

PIR FY 2022 – 5230 Angola Coastal EbA Project

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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>	54 60 84
Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP Ecosystems Division, Nature for Climate Branch, Climate Change Adaptation Unit	
Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment	
Partner Agency(ies)	National Institute of Water Resources (INRH) Ministry of Interior (Civil Protection and Fire Brigade Service) National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics of Angola (INAMET)	
Project Type	Full size	
Project Scope	National	
Region	Africa	
Countries	Angola	
Programme of Work	Climate Action	
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>	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 13. Number of countries with national and local 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ disaster risk reduction strategies. ◦ 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 ◦ 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. • 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"> ◦ 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
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 2022		\$ 1,023,884.97
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022		\$ 934,252.11
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		1 st Stage: September 2020 (UNDP & UNEP components) – MTR was suspended for UNEP components until more progress made on UNEP components. 2 nd Stage and MTR completion: September 2022 (UNEP Components)
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	31 March 2021
	<i>Revised</i>	30 September 2024
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		November 2024
Expected Financial Closure Date		December 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 3 (Project Cooperation Agreement)	31 March 2022	The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the Ministry and UNEP was extended from 1 April 2022 to 30 September 2024 (24 months extension), no-cost extension to enable completion of the project outcomes and outputs
Rev 2 (Project Cooperation Agreement)	31 August 2021	The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the Ministry and UNEP was extended from 1 October 2021 to 31 March 2022 (6 months extension), no-cost extension to enable the Ministry to undertake agreed actions to justify a more extensive extension to enable the completion of the project outcomes and outputs.
Rev 1 (Project Cooperation Agreement)	30 March 2021	The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the Ministry and UNEP was extended from 1 April 2021 to 30 September 2021 (6 months extension), no-cost extension to enable the Ministry to undertake agreed actions to justify a more extensive extension to enable the completion of the project outcomes and outputs.

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

UN Environment Subprogramme(s)	Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)
Climate Action	<p>Outcome 1A: Decision-makers at all levels adopt decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience pathways.</p> <p>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support.</p> <p>Outcome 1B: Countries and stakeholders have increased capacity, finance and access to technologies to deliver on the adaptation and mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</p>
<p>During the reporting period the project has completed 4 Provincial and 4 site-specific Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) for all four target provinces (Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe). These assessments have informed the development of 4 adaptation intervention plans for each site. These interventions will increase the resilience of target communities to climate change. They will also inform the area of land to be managed for climate resilience. Whilst progress has been made by the UNEP-led procurement of EWS equipment and systems, the Ministry has yet to respond to the March 2022 request to</p>	

confirm compatibility of the proposed EWS equipment and systems offered to two technically cleared bidders before UNEP can proceed to the next step in the procurement process. The Project Steering Committee approved the proposal of seeking additional project executing partners to support the ministry to implement adaptation activities contained in the adaptation implementation plans in four project sites. An expression of interest was prepared and approved by the Director in October 2021 for the Ministry to receive expressions of interest from institutions to become executing partners but it has not been published as at June 2022. Similarly, a vacancy announcement for the recruitment of a new Project Manager following the resignation of the Project Manager was approved in September 2021 and it has yet to be launched. In May 2022 the Finance Office resign and in June 2022 the Programme Assistant resigned. The absence of a PMU has contributed to project delays but there has not been action by the Ministry to re-establish the PMU. Consequently, UNEP is closely assessing the risks contributing to project delays and will engaged with the Ministry to review the underlying challenges associated with the project, identify corrective solutions and put into place a realistic action plan. Progress will be reassessed after three months and inform UNEP's decisions regarding the continuation of the project.

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

GEF Core Indicators		Indicative expected Results
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
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)
<i>Note: These figures are as reported in the original project document and may change once the baseline study has been completed.</i>		

2.3. Implementation status and risk

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022__
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	MU	MU	MU	MS	U
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	MU	MU	MU	MS	MU
Risk rating (section 3.3)	Medium	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial

Progress highlights

Rating towards outcomes: The rating is **unsatisfactory** because despite some progress has been achieved through the finalization of CVAs and the procurement of the EWS equipment, on-ground implementation is yet to start and therefore the intended outcomes are yet to materialize.

Rating towards outputs: Overall, the output is rated **marginally unsatisfactory**. Whilst some progress has been made during this reporting period with completing activities (e.g. Output 1.1 on climate vulnerability assessments (CVA), the project management and operational issues with the PMU and Executing Agency has contributed to substantial delays in advance project activities.

During this reporting period, all of the climate vulnerability assessments were finalised. Four provincial (Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe) CVAs and 4 site specific (Naimbe – Bero and Giraul, Benguela - Coporolo, Cuanza Sul – Quicombo and Cabinda – Chiloango) were finalised. A baseline study that reviews that current project results framework and establishes baseline values for all project indicated has also been completed. Guidelines for conducting and analysing CVA have been prepared. A training plan on applying the Guidelines for Government staff at national and Provincial level and academia and civil society institutions has been proposed.

Site-specific adaptation implementation plans were prepared based on the results of the site-specific CVAs. These plans detail the adaptation interventions that need to be implemented at each site.

Two PSC meetings were held. The PSC approved two important changes for project implementation: (1) the PSC approved a 30-month (up to September 2024) extension to the project, taking into account delays already experienced and the need for additional time to complete project activities; and (2) to speed up implementation, the PSC formally endorsed the plan to recruit implementing partners that will implement adaptation interventions at each site.

An Expression of Interest for implementing partners at each of the four project sites has been prepared by the Project Director. However, the Ministry is yet to approve it being advertised by the end of the reporting period.

UNEP, through the UNON Procurement Office has made progress with the procurement of EWS equipment. 33 institutions that responded to an initial EoI were sent an RFP and technical specification for the equipment to be supplied. Five bidders responded, with two meeting the technical criteria and being shortlisted. However, the procurement process cannot be completed until INAMET, INRH and Civil Protection formally approve the compatibility of the proposed equipment. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding the ownership, operation and maintenance of this equipment will be established between INAMET, INRH and Civil Protection before the installation and operation of the EWS.

Challenges

Substantial challenges were encountered during the reporting period that UNEP and the Executing Agency have tried to address and will continue to do so in the next six-month period.

- Delays by the executing agency to obtain internal approvals to undertake activities. Decision-making in the executing agency is centralized with limited delegation to senior officers.
- The Project Manager resigned in September 2021. The vacancy announcement was drafted in September 2021 and approved by the Director but the Ministry has not yet advertised the position by the end of the reporting period. The reason cited is that it requires Ministerial approval and it has not been accorded by July 2022.
- The Project Finance Officer resigned in May 2022.
- The Project Assistant resigned in July 2022 citing health reasons.
- National elections (scheduled for August 2022) have further slowed down decision-making as there is uncertainty about the structure and composition of the ministry going forward.

These challenges have led to substantial delays in project implementation.

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.

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: US\$ 12,311,467</p> <p>Actual to date: Undetermined 30/06/2022</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. INAMET's Strategic Development Master Plan (SDMP) (2014–2020) 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 2022 as part of the project's inputs to setting up an early warning system in Benguela Province. The Fisheries Sector Project (FSSP) (2012–2017) 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 Angola Water Sector Institutional Project 2017-2024 (PDISA 2) 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

<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p><u>National project management:</u> 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> For this reporting period, the Project Management Unit had a good interaction with INAMET, SPCB and INHR. These institutions provided</p>
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	<p>sign-off on the specifications for the hydrometeorological equipment and the procurement of this equipment is proceeding.</p> <p><u>Climate vulnerability assessments:</u> The following local provincial institutions provided useful information for the development of both site-specific and provincial CVAs in all four target provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Secretary of Commerce; • Provincial Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries; • Provincial Secretary for Infrastructure and Technical Services; • Provincial Secretary of Energy and Water; • Provincial Secretary of Industry, Mineral Resources and Oil • Civil • 11 de Novembro University; • Civil Protection and Fire Brigade (SPCB) • National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics • Local Administrations <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

Gender mainstreaming	<p>During the reporting period, the project has ensured a gender balance in all meetings at community level, during the community consultations and interviews to get information for the four CVAs. All the completed CVAs include gender-sensitive analysis of vulnerabilities and risks by communities. The CVAs make 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

Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The site-specific climate vulnerability assessments completed during the reporting period identify and validate any potential social and environmental safeguard concerns and recommend actions to manage these risks. These recommendations will be integrated into the site-specific implementation plans that will guide firms/NGOs (partner executing institutions) implementing adaptation interventions at each site. 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

Knowledge activities and products	<p>During the reporting period the project has produced the following products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibe Provincial climate vulnerability assessment • Benguela Provincial climate vulnerability assessment • Cuanza Sul Provincial climate vulnerability assessment • Cabinda Provincial climate vulnerability assessment • Namibe (Bero and Girual) site-specific climate vulnerability assessment\ • Benguela (Coporolo) site-specific climate vulnerability assessment • Cuanza Sul (Quicombo) site-specific climate vulnerability assessment\ • Cabinda (Chiloango) site-specific climate vulnerability assessment • Guidelines for assessing vulnerability to climate change in Angola • Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola: Project baseline report <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.</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>
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2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	<i>No stories to be shared as yet.</i>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ 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 2022	Progress rating ²
Objective: 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 ³ beneficiaries of the EWS and 1800 ⁴ beneficiaries of EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions.	0 direct beneficiaries 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.	U

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

² 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).

³ 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.

⁴ 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 2022	Progress rating ²
Outcome 1: 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>	MU

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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 2022	Progress rating ²
	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>4 provincial and 4 site-specific CVAs complete</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 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 2022	Progress rating ²
	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 procured and operational. Whilst progress was made in the procurement process during the reporting period, the process has been slow partially owing to the complexity of the equipment and EWS system required and the need to the Ministry and its partners (INAMET, INRH and Civil Protection) to confirm that the two bidders who have been technical cleared are offering compatible equipment and systems. Following the International Hydrometeorological expert inputs to with INAMET, INRH and Civil Protection to identify the hydrometeorological equipment required and assess training needs. Specifications for the equipment and EWS system required were prepared and advertised, and potential suppliers have been identified. The project team is now developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between INAMET, INRH and Civil Protection regarding the ownership, operation and maintenance of this equipment. Once this is complete, the equipment will be procured and installed.	MU
	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. 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.	U
Outcome 2: 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 Training activities have not started yet. Training will begin once firms/NGOs (implementing partners) that will implement adaptation interventions at each site have been recruited. An expression of interest to recruit these firms has been prepared and will be advertised in 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 2022	Progress rating ²
	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 The project has not yet begun implementing EbA activities. Site-specific intervention plans have been developed based on the findings of the baseline study and site-specific CVAs. 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 2022	Progress rating ²
	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 The project has not yet begun implementing climate-resilient land management interventions. Whilst site-specific intervention plans have been developed for four sites during the reporting period based on the findings of the baseline study and site-specific CVAs, there has been delayed by the Ministry and PMU to issue an expression of interest to secure executing partners to support the Ministry to implement climate-resilient land management techniques contained in the site-specific interventions plans.	MU
	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 Training activities have not started yet during the reporting period owing to the delay by the project to complete CRAs, advertise for partner executing entities to support the Ministry. Delays have been further compounded with the resignation of the PMU staff during the reporting period. Training will begin once firms/NGOs (partner executing entities) that will implement adaptation interventions at each site have been recruited. An expression of interest to recruit these implementing partners has been prepared and waiting for the Ministry to publish it.	U

<p>Outcome 3: Increased inter-ministerial coordination and institutional capacity to adapt to climate change in Angola</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). 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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PIR FY 2022 – 5230 Angola Coastal EbA Project

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 2022	Progress rating ²
		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 2022	Progress rating ²
	Establishment of a permanent 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 2022	Progress rating ²
Outcome 4: 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: 250 people from NGOs; 250 people from the private sector; 250 people from academia; and 250 people from CBOs	<i>Implemented by UNDP</i>	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ⁵	Expected completion date ⁶	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁷ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁸
COMPONENT 1:					
Output 1.1: A set of detailed sectoral (i.e.. fisheries, agriculture, transport, energy, water and tourism) and localised vulnerability assessments for Angola's coastal zone.	2021	90%	100%	<p>All of the climate risk assessments have now been completed. 4 provincial (Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe) CVAs and 4 site specific (Naimbe – Bero and Giraul, Benguela - Coporolo, Cuanza Sul – Quicombo and Cabinda – Chiloang0) were completed.</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 baseline study that reviews that current project results framework and establishes baseline values for all project indicated has also been prepared.</p>	S
Output 1.2: Operational (flood and drought) Early Warning System (EWS) developed in Barra do Dande (later changed to Benguela)	2023	40%	50%	<p>During the reporting period, the UN Office in Nairobi Procurement Office issued Requests for Proposals (RfP) on 12 August 2021 32 entities who responded to the EOI published in Jan 2021. Technical and financing proposals were received from five bidders by the 27 Oct 2021 deadline. The CCAU led technical review was completed on 17th January 2022, with inputs from the international meteorological expert. It concluded that two bidders met the minimum technical threshold. The Executing Agency was requested on 10th March 2022 to confirm with national partners (INAMET, INRH and SPCB) compatibility of the proposed systems and equipment offered by the two bidders. No response has been received by the TM to date.</p>	MS

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

⁶ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁷ 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.

⁸ To be provided by the UNEP Task ManagerS

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Outputs/Activities ⁵	Expected completion date ⁶	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁷ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁸
Output 2.1: EbA interventions, including mangrove and wetland rehabilitation, implemented in pilot sites in Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero.	2023	5%	10%	During the reporting period, the site-specific CVAs for all four target sites have been finalised but with delays owing to COVID and time required for PMU and Ministry feedback. The CVAs inform the EbA interventions required at each site. Based on the findings of these CVAs, the project team developed 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. An expression of interest to recruit these implementing partners has been prepared and approved by the Director but had not yet been advertised by the end of the reporting period.	MU
Output 2.2: Climate-resilient land management techniques appropriate to local conditions demonstrated in selected communities in Chiloango, Coporolo, Longa and Bero	2023	5%	10%	During the reporting period, site-specific CVAs for all four target sites have been finalised. The CVAs inform the EbA interventions required at each site. Based on the findings of these CVAs, the project team developed 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. An expression of interest to recruit these implementing partners has been prepared and approved by the Director but had not yet been advertised by the end of the reporting period.	MU
Output 2.3: Pilot communities trained on EbA, climate-resilient land management and early warning response plans.	2023	0%	0%	No activities were undertaken during the reporting period. Training is scheduled to start once the project begins implementing EbA and climate-resilient agriculture interventions.	U
Output 2.4: 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%	No activities were undertaken during the reporting period. 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	PIR 5	MTR	Δ	Justification
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	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.
Long- and medium-term climate change adaptation priorities undermined by national emergencies or civil unrest.	All outcomes & outputs	M		L	M	L	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.
National financial instability due to high dependence on oil prices.	All outcomes & outputs	M		S	M	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.
Unclear land tenure reduces the sustainability of EbA and climate-resilient land restoration interventions.	Outcome 2 and its Outputs	H		M	M	L	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.
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities.	Outcome 2 and its Outputs	M		M	S	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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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.	Outcome 2 and its Outputs	M		M	L	L	L	=	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. Site-specific intervention plans include a balance 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. 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. An awareness-raising campaign will be implemented at each project site to inform local communities of the benefits of EbA. 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.
Lack of already established implementing partners at the local level and/or low capacity level for the implementation of local interventions	Outcome 2 and its Outputs	M		M	M	M	M	=	Site visits during the implementation phase have confirmed that there are established implementing partners at each site. Their capacity to implement the project will be confirmed during the recruitment process and assessment of their expressions of interest. 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. The PSC meeting held during this reporting period confirmed that the project should proceed with recruiting additional implementing partners. An Expression of Interest (EOI) announcement was prepared and approved by the Director in October 2021 but it has yet to be published.
Priority interventions implemented are not found to be cost effective.	All Outcomes and Outputs	M		M	L	L	L	=	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. EbA interventions and good practices, recognised for their high cost effectiveness, will be prioritized.
Baseline project activities not achieved as planned.	All Outcomes and Outputs	M		S	M	M	M	=	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 are designed to be beneficial to the coastal communities even if they are implemented alone.
Large-scale infrastructure development – such as the Port		H		M	M	L	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

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near Barra do Dande – takes place within project areas.	Outcome 2 and its Outputs									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.
Uncontrolled settlements into the natural ecosystems.	Outcome 2 and its Outputs	H		M	M	L	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.
Theft and vandalism of early warning and climate monitoring equipment.	Outcome 1 and its Outputs	M		S	S	M	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. 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.
Important delays in project implementation.	All outcomes & outputs	NEW		H	H	H	H		=	No change: The project is not on track to achieve its targets. Whilst the PCA has been extended to 30 September 2024 based on commitments made by the Ministry on 22 March 2022. The commitments have not materialized at the time of project reporting. The continued project implementation delays encountered during the reporting period reflect the challenges of highly centralized decision making in the Ministry with insufficient delegation which slows progress in project activities. In addition, there is limited capacity in the Ministry to support the implementation of the Project Director's decisions and follow-up actions. In addition to previous delays experienced, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the project has continued to experience delays because of staff resignations and slow decision-making related to national elections and potential changes in government. In addition to the challenges associated with the Ministry's capacity, the project implementation has substantially slowed following the resignation of the PMU during the reporting period. The Project Manager resigned in September 2021, the Finance Office in June 2022 and the Project Assistant in August 2022.
Delays to project activities (including EWS and CVA work) because of travel and gathering restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.	All outcomes & outputs	NEW			H	H	M		↓	Change; While all travel and gathering restrictions owing to COVID-19 were lifted by Q2 2022, there remains some uncertainty on future COVID-19 pandemic trends and potential associated restrictions.
Consolidated Project risk		n.a	M	M	S	S	S			The overall lack of progress during the reporting period owing to highly centralized decision making and limited capacity in the

									Ministry to undertake agreed committed actions (e.g. issue EOI to select partner executing institutions, issue Project Manager vacancy announcement) combined with the resignation of the PMU staff over the course of the reporting period mean that there is a significant risk that the project will not achieve all of intended outcomes and outputs within the given timeframe.
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Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
National financial instability due to high dependence on oil prices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptive management from the project team to learn from previous procurement processes and manage future procurements in the most time-effective manner. Whenever possible, appropriate national companies will be hired to implement project activities. 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. The PMU worked with the auditing firm, the UNEP Finance Office and TM to account for the discrepancies in financial reporting (related to variable exchange rates) and finalised all financial reports. in a timely manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial reports have been received and processed by the UNEP FMO. Funds have been returned to the project account for all previous ineligible expenditure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TM will monitor the national finance situation, in particular concerning foreign exchange fluctuations, inflation pressures on prices and supply change challenges in Angola. Similar monitoring will be undertaken by new Project Manager and Finance Office once recruited. 	On-going	TM and PMU
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate vulnerability assessments have been completed 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry to issue confirmation that the national partners (INAMET, INRH and SPCB) confirm compatibility of the proposed EWS systems and equipment offered by the two bidders. 	<p>October 2022</p> <p>November 2022</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>CTA</p> <p>TM</p> <p>International hydrometeorological consultant</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The international hydrometeorological consultant is selecting EWS equipment that is resilient to climate-related risks. Integrate the results and recommendations of the site-specific climate vulnerability assessments into the site-specific intervention plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site-specific CVAs have been used to develop adaptation implementation protocols that will inform the implementation of locally-appropriate adaptation interventions. Requests for Proposals (RfP) were issued on 12 August 2021 by the UN Office in Nairobi (UNON) Procurement Unit to 32 entities who responded to the EOI. Technical and financing proposals were received from five bidders by the 27 Oct 2021 deadline. The CCAU led technical review was completed on 17th January 2022. It concluded that two bidders met the minimum technical threshold. The Executing Agency was requested on 10th March 2022 to confirm with national partners (INAMET, INRH and SPCB) compatibility of the proposed systems and equipment offered by the two bidders. No response has been received by the TM to date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon receipt of confirmation, UNON Procurement Unit to complete the procurement process. The hydrometeorological Expert consultant will support the TM and UNON procurement on the contract finalization with the selected bidder and work with the bidder and national partners to ensure the successfully supply and installation of EWS equipment and systems. 	November 2022 onwards.	
Lack of already established implementing partners at the local level and/or low capacity level for the implementation of local interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits to the four provinces have identified potential local level executing partners. Review of institutional capacity assessments of local and national institutions undertaken by UNDP have informed identification of potential local and national level executing partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To speed up implementation, the PSC formally endorsed the plan to recruit implementing partners that will implement adaptation interventions at each site. An expression of interest for implementing partners has been prepared and approved by the Director to be published in October 2021. A list of appropriate national institutions/NGOs that can cost-effectively implement on-the-ground EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertise the Expression of interest and recruit appropriate institutions/NGOs to serve as implementing partners. 	October 2022	TM PMU CTA

		<p>has been identified drawing from from UNDP CO assessment of civil society institutions in Angola. The published Expression of Interest will be shared with these institutions/NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site-specific implementation protocols have been developed to inform the implementation of adaptation interventions at each site. 			
Baseline project activities not achieved as planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through regular communication between the project manager and the baseline projects over the past year, this risk has been reduced. The activities to be implemented within the LDCF project are designed to be beneficial to the coastal communities even if they are implemented alone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager has continued to engage with relevant ministries and projects to obtain information on the baseline projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry and incoming Project Manager to continue engaging with relevant ministries and projects to keep track of their progress and report on co-financing. 	Ongoing	PMU
Theft and vandalism of early warning and climate monitoring equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The international hydrometeorological consultant is aware of this risk, and mitigation measures will be incorporated into the placement and installation of hydrometeorological monitoring equipment. 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. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The technical specifications for the EWS equipment stipulate mitigation measures for theft and vandalism. In the short-listing process, only those bidders that can supply equipment that meets the relevant specifications were shortlisted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the contract with the selected EWS equipment and systems bidder contains mitigate measures against theft and vandalism as outlined in the original specifications contained in the RfP. 	December 2022	PMU CTA TM International hydrometeorological consultant

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fences and protective casing will be installed with the EWS equipment. 				
Important delays in project implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workplans are developed and revised every year to take into account any delays experienced and speed up implementation. Weekly calls between the PC, TM and CTA will be used to discuss those delays and come up with rapid solutions. PSC has requested a 3-year no-cost extension to the project to allow it sufficient time to complete all activities. PMU to revise workplans to account for an extension. Government of Angola to find ways (e.g. through co-finance or in-kind contributions) to reduce PMC costs. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workplan revised to take into account delays experienced and speed up implementation. Weekly calls held between the PC, TM and CTA will be used to discuss those delays and come up with rapid solutions. 30-month no cost extension requested and approved by the PSC. 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. To speed up implementation, the PSC formally endorsed the plan to recruit implementing partners that will implement adaptation interventions at each site. An expression of interest for seeking executing partners has been prepared and approved by the Director Site-specific implementation adaptation plans have been developed to inform the implementation of adaptation interventions at each site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP to engage with senior staff of the Ministry and GEF OFF, including undertaking mission in October 2022, to raise concerns on project implementation and to agree on, and put in place, alternative execution arrangements (e.g. executing partner(s) such as an NGO). Subject to OFF, Ministry and UNEP agreement on new alternative execution arrangement, proceed to establish new alternative execution arrangements involving partners (e.g. with an NGO). Consider project suspension notification indicating that suspension will be lifted once agreed alternative execution arrangements are in place. 	Sept to December 2022	TM Ministry/PMU CTA
Delays to project activities (including EWS and CVA work) because of travel and gathering restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project steering committee has requested a 3-year no-cost extension to allow the project to complete all of its planned activities. Wherever possible, alternative methods for delivering project outputs (e.g. online meetings rather than workshops) have been arranged to minimise delays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30-month no cost extension requested and approved by the PSC. Workplan revised to take into account delays experienced and speed up implementation. Alternative methods of delivering project outputs, including the use of national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establish weekly meetings with the Ministry and new project staff to identify barriers and potential solutions, and follow up on agreed actions. 	Ongoing	PMU CTA TM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project workplan has been revised to account for delays experienced. Weekly meetings with the entire project team to identify barriers and potential solutions are taking place. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultants and online workshops, implemented. Weekly meetings with the entire project team to identify barriers and potential solutions are taking place. 			
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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.

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

- ☐ Results framework
- ☐ Components and cost
- ☐ Institutional and implementation arrangements
- ☐ Financial management
- ☐ Implementation schedule
- ☐ Executing Entity
- ☐ Executing Entity Category
- ☐ Minor project objective change
- ☐ Safeguards
- ☐ Risk analysis
- ☐ Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%

- ☐ Co-financing
- ☐ Location of project activity
- ☐ Other

[\[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment\]](#)

Minor amendments	
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GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field <u>if</u> the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Luanda	-8.83682	13.23432		Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment	
Namibe Province	-15.33207	12.66002		Provincial Headquarters	
Bero & Girual	-15.23908	12.55274		Project Site, Namibe Province	
Benguela Province	-12.57626	13.40547		Provincial Headquarters	
Coporolo	-13.38234	13.88227		Project Site, Benguela Province	
Cuanza Sul Province	-10.82696	15.03197		Provincial Headquarters	
Quicombo	-11.31944	13.81671		Project Site, Cuanza Sul Province	
Cabinda Province	-4.93423	12.40532		Province Headquarters	
Chiloango	-5.01667	12.41667		Project Site, Cabinda Province	

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)

[Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate]