

ii. Summary

Table : Project summary

Project Title	Strengthening the Environmental Information Management System for the Development of Coastal Zone of Ivory Coast with regard to objectives of Rio Convention			
ID GEF project:	5101	Funding	upon approval (in USD)	upon completion (in USD)
ID UNDP project	4491	GEF Funding:	550 000	550 000
Country:	IVORY COAST	Funding Implementation Agency (UNDP):	400 000	400 000
Region :	Africa	Government :	300 000	150 000
FA Objectives, (OP/SP) :	CCCD-2 : Generate, have access to and use information and knowledge	Total co-funding :	700 000	700 000
Implementation Agency	UNDP	Project total cost:	1 250 000	1 100 000
Focal domain :	Multi Focal Area	Other:		
Other partners involved in the project:	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Signature of the PD (Date of beginning of the project):		17 March 2014
		Closing date (operational)	Proposed date: 17 March 2017	Effective date : 17 March 2017

Table 1: Project Summary

Source: Project document

Project description (brief)

This project has been developed as an outcome of the process of National capacity self-assessment to reinforce the environment management in Ivory Coast. The activity has made possible the assessment of the inter-sectorial capacity building needs in view of implementing the Rio conventions and other initiatives. The project aims at building the capacities of national and local actors with regard to the management of environmental information. This, will improve the pertinence of decisions making with respect to the management of environment in the coastal zone of the country. Hence, this would contribute to reaching the national and global objectives related to environment. Executed by NAE of the Ministry of environment, the project is divided in two components: 1) Strengthening the existing environmental information management system (EMIS) and capacity of actors; and 2) Creating pilot sites to test the EMIS

at the local level, mainly in the coastal zones. The project started on March 17, 2014 and ended on March 17, 2017, with a total budget of USD 1,250,000.

Without being exhaustive, below is a list of some key partners and stakeholders:

- National Committee for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information ;
- National Institute of Statistics;
- Oceanological Research Centre ;
- University centre for research and applications in remote sensing ;
- Center of Cartography and Remote Sensing ;
- Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa;
- Institute of Tropical Geography;
- National Laboratory for Agricultural Development Support;
- Ecological Research Centre;
- Department of National Meteorology;
- National Environment Fund;
- Union of Cities and Communes of Ivory Coast;
- Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development;
- National Agency for Environment;
- General Direction of Environment;
- General Direction of Sustainable Development;
- Department for Environmental Quality and Risk Prevention ;
- National Commission for Sustainable Development;
- Department of Infrastructure and Environment Technologies;
- Anti - Pollution Centre of Ivory Coast;
- Office of Parks and Reserves of Ivory Coast;
- Department of Information Technology and Documentation;
- Environment and Sustainable Development Pole of Nangui Abrogoua University;
- Autonomous Port of Abidjan;
- Autonomous Port of San Pédro;
- Laboratory of Atmospheric Physics and Mechanics of Fluids;
- National Federation Networks of Environment and Sustainable Development NGOs and Associations;
- SOS FORESTS;
- GEOSERVICES;

Municipalities of San - Pedro, Grand-Lahou, Port-Bouët and Grand-Bassam.

The EMIS "project" is perfectly relevant to national and local policies and the priorities and needs of targeted beneficiaries.

The current project is in line with the (2012 – 2015) National Development Plan as adopted in 2011. In this plan, the government intends to ensure a safe environment, promote sustainable development and rational management of natural resources. The project is also consistent with the (2014) Sustainable Development Law, that invites territorial collectivities to set up their

local Agenda 21 instead of LDP's (Local Development Plan) and their committee of sustainable development;

Particularly, this project falls under the strategic axis 3 of the **national policy and action plan for environment** adopted in 2011.

Ivory Coast ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC) on November 14, 1994, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) on November 24, 1994 and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on January 6, 1997. The project is entirely in conformity with the commitments to which the country has adhered by ratifying these main conventions.

It is also important to highlight that, in this framework, the project is in harmony with the different national strategies that Ivory Coast has developed with the assistance of UNDP and GEF (enabling activities): the National Strategy and the National Action Plan for Biodiversity, the National Strategy and Action Plan for climate change and the National Strategy and the action plan to combat desertification.

The EMIS "project" is in line with UNDAF 2009-2013. Indeed, the UNDAF environment section is based on the MDG 7, and is consistent with the national priorities following the assessment of the PRSP, including the documents concerning the improvement of accessibility and quality of basic social services and environment preservation.

Table of evaluation ratings

1 Monitoring and evaluation	<i>Rating</i>	Observations	2 Implementation agency	<i>Rating</i>	Observations
Monitoring and evaluation conception at the start of the project	Very Satisfactory		Implementation quality by UNDP	satisfactory	
Implementation of Monitoring and evaluation plan	Moderately unsatisfactory	Role of monitoring and evaluation assumed by the Steering Committee through its deliberations.	Implementation Quality: implementation agency	Satisfactory	Poor logistics, no enough space in the office hosting the project and limited personnel
General quality of the monitoring and evaluation	Satisfactory		General quality of implementation	Satisfactory	
3 Evaluation of results	Implementation agencies:		4 Sustainability	Implementation agencies:	
Relevance	Relevant		Financial resources :	Unlikely	the government has not been able to provide its contribution
Effectiveness	satisfactory		Socio-political :	likely	The level of sensitization and involvement of different stakeholders is enough to sustain the project long term objectives
Efficiency	satisfactory	Adaptation inspite of limited means: a gap of 150 000 USD that the government didn't provide to the project, limited logistics and staff; however, resources have been used at approximately 80% although there were non- executed activities such as the regional workshop of dissemination of the project achievements	Institutional framework and leadership :	Likely	The institutional framework is improved (the law on the environment has just been adopted by the Parliament) and the local decision makers take into account the environment in their local planning
General rating of the project implementation	satisfactory		Environmental	Moderately likely	Extra efforts must be done to counter anthropic effects that threaten environmental balance of Ivory Coast.
			General probability of sustainability	Moderately likely	The World Bank project « WACA » implemented within the costal area have been capitalizing the outcomes of the EMIS project. 50 000 USD have been provided to consolidate

1 Monitoring and evaluation	<i>Rating</i>	Observations	2 Implementation agency	<i>Rating</i>	Observations
					the results of the EMIS project notably the Geoportal

Table 2: Table of rating

Source: evaluator's estimates

Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt

Conclusions

In Ivory Coast, as in most countries in the gulf of Guinea, coasts are threatened by the coastal erosion and means are insufficient to work the challenges out, and implement the Rio Conventions' provisions. The first thing to do to counter climatic risks is to have good information about environment which is reliable and accessible to all. From this point of view, the EMIS, as pilot project, came at the right time by giving to the key players, mainly those in the coastal zones, the necessary tools to support populations of this zone of Ivory Coast.

Lessons learnt

Four main lessons drawn from this project final evaluation are:

1. The EMIS project is a very important project, in line with economic orientations of Ivory Coast government and with all the global initiatives to which the country has subscribed, mainly SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) and all the Post Rio Conventions.
2. However, with a gap of 150 000 USD, one can remark not only the judicious use of resources but also a substantial rate of technical implementation which shows the managerial and adaptive capacity of the project management unit in synchronization with the UNDP supervision services.
3. Despite the generally satisfactory results, the project has a status of a pilot project that covers only four communes of Ivory Coast which has about 566 km of coastline. Effort to cover the whole country is needed in such a way to help in strengthening the position of Ivory Coast as leader in West Africa and in the gulf of Guinea.
4. This status as a pilot project has permitted to note, even though it is late in certain cases, the enthusiasm of actors and targeted groups of beneficiaries who were interested in this tool (EMIS) in the light of the challenges related to the management of coastal cities and other environmental problems such as biodiversity degradation, unsustainable forest planning and urban and of industrial residue management. Two universities, Nangui Abrogoua and Houphouët Boigny, have got platforms of information sharing related to these problems. This constitutes an asset in the perspective of EMIS scaling up.

Recommendations

The following five (5) recommendations were formulated:

Recommendation n ° 1: To the Ministry of Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD):

First of all, the Ministry of Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development should hold a high level meeting of EMIS project restitution chaired by the Minister, in the presence of the UNDP representative so as to advocate for the consolidation of the project and its implementation.

Secondly, in the perspective of improving environmental management and implementing the provisions of the Rio Convention, the government should take greater ownership of these provisions in synergy with the training programmes of the following universities: Nangui Abrogoua, Houphouët Boigny of Abidjan and San Pedro.

Recommendation No. 2: To the coordination of EMIS project

The coordination of EMIS project should ensure the centralization and sustainability of project data and results and share them in the form of CD-ROM with the technical departments of concerned universities: UCRAT, PE2D, ITG.

Recommendation 3: To the Government and UNDP:

The Government and UNDP should formulate, as soon as possible, an EMIS II scale-up programme in other favorable zones of the coastline. This would be achieved by consolidating the achievements of EMIS I and by integrating other problems, urban management, industrial waste management, Sustainable management of forests on the coast, preparation and monitoring of local agenda 21, and taking into account the provisions of the Rio Convention in communes development policies.

Then, the Government and UNDP should organize a restitution workshop of this new program by inviting the concerned technical and financial partners as well as the local actors.

Recommendation n ° 4: To the communes concerned with EMIS:

The communes concerned with EMIS should have ownership of EMIS results within their perimeters and integrate environmental issues into their development and decentralized cooperation strategy where there is a significant potential.

Recommendation No. 5: To Universities

Universities should promote academic training in various areas of EMIS in line with the needs of potential users and act as an interface with regional projects such as WACA management programs.

