

PIR FY 2023
5230 Angola Coastal EbA Project

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification Table	GEF ID.: 5230	Umoja WBS: SB-006701
	SMA IPMR ID: 30708	Grant ID: S1-32LDL-000045
	Project Short Title: Angola Coastal EbA Project	
Project Title	Addressing urgent coastal adaptation needs and capacity gaps in Angola.	
Duration months	Planned	48
	Age	77
Project Type	Full Size Project	
Parent Programme if child project	N/A	
Project Scope	National	
Region	Africa	
Countries	Angola	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change	
GEF financing amount	\$ 5,180.000	
Co-financing amount	\$ 9,261,467	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	April 8, 2016	
UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)		
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	7 February 2017	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available	28 March 2017	
Date of First Disbursement	15 August 2017	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	\$ 1,023,884.97	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	\$ 934,252.11	
Midterm undertaken?	Partial (UNDP component)	
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken	1st Stage: September 2020 (UNDP & UNEP components) – MTR was suspended for UNEP components until more progress made on UNEP components.	
	2nd Stage and MTR completion: Tbc (UNEP Components)	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	To be determined	
Completion Date	Planned – original PCA	31/03/2021
	Revised – Current PCA	30/09/2024
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).

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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 Environment (MINAMB), previously the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment, as the Executing Agency (EA). 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. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP Ecosystems Division, Nature for Climate Branch, Climate Change Adaptation Unit)
Name of co-implementing Agency	UNDP Angola
Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Environment (ex. Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment)
Names of Other Project Partners	National Institute of Water Resources (INRH) Ministry of Interior (Civil Protection and Fire Brigade Service) National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics of Angola (INAMET)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Jessica Troni
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Alexander Forbes
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba
UNEP Support/Assistants	Ruth Mutinda/Frankline Kidisa
EA Manager/Representative	Constantino, Luiz,
EA Project Manager	<i>Vacant</i>
EA Finance Manager	<i>Vacant</i>
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	N/A

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Thematic: Climate action, Foundational: Environmental Governance. Enabling: Finance and Economic Transformations
PoW Indicator(s)	Strategic objective 1: "Climate stability". PoW 2023-2023 Indicators: (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 (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 (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action Strategic Objective 2: "Living in harmony with nature". PoW 2022-2023

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	<p>(i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity</p> <p>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</p>
UNEP previous Subprogramme(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 Goal(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: 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:
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>Contribute to:</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p>

2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
1. Total number of direct	N/A	1,750 beneficiaries of the climate-resilient land	1,750 beneficiaries of the climate-resilient land management	None

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beneficiaries (male and female)		management practices + 15,000 beneficiaries of the EWS in Benguela (to be updated based on the baseline study)	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	N/A	400 ha	400 ha	0 ha
3. Total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	N/A	2 policies/plans	2 policies/plans	0 policies/plans
4. Total number of people trained (male and female)	N/A	915 (15 government staff on CVAs/EWS, 500 community on EbA, 400 community on climate-resilient land management)	915 (15 government staff on CVAs/EWS, 500 community on EbA, 400 community on climate-resilient land management)	0
Outcome Indicators from GEF Tracking Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Projects (PRODOC, 2017)				
Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technology / practices.	N/A	56 ha	56 ha	0 ha
Indicator 5: Public awareness activities carried out and population reached	N/A	1,000 people 50% women	1,000 people 50% women	0 people

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	MU	MU	MU	MS	U	HU
Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	MU	MU	MU	MS	MU	HU

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Risk rating (section 4.2)	Medium	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	High
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The project has continued to face substantial challenges owing to internal and external factors which resulted in the project not being operational during the reporting period.

The Executing Agency recruited Project Manager resigned in September 2021, the Project Officer resigned in June 2022 and the Finance and Administrative Officer resigned in May 2022. While terms of reference and vacancy announcements were prepared in Portuguese and English, to date the Executing Agency has not recruited a new project management unit. Consequently, no progress has been made or achievements against the project outputs and outcomes.

The main external factor affecting the project during the reporting period was the August 2022 national election. The incumbent elected government announced its new government structure in late September 2022. The Executing Agency changed from the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment to the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB). The Minister and two Secretaries of State were appointed in October 2022 and the technical staff assigned to Ministry posts were in place by December 2022. During this transition period, no project related actions were undertaken.

A challenge previously reported is that the executing agency has limited human resource capacity to engage in this project, and decision-making within the ministry is centralized with limited delegation to senior officers.

The UNEP Task Manager conducted a mission to Luanda from 28 November to 2 December 2022 to hold discussions with the Minister for MINAMB, Secretary of State for Climate and Sustainable Development, Secretary of State for Environment, Directors of Directorates and MINAMB/Project partners. Discussions centred on overcoming project implementation challenges. As documented in the mission Aide Memoire signed between MINAMB and UNEP (See annex 1), it was recommended that the project is suspended and that the conditions for the resumption of the project would be:

- a) The Project Management Unit posts (Project Manager, Project Officer, Finance and administrative Officer) are advertised by 31 January 2023 and selection by 31 March 2023
- b) A new bank account is established by 31 March 2023
- c) An expression of interest (EOI) for institutions to implement adaptation measures in four sites published by 30 April 2023
- d) UNEP would initiate recruitment of a UNV by 31 January and interview and selection by 31 March 2023
- e) Project standard operation procedures (SOP) including Delegation of Authority (DOA) between Minister, PSC, Secretaries of State, Project Director, Project Manager and F&A officer would be documented and signed by the Minister by 30 April 2023.

UNEP regularly engaged with MINAMB Secretary of State for Climate and Sustainable Development and the Director for Climate Action and Sustainable Development to assess progress towards meeting the conditions listed above. UNEP also supported the updating of the PMU post terms of reference and translation from English to Portuguese and the vacancy announcement, but these were not advertised by the end of the reporting period. UNEP did not pursue the recruitment of a UNV as there was no evidence of the PMU posts being recruited. By the end of the reporting period the MINAMB recognised that the conditions for the resumption of the project were not undertaken by 30 June 2023.

Consequently, UNEP is engaging with UNDP Angola and MINAMB to identify alternative implementation arrangements which can successfully enable the completion of the project. Preliminary discussions at the end of the reporting period centre on UNDP Angola providing executing support to the project (recruitment of PMU, procurement of goods and services). The target is to agree on revised implementation arrangements by 31 October 2023. If workable revised implementation arrangements cannot be established, UNEP will advise the GEF Secretariat that the project is cancelled.

Rating towards outcomes: The rating for progress towards realising outcomes is **Highly Unsatisfactory** because there has been no project staff (Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer) in the Executing Agency to conduct Project activities.

Rating towards outputs: Overall, the progress towards achieving outputs is rated **Highly Unsatisfactory** because there has been no project staff (Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer) in the Executing Agency to conduct Project activities. The UN Office in Nairobi (UNON) Procurement Office in October 2022 cancelled the ongoing procurement process for automatic hydrometeorological equipment and early warning system because one year had elapsed since the EOI was issued and the Executing Agency did not confirm that the proposed equipment and system was compatible with existing systems in Angola.

To date the project successfully completed all of the climate vulnerability assessments including four provincial assessments (Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe) and 4 site specific climate vulnerability assessments (Naimbe – Bero and Giraul, Benguela - Coporolo, Cuanza Sul – Quicombo and Cabinda – Chiloango). A baseline study that reviews that current project results framework and establishes baseline values for all project indicators 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.

In March 2022 the project steering committee (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 in April 2022. However, the Ministry is yet to approve it being advertised.

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.

Overall risk rating: The risk rating is **High** since the MINAMB (EA) has not initiated the recruitment of a new Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer which therefore means there are no staff to carry forward the project. The MINAMB has not fulfilled the agreed actions as per the Aide Memoire (Dec 2022) between MINAMB and UNEP. Recognising that MINAMB and UNEP remain committed to the successful completion of the project, UNEP is discussing with UNDP Angola and MINAMB to identify alternative implementation arrangements which can successfully enable the completion of the project. If a workable revised implementation arrangement can not be established by 31 October 2023, UNEP will advise the GEF Secretariat that the project is cancelled.

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total: USD 12,311,467	Owing to the absence of a Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Office during the reporting period, no project activities were undertaken since June 2022 and no information on co-financing obtained.
Actual to date: Undetermined	Furthermore, the project has been challenged during past years to obtain information as co-financing partners have been reluctant to share financial information citing confidential reasons.
30/06/2023	There will be need to reassess co-financing opportunities and update the co-financing plan based on past and planned programmes and projects. INAMET's

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	<p>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 was 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 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>
Progress	See Previous section.

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	No Project Steering Committee was held during the reporting period.
Stakeholder engagement	<p>No progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement were achieved during the reporting period since the project has not been operational. The posts of Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer were vacant during the whole reporting period as the EA did not recruit new project staff.</p> <p>Previously reported stakeholder engagement by the project include:</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.</p> <p><u>Establishment of EWS:</u> The MINAMB and the project had a good interaction with INAMET, SPCB and INHR. These institutions provided sign-off on the specifications for the hydrometeorological equipment and early warning system to be established by the project.</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;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming	<p>No progress, challenges and outcomes on gender mainstreaming were achieved during the reporting period since the project has not been operational. The posts of Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer were vacant during the whole reporting period as the EA did not recruit new project staff.</p> <p>As previously reported, 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>

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes.</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (to be filled in by TM and EA)	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>No progress, challenges and outcomes related to the environmental and social safeguard-responses were achieved during the reporting period since the project has not been operational. The posts of Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer were vacant during the whole reporting period as the EA did not recruit new project staff.</p> <p>The site-specific climate vulnerability assessments completed in 2022 identify and validate any potential social and environmental safeguard concerns and</p>

	<p>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>No new knowledge activities undertaken or produced during the reporting period.</p> <p>To date 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
Main learning during the period	

2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	None
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
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.	0		At least 2500 direct beneficiaries (50% of which are women), including: 750 ² beneficiaries of the EWS and 1800 ³ beneficiaries of EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions.	0%	0 direct beneficiaries While the four site-specific Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (CRVAs) were conducted and identified EbA and climate-resilient land management interventions to be implemented, and Early Warning System (EWS) equipment and services procurement well advanced by June 2022, there has been no activities and Output progress during the reporting period. Owing to the EA not hiring a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.	HU

¹ 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).

² 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.

³ 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	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
Outcome 1.1: 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	n/a	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.	10%	<p>During the reporting period no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>5 Government staff were previously 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>	HU

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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
	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	n/a	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.	100%	<p>4 provincial and 4 site-specific CVAs were previously 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

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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
	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.	n/a	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.	10%	<p>During the reporting period no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>EWS not yet procured and operational.</p> <p>Whilst progress was made in the procurement process during the previously reporting period, the process was halted as the EA and its partners (INAMET, INRH and Civil Protection) were unable to confirm that the two technically cleared bidders were offering compatible equipment and systems.</p> <p>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. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between INAMET, INRH and Civil Protection regarding the ownership, operation and maintenance of this equipment will need to be established.</p>	HU

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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
	4. Development of an early warning community response plan	An early warning community response plan has been developed at Benguela.	n/a	Early warning community response plan has been developed by the end of the project.	0%	<p>During the reporting period no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>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.</p>	HU
Outcome 1.2: 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	n/a	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%	<p>0 people</p> <p>During the reporting period no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>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.</p>	HU

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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
	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	n/a	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%	<p>0 hectares</p> <p>During the reporting period no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>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.</p>	HU

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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
	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	n/a	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%	<p>0 climate resilient land management techniques</p> <p>During the reporting period no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>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.</p>	HU

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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
	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	<i>n/a</i>	0 local community members from the project intervention sites have been trained on implementation and maintenance of EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management	0%	<p>0 local community members</p> <p>During the reporting period no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>Training activities have not started yet during the reporting period owing to the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>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.</p>	U

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<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).</p> <p>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</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	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
		adaptation 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		Implemented by UNDP	N/A

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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹
	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.		Implemented by UNDP	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.		Implemented by UNDP	N/A
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		Implemented by UNDP	N/A

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3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Outputs/Activities ⁴	Expected completion date ⁵	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification ⁶ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁷
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%	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. Guidelines for the development of CVAs to support various government institutions to develop their own climate vulnerability assessments, and an associated training plan, developed. A baseline study that reviews that current project results framework and establishes baseline values for all project indicated has also been prepared.	S

⁴ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁵ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁶ 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.

⁷ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

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Outputs/Activities ⁴	Expected completion date ⁵	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification ⁶ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁷
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 no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the UN Office in Nairobi (UNON) Procurement Office cancelled the early warning system (EWS) procurement process since it was not completed within a one-year cycle.</p> <p>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.</p>	HU
COMPONENT 2:					
Output 2.1: EbA interventions, including mangrove and wetland rehabilitation, implemented in pilot sites in Chiloango, Benguela, Longa and Bero.	2023	5%	10%	<p>During the reporting period no further results were achieved since the EA has not hired a new Project Manager, Project Officer or Finance and Administrative Officer.</p> <p>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 as yet.</p>	HU

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Outputs/Activities ⁴	Expected completion date ⁵	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification ⁶ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁷
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.	U
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.	HU
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	HU

4. Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the **Risk Help Sheet** for more details on rating.

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>
2. Governance structure – Oversight	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>
3. Implementation schedule	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>
4. Budget	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
5. Financial Management	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
6. Reporting	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
7. Capacity to deliver	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in table B below.

4.2 Table B. 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	PIR 6	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	M		↑	Increased Risk: The new Government established in September 2022 changed the ministerial structure and created the Ministry of Environment, and its Directorate of Environment and Climate Action, which contributed to a lack in leadership in the Ministry to initiate the recruitment of a new Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer to form a project management unit. The delay raises concern on the ability of the Ministry to effectively coordinate between the various line ministries involved in the project. With a gap in staffing and likelihood that staff in ministries have moved, there will be need to re-establish focal points within relevant ministries which aid coordination.
Long- and medium-term climate change adaptation priorities	All outcomes & outputs	M		L	M	L	L	L		=	No Change: Adaptation strategies are prioritized in the National climate change strategy and National

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undermined by national emergencies or civil unrest.										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	M	=	No Change: 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	L	=	No Change: 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	S	=	No Change: EWS equipment can only be installed during the dry season (May – August), and therefore blockages in the procurement process could further delay EWS installation.
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	L	=	No Change: 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

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										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	M	=	No Change: 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 in April 2021 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	L	=	No Change: 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	S	↑	Increased Risk: With the hiatus in the project owing to no project management team being in place, there will be need to re-establish and re-validate baseline projects. 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 near Barra do Dande – takes place within project areas.	Outcome 2 and its Outputs	H		M	M	L	L	L	=	No Change: 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.
Uncontrolled settlements into the natural ecosystems.	Outcome 2 and its Outputs	H		M	M	L	L	M	↑	Increased Risk: The hiatus in the project implementation means that there is no updated information available on the

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										status of the project implementation sites. Whilst no uncontrolled settlement has been observed or reported at the project implementation sites in the past, this would have to be re-assessed when the project resumes. 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	M	=	No Change: 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			H	H	H	H	H	=	No change: The project remains High risk of not achieving objectives since there is no project staff in place during the reporting period. The delay by the EA to hire a new Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer since July 2022 has effectively suspended the project following the resignation of the PMU. The Project Manager resigned in September 2021, the Finance Office in June 2022 and the Project Assistant in August 2022. 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 lack of effective leadership for this project and centralized decision making in the Ministry has contributed to implementation delays during the reporting period. 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.

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Delays to project activities (including EWS and CVA work) because of travel and gathering restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.	All outcomes & outputs				H	H	M	L		↓	Decreased Risk: All travel and gathering restrictions owing to COVID-19 were lifted by Q2 2022, and there is now a reduced risk of COVID-19 re-emergence.
Consolidated project risk			n/a	M	M	S	S	H		↑	The consolidated project risk has increased to High. The delay by the EA to hire a new project management team (Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer) during the reporting period has resulted in a hiatus of the project and no progress has been made. In previous years, there has been the challenge of overall lack of progress owing to highly centralized decision making and limited capacity in the EA to undertake agreed committed actions (e.g. issue EOI to select partner executing institutions, issue Project Manager vacancy announcement). There is therefore a High risk that the project will not achieve all of intended outcomes and outputs within the given timeframe.

Table B. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and 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
Important delays in project implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP to engage with senior staff of the Ministry and GEF OFP, 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 OFP, Ministry and UNEP agreement on new alternative execution arrangement, proceed to establish new alternative execution arrangements involving partners (e.g. with an NGO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following July 2022 National elections and establishment of a new Government in September 2022, UNEP TM undertook mission in November 2022 to Luanda and met with senior MINAMB (Ministry of Environment) staff including the Minister, Secretary of State for Climate and Sustainable Development and the Secretary of State for Environment. MINAMB confirmed its commitment to reestablish the project by hiring Project Manager, Project Officer and Finance and Administrative Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclude discussions with UNDP Angola and MINAMB on revised implementation arrangement where UNDP Angola becomes executing agency for the project, working in close collaboration with MINAMB. 	31 Sept 2023	TM
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If UNDP Angola assumes executing agency role, UNEP will seek approval of OFP Angola and GEF Secretariat of new implementation arrangement. 	31 Oct 2023	TM & GEF CO
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If UNDP Angola does not assume executing agency role then notify GEF Secretariat of project termination 	31 Oct 2023	TM & GEF CO

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider project suspension notification indicating that suspension will be lifted once agreed alternative execution arrangements are in place. 	<p>by March 2023. A Joint MINAMB and UNEP Aide Memoire was signed (Annex 1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TORs for 3 project management unit posts in English and Portuguese were shared by UNEP with MINAMB. Regular follow-up by TM by email and whatsapp. No action by MINAMB and no staff recruited by end of reporting period. UNEP engaged with UNDP Angola on option of UNDP Angola providing execution support and working in close collaboration with MINAMB. 			
National financial instability due to high dependence on oil prices.	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the absence of project management unit in place and no planned funds transfer to the project account, no monitoring of foreign exchange fluctuations were done by either TM or MINAMB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake monitoring of foreign exchange fluctuations when and if the project is reestablished with UNDP Angola. 	31 Oct 2023	TM & UNDP Angola (tbc)
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities.	<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. Upon receipt of confirmation, UNON Procurement Unit to complete the procurement process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry (EA) did not issue confirmation that the national partners confirmed compatibility of the proposed EWS systems and equipment with existing equipment and systems in Angola. Consequently, the UNON Procurement Unit cancelled the procurement process since more than one year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake procurement with UNDP Angola when and if the project is reestablished with UNDP Angola. 	31 Oct 2023	Tim & UNDP Angola (tbc)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	had lapsed since when the EOI was issued, on the grounds that technical equipment specifications available on the market and their prices are likely to have evolved over 12 months.			
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"> Advertise the Expression of interest and recruit appropriate institutions/NGOs to serve as implementing partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the absence of a PMU in place the EOI was not advertise so no recruitment of institutions/NGOs to serve as executing partners took place. 			
Baseline project activities not achieved as planned.	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action undertaken in absence of new being hired by MINAMB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake updating of baseline / co-financing projects with UNDP Angola when and if the project is reestablished. 	30 Nov. 2023 (tbc)	UNDP Angola (tbc) and MINAMB
Uncontrolled settlements into the natural ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was rated Low at end of last reporting period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake rapid field assessments of four project sites to determined whether uncontrolled settlements have encouraged into the project sites, 	30 Nov 2023 (tbc)	UNDP Angola (tbc) and MINAMB
Theft and vandalism of early warning and climate monitoring equipment.	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken since UNON procurement process was cancelled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that 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. 	31 Dec 2023	UNDP Angola (tbc) and UNEP

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.

Moderate 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

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Results framework | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor project objective change |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Components and cost | <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional and implementation arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial management | <input type="checkbox"/> Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation schedule | <input type="checkbox"/> Co-financing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity | <input type="checkbox"/> Location of project activity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity Category | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

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

Minor amendments	N/A
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5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument	PCA	07/02/2017	07/02/2017	31/03/2021	
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension	31/03/2021	31/03/2021	30/09/2021	6 months no-cost time extension
Extension 2	Extension	01/10/2021	01/10/2021	31/03/2022	6 months no-cost time extensión
Extension 3	Extension	29/03/2022	29/03/2022	30/09/2024	30 months no-Cost time extensión (24 months operational extension and 6 months financial closure)

GEO Location Information:

PIR FY 2023 5230 Angola Coastal EbA Project

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](https://www.openstreetmap.org/) or [GeoNames](https://www.geonames.org/) 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	2240449	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment	
Namibe Province	-15.33207	12.66002	3347016	Provincial Headquarters	
Bero & Girual	-15.23908	12.55274	n/a	Project Site, Namibe Province	
Benguela Province	-12.57626	13.40547	3351660	Provincial Headquarters	
Coporolo	-13.38234	13.88227	3349294	Project Site, Benguela Province	
Cuanza Sul Province	-10.82696	15.03197	3349234	Provincial Headquarters	
Quicombo	-11.31944	13.81671	3346579	Project Site, Cuanza Sul Province	
Cabinda Province	-4.93423	12.40532	2243266	Province Headquarters	
Chiloango	-5.01667	12.41667	2241881	Project Site, Cabinda Province	

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



