

# PIR FY 2021 – 5230 Angola Coastal EbA Project

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2021

Reporting from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

## 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Project details

|  |   |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Identification Table                         | GEF ID.: 5230   | Umoja no.: SB-006701 |
| Project Title                                | Addressing urgent coastal adaptation needs and capacity gaps in Angola.   |                      |
| Duration months <i>Planned</i>               | 48  |                      |
| <i>Extension(s)</i>                          | 84  |                      |
| Division(s) Implementing the project         | UNEP Ecosystems Division, Climate Change Adaptation Unit  |                      |
| Executing Agency(ies)                        | Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment  |                      |
| National Institute of Water Resources (INRH) | National Institute of Water Resources (INRH)<br>Ministry of Interior (Civil Protection and Fire Brigade Service)<br>National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics of Angola (INAMET)   |                      |
| Project Type                                 | Full size   |                      |
| Project Scope                                | National  |                      |
| Region                                       | Africa  |                      |
| Countries                                    | Angola  |                      |
| Programme of Work                            | <b>UNEP Programme of Work 2020-2021.</b><br>Sub-programmes:<br>- Climate change<br>- Healthy and productive ecosystems  |                      |
| GEF Focal Area(s)                            | Climate Change  |                      |
| UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages                      | <p>Cooperation agreement between Government of Angola and the United Nations for Sustainable Development 2020 – 2022:</p> <p>“Result 3: Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population:</p> <p>By 2022, the vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and the risk of disasters, having an inclusive and sustainable production; with planning and management of the territory, cities, natural resources and the environment.”</p> <p>The Early Warning System for three river basins (Catumbela, Coporolo and Cavaco watersheds) in Benguela Province will reduce disaster risk in this area especially for floods, storms and drought. In parallel to the establishment of a fully operational EWS, community disaster response plans will be developed. The</p> |                      |

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|   | <p>procurement for 10 automatic hydro-meteorological stations, 25 automatic rainfall gauges and establishment of a climate data and management centre in Lobito Civil Protection and Fire Service including online live information portal was launched during the reporting period. 31 vendors expressed interest and are preparing technical and financial proposals. It is planned for the EWS for Benguela Province to be established and operational by Q1 2022.</p> <p>The Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) were concluded for provinces of Cabinda, Benguela and Namibe and provide an assessment of vulnerabilities and risks to livelihoods, ecosystems and natural resources and society from medium and long-term climate change projections. A range of local adaptation options have been identified to respond the risks and vulnerabilities which are being considered for inclusion in adaptation implementation plans for the four provinces.</p>   |
| Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</li> </ul> </li> <li>13. Number of countries with national and local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ disaster risk reduction strategies.</li> <li>◦ 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</li> <li>◦ 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| GEF financing amount                                | \$ 5,180.000  |
| Co-financing amount                                 | \$ 9,261,467  |
| Date of CEO Endorsement                             | April 8, 2016   |
| Start of Implementation                             | February 7, 2017  |
| Date of first disbursement                          | August 15, 2017   |

|                                       |                |   |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021 |                | \$ 723,825.52   |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021  |                | \$ 675,645.17   |
| Expected Mid-Term Review Date         |                | 1 <sup>st</sup> Stage: September 2020 (UNDP & UNEP components) – MTR was suspended for UNEP components until more progress made on UNEP components.<br><br>2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage and MTR completion: September 2021 (UNEP Components) |
| Completion Date                       | <i>Planned</i> | 31 March 2021   |
|                                       | <i>Revised</i> | 31 March 2024   |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date     |                | 30 June 2024  |
| Expected Financial Closure Date       |                | September 2024  |

## 1.2. Project description

Angola's coastline is home to over 50% of the country's population, where the combination of rapid population growth and inadequate urban planning has resulted in diverse socio-economic and environmental challenges. Such challenges include inadequate access to water and electricity, poor sanitation, and exposure to natural disasters such as flooding. Approximately two thirds of coastal Angolan communities are reliant on livelihoods such as agriculture and fishing for subsistence and employment. The livelihoods of these communities are therefore underpinned by the goods and services generated by functional, intact ecosystems. Despite this important contribution of Angola's ecosystems to household income and national GDP, inappropriate management practices and sustained overexploitation has resulted in the widespread degradation of Angola's coastal ecosystems. Impoverished households that are reliant on natural resource-based livelihoods are consequently becoming increasingly vulnerable to the negative effects of ecosystem degradation.

The threats to the livelihoods and wellbeing of coastal communities will be further exacerbated by the current and future effects of climate change. These effects include: i) increased variability in rainfall and temperature; ii) increased frequency and severity of droughts and floods; and iii) rising sea level and increased frequency of storm surges, which results in increased beach erosion. Consequently, climate change will result in multiple negative effects on the livelihoods and health of coastal households in Angola. For example, coastal infrastructure and households will be damaged by increased frequency and severity of floods, storm surges and beach erosion. Additionally, increases in temperature and flooding events will increase the incidence of water-and vector-borne diseases of both humans and livestock. Agricultural production will decrease as a result of drought, thereby exacerbating food insecurity amongst local communities in these coastal regions. Several economically important sectors – including fisheries, agriculture, water, energy and tourism – are also vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change.

To address these urgent adaptation needs, the project is increasing the capacity of Angola's government and coastal communities to adapt to climate change. In particular, the project is working towards promoting and demonstrating cost-effective, low-regret options for adaptation including i) climate-resilient practices such as Ecosystem based adaptation (EbA) and climate-resilient land management (including promotion of agricultural, waste management, sustainable harvesting practices, ecosystem health and sustainable livelihoods under climate change) and ii) the establishment of a pilot Early Warning System (EWS). The benefits of these approaches to climate change adaptation will be demonstrated to impoverished rural communities in coastal

areas as well as stakeholders from important economic sectors such as fisheries, agriculture, transport, energy, water and tourism.

The objectives of the project will be achieved through the following four outcomes representing complementary measures:

- i) Strengthened technical capacity of government staff at local and national level to analyse, predict and respond to climate change effects, access policy-relevant data and deliver relevant information to coastal communities (UNEP)
- ii) EbA technologies and climate-resilient land management techniques transferred to coastal communities in Angola to reduce their vulnerability to droughts, rainfall variability, and extreme events (UNEP)
- iii) Increased inter-ministerial coordination and institutional capacity to adapt to climate change in Angola (UNDP)
- iv) Improved awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation among non-governmental stakeholders (UNDP).

The project is jointly implemented by UNEP (\$5,18 million, Outcomes 1 and 2) and UNDP (\$1 million, Outcomes 3 and 4), with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment as the executing agency. National Institute of Water Resources (INRH), Ministry of Interior (Civil Protection and Fire Brigade Service) and National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics of Angola (INAMET) are important project partners for Outcome 1 and the establishment of an early warning system. On-the-ground project activities are being implemented in four coastal provinces, namely Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe. The governments of each of these projects are therefore also involved in project implementation.

### 1.3. History of project revisions

| Version                               | Date          | Main changes introduced in this revision  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Rev 1 (Project Cooperation Agreement) | 31 March 2021 | The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the Ministry and UNEP was extended until 30 September 2021 (6 months extension), no-cost extension, to enable completion of the CVA |

## 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

### 2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

| UN Environment Subprogramme(s)<br>PoW 2020-2021<br>Climate Change and Healthy Ecosystem sub-programmes | Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)  |
|--|---|
|  | <p><i>Subprogramme 1 Climate change</i></p> <p>a. Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation</p> <p>Indicator (ii): The number of countries supported by UNEP that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into their national adaptation plans</p> <p><i>Subprogramme 3 Healthy and productive ecosystems</i></p> |

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|  | <p>(a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks<sup>33</sup> at the national and international levels</p> <p>(i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress to monitor and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems</p> |
| <p>The project has had a delayed start-up but has progressed during this reporting period with the conduct of climate risk assessments in four Provinces and at site-specific locations. These have informed the elaboration of adaptation implementation plans which will be finalized and guide the implementation of adaptation interventions, including EbA and climate-resilient land management. Progress towards delivering the stated PoW expected accomplishments and indicators especially indicator 3ai) are therefore planned for the next reporting period.</p> |   |

## 2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

| GEF Core Indicators   |                    | Indicative expected Results  |
|---|--------------------|--|
| <p>Provincial and site-specific Climate Vulnerability Assessments have been completed for the provinces of Namibe and Benguela, and are being finalized for the provinces of Cuanza Sul and Cabinda. These assessments will inform on the type of adaptation interventions to increase the resilience of the people in the intervention sites. This will also inform on the area of land to be managed for climate resilience. The project has yet to begin on the ground activities that directly benefit target communities or increase the area of land managed for climate resilience (indicators 1 and 2).</p> <p>Under the UNDP component, a national coastal adaptation plan has been developed which mainstreams climate resilience (indicator 3). Nine policy briefs to mainstream climate resilience into sectoral policies have also been developed. In addition, as part of UNEP supported component, the development of four provincial climate vulnerability assessment (CVA) and CVA Guidelines to replicate the work across the country will inform decision makers and support the mainstreaming of climate resilience into policy frameworks (indicator 3).</p> <p>A training plan for government officials on early warning systems has been developed. As part of this plan, two INAMET technicians and three staff members from civil protection completed a Meteorology class III training (Indicator 4). In addition, trainings at both provincial level and national level will also be conducted to present the climate change vulnerability assessment results and their implications as well as to introduce the CVA tool to government staff (Indicator 4).</p> |                    |  |
| Indicator   | Expected values at |  |
|   | Mid-term           | End-of-project   |
| 1. Total number of direct beneficiaries (male and female)   |                    | 1,750 beneficiaries of the climate-resilient land management practices + 15,000 beneficiaries of the EWS in Benguela (to be updated based on the baseline study) |
| 2. Area of land managed for climate resilience  |                    | 400 ha   |
| 3. Total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience   |                    | 2 policies/plans   |

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| 4. Total number of people trained (male and female) |  | 915 (15 government staff on CVAs/EWS, 500 community on EbA, 400 community on climate-resilient land management)<br><br><i>Note: These figures are as reported in the original project document and may change once the baseline study has been completed.</i> |  |
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### 2.3. Implementation status and risk

|  | FY 2018         | FY 2019         | FY 2020         | FY 2021         | FY 20__ |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| PIR #  | 1 <sup>st</sup> | 2 <sup>nd</sup> | 3 <sup>rd</sup> | 4 <sup>th</sup> | ....    |
| Rating towards <b>outcomes</b> (section 3.1) | MU              | MU              | MU              | MS              |         |
| Rating towards <b>outputs</b> (section 3.2)  | MU              | MU              | MU              | MS              |         |
| <b>Risk</b> rating (section 3.3)             | Medium          | Substantial     | Substantial     | Substantial     |         |

During the reporting period, the project has substantially advanced in completing Component one. Four Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) were completed for the provinces of Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe. Additionally, site specific climate vulnerability assessments were also carried out for Bero, Chiloango, Coporolo and Longa communities, located within the above-mentioned Provinces. The CVA were conducted based on site field visits carried out by the Project team and a team of national and international consultants.

In order to support different sectors to develop climate vulnerability assessments in various provinces, the project developed guidelines for that purpose.

Furthermore, a baseline study that reviewed project indicators and provided baseline values was also prepared.

On component 2, no action was taken. The implementation of this component depends on the results of the climate vulnerability assessment undergone under component 1.

Rating towards outcomes: The rating is **marginally satisfactory** because despite the progress of the Component 1 was rated satisfactory, the progress on component 2 was rated unsatisfactory due the fact that on-ground implementation is yet to start.

Rating towards outputs: Overall, the output is rated **marginally satisfactory**. Activities have been concluded under Component 1 with success, good quality and largely within the time scheduled considering COVID-19 restrictions. The project will be able to report on EbA implementation in the next reporting period.

Overall risk rating: The risk rating is **Substantial**. There remains High and Medium risks associated with external factors affecting Angola including COVID-19 pandemic and socio-economic parameters. Furthermore, there are project-centred risks such as delivering on project outcomes and outputs as planned with the current executing arrangements. However, mitigation actions are planned which will likely address identified risks and reduce risk rating by the next reporting period. For instance, engaging additional executing partners to deliver on project

activities in four provinces. This was discussed at the PSC meeting held on 18 June 2021 and a decision will be made on additional executing partners modality when presenting 4 implementation plans for four project sites at the September 2021 PSC meeting.

## 2.4. Co-financing

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| <p><b>Planned Co-finance Total:</b><br/><b>US\$ 12,311,467</b></p> <p><b>Actual to date:</b><br/>30/06/2021</p> | <p>Owing to the delayed effective implementation of the project activities, in particular concerning Component 2, the project has not sourced data on co-financing entities. Furthermore, the project has been challenged by co-financing partners being reluctant to share financial information citing confidentially reasons. <b>INAMET's Strategic Development Master Plan (SDMP) (2014–2020)</b> with a total budget of US\$50.6 million project financed by the Government of Angola of which US\$6,161,467 is assigned as co-financing in light of extending hydro-meteorological information system of the Kwanza River basin to other basins including in several project provinces, including Cabinda, Bengo and Namibe. The Project will obtain co-financing expenditure from INAMET for these provinces by Dec 2021 as part of the project's inputs to setting up an early warning system in Benguela Province. The <b>Fisheries Sector Project (FSSP) (2012–2017)</b> was designed to provide USD 3 million as co-financing but the project ended prior to the effective start-up of this project. The project will determine whether there is a subsequent project supporting the fisheries sector. Similarly, the <b>Angola Water Sector Institutional Project 2017-2024 (PDISA 2)</b> status has to be reassessed and its co-financing of USD 3 million once the project embarks on implementation of site-specific adaptation implementation plans and links the PDISA project in the project's four provinces.</p> |
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## 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

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| <p><b>Stakeholder engagement</b></p> | <p><u>National project management:</u><br/>The project has established a project steering committee (PSC), with representatives from various ministries (Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Energy and Water; Ministry of Telecommunication, Information Technology and Social Communication; Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery; Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment; Ministry of Transport; local government (Provincial Directors of Environment, Waste Management and Community Services and Solid Waste, representing each of the four project sites), academia (Agostinho Neto University), NGOs (Development Workshop) and donor organizations (UN Environment and UNDP). These stakeholders provide strategic guidance to the implementation of the project. The PSC met twice during the reporting period and provided strategic guidance on project institutional coordination at national and sub-national levels and with regard to the conduct of the CVA in four provinces and determination of specifications for the Early Warning System (EWS)</p> <p><u>Establishment of EWS:</u><br/>For this reporting period, the Project Management Unit had a good interaction with INAMET, SPCB and INHR. Contributions for the improvement of the TORs on equipment specifications and rehabilitation of SPCB office structures in Lobito to house the EWS were received.</p> <p><u>Climate vulnerability assessments:</u><br/>The following local provincial institutions provided useful information for the development of both site-specific and provincial CVAs in all four target provinces:</p> |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial Secretary of Commerce;</li> <li>• Provincial Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries;</li> <li>• Provincial Secretary for Infrastructure and Technical Services&lt;</li> <li>• Provincial Secretary of Energy and Water;</li> <li>• Provincial Secretary of Industry, Mineral Resources and Oil</li> <li>• Civil</li> <li>• 11 de Novembro University;</li> <li>• Civil Protection and Fire Brigade (SPCB)</li> <li>• National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics</li> <li>• Local Administrations</li> </ul> <p>Local communities were also engaged in target sites in Cabinda and Cuanza Sul during site visits by national consultants and the project team for the development of the site-specific CVAs.</p> |
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## 2.6. Gender

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| <b>Gender mainstreaming</b> | <p>The project included a gender balance in all meetings at community level, during the interviews to get information for the four CVAs. The completed CVAs include specific recommendations for integrating gender considerations into the implementation of adaptation interventions at each site. The project has yet to begin on-the-ground activities. Consequently, there have been no interventions specifically targeted at gender mainstreaming.</p> |
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## 2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| <b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b> | <p>The site-specific climate vulnerability assessments identify and validate any potential safeguard concerns and recommend actions to manage these risks. These recommendations will be integrated into the site-specific implementation protocols that are being developed. UNEP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) will be applied by assessing the site-specific implementation protocols against the Safeguards Risk Identification Form (SRIF) and any mitigation action identified incorporated into the final site-specific implementation protocols. The protocols will also include a grievance reporting mechanism accessible to beneficiaries and stakeholders. As on-the-ground project activities have yet to be implemented, there has not been the need to enact environmental and social safeguard procedures during the current reporting period.</p> |
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## 2.8. Knowledge management

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| <b>Knowledge activities and products</b> | <p>During the reporting period the project has produced the following products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Namibe Provincial climate vulnerability assessment</li> <li>• Benguela Provincial climate vulnerability assessment</li> <li>• Namibe (Bero and Girual) site-specific climate vulnerability assessment\</li> <li>• Benguela (Coporolo) site-specific climate vulnerability assessment</li> <li>• Guidelines for assessing vulnerability to climate change in Angola</li> </ul> |
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|  | <p>Drafts of the following products have been produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola: Project baseline report</li> <li>• Cabinda Provincial climate vulnerability assessment</li> <li>• Cuanza Sul Provincial climate vulnerability assessment</li> <li>• Cabinda (Landana) site-specific climate vulnerability assessment\</li> <li>• Cuanza Sul (Quicombo) site-specific climate vulnerability assessment</li> </ul> <p>The Project Team, accompanied by the CVA consultants, travelled to Cabinda and Cuanza Sul during the reporting period where they shared further information about the project and the CVA process with local institutions. Drafts of the Namibe and Benguela CVAs have also been shared with provincial institutions.</p> <p>Based on the recommendations of the CVAs, site-specific adaptation intervention plans are being developed to guide project implementation and will be shared with local stakeholders. Those knowledge products will also be disseminated and used to inform key policies and decisions at provincial level. In addition, this CVA work will be replicated across the country, thanks to the development of a climate vulnerability assessment guideline and associated training that is being organised at the national and provincial levels.</p> <p>Other awareness-raising activities undertaken by the project fell under the UNDP-led Outcome 4. However, information regarding the UNEP-led EWS and CVA processes, and general information on climate change and EbA, have been shared with stakeholders during events associated with the preparation of 9 policy briefs under the UNDP component.</p> |
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## 2.9. Stories to be shared

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| <b>Stories to be shared</b> | <i>No stories to be shared as yet.</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|

### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**<sup>1</sup> will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

| Project objective and Outcomes   | Indicator   | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target   | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021   | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|--|---|----------------|-----------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Objective:</b> To reduce vulnerability to climate change of national government and coastal communities along the coast of Angola | 1. Total number of direct beneficiaries (and % of which are women) of the project's EWS and EbA activities. |                |                 | At least 2500 direct beneficiaries (50% of which are women), including: 750 <sup>3</sup> beneficiaries of the EWS and 1800 <sup>4</sup> beneficiaries of EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions. | 0 direct beneficiaries<br><br>While the EWS equipment and services required has been identified and the procurement process is underway, the equipment is yet to be installed and the system operationalised. Similarly, while the four site-specific CVAs have identified the EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions required, these have yet to be implemented. | MU                           |

<sup>1</sup> For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

<sup>2</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

<sup>3</sup> There are 1540 people living in and around Benguela, the site of the EWS installation. It is assumed that at least half of this population will benefit from the EWS.

<sup>4</sup> There are a total of 3678 people living in the four project intervention sites. It is assumed that at least half of this population will benefit from the project's EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions.

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| Project objective and Outcomes  | Indicator  | Baseline level  | Mid-term target | End-of-project target   | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021  | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|---|--|---|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 1:</b><br>Strengthened technical capacity of government staff at local and national level to analyse, predict and respond to climate change effects, access policy-relevant data and deliver relevant information to coastal communities | 1. Number of relevant government staff within each targeted national and local institution (INAMET, local government at Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero) with the technical capacity to analyse and respond to climate change effects. | Low. Few government technicians have the capacity to analyse climate change information and develop appropriate adaptation responses. Baseline values to be quantified during the baseline assessment |                 | At least 15 relevant government staff within targeted institutions (3 within INAMET, 3 each within local government at Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero) have the technical capacity to analyse and respond to climate change effects by the end of the project. | <p>5 Government staff trained</p> <p>The International Hydrometeorological expert has identified training needs and developed a training plan relevant to the installation and operation of the EWS.</p> <p>A Meteorology class III training was conducted by INAMET and concluded on 30 April 2021. The project financed the participation of 2 public servants from INAMET and 3 from Civil Protection. The trainees will support the operation and maintenance of the EWS to be installed in the province of Benguela.</p> <p>Additional training relating to the installation and operation of the EWS will be conducted by the company that provides the EWS equipment and sets up the EWS system.</p> <p>The CVA consultancy has developed a training plan for national and provincial government officials on how to conduct and interpret CVAs based on the guidelines that they have produced. This training will take place during the next reporting period.</p> | S                            |

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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator   | Baseline level  | Mid-term target | End-of-project target  | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021  | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------|
|                                | 2. Number of detailed sectoral and localised climate change vulnerability assessments produced. | No climate change vulnerability assessment specific to Angola's coastal zone or coastal sectors have been completed. A biodiversity vulnerability assessment of Angola's coast has been produced. Climate change vulnerability assessments have been undertaken in major cities including Luanda and Benguela |                 | 4 provincial climate vulnerability assessment for the coastal zone of Cabinda, Cuanza, Sul, Benguela and Namibe completed and 4 detailed sectoral climate change vulnerability assessments (which may include the agricultural, fisheries, energy, water and tourism sectors) completed by the end of the project. | <p>2 provincial and 2 site-specific CVAs complete (for Namibe and Benguela provinces).</p> <p>2 provincial and 2 site-specific CVAs drafted and under review (for Cabinda and Cuanza Sul provinces).</p> <p>Guidelines for the development of CVAs to support various government institutions to develop their own climate vulnerability assessments, and an associated training plan, developed.</p> <p>A draft baseline study that reviews that current project results framework and establishes baseline values for all project indicated has also been prepared.</p> | MS                           |

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| Project objective and Outcomes  | Indicator  | Baseline level   | Mid-term target | End-of-project target   | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021  | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|---|--|--|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------|
|   | 3. Establishment of an operational flood early warning system at Benguela  | There is presently one hydrometeorological station installed at each of the following watersheds: Cavaco; Catumbela and Coporolo., in the Province of Benguela. However, these stations are not fully functional and do not feed into an early warning system. |                 | Operational flood early warning system is established at Benguela by the end of the project, comprised of at least 9 weather stations and 4 hydrological monitoring stations.                                     | EWS not yet operational.<br><br>The International Hydrometeorological expert worked with INAMET, INRH and Civil Protection to identify the hydrometeorological equipment required and assess training needs. ToRs for the equipment required have been prepared, however delays were incurred regarding the decision by the government on selecting the procurement process. In Q4 2020, the decision was made to request UNEP to work with the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON) to undertake the procurement of equipment and services for the establishment of the early warning system. The procurement process is now underway with UNON and the equipment is expected to be delivered during the next reporting period. | MS                           |
|   | 4. Development of an early warning community response plan.  | An early warning community response plan has been developed at Benguela.   |                 | Early warning community response plan has been developed by the end of the project.   | Not yet complete.<br><br>An agreement has been reached with Civil Protection to develop an early warning response plan, with the assistance of the International Hydrometeorological expert, once the EWS equipment and system has been installed and is operational.   | MU                           |
| <b>Outcome 2:</b> EbA technologies and climate-resilient land management techniques transferred to coastal communities in Angola to reduce their vulnerability to droughts, rainfall variability, and extreme events (overseen by UNEP) | 1. Number of people (and % of women) at Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero who have been trained and are practicing EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management | EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management have so far not been implemented in the target communities   |                 | At least 500 people, 30% of which are women, at Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero who have been trained in and are practicing EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management by the end of the project | 0 people<br><br>Training activities have not started yet. Training will begin once the site-specific adaptation intervention plans are complete – which is dependent on the completion of the site-specific CVAs in each of the four sites (Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe).  | U                            |

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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator   | Baseline level  | Mid-term target | End-of-project target  | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021   | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|--|------------------------------|
|                                | 2. Number of hectares of wetland rehabilitated using EbA interventions at Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero | 0 hectares of wetland have been restored. There are currently 400 hectares of degraded wetland in Chiloango, 10 hectares in Benguela, 41 hectares in Longa and 110 hectares in Bero |                 | By the end of the project, at least 400 hectares of wetland rehabilitated using EbA interventions in Chiloango, at least 10 hectares of wetland rehabilitated in Benguela, at least 41 hectares of wetland rehabilitated in Longa and at least 110 hectares of wetland rehabilitated in Bero | 0 hectares<br><br>The project has not yet begun implementing EbA activities. Site-specific intervention plans are being developed based on the findings of the baseline study and site-specific CVAs to identify EbA activities and maximize their impacts on the communities including the most vulnerable groups. These intervention plans will guide the activities of implementing partners at each project site to implement EbA activities during the next reporting period. | U                            |

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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator  | Baseline level   | Mid-term target | End-of-project target  | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021  | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------|
|                                | 3. Number of climate-resilient land management techniques adopted at Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero   | Number of climate-resilient land management techniques adopted at Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero  |                 | At least 3 climate-resilient land management techniques adopted per pilot site. This will include <i>inter alia</i> : i) climate-resilient agriculture crops and techniques; ii) waste management interventions to promote ecosystem and human health; and iii) subsistence hunting and harvesting practices to promote sustainable livelihoods under climate change | 0 climate resilient land management techniques<br><br>The project has not yet begun implementing climate-resilient land management interventions. Site-specific intervention plans are being developed based on the findings of baseline study and site-specific CVAs. These intervention plans will guide the activities of implementing partners at each project site to implement climate-resilient land management techniques during the next reporting period. | U                            |
|                                | 4. Number of local community members (and % of women) trained on the implementation and maintenance of EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management | 0 local community members from the project intervention sites have been trained on implementation and maintenance of EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management |                 | At least 400 local community members (30% of which are women) trained on the implementation and maintenance of EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management by the end of the project   | 0 local community members<br><br>Training activities have not started yet. Training will begin once the site-specific intervention plans are complete – which is dependent on the completion of the site-specific CVAs in each of the four sites (Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe).  | U                            |

|   |  |   |  |  |                            |            |
|---|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|------------|
| <p><b>Outcome 3: Increased inter-ministerial coordination and institutional capacity to adapt to climate change in Angola</b></p> | <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 assessment using the AMAT score criteria. Quantitative assessment of the baseline for this indicator will be conducted at inception stage.</p> | <p>Current estimated level of overall institutional capacity is 4 (out of 10).<br/><br/>CIBAC was established in 2012 to coordinate climate change at an inter-ministerial level. The committee is attended by Ministers of various climate-sensitive or relevant ministries and therefore includes some authority over sector-specific budget allocations. However, the Secretariat of CIBAC has not yet been properly constituted and does not have a clear mandate. The committee is therefore not functioning optimally and climate change adaptation</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>Implemented By UNDP</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
|---|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|------------|



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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator  | Baseline level  | Mid-term target | End-of-project target   | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021 | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---|--|------------------------------|
|                                |  | has not been fully integrated into sectoral strategies and plans. Baseline values to be verified during the baseline assessment using the AMAT score criteria. Quantitative assessment of the baseline for this indicator will be conducted at inception stage. |                 |   |  |                              |
|                                | 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.   |                 | 2 proposed revisions to integrate climate change into existing policies/strategies/plans included on the agenda of CIBAC meetings by the end of the project | <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>   | N/A                          |

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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator   | Baseline level  | Mid-term target | End-of-project target  | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021 | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|--|------------------------------|
|                                | Establishment of a <b>permanent</b> secretariat of CIBAC with a clearly defined role/mandate.           | The secretariat of CIBAC is currently convened on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis. The composition of members varies and it does not have a clearly defined mandate. |                 | A permanent secretariat of the CIBAC is established with a clearly defined role/mandate by the end of the project.                             | <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>   | N/A                          |
|                                | 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.  |                 | An assessment of the economic impacts of climate change, disaggregated by sector, on Angola's coastal zone produced by the end of the project. | <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>   | N/A                          |

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| Project objective and Outcomes  | Indicator   | Baseline level  | Mid-term target | End-of-project target  | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021 | Progress rating <sup>2</sup> |
|---|---|---|-----------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 4:</b><br>Improved awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation among non-governmental stakeholders | Number of people (and % of women) who are informed about climate change impacts and adaptation through the project's awareness programme. | No awareness raising programme on climate change has been undertaken. |                 | 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:<br>250 people from NGOs;<br>250 people from the private sector;<br>250 people from academia;<br>and<br>250 people from CBOs | <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>   |                              |

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

| Outputs/Activities <sup>5</sup>   | Expected completion date <sup>6</sup> | Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%) | Progress rating justification <sup>7</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay   | Progress rating <sup>8</sup> |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| <b>COMPONENT 1:</b>   |                                       |  |  |   |                              |
| <b>Output 1.1:</b> A set of detailed sectoral (i.e., fisheries, agriculture, transport, energy, water and tourism) and localised vulnerability assessments for Angola's coastal zone. | 2021                                  | 30%  | 95%  | Delays related to COVID 19 pandemic travel restrictions associated have been mitigated. The international CVA consultancy (Zutari) partnered with local consultants to undertake site visits to Cabinda and Cuanza Sul provinces. Zutari has now finalised the provincial and site-specific CVAs for Namibe and Benguela province. The provincial and site-specific CVAs for Cabinda and Cuanza Sul provinces have been drafted and are review at the end of the reporting period. Guidelines for the development of CVAs to support various government institutions to develop their own climate vulnerability assessments, and an associated training plan, have also been developed.   | S                            |
| <b>Output 1.2:</b> Operational (flood and drought) Early Warning System (EWS) developed in Barra do Dande (later changed to Benguela)   | 2023                                  | 30%  | 40%  | <p>Previous delays related to determining the procurement modality for the EWS equipment have been overcome in Q4 2020 with the decision to request UNEP and the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON) to proceed with procurement. Public tender for expressions of interest was issued in January 2021 and 31 vendors responded by the March 2021 deadline. Detailed TORs and technical specifications for equipment and services have been developed based on inputs from the International Hydrometeorological expert and guidance from the UNON Procurement staff. The detailed TORs and bidding documents will be sent to the 31 vendors early in the next reporting period.</p> <p>A Meteorology class III training was conducted by INAMET and concluded on 30 April 2021. The project financed the participation of 2 public servants from INAMET and 3 from Civil Protection. The trainees will support the operation and maintenance of the EWS to be installed in the province of Benguela.</p> | MS                           |

<sup>5</sup> Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

<sup>6</sup> The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

<sup>7</sup> As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

<sup>8</sup> To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

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| Outputs/Activities <sup>5</sup>   | Expected completion date <sup>6</sup> | Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%) | Progress rating justification <sup>7</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay  | Progress rating <sup>8</sup> |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Output 2.1:</b> EbA interventions, including mangrove and wetland rehabilitation, implemented in pilot sites in Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero.   | 2023                                  | 0%   | 5%   | Site-specific CVAs for Namibe and Benguela are finalised while site-specific CVAs for Cabinda and Cuanza Sul have been drafted. The CVAs inform the EbA interventions required at each site. Based on the findings of these CVAs, the project team is developing site-specific adaptation implementation plans including EbA techniques to be promoted. These intervention plans will guide the activities of implementing partners at each project site to implement climate-resilient land management techniques during the next reporting period.   | U                            |
| <b>Output 2.2:</b> Climate-resilient land management techniques appropriate to local conditions demonstrated in selected communities in Chiloango, Coporolo, Longa and Bero   | 2023                                  | 0%   | 5%   | Site-specific CVAs for Namibe and Benguela are finalised while site-specific CVAs for Cabinda and Cuanza Sul have been drafted. The CVAs inform the climate-resilient land management interventions required at each site. Based on the findings of these CVAs, the project team is developing site-specific implementation plans including specific climate-resilient land management techniques to be promoted. These intervention plans will guide the activities of implementing partners at each project site to implement climate-resilient land management techniques during the next reporting period. | U                            |
| <b>Output 2.3:</b> Pilot communities trained on EbA, climate-resilient land management and early warning response plans.  | 2023                                  | 0%   | 0%   | Training is scheduled to start once the project begins implementing EbA and climate-resilient agriculture interventions.   | U                            |
| <b>Output 2.4:</b> EbA project concept notes developed for private sector upscaling of EbA intervention (with a focus on Corporate Social Investments (CSIs) of petroleum and mining companies and related forums, such as the Petroleum Industry Steering Committee) | 2023                                  | 0%   | 0%   | Concept notes are scheduled to be developed in the final year of the project after the implementation of EbA activities and the collection of good practices and lessons learned   | U                            |

### 3.3. Risk Rating

**Table A.** Risk-log

| Risk   | Risk affecting:        | Risk Rating |       |       |       |                  |     |       | Variation respect to last rating |   |
|--|------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-----|-------|----------------------------------|---|
|  | Outcome / outputs      | CEO ED      | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | PIR 4 (this PIR) | MTR | PIR 5 | Δ                                | Justification   |
| <b>At CEO:</b> Institutional capacity and relationships between line ministries are not sufficient to provide effective solutions to climate problems that are complex and multi-sectoral. | All outcomes & outputs | H           |       | M     | M     | L                |     |       | ↓                                | The National Directorate of Environment and Climate Action has been established to provide a coordination mechanism among relevant ministries. The PSC is constituted by representatives from different line ministries which also improves coordination between the various line ministries involved in the project. Finally, as the project has been running for several years, it has been able to establish focal points within relevant ministries which aid coordination. |
| <b>At CEO:</b> Long- and medium-term climate change adaptation priorities undermined by national emergencies or civil unrest.  | All outcomes & outputs | M           |       | L     | M     | L                |     |       | ↓                                | Adaptation strategies are prioritized in the National climate change strategy and National Development Plan. Angola has also experienced a prolonged period of political stability with no national emergencies or civil unrest, which reduces this risk.   |
| <b>At CEO:</b> National financial instability due to high dependence on oil prices.  |                        | M           |       | S     | M     | M                |     |       | =                                | Volatile oil prices have led the government to halt payments in foreign currencies. All procurement of international firms therefore needs to be done by UNEP or through UNDP National Implementation Modality. This has created some delays. Currency fluctuations have continued to cause administrative burdens in financial reporting. Forex related discrepancies in financial reporting could delay the release of funds.   |
| <b>At CEO:</b> Unclear land tenure reduces the sustainability of EbA and climate-resilient land restoration interventions.   |                        | H           |       | M     | M     | L                |     |       | ↓                                | Land tenure has been taken into account in the site-specific CVAs. Furthermore, local communities have and will continue to be consulted during the design and implementation of on-the-ground interventions. This will reduce the risk that unclear land tenure will reduce the sustainability of the project interventions.   |
| <b>At CEO:</b> Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities.   |                        | M           |       | M     | S     | S                |     |       | =                                | EWS equipment can only be installed during the dry season (May – August), and therefore blockages in the procurement process could further delay EWS installation.  |

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|   |  |   |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| <p><b>At CEO:</b> Communities do not support interventions and do not adopt ecosystem management activities for adaptation during or after the LDCF project because of limited immediate benefits of EbA.</p> |  | M |  | M | L | L |  |  | = | <p>Beneficiary communities have been actively engaged during the development of the site-specific climate vulnerability assessments and implementation plans, which will ensure that their needs are taken into account.</p> <p>A balance will be established during the development of site-specific intervention plans between activities with short-term benefits for the community and long-term impacts. Communities will be actively involved in the design and implementation of on-the-ground interventions through the establishment of community management committees. Consultations will also be held with local authorities during the implementation of interventions.</p> <p>Consultancies/NGOs hired to oversee and coordinate the implementation of climate change adaptation interventions will be required in their ToRs to regularly engage and interact with local community members.</p> <p>An awareness-raising campaign will be implemented at each project site to inform local communities of the benefits of EbA.</p> <p>Each target community will receive training on: i) EWS and early warning response plans; and ii) the implementation and maintenance of climate resilient agriculture and EbA interventions.</p> |
| <p><b>At CEO:</b> Lack of already established implementing partners at the local level and/or low capacity level for the implementation of local interventions</p>  |  | M |  | M | M | M |  |  | = | <p>Site visits during the implementation phase have confirmed that there are established executing partners at each site. Their capacity to implement the project will be confirmed during the development of the site-specific implementation plans. If their capacity is limited, the suggestion is for national NGOs or partners to be engaged as partner executing entities to coordinate project interventions at the project sites. Reference to an additional partner executing partner was tabled at the PSC meetings held on 30 March and 18 June 2021. During the 18<sup>th</sup> June 2021 discussion, a decision was deferred until all 4 CVAs were completed and 4 Implementation Plans developed. The implementation plans should inform identification of the type of additional execution partner and decision on proceeding with inviting pre-selected list of NGO(s) to deliver implementation plans. The 4 implementation plans and proposal to engage partner executing entities will be presented at the September 2021 PSC meeting.</p>   |
| <p><b>At CEO:</b> Priority interventions implemented are not found to be cost effective.</p>  |  | M |  | M | L | L |  |  | = | <p>Priority interventions will be identified based on the results of the climate vulnerability analysis. Cost effectiveness will be one central criteria in the selection process of the adaptation interventions to be implemented.</p> <p>EbA interventions and good practices, recognised for their high cost effectiveness, will be prioritized.</p>  |
| <p><b>At CEO:</b> Baseline project activities not achieved as planned.</p>  |  | M |  | S | M | M |  |  | = | <p>It has been very difficult to get updates on co-financing amounts and activities since the beginning of the project. Coordination and collaboration with co-financing partners has been low to date. However, the activities to be implemented within the LDCF project</p>   |

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|  |  |     |   |   |   |   |  |   |  |
|--|--|-----|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
|  |  |     |   |   |   |   |  |   | are designed to be beneficial to the coastal communities even if they are implemented alone.   |
| <b>At CEO:</b> Large-scale infrastructure development – such as the Port near Barra do Dande – takes place within project areas.   |  | H   |   | M | M | L |  | ↓ | It is likely that a port will be constructed at Barra do Dande and that the initially targeted community will be displaced. Therefore, Barra do Dande has been removed as an intervention and replaced with Benguela/Catumbela. This change has been approved by the PSC. Through consultation with the provincial governments during the development of the provincial CVAs, it has been determined that no other large-scale infrastructure developments are planned in the project areas.                       |
| <b>At CEO:</b> Uncontrolled settlements into the natural ecosystems.<br><br><b>During project implementation:</b><br>No uncontrolled settlement has been observed at the project implementation sites. |  | H   |   | M | M | L |  | ↓ | No uncontrolled settlement has been observed at the project implementation sites. When project activities begin at the intervention sites, the project will raise awareness of communities on the benefits of restored natural ecosystems for adaptation and their livelihoods.  |
| <b>At CEO:</b> Theft and vandalism of early warning and climate monitoring equipment.  |  | M   |   | S | S | M |  |   | The international hydrometeorological consultant is aware of this risk, and mitigation measures will be incorporated into the placement and installation of hydrometeorological monitoring equipment.<br>Through discussions with relevant stakeholders, lessons learned through other projects that have installed early warning and climate monitoring equipment (such as the fencing of equipment and designation of community guards) are being incorporated into the plans for the installation of equipment. |
| <b>PIR 2019:</b> Important delays in project implementation.   |  |     |   | H | H | H |  |   | In addition to previous delays experienced, the project has continued to experience delays related to the COVID 19 pandemic.   |
| <b>PIR 2020:</b> Slow implementation causes the project to not achieve its targets within the given timeframe.   |  |     |   |   | H | H |  |   | The project has overcome some of the previous delays experienced (related to management structures, procurement processes and government restructuring), however, the COVID 19 pandemic has caused additional delays over the previous reporting period.   |
| <b>PIR 2020:</b> Delays to project activities (including EWS and CVA work) because of travel and gathering restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.   |  |     |   |   | H | H |  |   | Travel restrictions delayed the completion of the CVAs and training activities. There is uncertainty on future COVID-19 pandemic trends and potential associated restrictions.   |
| Consolidated Project risk  |  | n.a | M | M | S | S |  |   | The overall slow rate of implementation by the project over the reporting period, related in part to travel and gathering restrictions associated with the COVID 19 pandemic, mean that there is a substantial risk that the project will not achieve all of intended outcomes and outputs within the given timeframe. There is also need to put in place strengthened implementation arrangements   |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | with partner implementing entities to implement adaptation interventions in four sites. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|

**Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks**

| Risk   | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)  | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period   | Additional mitigation measures for the next periods  |                |  |
|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|
|  |  |  | What   | When           | By whom  |
| <b>At CEO:</b> National financial instability due to high dependence on oil prices.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main international consultancies have (or are now close) to being procured, and so this risk is likely to be reduced moving forward.</li> <li>Adaptive management from the project team to learn from previous procurement processes and manage future procurements in the most time-effective manner.</li> <li>Whenever possible, appropriate national companies will be hired to implement project activities.</li> <li>The project team is identifying relevant private sector companies outside of the oil industry that may wish to implement the EbA project concept notes that will be developed by the project.</li> <li>The PMU is working with the auditing firm to account for the discrepancies in financial reporting (related to variable exchange rates) and finalise all financial reports in a timely manner.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International consultancies have been procured through UNON, negating the volatility of the Kwanza.</li> <li>The team has learnt from previous UNDP procurement processes and is following similar successful models.</li> <li>The project team is identifying relevant private sector companies outside of the oil industry that may wish to implement the EbA project concept notes that will be developed by the project.</li> <li>Audit reports have been finalized.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify appropriate national institutions/NGOs that can cost-effectively implement on-the-ground EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions.</li> </ul>   | September 2021 | PMU  |
| <b>At CEO:</b> Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meteorological predictions and seasonal variability at each site will be used to inform the selection of climate-resilient species and techniques to: i) assist plant growth particularly in the seedling/sapling phase; and ii) reduce risk of damage from climate-induced natural hazards.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate vulnerability assessments have been completed or drafted for each project interventions site. These assessments have mapped climate hazards at each site and have used this information to inform their recommended restoration practices and techniques.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the EWS equipment procured meets the relevant specifications.</li> <li>Integrate the results and recommendations of the site-specific climate vulnerability assessments into the site-specific intervention plans.</li> </ul> | October 2021   | PMU<br>CTA<br>TM<br>International hydrometeorological consultant |

|  |  |   |   |                |                  |
|--|--|---|---|----------------|------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site-specific climate vulnerability assessments will map climate hazards at each intervention site. This mapping will be used to inform restoration practices and techniques.</li> <li>The international hydrometeorological consultant is selecting EWS equipment that is resilient to climate-related risks.</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terms of reference for EWS resilient to climate-related risks, as identified by the international hydrometeorological consultant, have been advertised. Bidders will need to ensure that the equipment supplied meets the relevant specifications.</li> </ul>  |   |                |                  |
| <p><b>At CEO:</b> Lack of already established implementing partners at the local level and/or low capacity level for the implementation of local interventions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site visits to the four provinces have contributed to inform on identifying potential local level executing partners.</li> <li>Review of institutional capacity assessments of local and national institutions undertaken by UNDP have informed identification of potential local and national level executing partners.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative implementation arrangements are being discussed, including the introduction of additional executing partners, to speed up implementation.</li> <li>Site-specific implementation protocols being developed based on the findings and recommendations of the site-specific CVAs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate the results and recommendations of the site-specific climate vulnerability assessments into the site-specific intervention plans.</li> <li>Identify appropriate national institutions/NGOs that can cost-effectively implement on-the-ground EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions.</li> <li>Present site-specific implementation plans, together with potential alternative implementation arrangements to the PSC and obtain guidance on the preferred way forward and to determine project no-cost extension</li> </ul> | September 2021 | PMU<br>CTA<br>TM |
| <p><b>At CEO:</b> Baseline project activities not achieved as planned</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through regular communication between the project manager and the baseline projects over the past year, this risk has been reduced.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project manager has continued to engage with relevant ministries and projects to obtain information on the baseline projects.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project manager to continue engaging with relevant ministries and projects to keep track of their progress and report on co-financing.</li> <li>The activities to be implemented within the LDCF project are designed to be beneficial to the coastal communities even if they are implemented alone.</li> </ul>   | Ongoing        | PMU              |

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|  |  |  |  |                       |  |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| <p><b>At CEO:</b> Theft and vandalism of early warning and climate monitoring equipment.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The international hydrometeorological consultant is aware of this risk, and mitigation measures will be incorporated into the placement and installation of hydrometeorological monitoring equipment.</li> <li>• Through discussions with relevant stakeholders, lessons learned through other projects that have installed early warning and climate monitoring equipment (such as the fencing of equipment and designation of community guards) are being incorporated into the plans for the installation of equipment.</li> <li>• This risk will need to be taken into account into the project exit strategy to guarantee protection of the equipment installed on the long run</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The international hydrometeorological consultant is aware of this risk and has incorporated mitigation measures into the terms of reference for the procurement and installation of the EWS equipment.</li> <li>• Fences and protective casing will be installed with the EWS equipment.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the EWS equipment procured meets the relevant specifications.</li> </ul>  | <p>October 2021</p>   | <p>PMU<br/>CTA<br/>TM<br/>International hydrometeorological consultant</p> |
| <p><b>PIR 2019:</b> Important delays in project implementation.</p>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workplans are developed and revised every year to take into account any delays experienced and speed up implementation.</li> <li>• Weekly calls between the PC, TM and CTA will be used to discuss those delays and come up with rapid solutions.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workplan revised to take into account delays experienced and speed up implementation.</li> <li>• Weekly calls held between the PC, TM and CTA will be used to discuss those delays and come up with rapid solutions.</li> <li>• 6-month no cost extension requested and approved.</li> <li>• Revised workplan for additional 2.5 year extension, with associated budget revision, developed. Government of Angola was able to reduce PMC costs through the reduction of salaries and office rent.</li> <li>• Alternative implementation arrangements are being discussed, including the introduction of additional</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate the results and recommendations of the site-specific climate vulnerability assessments into the site-specific intervention plans.</li> <li>• Identify appropriate national institutions/NGOs that can cost-effectively implement on-the-ground EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions.</li> <li>• Present site-specific implementation plans, together with potential alternative implementation arrangements to the PSC and obtain guidance on the preferred way forward and to determine project no-cost extension.</li> </ul> | <p>September 2021</p> | <p>PMU<br/>CTA<br/>TM</p>  |

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|   |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>executing partners, to speed up implementation.</li> <li>Site-specific implementation plans being developed based on the findings and recommendations of the site-specific CVAs.</li> </ul>  |  |                |                  |
| <p><b>PIR 2020:</b> Slow implementation causes the project to not achieve its targets within the given timeframe.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSC has requested a 3-year no-cost extension to the project to allow it sufficient time to complete all activities.</li> <li>PMU to revise workplans to account for an extension.</li> <li>Government of Angola to find ways (e.g. through co-finance or in-kind contributions) to reduce PMC costs.</li> <li>Weekly meetings with the entire project team to identify barriers and potential solutions are taking place. The inclusion of the project director in these meetings will facilitate higher level government sign-off on all procurement procedures.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workplan revised to take into account delays experienced and speed up implementation.</li> <li>Weekly calls held between the PC, TM and CTA will be used to discuss those delays and come up with rapid solutions.</li> <li>6-month no cost extension requested and approved.</li> <li>Revised workplan for additional 2.5 year extension, with associated budget revision, developed. Government of Angola was able to reduce PMC costs through the reduction of salaries and office rent.</li> <li>Alternative implementation arrangements are being discussed, including the introduction of additional executing partners, to speed up implementation.</li> <li>Site-specific implementation protocols being developed based on the findings and recommendations of the site-specific CVAs.</li> </ul> | <p>Integrate the results and recommendations of the site-specific climate vulnerability assessments into the site-specific intervention plans. Identify appropriate national institutions/NGOs that can cost-effectively implement on-the-ground EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions. Present site-specific implementation plans, together with potential alternative implementation arrangements to the PSC and obtain guidance on the preferred way forward and to determine project no-cost extension</p> | September 2021 | PMU<br>CTA<br>TM |
| <p><b>PIR 2020:</b> Delays to project activities (including EWS and CVA work) because of travel and gathering restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project steering committee has requested a 3-year no-cost extension to allow the project to complete all of its planned activities.</li> <li>Wherever possible, alternative methods for delivering project outputs (e.g. online meetings rather than workshops) have</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workplan revised to take into account delays experienced and speed up implementation.</li> <li>Alternative methods of delivering project outputs, including the use of national consultants and</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to hold weekly meetings with the entire project team to identify barriers and potential solutions.</li> </ul>  | Ongoing        | PMU<br>CTA<br>TM |

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|  | <p>been arranged to minimise delays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project workplan has been revised to account for delays experienced.</li> <li>• Weekly meetings with the entire project team to identify barriers and potential solutions are taking place.</li> <li>• A revised timeline and way forward to complete the CVA work to be discussed and agreed upon with the consultancy based on the evolution of the context over the coming months.</li> </ul> | <p>online workshops, implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly meetings with the entire project team to identify barriers and potential solutions are taking place.</li> <li>• CVA consultancy adapted workplan based on COVID-19 restrictions, and have been able to conduct field site visits and data collection through the use of national consultants.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
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**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

**Medium Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.