work Plan Budget: US\$ 169,632.60

(Note: Delegation of Authority issued by UNDP New York on 18 February 2016 allotted US\$ 75,600 to Angola. The release of further allotment is subject to the periodical reporting).

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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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With funding support of Japan and UNDP's technical assistance through the Regional Programme for the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery, in 2015 the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) started developing its disaster recovery capacity, while providing support to the implementation of the Pilot Strategies for Building Resilience in the drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Building upon the results achieved last year, the CNPC aims at consolidating its disaster recovery capacity in 2016.

In February, the 1st Regional Workshop was organized in Dakar, Senegal gathering programme staff of all five UNDP Country Offices involved in the Regional Programme. Angola shared with other participating countries the updated status of the project implemented in partnership with the CNPC, including progress made so far, planned activities and targets for 2016 and lessons learnt from the implementation of the project. Furthermore, Angola shared its experience in assisting the local government with the preparation of a Pilot Plan for Resilient Recovery in response to the Catastrophic Flash Flooding of March 11, 2015 in the Province of Benguela.

Prior to the implementation of the Work Plan 2016, the CNPC and UNDP conducted a joint field monitoring mission in June to the three target provinces. The mission helped to update the implementation status of the Pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience and capture training needs in 2016. Considering the feedback provided during the field mission, the preparatory work was completed for the organization of the Sector-specific Provincial Seminars on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery planned in October. The CNPC also completed preparatory work for the Lessons-Learned exercise, which will review the resilient recovery experience of the Cunene province in the aftermath of the 2013/2014 drought. This Lessons-Learned exercise is critical, as it will inform the recovery planning of the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought in the Southern region.

As the El Niño-induced drought reportedly affected over 1.2 million people in the Southern region early 2016, the CNPC revised its priority from "pre-disaster recovery planning" to "post-drought recovery planning" in the most affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Considering this, a revision was made to the Result 4 of the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, substituting "2 pre-disaster recovery plans prepared" by "one drought recovery plan prepared." Receiving support of the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project and other partners, such as the UN, the EU and the World Bank, the CNPC advanced a drought Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) from July to September.

Based on the PDNA results, UNDP plans to assist the government in operationalizing of a Strategic Framework and a dedicated Resilience Fund to support community-based initiatives for resilience-building, livelihood diversification and small infrastructure development in the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe in the coming five years. It is important to note that the operationalization of the Resilience-Building Fund is planned by the Angolan government in the SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal that was launched in June 2016. The CNPC and UNDP see the operationalization of this Resilience Fund as a critical follow-up to the drought PDNA.

In August, a no-cost extension was granted by the Japanese government, extending the end date of the Regional Programme from September 2016 to March 2017.

2. BACKGROUND

Project Objective and Expected Results

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 as pilot experiences for the development of a national common framework. (Note: Building on the pilot experience, a pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework will be established in 2017).
- 5) Protocols for data collection and information reporting adopted within the framework of the new DesInventar system.

This project is part of the UNDP Africa Regional Programme entitled “Preparedness for Resilient Recovery 2015-2016” aiming to support five countries in Africa (Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Niger and Rwanda) to establish the necessary capacities to prepare for and manage disaster recovery processes. The regional programme is supported by the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund with an allocation of US\$ 2 million. Technical support, advisory services and quality control are provided by the UNDP Regional Service Center (RSC) in Dakar and the Climate & Disaster Team (CDT) of New York.

Strategic framework of the UN assistance in DRM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2015 Annual Review and 2016 Work Planning

On 20 January 2016, UNDP and CNPC held a meeting to review results achieved in 2015 under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project and prepare the updated 2016 Annual Work Plan (AWP). After subsequent consultations, the final version of the 2016 AWP was signed by the two parties on 9 March 2016. For the coordination and implementation of the activities planned in 2016, as in 2015, a Resilient Recovery Expert was recruited from June 2016 for 5 months.

The 1st Regional Workshop on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery programme in Dakar in February 2016

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

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

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

3-6 month lifesaving humanitarian interventions do not halt recurrent drought, affecting the Southern region of Angola since 2012, for instance. Angolan government is indeed feeling the needs for programmes to enhance the resilience of drought-affected communities after short-term lifesaving interventions end to halt recurrent drought. Recovery support that UNDP provides is one that integrates DRR and the Build Back Better principles. In providing support in the area of resilient recovery in Angola, UNDP should respond to the needs that the government feels in terms of breaking recurrent drought, namely the development of a resilience-building programme based on the results of the PDNA and the development of the Resilient Recovery Framework, UNDP Angola explained to the other participants of the regional workshop. Furthermore, UNDP Angola added that this approach will in turn contribute to the implementation of the Angolan Government’s Least

Developed Country (LDC) graduation strategy and the SDG domestication as well as the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030; No one should be left behind, while improving social indicators.



Participants of the 1st Regional Workshop on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery in Dakar



Briefing by the UNDP Angola at the 1st Regional Workshop in Dakar

A joint CNPC / UNDP field monitoring mission to Cunene, Huila and Namibe

With funding support of Japan and UNDP's technical assistance through the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, in 2015 the CNPC started developing its disaster recovery capacity, while providing support to the implementation of Pilot Strategies for Building Resilience in drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Building upon the results achieved in 2015, the CNPC will continue implementing the activities according to the Work Plan 2016 of the project.

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



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



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



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



A joint CNPC / UNDP field monitoring visit to Huila – A site visit.



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



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

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 2016

As in 2015, preparatory work for the definition of additional 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience will be undertaken during the Provincial Workshops on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery planned in Cunene, Huila and Namibe during October 2016.

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

Training seminars on Building Disaster Resilience, PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery at sub-national / local level

In consultation between the CNPC and UNDP, preparatory work was completed by the UNDP Resilient Recovery Expert for the organization of Sector-specific Provincial Workshops on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery planned in Cunene, Huila and Namibe in October 2016. In response to the feedback provided to the joint CNPC/UNDP field monitoring mission in June, a comprehensive training package on Building Disaster Resilience, PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery was revised for the upcoming Provincial Workshops. In addition to the key concepts of resilient recovery, the Provincial Workshops will also assist the provincial governments in enhancing their recovery coordination and information management and in updating the maps of the vulnerable groups developed last year to facilitate effective planning of resilience-building interventions at provincial level and local levels within the overall framework established by the respective Provincial Pilot-Strategies of Building Resilience 2015-2017.

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

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

Under the Regional Programme for the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery 2015-2016, by using UNDP HQ template / methodology, all five participating countries, including Angola, are expected to prepare a Lessons-Learned document on disaster recovery. In 2016 the CNPC with the support of the UNDP plans to organize an experience-sharing event between municipalities on resilient recovery and document lessons learned from the past recovery processes with a specific focus on droughts.

In August, the CNPC and the UNDP developed a Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Lessons-Learned exercise, which will review the resilient recovery experience of the Cunene province in the aftermath of the 2013/2014 drought. In September, during the Inter-provincial meeting on the drought response organized by the CNPC in Huila, the first exchange of drought recovery experience was facilitated by the UNDP Resilient Recovery Expert between the municipalities of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, all of which were affected by the protracted drought, sharing and capturing the results, challenges and good practices from the past recovery efforts. Following this experience-sharing event, according to the ToR of the Lesson-Learned exercise, a CNPC/UNDP study mission will now visit Cunene in October to conduct interviews with the provincial and municipal actors by using pre-

defined questionnaire and finalize the Lessons-Learned documentation for publication. This Lessons-Learned exercise is critical, as it will inform the recovery planning of the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought in the Southern region.

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

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

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

While appreciating the efforts by all parties in providing a short-term support, however, the CNPC also understood that short-term interventions do not halt recurrent drought affecting the Southern region. It recognized a need for developing a medium to long-term programme to enhance resilience of drought-affected communities in those provinces to break a cycle of recurrent drought based on the results of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). Thus, building upon the partnership forged between the CNPC and the UN in the area of PDNA capacity building supported under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project since 2015, the CNPC requested in May 2016, on behalf of the government, the technical assistance from the UN, the World Bank and the European Union in undertaking a drought PDNA in priority provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, and subsequently developing a resilience-building programme.

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

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

Planning and Implementation of the drought PDNA

Since June 2016, the EU, the World Bank and the UN together have been supporting the CNPC in leading the drought PDNA. To effectively coordinate the entire process of the PDNA implementation, the UNDP deployed a Senior PDNA Expert from its headquarters in New York to Angola, while the EU deployed 2 Senior Experts to support PDNA training and assessment. In mid-July, the joint preparatory meeting was organized at the UN in Luanda, inviting all key sector ministry representatives and the partner organizations to brief about the planned PDNA. After the joint deliberation, with contributions from the government participants, the draft ToR of the PDNA was revised and the final version was approved by the CNPC and its partners for implementation. On 27-29 July, a 3-day PDNA refresher training was organized in Luanda for the 40 representatives of the key sector ministries and partner organizations. A 3-week in-country assessment, including a joint field mission to Cunene, Huila and Namibe, was completed on 21 August. The field mission team comprised the representatives from the partner organizations and the CNPC, and Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Social Assistance and Statistics. The in-country assessment analysed the primary and secondary sectorial data to measure the effect and impact of the recurrent drought affecting the target provinces from 2012 to 2016 and aims to provide a drought recovery strategy based on the identified recovery needs. Following the synthesis phase in September, the draft PDNA report will be made available in October for the CNPC review and approval.

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



Opening ceremony of the PDNA refresher training in Luanda



A joint government / partner technical working group meeting at the UN in Luanda

Based on the results of the drought PDNA, which is in part supported under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, UNDP plans to assist the government in operationalizing of a Strategic Framework and a dedicated Resilience Fund to support community-based initiatives for resilience-building, livelihood diversification and small infrastructure development in the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe in 2016-19. It is important to note that the operationalization of the Resilience-Building Fund is planned by the Angolan government in the SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal that was launched in June 2016. The CNPC and UNDP see the operationalization of this Resilience Fund as a critical follow-up to the drought PDNA in the coming years.



Field assessment by the joint government / partner team 1



Field assessment by the joint government / partner team 2



Field assessment by the joint government / partner team 3



Field assessment by the joint government / partner team 4

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

Strategic partnership with the UNISDR on risk information management

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

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

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

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



Regional Inception Meeting of UNISDR support in Risk Information Management in Luanda



National Workshop to launch the National Disaster Loss Database - DesInventar

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

OUTPUT 1: 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 6 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies in each year. (12 in total)			
Activity 3. Institutional frameworks and mechanisms to improve disaster resilience and preparedness for disaster recovery.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
			Blue for 2015 and Green for 2016
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]			
# 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.	1 (Cunene, Huila, and Namibe) in Oct.-Nov. 2015. Preparatory work completed to support the implementation of Action Plans during Provincial Workshops in Oct. 2016.
3.3 Review Provincial Development Plans and Municipal development plans from a resilience-building perspective (integration of risk information & vulnerability assessments / mechanisms for improved inter-sectorial coordination/integration of Risk Reduction and recovery strategies) :			
a) 6 CPPC-led workshops, targeting provincial and municipal experts to review Local Development Plans (2 per Province) [2015]			
b) 6 sectorial meetings to review Sectorial Components of Provincial Development Plans (2 per Province) [2016]			
# of provincial review of local development plan completed in 2015.	0	6 (2015)	6 in 2015 (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)	Preparatory work completed for Provincial Workshops, including sectorial review, in

			October 2016.
1.2 Conduct disaster resilience situation analysis, risk assessment, mapping of vulnerable groups in 3 provinces (led by a CPPC- composed taskforce) [2015]			
# of the planned assessment completed.	0	3 assessments (one in each of 3 provinces) in 2015.	4 assessments completed in 2015 (i.e. Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela). Assessments in Cunene, Huila and Namibe also covered 2 municipalities in each province.
3.4 Define 12 Municipal Strategies for Resilience-Building. [6 in 2015 and 6 in 2016]			
# 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.	6 in 2015 (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.			

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

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

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
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]			
# of DRM practitioners trained	DRM practitioners need training on Resilience-Building / the PDNA /	43 DRM national practitioners trained in 2015	43 DRM national practitioners trained at

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).	preparedness for resilient recovery.	on Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery. 100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).	the seminar of August 2015, including 28 from ministries constituting the CNPC, 4 from SPCB, 4 from CPPC of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela, and 7 from UN agencies. All 29 national practitioners who completed self-evaluation forms stated that they were now familiar with the subjects. But almost all requested additional training.
2.2 Develop a comprehensive training package on Building Disaster Resilience, PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery for sub-national/local level [2015]			
A comprehensive training package on Building Disaster Resilience, PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery developed for sub-national/local level.	No training package for sub-national/local level.	A training package developed for sub-national/local level.	Training packages for provincial and municipal seminars were developed in 2015. 2016 training packages updated in response to the feedback from provincial stakeholders.
2.3 Organize workshops on Building Disaster Resilience / PDNA and preparedness for resilient recovery at sub-national/local level			
a) 3 provincial workshops targeting CPPCs (2 days each/1 per Province) [2015]			
b) 12 municipal workshops targeting Municipal Civil Protection Commissions (facilitated by CPPCs/2days each/4 per Province) [6 in 2015 and 6 in 2016]			
c) 3 sector-specific workshops (facilitated by CPPCs/2 days each/sector to be chosen among: Planning, Agriculture, Energy & Water, Education, Health/1 workshop per Province) [2016]			
# of DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.	DRM practitioners need training on Resilience-Building / the Participatory Capacities & Vulnerabilities Assessment (APCV) / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.	a) 105 DRM provincial practitioners trained in 3 provinces in 2015. b) 75 DRM municipal practitioners trained in 2015. 75 DRM municipal	a) 170 DRM Provincial practitioners trained in 4 provinces (Cunene, Huila, Namibe & Benguela) in 2015. b) 180 DRM Municipal practitioners trained in

<p>% of DRM practitioners trained fully familiar with Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).</p>		<p>practitioners trained <u>in 2016</u>. c) 75 DRM provincial sector practitioners trained in 3 provinces <u>in 2016</u>. 100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / the PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-assessment).</p>	<p>6 municipalities in 2015 (Bibala and Camucuio in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene). c) Preparatory work completed for the Sector-specific Provincial Workshops in Cunene, Huila and Namibe in October 2016.</p>
<p>2.4 On-the-job training for 12 municipal experts on Building Disaster Resilience [6 in 2015 and 6 in 2016]</p>			
<p># of municipal experts on-the-job-trained on building disaster resilience.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>6 in 2015 6 in 2016</p>	<p>A total of 12 at municipal level in 2015. 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. A total of 8 at provincial level in 2015.</p>
<p>3.6 Generate and promote a roster of DRR & Recovery national experts (based on the UNDP HQ roster format). [2015]</p>			
<p>Existence of roster on DRR & Recovery national experts.</p>	<p>No roster existent.</p>	<p>A national roster developed in 2015.</p>	<p>A roster prepared in 2015 covering national level and 4 provinces (Cunene, Huila, Namibe & Benguela) and 6</p>

			municipalities (Bibala and Camucuio in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene)
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

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

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

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
1.1 Identify recovery capacity needs / gaps at institutional / policy levels (by using UNDP HQ template / methodology). [2015]			
# of assessment completed on recovery capacity needs / gaps at institutional / policy levels.	No assessment.	1 assessment completed in 2015.	1 assessment was completed in 2015 covering the national level and 4 provinces, i.e. Cunene, Huila, Namibe, and Benguela.
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]			
# of lessons-learned document from the past recovery processes prepared.	0	1 in 2016	Preparatory work completed for the preparation of a Lesson-Learned document in October 2016.
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

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

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

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
3.1 Develop One drought recovery plan prepared for the drought-affected Southern region. [2016]			

# of Drought Recovery Plan developed by the CNPC.	There is a need for the Drought Recovery Plan in the aftermath of 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought.	One Drought Recovery Plan elaborated for the drought-affected Southern region in 2016.	Based on the agreed revision to the Output 4, one drought recovery plan is being developed based on the PDNA results of Cunene, Huila and 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.			

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

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

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
1.4 Install and operate DesInventar (or similar) system, for inventorying and analyzing disaster impact at local scale. [2016]			
Existence of mechanisms and protocols to collect and systematize risk, post-disaster and recovery data at local scale.	No harmonized system to collect disaster data pre and post crisis.	Protocols for data collection and information reporting adopted within the framework of the new DesInventar system.	DesInventar was installed at the CNPC, adopting data collection, entry and reporting protocols in April 2016. Data entry is ongoing.
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

a. Updated project issues and actions

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

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

Actions taken:

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

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

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

Actions taken:

Considering the newly identified needs to support the organization of the DesInventar workshops, the CNPC and UNDP agreed to include Result 5 under the Annual Work Plan 2016 of the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project, and subsequently provided material support to the DesInventar workshops. Systematic collection of basic disaster loss data at the national and local levels facilitated by the DesInventar is expected to help the CNPC increase its disaster risk and recovery management capacity.

b. Updated project risks and actions

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

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

Actions taken:

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

5. FINANCIAL STATUS

Implementation rate (2) / (1) X 100: 40 %, as of 6 October 2016

Budget 2016 (1)	US\$ 169,632.60
Total Expenditure (2)	US\$ 67,154.42
Balance (3)	US\$ 102,478.18

See attached Project Budget Balance Report, January to September 2016