

QUARTERLY PROJECT REPORT

QUARTER 3, 2016

United Nations Development Programme, Angola

Project ID and Title: 00092430, Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building

Award ID: 00084416

Period: 1/1/2015 – 31/12/2017

Total Project Budget: US\$ 3,558,600

2016 Annual Work Plan Budget: US\$ 1,064,950.50 (= US\$ 895,317.90 under ID 00092430 + US\$ 169,632.60 under ID 00048055, Preparedness for Resilient Recovery)

Implementation Modality: National Implementation (NIM)

Implementing Partner: The National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC)

National Priority or Goal:

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

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

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

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ATTACHMENTS:

- Combined Delivery Report, January to September 2016

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the framework established by the National Plan for Preparation, Contingency Response, and Recovery (PNPCR) 2015-2017, from July to September 2016, the UN continued its emergency support in the drought-affected Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Building upon the partnership forged between the government and its partners in drought response, on 19 September the CNPC organised an Inter-Provincial Meeting on El Nino-induced Drought in Lubango, Huila. The meeting attended by over 90 participants ended, recommending: 1) to maintain the coordination structure strengthened since March 2016 and to possibly scale it up to a Southern Angola's provincial coordination platform, which is supported by the increased capacities of information management; and 2) to invest in the long-term strategies in order to progressively reduce vulnerability and poverty in the Southern region.

During the 3rd quarter, with the support of the UN, the EU and the World Bank, the CNPC advanced the implementation of the drought Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). Following a PDNA refresher training organized in Luanda, a 3-week in-country-assessment was completed on 21 August. The in-country assessment analysed the primary and secondary sectorial data to measure the effect and impact of the recurrent drought affecting the target provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe from 2012 to 2016 and aims to provide a recovery strategy based on the identified needs. Following the synthesis phase in September, the PDNA report will be made available in October for the CNPC approval.

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

To contain Yellow Fever with full implementation of the National Response Plan, UNDP also continued its technical support to the Ministry of Health at national and local levels in strategic and operational planning, capacity building, coordination, comprehensive needs analysis and resource mobilization, especially in the area of the nationwide vaccination campaign. By September, over 16 million people have been vaccinated, achieving over 60% of the total target of 25 million. The vaccination has covered the population of 73/166 municipalities of 14/18 provinces in Angola. As a result, no new confirmed case has been reported since 23 June 2016.

On the operationalization of the national disaster loss database – DesInventar that was launched in April this year, with monthly technical support by the UNISDR, the Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB) continued initial data entry process, yet faced a delay. With a plan for Angola to share its experience on the development of the disaster loss database during the Africa Regional Platform on DRR in November 2016, increased efforts are expected of the SPCB with the support of the CNPC to complete the initial data entry from October to November.

2. BACKGROUND

At the highest political level, in 2014 the Government of Angola identified five main priorities for the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) in advancing the Disaster Risk Management in the country.

1. Implementing the National Plan for Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery 2015-2017 emphasizing on its adaptation at provincial level.
2. Micro-localization of vulnerable infrastructure.
3. Improving hazard and risk information at national level, with emphasis on meteorological and climate information.
4. Reinforcing sectorial involvement in disaster risk reduction, contingency response and recovery.
5. Improving SPCB's knowledge of disaster causes and specific resilience needs.

This project has been conceived as a response from UNDP to these priorities stated by the national authority. Targeting urgent specific issues as a strategic contribution, the project will address priorities 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Overall objective (or outcome) of the project is derived from one of the Outcomes of the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2015-2019 concluded between the Government of Angola and UNDP: *By 2019, the environmental sustainability is strengthened through the improvement of management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, climate change strategies, conservation of biodiversity, and systems and plans to reduce disasters and risks.*

Specific objective (or output) of the project is one of the UNDP Country Programme 2015-2019 Outputs: *Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to risks posed by natural and man-made disasters at all levels of government and community.*

Three Expected Results of the project are:

1. National Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (PNPCR) 2015-2017 adapted and implemented at provincial scale (Priority 1 and 4).
2. National Risk Information System designed with main protocols established (Priority 3).
3. The institutional organization of the Civil Protection and Fire-fighting Service (SPCB) strengthened with training activities implemented (Priority 5).

The project will be implemented based on the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) being the Implementing Partner (IP).

3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Mid-term Project Review

On 16 August 2016, the mid-term project review was organized at the UNDP, inviting the Project Board members, namely UNDP programme staff and the representatives of the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC). But due to a conflict of schedule, the representatives of the CNPC were unable to attend the review.

In the review meeting chaired by the UNDP Country Director, the UNDP CPR Programme Manager briefed the participants about the progresses made and challenges faced in implementing the project. After the deliberation, the review members agreed on the recommendations on a way forward to build upon the positive results achieved in the first semester of 2016. Looking at the years to come, the project team was encouraged to continue its efforts to up-scale the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) support to implement a large-scale programme, which will comprise continued institutional capacity development support and downstream interventions through the Resilience-Building Fund with the support of new partners.

Result 1. National Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (PNPCR) 2015-2017 adapted and implemented at provincial scale (Priority 1 and 4).

Support to emergency response and recovery in the drought-affected provinces

At the beginning of 2016, El Niño-induced drought reportedly affected 1.2 million people in the six Southern provinces with majority of the affected in Cunene, Huila and Namibe. While the government prepared the Presidential Aid programme to support the affected population, the UN developed an emergency response plan to address needs in Health, Nutrition, WASH, Food and Agriculture in the framework established by the National Plan for Preparation, Contingency Response, and Recovery (PNPCR) 2015-2017. US\$ 5 million was mobilized from OCHA Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide life-saving support in the three most affected provinces from March to August. Subsequently the period of support was extended till November 2016 to complete all planned activities. UNDP mobilized circa US\$ 200,000 to provide support through the UN Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) in the areas of emergency response coordination & information management, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), and recovery / resilience-building planning / programming. A Field Coordinator was deployed to be stationed in Cunene in mid-March to support the coordination of the UN emergency response in Cunene, Huila and Namibe in close coordination with the CNPC and three provincial governments. In addition, UNDP also agreed with UNFPA to administer US\$ 150,000 mobilized to support UNFPA's activities in reproductive health programming in emergency.

1. Emergency response coordination and information management

From July to September, UNDP's Field Coordinator continued assisting the Vice Governors of the three provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe in organizing regular coordination meetings between the provincial government's sectorial departments and its partners including the UN agencies and NGOs (2 monthly meetings were held in Cunene and Huila and 1 bi-monthly meeting in Namibe). With the facilitation by the UNDP's Field Coordinator and the leadership of the provincial governments, despite challenges, the process of response coordination and information management continued gradually improving in the three provinces.

Building upon this achievement, an inter-provincial meeting on El Nino-induced drought was organised by the CNPC in Lubango, Huila on 19 September in close coordination with the Huila Provincial Government and the UN. The meeting was attended by 96 people including: the National representatives of Ministry of Interior, Planning, Territorial Administration, Agriculture and Health; from the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, the Vice-governors of Social and Political Affairs and Departments of Water, Social Protection, Family and Women Promotion, Education, Civil Protection; Representatives of 18 municipalities; UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and the World Bank); 7 NGOs, and representatives of universities.

During the meeting, the drought-affected municipalities briefed about sectorial vulnerabilities, possible scenarios and short-to-medium term response plans, helping the participants to appreciate the overall drought impact in the-affected municipalities in the region, as well as lessons learnt from the ongoing response action. The UN Resident Coordinator also presented an overview on the effects of 2015/2016 drought in the SADC region, including the RIASCO Action Plan developed in support of the SADC Regional Appeal of June 2016. The UN agencies and national representatives of Agriculture, Health, Interior, Planning and Territorial Administration also presented results so far achieved by the respective ministry and their plans in terms of humanitarian, resilience and long term response to recurrent drought. As a result of the deliberation, the meeting participants recommended: 1) to maintain the coordination structure strengthened since March 2016 and to possibly scale it up to a Southern Angola's provincial coordination technical platform, which is supported by the increased capacities of information management; and 2) to invest in the long-term strategies in order to progressively reduce vulnerability and poverty in the Southern region.

2. Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and recovery / resilience-building planning

Since June 2016, the EU, the World Bank and the UN together have been supporting the CNPC in leading the drought PDNA in Southern Angola. To effectively coordinate the entire process of the PDNA implementation, the UNDP deployed a Senior PDNA Expert from its headquarters in New York to Angola, while the EU deployed 2 Senior Experts to support PDNA training and assessment.

In addition to the Senior PDNA Expert, UNDP deployed an expert to lead the Social Impact Assessment at household level. A Lead Writer was also recruited by UNDP to consolidate the drought PDNA report under the supervision of the UNDP Senior PDNA Expert. The UNDP's resident experts provided technical support to the entire process of the PDNA, including the preparatory meetings, the refresher training, in-country assessment and reporting from July to September.

In mid-July, a joint preparatory meeting was organized by the CNPC and UNDP at the UN in Luanda, inviting all key sector ministry representatives and the partner organizations to brief about the planned PDNA. After the joint deliberation, with contributions from the government participants, the draft ToR of the PDNA was revised and the final version was approved by the CNPC and its partners for implementation.

On 27-29 July, a 3-day PDNA refresher training was organized in Luanda for the 40 representatives of the key sector ministries and partner organizations. A 3-week in country-assessment, including a joint field mission to Cunene, Huila and Namibe, was completed on 21 August. The field mission team comprised the representatives from the partner organizations and the CNPC, and Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Social Assistance and Statistics. The in-country assessment analysed the primary and secondary sectorial data to measure the effect and impact of the recurrent drought affecting the target provinces from 2012 to 2016 and aims to provide a drought recovery strategy based on

the identified recovery needs. Following the synthesis phase in September, the draft PDNA report will be made available in October for the CNPC review and approval.

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

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

3. UNDP's administrative support to the UNFPA's reproductive health programming in emergency

During the reporting period, with administrative and financial management support provided by the UNDP to the management of the CERF US\$ 150,000, the UNFPA successfully completed the implementation of the initial project plan, resulting in the overall achievement exceeding the original targets. 35 social mobilizers from the local Red Cross and Civil Protection (25 in Huila and 10 in Cunene) trained by the UNFPA effectively provided Sexual Reproductive Health Information to 10,303 people, of whom 5,622 was adolescent girls, against the target of 5,800 affected by drought in Cunene and Huila provinces; and distributed 2,460 Sanitary Kits to women and adolescent girls (against target 1,600) in the areas affected by drought in Cunene.

4. Angola's SADC Appeal and RIASCO Action Plan

Since May 2016, in the framework established by the Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) for the Southern African region, both at regional and country levels, UNDP along with FAO leads the Pillar II, Resilience Pillar of the RIASCO Action Plan for El Nino. UNDP along with other UN agencies completed the preparation of a 36-month Action Plan for Resilience Building in June. The RIASCO Action Plan, comprising humanitarian, resilience and macroeconomic pillars, is expected to contribute to the implementation of the short to medium term Action Plan contained in the SADC Appeal developed by the government of Angola to address needs of the El Nino-induced drought-affected people in the country's Southern region.

After the SADC Regional Appeal was launched in Gaborone, Botswana on 26 July, a donor briefing on the RIASCO Action Plan was organized by the RIASCO and the South African government in Pretoria on 27 July, inviting some 13 donor representatives, RIASCO members, the World Bank and a representative of SADC. The RIASCO also organised a media briefing in Johannesburg on the Southern Africa drought and the RIASCO Action Plan following the donor briefing in Pretoria.

To mobilize necessary resources to implement activities that are planned in the Resilience Pillar of the RIASCO Action Plan, in August the UNDP developed a donor proposal entitled *the Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Building - UNDP Angola's medium term (36 months) resilience-building / Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) support*. Building upon the short-term support provided by the other partners, UNDP proposes to further up-scale ongoing livelihood support through women and assist in the operationalization of a Resilience Fund supporting a total

of 755,930 people in need of income diversification, basic services, livelihood support and small infrastructure development in transition from humanitarian to development phases. At the same time, UNDP will continue to assist the inter-sectorial Civil Protection Commission in improving Disaster and Risk Management at all levels. The 3-year programme with the budget of US\$ 66 million requests the contribution of the donors to fill the gap of US\$ 56.4 million or 85%. Tailored proposals have been submitted to the donors such as the EU and Japan.

The implementation of the Resilience Pillar of the RIASCO Action Plan is monitored quarterly by the UNDP/FAO. As part of the monitoring, in August UNDP requested the CNPC's assistance in informing about the government's coordination structure and focal points for resilience-building, as well as financial resources so far mobilized both from national and international sources against the SADC Regional Appeal.

Support to containing Yellow Fever outbreak

In Angola, in part due to the effect of El Niño, incidence of vector-borne disease, Yellow Fever, increased dramatically since December 2015 resulting in a formal declaration of the outbreak made by the Ministry of Health on 22 January 2016. To augment the efforts made by the Ministry of Health and WHO in containing the outbreak, UNDP mobilized circa US\$ 200,000 to provide support through the UN RCO in the areas of response coordination & information management, needs assessment, the development and updating of the National Response Plan along with resource mobilization. Considering its mandate of contributing to resilient recovery from crisis, UNDP also assists the Ministry of Health in documenting lessons-learned from the ongoing experience of responding to the outbreak of Yellow Fever to help the government better prepare for future epidemic. An Emergency Coordination Specialist was deployed to the Public Health Department of the Ministry of Health from mid-February to this end.

As a result of the effective implementation of the Yellow Fever National Response Plan by the Ministry of Health with the support of the national and international partners, the notification of the suspected cases of Yellow Fever was significantly reduced during the reporting period, and no new confirmed case has been reported since 23 June 2016. But increased effort was made to maintain the nationwide surveillance in a period of no confirmed case especially in a transition period from dry to rainy seasons.

In order to contain Yellow Fever with full implementation of the National Response Plan, the UNDP Emergency Coordination Specialist continued providing technical support to the Ministry of Health at national and local levels in strategic and operational planning, capacity building, coordination, comprehensive needs analysis and resource mobilization, especially in the area of the nationwide vaccination campaign. By September 2016, over 16 million people have been vaccinated against Yellow Fever, achieving over 60% of the total target of 25 million. The vaccination has covered the population of 73/166 municipalities of 14/18 provinces in Angola. The campaign initially covered only the municipalities with the confirmed local transmission of Yellow Fever. But after recent approval by the global coordinating body of the vaccine supply (ICG), preventive vaccination started covering the areas bordering with DRC and Namibia and major provincial capitals. On the lesson-learned documentation of the Yellow Fever emergency response, the Emergency Coordination Specialist completed preliminary assessment in August and plans to conclude the exercise for final reporting to the Ministry of Health and its partners in October.

In addition to the Emergency Coordination Specialist, in May UNDP assisted the deployment of OCHA's Humanitarian Affairs Officer to help ensure comprehensive multi-sectorial response utilizing

all available resources under the CNPC and its sectorial members in containing the Yellow Fever outbreak in the country. The Humanitarian Affairs Officer completed his mission in August after contributing to the multi-sectorial collaboration and vaccination campaign in Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul bordering with DRC.

According to the Ministry of Health, covering a period from 5 December 2015 to 15 September 2016, total suspected cases reported was 4,120 in 18 provinces, of which 884 in 16 provinces were laboratory confirmed. Total number of deaths reported as of 15 September 2016 was 373, and local transmission was confirmed in 45 out of 166 municipalities.

Enhancing preparedness and capacity to recover from disasters

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

1. Define 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience in Cunene, Huila and Namibe in 2016

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

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

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

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

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

In August, the CNPC and the UNDP developed a Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Lessons-Learned exercise, which will review the resilient recovery experience of the Cunene province in the aftermath

of the 2013/2014 drought. In September, during the Inter-provincial meeting on the drought response organized by the CNPC in Huila, the first exchange of drought recovery experience was facilitated by the UNDP Resilient Recovery Expert between the municipalities of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, all of which were affected by the protracted drought, sharing and capturing the results, challenges and good practices from the past recovery efforts. Following this experience-sharing event, according to the ToR of the Lesson-Learned exercise, a CNPC/UNDP study mission will now visit Cunene in October to conduct interviews with the provincial and municipal actors by using pre-defined questionnaire and finalize the Lessons-Learned documentation for publication. This Lessons-Learned exercise is critical, as it will inform the recovery planning of the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought in the Southern region.

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

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

Result 2. National Risk Information System designed with main protocols established (Priority 3).

The operationalization of the national disaster loss database - DesInventar

With the support of the UNISDR and UNDP, the National Workshop to launch the national disaster loss database - DesInventar was held on 14-15 April 2016, inviting the CNPC, the Civil Protection and Firefighting Service (SPCB), and national institutes responsible for disaster and risk information management along with 18 representatives from the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions. The national meeting kicked off the establishment of the risk knowledge system in Angola. The CNPC subsequently planned to undertake data collection and entry into the DesInventar adopting the new data collection / entry protocol for the use by the CNPC’s sectorial member ministries with monthly technical support provided by the UNISDR.

On 7 July, the CNPC organized an official ceremony in Luanda where the DesInventar-installed master computer was handed over by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior / the CNPC to the commander of the SPCB. At the same occasion, the team of experts was established with the responsibility for the data collection and entry into the DesInventar with a focal point who leads the team and maintains regular coordination and communication with the UNISDR on the operationalization of the DesInventar.

From July to September, as initially agreed, the UNISDR maintained monthly communication with the focal point of the SPCB and UNDP on the implementation of the national disaster loss database in Angola. The UNISDR offered its technical support monthly to check, clean and publish the data entered by the SPCB team of experts in the DesInventar to start running some analysis on disaster impacts in Angola. But due to long delays in the data collection and entry process at the SPCB, none of the data was shared with the UNISDR during the reporting period. Meanwhile, UNDP kept the

CNPC informed of the UNISDR's monthly communication with the SPCB focal point, requesting for follow-up support by the CNPC.

According to the UNISDR, the Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction is planned to be held in Mauritius in November 2016. At the Regional Platform, the UNISDR plans to organize a session to discuss disaster loss database development and has subsequently proposed to have some input from Angola to be part of the discussion. To this end, the UNISDR is suggesting to do a gap analysis and quality control in time to put Angola's dataset, a work in progress, online before the Regional Platform. Over 6 months after the National Workshop launched the national disaster loss database - DesInventar in mid-April, it will certainly be important for Angola to share its experience with the development of the disaster loss database with other participating countries of the Africa Regional Platform on DRR in November. Increased efforts are expected of the SPCB with the support of the CNPC to this end from October to November.

Result 3. SPCB institutional organization strengthened with training activities implemented (Priority 5).

South-South and Triangular Cooperation with Chiapas, Mexico

With the UNDP's support to the facilitation of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the area of Disaster and Risk Management, the CNPC initially planned to send the two staff of the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) to the Civil Protection of Chiapas, Mexico for an exchange of experience from 30 July to 7 August 2016. But considering another important activity planned in early August, a drought Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), the timing of the visit was rescheduled to 5-9 September 2016. Subsequently, the timing of the visit was once again postponed to November considering both the schedule of the other priority activities planned by the Chiapas Civil Protection from September to October, and the time required to make all necessary travel arrangements of the CNPC staff, especially entry and transit visa application.

The state government of Chiapas, Mexico is known for its plan to have in place local plans for disaster risk reduction (DRR) in all its 122 municipalities by May 2017 when Mexico hosts the Global Platform for DRR. The Chiapas' plan is expected to contribute to Mexico's meeting the 5th target of the Sendai Framework for DRR, which aims to "significantly increase the number of countries with strategies of disaster risk reduction at national and local levels by 2020." Like the Southern Angola, Chiapas has been severely affected by the El Niño-induced drought from 2015 to 2016. Equipping all municipalities with local DRR plans is an important step to building resilience of municipalities and mitigating future drought.

Through the exchange of experience visit, the CNPC plans to learn from the Chiapas Civil Protection: 1) the good practices in mainstreaming DRR into sustainable local development planning; and 2) how the Chiapas Civil Protection manages the process of developing and implementing the national, provincial and municipal plans for DRR and how it has developed action for building resilience of cities and communities.

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT RESULTS

RESULT 1: National Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan adapted and implemented at provincial scale			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
<p>Activity 1. Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery plan elaborated in the two pilot provinces.</p>			
1) # of Preparedness, Contingency and Response Plan elaborated and approved.	1) 1 province (Cunene) with Provincial Plan approved by Governor. Plan needs updating.	1) 3 pilot Preparedness, Contingency and Response Plans elaborated by the Provincial Civil Protection Commission and approved by the Provincial Government by the end of 2015.	<p>The Council of Ministers approved in 2015: 1) the Nat'l Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (PNPCR) 2015-17; and 2) the Strategic Plan for Prevention and Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-17.</p> <p>8 Provincial Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plans elaborated and cleared by CNPC since 2015 (2015: Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Uige, Cuanza Norte, Luanda; 2016: Malanje and Benguela).</p> <p>Uige and C. Norte have approved the plans for budgeting. Cunene, Huila and Namibe are updating their plans and budgets for approval in 2016.</p> <p>2 provincial planning in Bie and Zaire are planned for Q4 2016.</p>
2) Provincial Planning guide validation.	2) Provincial Planning guide prepared in 2014.	2) Provincial Preparedness, Contingency and Response Planning guide validated during the formulation process.	The Provincial Preparedness, Contingency and Response Planning guide updated in April 2016.

Activity 2. The 2 pilot provinces with CCO procedures, protocols and training. (planned from 2016)			
1) # of provinces with response SOP and training.	1) Provinces need response SOP and training.	1) The 3 pilot provinces with response SOP and training.	In Dec. 2015, OCHA agreed to provide this support in 2016. In anticipation of possible effect of La Nina in Q3-Q4 2016, a request was made again to OCHA for the support.
Activity 3. Pre-disaster resilient recovery common framework established.			
1) # of Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies.	1) Pilot-Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 3 drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Namibe and Huila.	1) 6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience prepared by 6 Municipal Civil Protection Commissions based on the Provincial Strategies in each year of 2015 and 2016.	6 Municipal Strategies for Building Resilience were prepared by Bibala and Camucuio municipalities in Namibe, Chibia and Matala in Huila, and Cahama and Namacunde in Cunene in October/ November 2015. 3 Pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience were updated integrating Municipal Strategies developed by the 6 municipalities. Preparatory consultation for the 2016 municipal strategic planning is planned during provincial seminars in October 2016
2) # of DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery. % of DRM practitioners trained fully familiar with Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-	2) DRM practitioners need training on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery.	2) 6 DRM practitioners trained on Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery. 100 % of selected DRM practitioners trained are fully familiar with Resilience-Building / PDNA / preparedness for resilient recovery (based on self-	43 DRM national practitioners trained at the seminar of August 2015, including 28 from ministries constituting the CNPC, 4 from SPCB, 4 from CPPC of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela, and 7 from UN agencies. All 29 national practitioners who completed self-evaluation forms stated that they

assessment).		assessment).	<p>were now familiar with the subjects. But almost all requested additional training.</p> <p>350 DRM Provincial (170) and Municipal (180) practitioners trained from Oct to Nov 2015 in Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Benguela.</p> <p>PDNA refresher training was provided in July 2016 for 40 participants from the CNPC Sectorial Ministries and UN partners prior to PDNA field mission in August.</p> <p>Preparatory work completed for the Provincial Seminars in October 2016.</p>
3) # of Pre- and post-disaster Recovery Plans developed by Provincial Civil Protection Commissions.	3) No Provincial Civil Protection Commission equipped with a Pre- or Post- disaster Resilient Recovery Plan.	3) One Flood Recovery Plan elaborated for the province of Benguela in 2015. One drought recovery plan prepared for target Southern provinces in 2016	<p>Final version of the pilot Flood Recovery Plan for Benguela was submitted to the CNPC in December 2015.</p> <p>Drought PDNA conducted in July-August 2016, and final report expected in October for the CNPC approval. The development of Recovery Framework is planned in Q4 2016.</p> <p>Preparatory work was completed for the lessons-learnt exercise on 2013/14 drought recovery planned in October 2016.</p>

If needed, include additional information in this section.

RESULT 2: National Risk Information System designed with main protocols established

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status
			Blue for 2015 and Green for 2016
Activity 1. Protocol for the exchange and integration of risk geo-spatial information elaborated.			
# of protocol or agreement for integration and exchange of risk related information adopted by at least 5 key data producers.	No technical criteria (metadata) for integrating or exchanging information.	1 protocol or agreement for integration and exchange of risk related information adopted by the end of the year.	As part of the UNISDR information management support in April 2016, data collection/entry form was prepared for use by sector ministries to facilitate entry of disaster loss data into the national database (DesInventar) administered by CNPC / SPCB.
Activity 2. National Risk information system designed with the participation of national data producers and end-users.			
Existence of mechanisms and protocols to collect and systematize risk, post-disaster and recovery data at local scale.	No harmonized system to collect disaster data pre and post crisis.	One mechanism to collect and systematize risk, post-disaster and recovery data created at local scale.	In April 2016 in Luanda the Regional Inception Meeting and the National Workshop were held on the UNISDR support to information management in DRR in the SADC countries. In the National Workshop, disaster loss database, DesInventar was installed at CNPC / SPCB and operationalized for data entry. Data entry continues for possible presentation at the DRR Regional Platform in Nov. 2016.

If needed, include additional information in this section.

RESULT 3: SPCB institutional organization strengthened with training activities implemented			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current status Blue for 2015 and Green for 2016
Activity 1. Reinforcement of SPCB organizational and functional structure			
A study and proposal for the definition of functions and structure of SPCB, including a comprehensive capacity assessment and capacity development plan.	No analysis of functions and competencies of SPCB established by the normative framework vis à vis the actual structure.	The study and proposal is completed by the end of the year.	Cancelled due to own restructuring of SPCB as part of the restructuring of the Ministry of Interior in 2015.
Activity 2. Prioritized training activities for SPCB staff carried out.			
1) # of training activities implemented.	1) There is a need to reinforce the technical and administrative capacities of SPCB organizational structure for the implementation of its activities.	1)	<p>3 Civil Protection staffs took 7-month DRM course (April-Nov 2015) by ILO (1 completed, 1 not completed, and 1 suspended to resume the course in 2016).</p> <p>1 CNPC and 3 SPCB staff underwent 4 on-the-job training on the use of provincial contingency planning guide in May, August, November 2015 and March/April 2016.</p> <p>2 SPCB staff on Training of Trainer to conduct provincial and municipal seminars on Building Resilience and Pre-DRP (Sept 2015).</p> <p>Training of Trainer for 2 SPCB staff is also planned in the Provincial Seminars in October 2016.</p> <p>In April 2016, CNPC</p>

			<p>received a training proposal by ILO for the rolling out of the training module on DRR and development planning in Angola.</p> <p>2 Civil Protection Staff took 7-month DRM course by ILO (June-Dec. 2016)</p>
2) # of south-south exchange activity implemented.	2) There is a need to reinforce the technical and administrative capacities of SPCB organizational structures for the implementation of its activities.	2) At least one south-south exchange activity implemented every year.	<p>3 Civil Protection staff participated in a South-South exchange session between 18 countries organized by ILO in Italy (June 2015).</p> <p>2 Civil Protection staff participated in a South-South exchange session between 15 countries organized by ILO in Italy (June 2016).</p> <p>1 exchange of experience visit to Chiapas, Mexico planned in Q4 2016.</p>
Activity 3. Develop National CCO procedures, protocols exercises and training (planned from 2016)			
Activity 4. Direct institutional support to SPCB structure.			
1) % of implementation of the project activities.	1) 0 %	1) 100 %	On track with adjustment to the original work plan.
2) Number of monitoring actions of PNPCR implemented during the project.	2) 6 provincial plans prepared in 2015 and 2 in 2016.	2) Yearly report as part of annual report of the project.	<p>The CNPC is requesting an update on the approval and budgeting status of 8 provincial contingency plans prepared in Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Uige, Cuanza Norte, Luanda, Malanje and Benguela.</p> <p>Monitoring mission was conducted in June 2016 in</p>

			Cunene, Huila and Namibe.
If needed, include additional information in this section.			

4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

a. Updated project risks and actions

Project Risk 1: Budgeting of the Provincial Contingency Plans requires their inclusion in the provincial budgets. If not budgeted, the plans will not be implemented.

Actions taken:

The CNPC periodically requested update from the provincial governments of Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Uige, Cuanza Norte, Luanda, Malanje and Benguela on the approval status of their respective Provincial Plans for Preparedness, Contingency Response, and Recovery that had been cleared by the CNPC and on the budgeting status of the plans for implementation in the next budgeting cycle. Close follow up was made by the CNPC in anticipation of possible effect of La Nina toward the end of the year.

Project Risk 2: CNPC's oversight and close follow up is critical for the successful implementation of the Provincial Plans for Preparedness, Contingency Response, and Recovery and the Pilot Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience.

Actions taken:

Following the joint CNPC / UNDP follow-up mission conducted in June to the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, the CNPC staff ensured their oversight and close follow-up of the key project activities implemented during this reporting period, such as the Drought PDNA.

Project Risk 3: Continued data entry is needed for effective operationalization of the National Disaster Loss Database.

Action taken:

The UNISDR monthly contacted the CNPC / SPCB to monitor the status of the planned data entry and provide timely technical advice / support to ensure expected progress in the operationalization of the database. UNDP continued facilitating the effective communication between the CNPC / SPCB and the UNISDR in this collaboration. Yet, significant delay has been observed in the data collection and entry. UNDP requested the CNPC to support the SPCB's data entry work for the possible presentation at the DRR Regional Platform in November 2016.

b. Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1: Increased resource mobilization is critical for continued partnership between CNPC and UNDP beyond 2016

Due to significant reduction of UNDP internal financial resource, without increased resource mobilization efforts this year, continued partnership between CNPC and UNDP beyond 2016 may not be possible.

Actions taken:

Based on the earlier consultation, with the support of the UN, the CNPC conducted a drought PDNA in the Southern region in July/August 2016 for the subsequent development of a new DRR and resilience building programme and resource mobilization. As planned, the involvement of

prospective donors, such as the EU and the World Bank, in the needs assessment was also ensured to increase successful resource mobilization at the subsequent phase.

In addition, to support the Angola's action proposed in the SADC Appeal, the UNDP contributed to the development of the RIASCO Action Plan, in particular the Resilience Pillar Action Plan. Tailored donor proposals have been sent to the EU and Japan for possible funding from 2017.

Project Issue 2: Unified and reliable national data on disaster effect and impact is needed for effective programming and resource mobilization

Actions taken:

Increased efforts were made by both the national and provincial governments and their UN and NGO partners in jointly discussing and acknowledging the importance of the unified and reliable national data on disaster effect and impact in order to effectively provide short-to-medium term support to the drought-affected population in the Southern provinces. This issue was repeatedly raised throughout the drought PDNA exercise, the UN emergency response, and the inter-provincial meeting on El Nino-induced drought, laying necessary ground for the improved data collection and management. The Provincial Seminars on the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery planned in October 2016 will revisit the Action Plan for Information Management and Coordination developed in the aftermath of 2013/2014 drought for the activation of plan and the use of the established multi-sectorial rapid assessment form by the Provincial and Municipal Civil Protection Commissions.

Project Issue 3: Inadequate administrative and financial management capacity of UNDP to timely implement the planned project activities and budget.

Actions taken:

The issue was raised in the UNDP office and reviewed by the senior management. Subsequently mitigation measures were proposed and their implementation started. The UNDP will continue monitoring the implementation of measures to ensure that adequate administrative and financial capacity is provided at all time for the project implementation and delivery of the expected results.

5. FINANCIAL STATUS

See attached Combined Delivery Report (CDR), January to September 2016