



Final evaluation of the “project to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of women and children to climate change in the Democratic Republic of Congo) (PANA AFE)

Draft final report

By

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Basic project information

Project title: Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of women and children to climate change in the Democratic Republic of Congo

UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017

Result 1.4: Intensification of adaptation and mitigation measures on climate change in all sectors financed and implemented

Output 1.4.1: Number of countries with systems in place for accessing, delivering, monitoring, reporting and verifying the use of climate finance

Output 1.4.2: Number of countries with comprehensive measures – plans, strategies, policies, programs and budgets – implemented to achieve low emissions and climate resilient development goals.

UNDAF Effect / Country Program:

Axis 2: Development planning and inclusive growth

Axis 3: Congo improves the management of its natural resources and associated benefits as well as disaster management mechanisms and engages in the green economy.

CPAP Products 2013-2017:

2.1: Policies and programs are better oriented at national and provincial levels and value chains are developed to create jobs;

3.2: the DRC is committed to a green economy

Implementing partner: Department of Sustainable Development / Ministry of the Environment

Program period:	2015-2019	Total resources required:	\$20,225,000
Atlas Award ID:	00082660	Total resources allocated:	
Project ID:	00091468	• GEF/LDCF	\$4,725,000
PIMS:	5110	• Others:	
Launch date:	March 2015	Government (In kind)	\$2,000,000
End date:	December 2020	Government (Parallel)	\$10,600,000
Management Arrangements	NIM	NGO (Parallel)	\$500,000
PAC Meeting Date	January 2015	UNDP (Parallel)	\$2,000,000
		UNDP (Cash)	\$400,000

Final Review Team Members:

Alexandre Diouf

Nsielolo Kitoko Ruffin Ph.D.

Thanks

The consultants first of all thank the PANA AFE Project team at the Department of Sustainable Development (DDD) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) for the excellent work done during the project implementation phase, as well as as the ease of contact for having shared the necessary documentation in real time.

Sincere thanks also go to the various heads of antennas in the provinces for their courage to overcome obstacles on the ground in difficult times.

Our thanks also go to all the people who, in person or virtually, provided assistance for the smooth running of the mission. All the resource people contacted despite their multiple daily occupations and working conditions sometimes in difficult times, wanted to respond to various requests from the team of consultants. Without this open collaboration, the task would be heavier at the risk of not being able to achieve the expected results.

We also thank the UNDP DRC for its particular attention given to our interest and the means made available to us to carry out this mission.

Finally, we thank the local community (the beneficiary households of the project's achievements) for the enthusiasm and warm welcome during our visit.

Alexandre Diouf

And

Nsielolo Kitoko Ruffin Ph.D

Acronyms et abreviations

AfDB :	African Development Bank / Banque Africaine de Développement
AGR :	Activités Génératrices des Revenus
APFK :	Association Paysanne de Femmes de Kiza
APPNS :	Association des Paysans Pisciculteurs de Nsanzi
APVHK :	Association des personnes vivant avec handicap de Kuakua
AVEC :	Association Villageoise d'Epargne et des Crédits
CC :	Changement Climatique
CDG :	Comité de Gestion
CGES	Cadre de gestion environnementale et sociale
CLD :	Comité Local de Développement
CNP	Comité National de Pilotage
CP :	Coordonateur National du Projet
CRM	Centre de Recherches Géologiques et Minières
DDD	Direction de Développement Durable
EIE	Etudes d'impact environnemental
ERC	Centre d'évaluation des ressources du PNUD
FEM :	Fonds pour l'Environnement mondial
FONDEV	Fonds de Développement
GERABID	Groupe d'Etude et de Recherche Agropastoral pour le Développement Intégré du Bandundu
INERA	Institut national pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomique
LDCF :	Least Developed Countries Fund / Fonds d'Adaptation pour les Pays les Moins Avancés
MEDD	Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable
METTELSAT :	Agence Nationale de Météorologie par Satellite
NEX :	Modalité d'Exécution Nationale
OCB	Organisation Communautaire de base
OMD :	Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement
ONG :	Organisation non Gouvernementale
PANA :	Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique
PANA-AFE	Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'adaptation des femmes et des enfants au changement climatique
PANA-ASA	Renforcement des capacités du secteur agricole pour une planification et une réponse aux menaces additionnelles que représentent les changements climatiques sur la production agricole et la sécurité alimentaire en République Démocratique du Congo
PGES	Plan de gestion environnementale et sociale
PIF :	Project Information Form (Concept de projet FEM)
PNUD :	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
RDC :	République Démocratique du Congo
RTA	Conseiller Technique régional / PNUD
SENASEM :	Service National de Semences
UGP :	Unité de Gestion du Projet
UNDAF :	Cadre d'assistance du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
UN-REDD :	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation / Programme des Nations Unies pour la Réduction des Emissions dues à la Déforestation et la Dégradation des Forêts
USAID :	United States Agency for International Development / Agence des Etats Unis pour le Développement International
USD :	US Dollars / Dollars Américains

Executive summary

Project Information Table

Project title : Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of women and children to climate change in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017

Result 1.4: Intensification of adaptation and mitigation measures on climate change in all sectors financed and implemented

Output 1.4.1: Countries with systems in place for accessing, delivering, monitoring, reporting and verifying the use of climate finance

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2.1: Policies and programs are better oriented at national and provincial levels and value chains are developed to create jobs;

3.2: the DRC is committed to a green economy

Implementation partner: Department of Sustainable Development

Période du Programme:	2015-2019	Total ressources requises :	\$20,225,000
Atlas Award ID:	00082660	Total ressources allouées :	
Project ID:	00091468	• FEM/LDCF	\$ 4,725,000
PIMS:	5110	• Autres:	
Date de lancement :	Mars 2015	Gouvernement (En nature)	\$ 2,000,000
Date de fin:	Décembre 2020	Gouvernement (Parallèle)	\$10,600,000
Arrangements de gestion	NIM	ONG (Parallèle)	\$500,000
PAC Meeting Date	Janvier 2015	PNUD (Parallèle)	\$ 2,000,000
		PNUD (Cash)	\$ 400,000

This project, entitled "Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of women and children to climate change in the Democratic Republic of Congo", is a community-based adaptation project, centered on the needs of women and children in level of four provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kwilu, Kongo Central, Haut-Katanga and Lomami.).

Its objective was to improve the adaptive capacities of rural producers and households in order to reduce the vulnerability of the livelihoods of communities affected by climate change. It is structured around the following two main components:

- **Component 1:** Resilient diversification practices for household security, under which all agricultural practice diversification activities (integrated fish farming, cattle and goat breeding, irrigated agriculture, etc.), transformation of agricultural production will be carried out, and the production of agrometeorological information; and

- **Component 2:** Development of key capacities to carry out climate change resilience activities, under which all capacity building actions are supported, with in particular the strengthening of the production capacity of adapted seeds, the transfer of technologies and the training of women processors of agricultural products (including fishing) as well as community radio operators.

Summary of project progress and activities

Relevance of the project

The project aimed to improve the adaptive capacity of producers and rural households in order to reduce the vulnerability of the livelihoods of communities affected by climate change. The PAN AFE results framework has five key indicators that are well suited. To these indicators were added others that helped to monitor the activities and intermediate results of the project. The targets defined for the first two indicators do not seem realistic, which is why it has been difficult to achieve them. Towards the end of the implementation, COVID 19 appeared in the world with its batches of restrictions in national and international travel. These restrictions started as early as March 2020 and have heavily impacted the implementation of the latest activities. The design of the project took into account several lessons from climate change adaptation projects, particularly in their dimension of participation of local communities: The most successful projects in the DRC have been those that have involved local communities from the start of the process ., integration of social aspects of integration of an integrated approach and long-term planning. In addition, the PANA AFE was designed with the aim of capitalizing on and strengthening the achievements of the former PANA-ASA project, implemented from June 2010 to December 2013, in the same areas of intervention. NAPA AFE has also worked to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), poverty reduction (SDG1), improvement of gender equality (SDG3), conservation and preservation of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity (SDG14 and SDG15) and climate preservation (SDG13). The project was well aligned with the support needs of women and children in their search for solutions to adapt to climate change.

Effectiveness

At the level of the first result relating to the increase in the incomes of the beneficiary households, the evaluation team concluded that there was an increase in these incomes but the resulting difference does not amount to 50% of the incomes at the start-up. The level of achievement of agricultural income indicators had to be attested by comprehensive studies that make it possible to measure these incomes at the household level. These studies do not exist in the available documentation. In terms of developed areas, the project documented a higher developed area. We deduce a level of achievement of 50% of the objectives under this result.

For the second result, the PANA AFE reports for result 2 levels of achievement higher than the targets. At the time of this evaluation, the project did not have a database of exact data with the beneficiaries which makes it possible to say whether exactly everyone has received the benefits listed. A verification on the ground made it possible to find some people but with the prevalence of insecurity, the movements of populations, it was difficult to trace everyone. The evaluation team agreed to consider outcome 2 as 100% achieved.

Implementation and efficiency

The institutional and organizational scheme of NAPA AFE was generally respected as described in the Prodoc. With an institutional anchoring under the supervision of the Sustainable Development Department (DDD), which ensures the execution of the project and is the government coordinating agency, the project is implemented according to the UNDP National Execution modality. The project provided annual work plans submitted to the steering committee which approved them. These annual work plans were then broken down into quarterly work plans, the execution of which is monitored by the provincial and local committees. The project had created a web page on which the majority of its results were

posted. Similarly, several articles on empowering women and building their resilience to climate change have been written and published.

Gender equality and empowerment of women

NAPA AFE was designed with the aim of strengthening the resilience and adaptation of women and children to the effects of climate change. During the implementation, the majority of the activities that were carried out benefited women directly. Their agricultural, poultry and fish production activities have been intensively supported by the project. At the end of the project, a group of 2,524 households (including 1,408 headed by women) directly benefited from the support provided by PANA AFE..

Sustainability

At the time of this evaluation, there were still significant risks in terms of the results achieved, particularly with regard to the financial component, given the level of subsidy that was put in place. The country seemed to have taken ownership of the project given the number of similar initiatives that followed PANA AFE.

Impact

The general objective of the project was that "Vulnerable communities adopt and adapt livelihood strategies in an innovative way according to current and future climate change scenarios in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Provinces of Bas Congo, Kasai Est, Katanga and Bandundu). At the time of the visit of the evaluator, two years after the end of the project. It has been possible to see some of the women's groups still maintaining the investments they have received from the project and claiming an increase in income to date. Given the absence of a complete database of achievements and areas of intervention, it was not possible to significantly verify the achievement of impact in the majority of areas.

At the end of this evaluation, the performance of the project is summarized in the following table :

Ratings:			
1 Monitoring and evaluation	Rating	2 Executing Agency/Implementing Agency	Rating
Design of monitoring and evaluation at entry	S	Quality of implementation	MS
Implementation of monitoring and evaluation plan	S	Quality of execution: executing agency	MS
Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation	S	Overall quality of implementation and execution	MS
3 Evaluation of results		4 Sustainability	
Relevance	S	Financial resources	MP
Effectiveness	S	Sociopolitics	MP
Efficiency	MS	Institutional framework and governance	MI
Overall rating of the project achievement	MS	Environnemental	MP
		Overall probability of sustainability:	MP

Conclusions and recommendations

Findings

The PANA AFE project was created to help women and children in certain provinces of the DRC to better strengthen their resilience to climate change. The project started in 2015 and ended in 2020. The final evaluation, which comes two years after the project closed, sought to piece together the results based on desk research, interviews and triangulation.

The project was able to identify a set of activities capable of strengthening the resilience of households, and women in particular, to the effects of climate change. The technologies promoted by the project are not always available at the community level, however, the project has identified, purchased and distributed them to its beneficiaries. This is a good thing in that they are used as demonstration materials that could convince more producers to seek them out or convince the beneficiaries who have received them to ask for more. It should however be noted that the improved poultry breeds, as well as those of goats and improved seeds are not always within the possibilities of the beneficiaries. There was also a lack of putting in place a real dissemination/replication strategy so that more producers would have access to the technologies.

The involvement of the private sector, as well as seed multipliers at the community level, has been a good strategy. Indeed many activities that have continued up to the time of this evaluation are run by private members. The women who are the first beneficiaries of the project would unfortunately not have enough money to pay for them and adopt them. The project has made it possible to set up a set of 132 fish farming ponds. These basins are scattered throughout the intervention area. For

PANA AFE has reported an increase of more than 50% for all its beneficiaries as a result of its activities. It is true that the people met in the field and who benefited from the achievements of the project noted an increase in income, but this increase did not reach 50%. The reason is that to reach this level of increase, the beneficiaries would have to use the improved technologies over several production cycles, reduce post-harvest losses and have certain access to remunerative markets. This was not the case according to the testimonies collected: the animals have in several cases been victims of epidemics and the increases in production reported have not been up to this level.

The PANA AFE was planned to give a boost to women in their adaptation to climate change. This is visible with the content of the document which revolves around the challenges that are unique for women to increase their income in the context of climate change. Similarly, during implementation, women's groups were deliberately targeted to receive project goods and services. This targeting will help in the long term to strengthen the adaptive capacities of women..

Recommendations

Stakeholders and the evaluation team to increase the benefits of the project or improve the performance of similar projects in the future.

Recommendation	Destinataire	Priorité	Délai
Maintain the databases of beneficiaries and intervention areas for all achievements at least for five years after the end of the interventions.	PNUD , DDD	High	Urgent
Ensure before the end of future project activities that the link is made with state structures to help	PNUD , DDD	High	Urgent

in monitoring investments and supporting beneficiaries			
The intervention logic of future projects should be clearly defined and plausible pathways to achieve significant revenue changes identified from the outset	PNUD	High	Average
Future adaptation projects for women should include new sectors of interest such as agroforestry, beekeeping, pig farming, etc. and be based on an up-to-date diagnosis of their needs, the situation that have changed since the planning of the NAPA AFE.	PNUD RDC, DDD	High	Urgente
To avoid land disputes, certain collective activities that require heavy and long-lasting investments (such as fish ponds) should not take place on a private site. The choice of the site will have to be matured with the chiefs of localities and customary	PNUD RDC, DDD	Average	Average
Future projects must systematically benefit from an exit plan shared and understood by all actors and be officially closed at the end of the activities.	PNUD RDC, DDD	Average	Average

Introduction

The purpose of the final evaluation of the NAPA AFE is to determine the achievement of the project's results in relation to its objectives, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of the project's benefits, and help to general improvement of UNDP programming and similar projects of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The evaluation examines the performance of the project in relation to the expectations defined in its logical framework and the framework of the results of the project. The evaluation is made according to the criteria of Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Sustainability and Gender.

This evaluation takes a mixed approach. The primary data collected is mainly qualitative, however quantitative secondary data was collected from progress reports, and documents produced by the project and other climate change actors in the DRC. The data was triangulated with the results of the bibliographic research and the interviews for validation. The methodology adopted for this assessment is based on the following eight points:

1. Virtual scoping meeting with the UNDP DRC team;
2. Document review;
3. Identification of parties to be interviewed;
4. Development of collection tools;
5. Preparation of inception report;
6. Data collection in the two intervention areas;
7. Drafting and submission of draft final report;
8. Restitution workshop with stakeholders

Scoping meeting with the UNDP DRC team

The evaluation is carried out by two consultants: one international and one national. The assessment team began the assignment with a scoping meeting held online. It brought together the evaluation team with the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist of the UNDP DRC Country Office, the project manager, and the administration staff in charge of NAPA AFE. The evaluation focal point explained the background and purpose of the exercise as well as UNDP requirements for terminal evaluations of GEF projects. The project coordinator gave a presentation on the project: its plans, objectives and implementation process. He made a quick statement of the results of the project in the different areas and with the different actors. This scoping meeting made it possible to ensure a common understanding of the terms of reference and allowed the consultants to state their understanding of the mission and discuss the timing. This scoping meeting ended with the identification of the key documents that the consultants would receive from UNDP and marks the official start of the evaluation.

Document review

The documentary review covered all the documents received from UNDP. It concerned the PRODOC, the PIRs of all the years of implementation, articles written on the NAPA AFE, some circumstantial reports and other documents talking about climate change in the DRC. The consultants subsequently requested the rest of the project's technical and financial documents. They were told to get closer to the DDD who were in charge of the implementation and to come back to the UNDP if problems arose at this level.

Identification of persons and institutions interviewed

Representatives of the majority of NAPA stakeholder groups participated in the assessment. These stakeholders include UNDP staff, DDD staff who also represent the DRC government in this process, beneficiaries from several areas of intervention, local authorities and decentralized technical structures. The list of all the parties met is appended to this report.

Development of collection tools

Following the documentary review, the consultants developed data collection tools. This assessment adopts a qualitative online and telephone approach to take into account the constraints induced by the prevalence of Covid-19. The international consultant could not go to the field because the UNDP claimed that they could not manage the risks with COVID 19. The data collected in the field with the interviews, as well as the direct observations were made by the country consultant. In addition, quantitative data from secondary sources was collected. The data collection tools that have been put in place are interview guides aimed at the various project stakeholders. These interview guides are appended to this report.

Preparation of the inception report

The consultants have drawn up an inception report which summarizes all the previous stages and explains the rest of the process. The inception report, after approval by UNDP, guided the outline to be followed for the evaluation.

Field data collection

Following approval of the inception report, the local consultant went to the field to collect data. This field mission made it possible to see the actions carried out concretely on the various sites, to discuss with the beneficiaries and other partners involved in the implementation of the project, to identify the strengths and weaknesses and to see the chain of transmission of information. This is why the evaluation team planned this field mission with the UNDP in two provinces, namely Kwilu and Central Kongo, project intervention sites..

To this end, two axes have been chosen, one of which is Kikwit-INERA Kiyaka and its surroundings from November 19 to 26, 2022 and the other Matadi-INERA Gimbi from December 15 to 21, 2022.

The field report is given in the boxes below. The itinerary of the mission and the dates of meetings with resource persons are listed in the table below.

Table: Mission Itinerary

N°	Village	Date
I. Axe Kikwit-INERA KIYAKA		
1.	MALUNGU	Le 20.11.2022
2.	NKATABUSONGO	Le 20.11.2022
3.	MAMPUNGU	Le 21.11.2022
4.	NGASHI	Le 22.11.2022
5.	BUNGA	Le 23.11.2022
6.	KAHUNDJI	Le 23.11.2022
7.	INERA KIYAKA	Le 24.11.2022
8.	KIKWIT	Le 25.11.2022
II. Axe Matadi-INERA Gimbi		
1.	INERA Gimbi	Le 16.12.2022
2.	KUAKUA	Le 16.12.2022

3.	MBIMBI	Le 17.12.2022
4.	KIKALU	Le 18.12.2022
5.	KIZA NSANZI	Le 18.12.2022
6.	VUNDA	Le 19.12.2022
7.	NSANDA	Le 20.12.2022

Data analysis and Writing and sharing of the evaluation report

- The evaluation team then triangulated the data:
- - Triangulation of sources: the team compared information from different sources – for example, perspectives from different stakeholder groups, documentation and observation.
- - Triangulation of methods: the team compared the information collected by the different methods (interviews, document review, focus groups, direct observation).
- - Triangulation of evaluators: the team compared the information collected by its different members.
- - Geographical triangulation: the team compared information collected from different parts of the country to ensure differentiation between results that can be generalized and results that are limited to a particular context.

The results of the field phase were triangulated and validated through consultations with key stakeholders and evaluators. The evaluators regularly consulted stakeholders on the data, giving due consideration to the extent to which internal and external factors influenced and explained the results.

The consultants then wrote a first draft of the evaluation report which was shared with UNDP. This report was the subject of an online presentation by the consultants. The partners had to provide their impressions and suggestions regarding its finalization. Partners also asked clarifying questions and made suggestions. The evaluation team took note and promised to take all comments into account, as appropriate. This final report stems from this second work that was done by the evaluation team.

Ethics

The evaluation approach adhered to strict ethical standards in full compliance with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Ethical Principles, including protecting the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with legal codes and other relevant codes governing data collection and data reporting.

The evaluators ensured the security of the information collected before and after the evaluation and protocols aimed at guaranteeing the anonymity and confidentiality of the sources of information were put in place and followed. Knowledge and data gathered through the evaluation process will also only be used for evaluation purposes only and not for any other purpose without the express permission of UNDP and its partners.

Limitations of the evaluation and solutions applied

The limits of evaluation are both natural and operational. The natural limits relate to the methodology adopted, which means that the context of the evaluation and the nature of the

tools adopted imply a possible divergence in the points of view of the people interviewed. These discrepancies can sometimes be due to the diversity of experiences of the stakeholders or the bias that one or the other party might have. To remedy this problem, the evaluators made several triangulations of the results of the interviews in order to draw conclusions representative of the situation.

The areas to be visited by the national consultant to interview the beneficiaries have been modified by UNDP DRC. The reason given was that some of the randomly selected areas were not accessible by road and no air travel was planned as part of this assessment.

Similarly, the evaluation team encountered problems in verifying all the figures reported by UNDP. Indeed, this evaluation takes place two years after the end of the project: the project staff has been demobilized, the coordinator could not be consulted due to illness, and the project does not have a comprehensive database of its achievements. . In addition, the international consultant could not go to the field to see the results of the project because UNDP invoked the risks with COVID 19.

To address these issues, the national consultant traveled to the field and interviews were held online.

Similarly, triangulation was used to verify certain information received..

Description of the project and context

Project rationale

Agriculture is the main resource as a means of subsistence and the main source of income for rural communities in the Provinces of Kwilu, Kongo Central, Kasai Oriental and Katanga.

However, in these provinces, climate change induces in particular reductions in yield and the impossibility of diversifying agricultural speculation, and the loss of earnings reaches up to 50% for some farmers. This constitutes one of the major obstacles to achieving food security and the social development of poor populations, particularly in rural communities. This situation particularly exacerbates the vulnerability of women, a social group that is both disadvantaged in terms of access to productive resources and control over the means of subsistence, but who occupy a special status in relation to agricultural work, because they provide most of the works. Indeed, eighty-five percent of rural women work in agriculture and dominate agricultural production..

the project's objectives

- a. The PANA AFE had the following two key objectives:
- b. has. Alternative, CC-resilient and efficient livelihoods, including livestock, agriculture, fish farming and processing of agricultural products, are developed by women's groups to increase their income and improve the nutritional status of the family ;
- b. Vulnerable households & producers (including women's groups) have the skills and technologies needed to protect livelihoods from the effects of climate change

Problems the project seeks to address: threats and barriers identified

The DRC is endowed with abundant natural resources, with a dense hydrographic network, mega-biodiversity, multiple potential sources of energy, numerous mineral deposits and a vast forest area of 152.6 million hectares.

With an estimated population of 78 million, rain-fed agriculture represents the main source of income for the majority. Peasant agriculture employs 70% of the active population there, but contributes only 20% of the GDP. The service and industry sectors employ 34% of the active population and represent almost 80% of the GDP. The DRC has nearly 80 million hectares of arable land, 4 million of irrigable land, of which only 1% is cultivated. Its vegetation can support the breeding of 40 million head of cattle and its fish density is estimated at 700,000 tons of fish per year.? Paradoxically, 77% of the population live on less than \$1.9 per capita/per day and 7.7 million people are affected by acute food insecurity in rural areas. The majority of the workforce is occupied by jobs with low added value. The DRC's human development index is one of the lowest in the world.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014), the DRC will be affected by climate change in various ways. With a probable increase in temperatures of 3°C to 5°C over the next century, the duration of the rainy seasons would become short and variable, with high intensity rains, seriously impacting the main economic sectors of the country which are very sensitive to the climate (agriculture, hydropower, etc.). There is a risk of severe flooding, loss of life, increase in water-borne diseases, destruction of infrastructure and housing, and severe soil erosion leading to soil depletion and lower yields and means of subsistence. Growing uncertainty in the agricultural sector – combined with low adaptive

capacity – will increase the obstacles to food security and social development. The urban poor and smallholders are the most exposed to climate risks and will be the most affected by induced resource depletion.

The PANA AFE project was set up to reduce the impact of climate change on women and children by helping them build their resilience potential. The problems faced by women and children were mainly fourfold:

- **Limited capacity of women to generate substantial income from their production activities :** women constitute the majority of the workforce in agriculture, specifically in Bandundu where two-thirds of the workforce in the agricultural sector are women. At the national level, they are 7 million while men are only 5 million (approx. 1.2 million women in Bandundu). Women therefore represent 57.8% of the workforce in the sector. Despite this predominance of women in the sector, the income generated is very low compared to the amount of work required for production. Indeed, the average area cultivated by a majority of women is less than one hectare, which corresponds to a cassava production of 40 bags. According to estimates, and taking into account all production costs, the income generated by the sale of a 70 kg bag of cassava is up to 50 US\$ on the markets of Kinshasa. At best, annual cassava production generates a maximum income of US\$400 per hectare. This level of income is lower for the poorest women who do not have access to the market and are forced to sell their production on the side of the road at a lower price, and for the majority of farmers who live far from markets. . If we add to this the time spent on domestic tasks that generate no income, it is therefore easy to understand the level of economic vulnerability of Congolese women in rural areas.
- **Limited access to agricultural credit :** The general lack of access to agricultural credit is largely due to the low level of income generated by the primary sector. Lending money to small producers is considered too risky by credit institutions. The problem is that most loans granted to women are low (around 100 US\$) and with a very short repayment period (one week at most). Interest rates are also high, and many are women who are unable to repay within the allotted time, their small business activity not generating enough income.
- **Weak technical supervision :** Women carry out more than 70% of agricultural tasks without having access to agricultural inputs (credits and seeds) like men, nor sufficient access to advice and extension services. The Ministry of Agriculture has decentralized structures at the provincial level. However, the supervisory staff of this ministry have not been trained to meet the specific needs of women farmers, although they constitute the majority of actors in the sector. In addition, the support agents often address the heads of families during their interventions in the field, i.e. the men. As a result, women do not receive enough advice and services from these agents.
- **Difficulties in the evacuation of productions :** The poor condition of the roads poses problems of agricultural service and evacuation of products. Most of the products are evacuated by women on foot or by bicycle over long distances. In the fishing sector, there is a lack of ways and means of transport to reach the fish landing sites. The women are dependent on canoes transporting passengers to get to the landing sites. Production losses are also linked to sales difficulties and the lack of means of preservation.

Project Implementation Agreements

In addition to the stakeholders mentioned, the project had a national steering committee, provincial steering committees and groupings of local committees.

The National Steering Committee (CNP) was responsible for:

- Making management decisions for the project;
- Project monitoring and evaluation to improve performance, accountability and learning;
- Arbitration in case of conflicts or negotiates a solution to all problems with external organizations;
- And the review and approval of work plans and any significant deviations from initial plans

The Provincial Steering Committees (CPP) had to do:

- Monitoring the implementation of initiatives at the local level;
- The link between the rural population and the project;

These CPMs were also expected to give their opinion and participate in the planning and approval of funding for project activities at the local level..

The Grouping of Local Communities (GCL) had to:

- Guarantee the appropriation of initiatives and the sustainability of achievements at the community level and
- Ensure the arbitration of conflicts

Schedule and main stages of the project

The main key dates of the PANA AFE are given in the following table :

NAPA AFE key dates	
Date of approval of the PIF	Feb 8, 2013
CEO Approval Date	Nov 14, 2014
Project Signature Date	Apr 7, 2015
Start-up workshop date	May 8, 2015
Planned date for the mid-term evaluation	Sep 30, 2019
Effective date of the mid-term evaluation	Cette évaluation n'a pas eu lieu finalement
Expected date to start the final evaluation	Dec 1, 2020
Expected date for project closure	Dec 30, 2020
Final Assessment Dates	Nov 2022- Jan 2023

Main stakeholders: summary list

This project was developed through a participatory process. The main stakeholders and the selected direct beneficiaries have been involved in the definition of priorities, right from the design of the project.

The institution implementing the project is the Department of Sustainable Development (DDD), which worked closely with the technical services in charge of agriculture (SENASA, SNV), rural development (SENATRA, SENAQUA), scientific research (INERA), transport (METTELSAT), gender, as well as territorial and provincial authorities and NGOs ... for the implementation of activities at the local level. The institutional arrangements were determined after an institutional analysis carried out in the project preparation phase.

At the provincial level, officers from the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Water/Environment, INERA, SENASA etc., as well as other representatives of the relevant administrations supported the implementation of the project..

Results

Project strategy

Project Design/Formulation

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is a country that is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as rising temperatures, floods, droughts, landslides, forest fires and dwindling water resources. Several studies have already established that rural communities there are the most affected by these changes, as they depend on agriculture and fishing for their livelihoods. Infrastructure such as roads, bridges and houses are also damaged by floods and landslides, leading to considerable economic losses. Within these communities, women and children have been identified as the most vulnerable. The Congolese government has put in place policies and programs aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change on women and children. However, these initiatives are often hampered by lack of funding, corruption and insecurity. The international community and non-governmental organizations are also working there in partnership with the government to support efforts to adapt to climate change.

It is in this context that the PANA-AFE project was launched in January 2015. The overall objective of the project was that "Vulnerable communities adopt and adapt livelihood strategies through innovative means based on current and future scenarios of change". in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Provinces of Bas Congo, Kasai Oriental, Katanga and Bandundu)". This result was broken down into two mutually complementary results, namely:

- **Result 1:** Diversified resilient livelihood practices adopted by vulnerable households and producers (oriented towards women's groups) as key risk management strategies.
- **Result 2 :** Vulnerable households and producers provided with relevant skills and technologies by technical support services to ensure the viability of resilient livelihood products and safeguard family production from climate impacts.

The PANA AFE project had primarily targeted women and children because the impacts of climate change on women in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are considerable. Indeed, women are often the most affected by the negative effects of climate change, due to their crucial role in food security, natural resource management and community health.

It has been established that climate change has a direct impact on the agricultural activities of women, who are often the main food producers. Droughts, floods and changes in rainfall patterns affect agricultural production and food availability, which can lead to food insecurity for women and their families.

In addition, women are often responsible for water collection and management of water resources, which are increasingly scarce due to climate change. The long distances they have to walk to find clean water increase their exposure to violence and abuse.

In addition, women are also affected by conflicts which are increasing due to the scarcity of natural resources. Sexual violence and rape are often used as weapons of war, resulting in physical and psychological trauma for women. Faced with these challenges, Congolese women play an essential role in the implementation of strategies for adapting to climate change, particularly in rural areas where they have developed skills to deal with climatic

hazards. PANA AFE had grasped this importance and had decided to include women in initiatives to fight against climate change, to give them access to resources and funding, and to involve them in decision-making processes to ensure an effective response and fair to the impacts of climate change in the DRC through the PANA AFE.

Analysis of the results framework: project logic and strategy

A SMART analysis grid was applied to the project indicators with their associated targets at the time of project preparation. This analysis grid makes it possible to assess the quality of the indicators through the use of SMART criteria (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and temporal).

Green: Criterion aligned with SMART quality		Yellow: Criterion partially aligned with SMART quality		Red: Criterion not aligned with SMART quality		
Indicator	End of project target	SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
Project objective: Vulnerable communities adopt and adapt livelihood strategies through innovative means based on current and future scenarios of climate change, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Provinces of Bas Congo, Kasai Oriental, Katanga and Bandundu)						
Indicator 1 : Number of targeted households that have adopted livelihoods resilient to current and future climate change (AMAT indicator 1.3.1.1)	At least 2,500 households (about 25%) adopt resilient livelihoods, such as diversification activities, climate information, adapted seeds to facilitate development opportunities for women and give them a better chance of adapting to the current and future climate change					
Result 1: Diversified resilient livelihood practices adopted by vulnerable households and producers (oriented towards women's groups) as key risk management strategies						
Indicator 2: % increase in household income induced by sectors vulnerable to climate change due to applied adaptation measures (AMAT indicator 1.3.3.)	At least 50% increase in turnover through the implementation of profitable and resilient alternative livelihoods involving aquaculture, livestock and the installation of processing units					
Indicator 3: Sustainable water management practices introduced to increase access to irrigation water under current and future climate change (AMAT 1.2.1.5.)	At least 15 ha of low fertility areas (9 ha in Bas-Congo, 3 ha in Ngandajika and 3 ha in Kipopo) will be restored to enable communities to cope with the lack of water during the dry season and develop resilient livelihood activities throughout the year.					
Result 2 : Vulnerable households and producers provided with relevant skills and technologies by technical support services to ensure the viability of resilient livelihood products and safeguard family production from climate impacts						
Indicator 4: Number & Types of relevant climate change adaptation technologies implemented in the intervention areas in a participatory manner by stakeholders (AMAT indicator 3.1.1.2.)	At least 1,600 households, 50% of them women, will benefit from seeds of resistant varieties that have higher yields and climate information to secure production against climate risks					
Indicator 5: % of target population aware of	At least 75% of target households and producers are aware of the predicted negative impacts of					

Indicator	End of project target	SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
negative impacts of climate change and appropriate responses (AMAT indicator 2.3.1.)	climate change and are implementing appropriate adaptation measures					

Ultimately, the five key indicators adopted by the PANA AFE are adapted. To these indicators were added others that helped to monitor the activities and intermediate results of the project. The targets defined for the first two indicators do not seem realistic. For example for the case of the second indicator, it is certain that a 50% increase in the turnover of the participants following the implementation of the activities. Given that not all people have benefited from all the activities and that the majority have only received support in terms of training, climate information and awareness raising, it is difficult to understand how their income could increase by half over the project life.

Assumptions and Risks

The project design assumptions included the following:

- Existence of national expertise to support households in their adaptation efforts;
- Participation and engagement of targeted communities
- Women's groups and organizations are operational
- Social cohesion exists within communities

A comprehensive risk log has been included in the project document. It includes the risks identified in the Project Identification Form (PIF) (see below) as well as newly identified risks. To these assumptions were added

- Limited capacity of technical institutions to support vulnerable communities on adaptation (PIF);
- Inadequate organization of producers and women's groups (PIF);
- Gender inequality in securing and accessing land and agricultural extension services (PIF)
- Financial resources are limited for local communities and their organizations to undertake resilient activities (PPG);
- Low mobilization of target groups caused by poor understanding of climate change issues (PPG)
- the impacts of climate change are more severe than expected (PPG);
- Market fluctuations resulting from low sales (PPG);
- The high cost of energy used for the operation of food processing units (PPG)
- Participation and engagement of target communities.

Towards the end of the implementation, COVID 19 appeared in the world with its batches of restrictions in national and international travel. These restrictions started as early as March 2020 and have heavily impacted the implementation of the latest activities.

Lessons learned from other relevant projects integrated into project design

During the design of NAPA AFE, several lessons from previous projects on the fight against climate change were taken into account. These are mainly:

- The importance of involving local communities: The most successful projects in the DRC have been those that have involved local communities from the start of the process. Local communities often have in-depth knowledge of local ecosystems and the challenges they face. Their active participation has helped to ensure that projects are tailored to local needs and have strong support. PANA AFE integrated this dimension during its design through the active participation of associations and groups of women and producers in its activities.
- The importance of integrating social aspects: It has been established in the past that climate change projects in the DRC should take into account social aspects such as impacts on local livelihoods, local governance and the participation of women and marginalized groups. With the PANA AFE, the participation of women and the search for the preservation of the means of subsistence of their households have been central to the strategy.
- The need for an integrated approach: Projects that take into account several dimensions of the fight against climate change, such as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to the effects of climate change and sustainable management natural resources, are more likely to succeed than those that focus on one dimension. The range of activities promoted under the NAPA AFE shows that the strategy was well integrated. Several areas have been affected by the actions of the project.
- The importance of long-term planning: Projects to combat climate change must be planned for the long term to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness. Short-term projects can often be expensive and not produce the expected results. It is therefore important to consider future challenges related to climate change and plan accordingly. The NAPA AFE was part of a larger planning of the National Adaptation Plan. The activities promoted by the project are therefore directly related to a broader and longer-term intervention..

Planned stakeholder participation

This project was developed through a participatory process. The main stakeholders and the selected direct beneficiaries have been involved in the definition of priorities, right from the design of the project. The institution implementing the project is the Department of Sustainable Development (DDD), which worked closely with the technical services in charge of agriculture (SENASA, SNV), rural development (SENATRA, SENAQUA), scientific research (INERA), transport (METTELSAT), gender, as well as territorial and provincial authorities and NGOs ... for the implementation of activities at the local level. The institutional arrangements were determined after an institutional analysis carried out in the project preparation phase.

At the provincial level, officers from the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Water/Environment, INERA, SENASEM etc., as well as other representatives of the relevant administrations supported the implementation of the project.

4.2 Project implementation

Management provisions

The institutional and organizational scheme of NAPA AFE is generally respected as described in the Prodoc. With an institutional anchoring under the supervision of the Department of

Sustainable Development (DDD) which ensures the execution of the project and is the government coordinating agency, the project is implemented according to the National Execution modality of the UNDP which is in charge to administer grant mobilization.

UNDP, acting as the agency in charge of supervising the implementation of the project, is responsible for supervising the use of GEF resources and cash co-financing transferred only through its bank account.

The DDD is responsible for planning, coordinating and implementing activities. It produces reports for the UNDP DRC country office, ensures the monitoring and evaluation of interventions and guarantees the achievement of results and the efficient use of the resources allocated for the execution of the Annual Work Plans.

The Project Management Unit is recruited by the DDD and is based in its offices. It is made up of a small management team which includes a coordinator, an administrative and financial manager and a monitoring and evaluation expert. In the execution of their missions, the management team is supported by support staff (Accounting Secretary and drivers).

To ensure the supervision and guidance of the government in the context of the implementation of the project, a Steering Committee, chaired by the Ministry of the Environment, is created by order of the MEDD.

This mechanism put in place to ensure the speed of project implementation made it possible to achieve satisfactory results but showed certain limitations which had an impact on the project performance index. Indeed, many delays are noted in reporting, procurement procedures, the setting up of funds. Field observations on project achievements and interviews held with beneficiaries and some stakeholders reveal a taste for incompleteness and high risks that can compromise the sustainability of project actions.

Activity planning

The project provided annual work plans submitted to the steering committee which approved them. These annual work plans were then broken down into quarterly work plans, the execution of which is monitored by the provincial and local committees. When establishing work plans, the PMU tried as much as possible to coordinate its interventions with other UNDP and DDD activities so as not to have two major activities taking place at the same time. Work plans are constantly monitored and updated. The PMU provided quarterly implementation reports as well as annual reports with the PIRs.

With respect to Implementation, the project is Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

Effective stakeholder participation and partnerships

In addition to the stakeholders mentioned, the project had a national steering committee, provincial steering committees and groupings of local committees.

In addition, all stakeholders identified in the Prodoc have been engaged in the implementation or monitoring of activities. For example, with civil society actors, PANA AFE has worked with the following radio stations :

- **Eight (8) rural radios** service providers for the production and broadcasting of programs related to adaptation to climate change, dissemination of agro-meteorological information to communities, daily, ten-day and quarterly bulletins, as well as early warnings; ensure media coverage of project activities.

- Radio Ditunga and Radio Télé Communautaire of Ngandajika/Lomami;
- Community Radio of Katanga and Radio Télé Héritage/Haut-Katanga;
- Radio Nsangomalamu and Radio Tomisa/Kwilu;
- Community Radio of Kinzau-vuete and Radio Télé Communautaire Formosa/Kongo central.

Similarly, producer groups have been identified and have worked with the project. It was mainly about :

- **Four (4) Mentors-Agrimultipliers**, supported by their associations accompanied the process of production, packaging and distribution of seeds/cuttings of resilient varieties in the areas of intervention and around INERA stations. It is :

- Bundi-GRAB/Kongo Central Farmers Group
- Collective of organizations for the integrated development of the right bank of Kwilu-CORIDEK/Kwilu
- MIMOSA/Haut Katanga
- PAPADI/Lomami

The private sector has also been engaged through work with :

- MICROCOM: Specialized company for the Internet connection to the project.
- GALIMAGE: Printing company for printing project modules, leaflets, notebooks and others;
- Librairie Saint PAUL Kinshasa: for printing the National Varietal Catalog

BILEM print; Printing company for printing comics, newsletters, articles and other leaflets of the project

Finally, the project worked with several state structures for their technical and institutional strengthening or to use the services available to them and which would be of interest to the project..

Involvement of State technical services to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of actions supported by the project.

- National Institute for Agronomic Studies and Research (INERA) for carrying out multi-location trials, characterization of resilient clones, production and distribution of resilient seeds, maintenance of germplasm and production of basic seed, training on data collection rainfall, dissemination and interpretation in local languages, supervision of agrimultipliers.
- National Agency for Meteorology and Satellite Remote Sensing (METTELSAT) for the installation of equipment, analysis and dissemination of climate information, maintenance of weather infrastructure.
- Ministry of Agriculture/National Seed Service (SENASA) to support the process of certification of resilient clones/varieties and their registration in the national seed catalog.
- Ministry of Agriculture/National Extension Service (SNV) to organize awareness campaigns and extension sessions on sustainable development, good agricultural practices, resilience as well as the appropriation of the achievements of the PANA-AFE project.
- Ministry of Gender, Family and Children: to ensure the integration of the Gender dimension in the achievement of results and the implementation of project activities, by designating a Focal Point within the Project Management Unit.

Project financing and co-financing

Funding

The financing of the project is given in the following table :

WEF Result / Atlas Activity	Responsible / Executing agent	Budget Description Atlas	Amount year 1 (USD)	Amount year 2 (USD)	Amount year 3 (USD)	Amount year 4 (USD)	Amount year 5 (USD)	Total
Composante 1: Adoption des pratiques résilientes diversifiées pour améliorer les moyens de subsistance des communautés	DDD	International Consultants			6,000		6,000	12,000
		National Consultants	18,900	18,900	18,900	18,900	18,900	94,500
		Contracted services - individual	48,600	48,600	48,600	48,600	48,600	243,000
		Travels	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	240,000
		Materials and Goods	29,700	29,700	29,700	29,700	29,700	148,500
		Subsidies	21,400	21,400	21,400	21,400	21,400	107,000
		Equipment and supplies	214,300	214,300	214,300	214,300	214,300	1,071,500
		Costs of Audiovisual products & printing	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
		Training, Workshop and Conference	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	305,000
		Various expenses	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
	Total Budget Composante 1		496,800	496,800	496,800	496,800	496,800	2,484,000
Résultat 2: Sécurisation de la production contre les impacts des changements climatiques	DDD	International Consultants			6,000		6,000	12,000
		National Consultants	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
		Contractual Services - Individual	48,600	48,600	48,600	48,600	48,600	243,000
		Journey	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	170,000
		Contractual Services - Businesses	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	140,000
		Equipment and supplies	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	655,000
		Subsidies	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000
		Costs of audiovisual products and printing	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
		Training, Workshop and Conference	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	273,000
		Various expenses	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	13,000
	Budget total Composante 2		400,200	401,200	407,200	401,200	406,200	2,016,000
	Sous total composante		897,000	898,000	904,000	898,000	903,000	4,500,000
Gestion du projet	DDD	Services Contractuels - Individuels	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	180,000
		Formation, ateliers et conférence	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	40,000

WEF Result / Atlas Activity	Responsible / Executing agent	Budget Description Atlas	Amount year 1 (USD)	Amount year 2 (USD)	Amount year 3 (USD)	Amount year 4 (USD)	Amount year 5 (USD)	Total
		Dépenses diverses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
		Total Budget Gestion	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	225,000
TOTAL PROJECT			942,000	943,000	949,000	943,000	948,000	4,725,000

Cofinancement

Co-financing has been confirmed for the following partners. The co-financing letters are included in the appendix.

Partner	Expected co-financing amount (USD)
Department of Sustainable Development (MECN-T)	2,000,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	6,100,000
METELSAT	4,500,000
NGO PAPADI	500,000
UNDP	2,400,000

Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry (*), implementation (*), and overall evaluation (*)

The Prodoc contained a Results Framework which has one overall objective with two mutually reinforcing Results.

The general objective has 1 indicator, Result 1 has two indicators and Result 2 has two indicators. The indicators are all taken from the Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT). A monitoring-evaluation plan is attached to it to serve as a basis for operationalizing the monitoring-evaluation system of the project in its implementation phase. The project did not put in place a specific Monitoring and Evaluation manual, which would have made it possible to further explain the additional indicators and standardize the Monitoring and Evaluation methods and tools to be used by the stakeholders. However, the project did not have a centralized database containing both key performance indicators, the level of achievement of these indicators and, above all, clearly the identity and location of the households reached by the activities. Similarly, the reports produced by the project do not always provide a disaggregation by age or gender.

Although all actors are involved in the implementation of the project, we note however that there are opportunities to improve communication between the various stakeholders. The content of the performance reports, for example, was not always similar between the partners. The monitoring and evaluation tools were shared with the actors but very few opportunities for capacity building in this area were offered to them during the implementation of the project.

Thus, to rationally assess the overall quality of the monitoring and evaluation system put in place and used the indicator "Quality Satisfaction Coefficient" (CSQ). This indicator is broken down into two factors (a, b,). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 6, with the following interpretation grid: 6= Very Satisfactory (TS), 5=Satisfactory (S), 4=Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3=Moderately Unsatisfactory (MI), 2=unsatisfactory (I), 1=very unsatisfactory (TI).

Table: Monitoring and evaluation rating

Système de Suivi-évaluation	Rating
(a) Design of the M&E system at baseline	5/6 (S)
(b) Implementation of the M&E plan	3/6 (MI)
Overall quality of M&E	4/6 (MS)

Based on the overall assessment, it appears that **the overall quality of the monitoring-evaluation system is rated Moderately Satisfactory (MS).**

UNDP Implementation/Monitoring (*) and Implementing Partner Execution (*),

Project implementation/execution (*),

The project was implemented by the DDD. The UNDP was the recipient of the funds which were subsequently passed on to the DDD to implement the activities of the Prodoc. It appeared that the DDD consulted the UNDP at all major stages of the project. The planned activities were for the most part implemented, which made it possible to achieve good levels for the performance indicators. The UNDP and the DDD are long-standing partners; the working relationship between the two institutions has been smooth due to the experience of working together.

4.3 Project results and impacts

Relevance (*)

The themes targeted by the NAPA AFE were of capital importance in the DRC, in the context of adaptation to climate change. Indeed, with regard to forest conservation: The DRC has one of the largest tropical forests in the world, which plays a crucial role in regulating the global climate. Conserving these forests could help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and preserve biodiversity. PANA AFE has promoted several reforestation activities to help conserve Congolese forests. Similarly, with regard to sustainable agriculture: The DRC is highly dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. The promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroforestry and the use of climate-resistant seeds, could help improve the resilience of local communities to the effects of climate change was also well aligned with the current needs of the country, communities targeted and women in particular.

It has been noted by several studies that there is still a lack of comprehensive knowledge about climate change and its effects at the community level. As a result, PANA AFE has carried out a set of activities to raise awareness and educate the target populations. Indeed, climate change can have devastating effects on local communities, especially women and children. Raising awareness and education about climate change could help communities understand the risks they face and take action to adapt to them.

Given that the communities already affected and targeted by NAPA AFE were naturally vulnerable because of their socio-economic situation, NAPA AFE undertook to support them in their adaptation to the effects of climate change, particularly in terms of food security, access to water and health. Adaptation interventions included building water storage infrastructure, promoting efficient irrigation techniques, and setting up early warning systems for extreme weather events, among others.

Furthermore, it is known that women play a crucial role in managing the impacts of climate change in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as they are often the most affected by these changes and are also important actors in food production and the management of natural resources. This is why PANA AFE has decided to look into their condition by promoting activities that stimulate their participation.

In addition, the activities of the NAPA AFE are perfectly aligned with the priorities of the NAPA which was in force at the time of development, in particular in its priorities 3, 4, 9:

- • Priority 3: Strengthening the capacity of agricultural and pastoral production: the proposed project aims to promote adaptation technologies (for example, adapted seeds) for better resilience of the agricultural system (Component 1);
- • Priority 4: Strengthening the capacities of national meteorological services: the proposed project will improve the monitoring and production of the climatological information necessary to support producers and households in their decisions (components 1 and 2);
- • Priority 9: Installation of water tanks: the proposed project will support producers and women's groups for better access to water in high climate risk areas (component 1).

The project complies with the guidelines set by the LDC Fund. It is developed according to the “programming document for financing the implementation of NAPAs within the framework of the LDC Special Funds” and its formulation followed the guidelines of the UNDP/GEF “Strategic Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change”. The project complies with the LDC Fund criteria, (1) supports a country-led participatory approach, (2) operationalizes NAPA priorities; (3) supports the learning approach; (4) adopts a multidisciplinary approach; (5) promotes gender equity; (6) maintains complementarity.

The PANA AFE project also supports the national development goals and plans intended to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 3 and 7.

- MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger - at least 1,000 households will be supported to develop climate-resilient livelihood activities to improve household lives. This is due to the fact that important adaptation measures have been promoted in order to improve agricultural and livestock production and generate income for vulnerable households, especially women.
- MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women - Adaptation measures and relevant related trainings will be tailored to the needs of end users, in particular the needs of women who have little access to climate information. Women's groups and associations have worked to be partners in the implementation of climate change resilient adaptation and awareness raising activities.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability - The foundation of this project was to ensure environmental sustainability by promoting the restoration of fish habitats, soil management measures, agroforestry and water management. This approach seeks to assist in the sustainable use of natural resources using good watershed management practices.

In sum, women in the DRC play a crucial role in managing the impacts of climate change because of their role in the management of natural resources, food production, water and sanitation management, as well as their ability to educate and sensitize local communities. It was therefore important to take into account the perspectives and needs of women in the planning and implementation of interventions related to climate change in the DRC. It is because of all this that, **from the point of view of Relevance, the project is deemed satisfactory.**

Efficiency (*)

The majority of the activities implemented have been summarized by the PANA AFE in its quarterly reports and PIRs. The effectiveness of the implementation of the activities could not always be verified by the consultants because of the limited time in the field, the unavailability of the coordinator and the fact that the majority of the staff had already been demobilized at the time of this assessment.

Result 1

At the level of Result 1, two main outputs have been implemented :

Output 1.1: Alternative livelihoods, resilient to CC while being efficient, are developed by women's groups to increase their income and improve the nutritional status of the family.

- Activity 1.1.1: Development of small livestock
 - Sharecropping of goats for breeding:
 - Granting of oxen for animal traction and cattle traction in Katanga:
 - The introduction of roosters of improved breeds to improve the resilience of local breeds.
 - The development and improvement of pastures will follow two main approaches :
- Activity 1.1.2: Development of fish farms
- Activity 1.1.3: At least 200 primary food processing units (oil press, cassava scraper, mill, etc.) and fish conservation units, installed by women's groups to support production and as a source of income.

Output 1.2: Restoration of 15 ha of fertile lowlands in areas exposed to high climate risks to support resilient livelihood activities.

To develop rice cultivation or other income-generating activities, at least 15 ha of fertile lowlands (9 ha in Bas-Congo, 3 ha in Ngandajika and 3 ha in Kipopo) will be restored to benefit at least 250 households. The criteria for choosing target sites are:

- accessibility: most sites are accessible by motorbike

- Activity 1.2.1: Awareness-raising actions for community support in the choice and construction of works. Awareness campaigns will be organized for all project stakeholders in order to inform producers about the arrangements that must be made in their production sites.
- Activity 1.2.2: Carrying out feasibility studies of hydro-agricultural developments: Preliminary feasibility studies will be carried out to determine the sites of intervention, the investment costs of the developments and will relate to topographic, hydrological, geotechnical and pedological aspects..
- - Activity 1.2.3: Development of hydraulic structures, specifically:
- - Activity 1.2.4: Protection and maintenance of structures

Description of the indicator	Base level	Description of the indicator	End of project target level	Base level as of June 2019	Description of the indicator	End of project target level	Base level as of June 2019	Description of the indicator	End of project target level	Base level as of June 2019	Description of the indicator	End of project target level	Base level as of June 2019
Indicator 2: % increase in per capita income of households outside sectors vulnerable to climate change thanks to the adaptation measures applied (AMAT indicator 1.3.3.)		Agricultural income estimated at 400USD/ha for cassava production			At least 50% increase in income from the implementation of cost-effective and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods involving aquaculture, livestock and the installation of food processing units			The average household income rate has increased thanks to the diversification of income-generating activities (IGA); with the new units received by the cooperatives:					
		Despite the predominance of women in the agricultural sector, the income generated is very low compared to the amount of work required for production. Indeed, the average area cultivated by women is less than one hectare, which corresponds to a production of 40 bags of cassava. According to the estimate, and taking into account the overall cost of production, the income generated by the sale of a 70 kg bag of cassava is 50 dollars in Kinshasa markets.						- 1,946,000 fc for the Kwilu cooperatives. - 1,955,000 fc for the Lomami cooperatives. - - 3,600,000 fc for the cooperatives of Kongo Central. As well as agriculture, goat and poultry farming, the average selling price of which is set at: - 484,993 FC for 6 speculations (peanuts, beans, maize, cassava, cowpeas and rice); - 83,750 Fc for a goat; - 9.152 FC for fish; - 10,250 Fc for a rooster; - 64,500 Fc for processing units; - 58,600 Fc for lowland crops; Thus, these activities were generated for an agricultural semester at 711,245 Fc. Moreover, for an agricultural year with two seasons, these					

			revenues could be evaluated at 1,422,490 FC, or 862 USD. Therefore, a 100% improvement compared to the PANA-ASA baseline situation, where the average household income was estimated at 400 USD.
Indicator 3: Sustainable water management practices introduced to increase access to irrigation water under existing and projected climate change (AMAT 1.2.1.5.)	With the support of the GEF's PANA project on the agricultural sector, the Nsanda communities of Bas Congo have benefited from irrigated perimeters to support sustainable rice production and promote better water management. The irrigated perimeters have also been improved in Kiyaka to irrigate 13 hectares for the production of basic seeds, especially in the dry season. However, the frequency of droughts will further reduce the availability of water resources with impacts on household water supply and the development of irrigated crops. The abandonment of the rice-growing valleys of Bas Congo will continue for lack of means to rehabilitate them.	At least 15 ha of infertile areas (9 ha in Bas Congo, 3 ha in Ngandajika and 3 ha in Kipopo) restored so that communities can cope with water scarcity during the dry season and develop resilient livelihood activities all year.	16 Ha against 15 Ha of the project target, i.e. 131% are in full operation for the benefit of 116 households including 55 women. 3Ha/Kaniaka/Lomami, 4 Ha/Kisangwe/Haut-Katanga 9 Ha/Nsanda/Kongo Central

The level of achievement of agricultural income indicators had to be attested by comprehensive studies that make it possible to measure these incomes at the household level. These studies do not exist in the available documentation. In view of what the project has implemented, it is also very unlikely that a 50% increase has happened due to the limited outreach on the ground, at least two years after the end of the activities. The evaluation team acknowledges that an increase in income has occurred but has not reached the expected target.

In terms of developed areas, the project documented a higher developed area. We deduce a level of achievement of 50% of the objectives under this result.

Result 2

Vulnerable households and producers receive relevant skills and technologies from national technical services to ensure the viability of climate-resilient livelihood products and safeguard family production from climate impacts

At the level of result 2, the planned activities were as follows :

Output 2.1: At least 100 seed producers and 50 women's groups are supported for the production and distribution of certified seeds of resilient varieties in the intervention areas and around INERA stations.

- Activity 2.1.1: Characterization and certification of resilient varieties not yet registered in the national catalog and which have higher yields
Multi-site characterization for the validation of resilient varieties by INERA;

- Registration of resilient varieties in the national catalog by SENASEM;
 - Maintenance of basic resilient varieties by INERA
- Activity 2.1.2: Production on 20 ha of improved seeds and cuttings of cassava, maize, rice, groundnuts, beans and cowpeas) by agrimultipliers, 50% of whom are women, per area of intervention.
- Information and sensitization of agrimultipliers on the advantages of using resilient seeds;
 - Production on 5 ha of basic seeds improved by INERA;
 - Production on 20 ha of certified resilient seeds by agrimultipliers under the supervision of INERA and the supervision of seed producers who have already benefited from training under the first PANA project.
- Activity 2.1.3: Dissemination of improved cassava, maize, rice, cowpea, bean and groundnut seeds/cuttings to at least 1,600 producers, 50% of whom are women
- Organization of awareness sessions for producers on the use of improved seeds to enable the adhesion of producers and the adoption of new technologies;
 - Provision of adapted seeds and training of farmers in the use of genetic material;
 - Monitoring by INERA.
- Activity 2.1.4: Establishment of seed stores and cereal warehouses at the village level
- Establishment of seed stores to locally store seeds produced or purchased elsewhere in order to make them available during the difficult period;
 - Establishment of grain stores as an instrument for managing food security for the benefit of communities.
 - Establishment of management committees which will be trained in accounting and financial management techniques and inventory management.

Output 2.2: At least 4 automatic agro-meteorological stations and 400 rain gauges provided, with a view to producing agro-meteorological information and securing production against climatic risks

- Activity 2.2.1: complete the existing equipment with automatic weather stations (4) and rain gauges (100) to develop the mechanism for collecting and processing data in these areas of intervention. Sub-activities will be undertaken :
 - The installation of (i) four automatic weather stations equipped
 - Develop a sustainable mechanism for the maintenance and management of the agro-meteorological station by INERA and by the targeted communities;
 - Training on rainfall data collection, dissemination and interpretation in local languages for farmer observers.
- Activity 2.2.2: Disseminate agro-meteorological information and agro-meteorological advice to producers :
 - Identify and select rural radio stations and community relay stations;
 - Establish and sign agreements with rural radios and community relay stations;
 - organize, guide and monitor listeners' clubs

- Produce hydro-agri-meteorological information by METTELSAT, and dispatch to information broadcasters;
 - Disseminate information through rural radio stations and community relays;
 - Evaluate and capitalize on experiences for scaling up potential.
- Activity 2.2.3: Use of SMS for the dissemination of climate information
 - Assessment of the potential for the use of mobile phones in the transmission of climate information (needs, coverage analysis, user capacity and information needs, etc.);
 - Dialogues with service providers (VODACOM, Airtel, Orange etc.) for the implementation of free SMS;
 - Establishment of a platform for exchanges by SMS;
 - Training of producers in the codification of information and use of the exchange platform;
 - Establishment of a monitoring system at the village level to support producers;
 - Evaluation and capitalization of experiences for scaling up potential.
 - Activity 2.2.4: Support to community radio stations for the dissemination of climate information.
 - Assessment of Information Technology needs including the management system to support the development and dissemination of climate information to producers and households;
 - The installation of technological equipment (eg transmitters, receivers, solar kit, etc.) accompanied by a contract to ensure the delivery of appropriate data;
 - Training in maintenance and the development of a sustainable financing strategy for radios.

Output 2.3: Community learning mechanisms are established, as well as shared experiences, through websites, technical publications, videos, forums and other relevant media (social networks).

- - Activity 2.3.1: the capacity of the PMU will be strengthened in order to effectively produce and disseminate knowledge and lessons learned from the project.
- - Activity 2.3.2: Development of communication tools (such as reports, DVDs, films and documentaries, radio programs and brochures).
- - Activity 2.3.3: Organize a local / provincial forum per year to communicate around the technologies and gender approaches promoted, share lessons learned and project experiences, in order to replicate them in other communities that are not covered.
- - Activity 2.3.4: The project website will be improved and links will be created with the UNDP / GEF ALM site (Adaptation Learning Mechanism and Wikiadapt) to ensure that the lessons learned from this project reach a wider audience, including international organizations, donors and the GEF Secretariat.

The project's 2020 PIR highlights the level of achievement of the performance indicators at the level of this result. It is summarized in the following table :

Description de l'indicateur	Niveau de base	Niveau cible de fin de projet	Avancement cumulé depuis le début du projet juin 2020
Indicator 4: Number and type of relevant climate change	The first GEF/LDCF project supported an adapted agricultural	At least 1,600 households, 50% of whom are women, will benefit	Four (4) types of technologies developed in the intervention areas: 1. PROCESSING OF FISH AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS is effective in the pilot processing centers of the project: Mapungu and Nkatabusongo in Kwilu, Vunda and Kizansanzi in Kongo Central,

adaptation technologies implemented in selected areas by participatory stakeholders (AMAT indicator 3.1.1.2.)	germplasm supply chain focusing on three staple crops (maize, rice and cassava) based on research conducted by the National Agricultural Research Service. However, access to suitable genetic material is very limited for women's groups and producers living outside INERA's perimeter. Seed/crop production is not associated with the provision of seasonal forecasts as an important input in the face of rising temperatures and more frequent droughts. One of the challenges faced by communities, and in particular women's groups and small-scale farmers, is simply the lack of access to information that would facilitate planning and risk management.	from seeds of resilient varieties that have better yields and climate information to secure production against climate risks	Kaniaka and Mpunga in Lomami Kasamba and Kipopo in Katanga. Several initiatives developed by women in the context of entrepreneurship. 2. CONSERVATION AND STORAGE OF RESILIENT SEEDS/CUTTINGS: 25 granaries built at the village level for the benefit of the beneficiary communities for the conservation of seeds and the storage of harvested products. 29,774 kg of seeds distributed including: • 20.074 Kg/Maize • 3.000 kg/Peanut • 6,700 kg/Bean. 3 . WATER MANAGEMENT FOR SOIL FERTILITY: Three (3) works in full operation for off-season crops: Kaniaka/Lomami, Kisangwe/Haut-Katanga Nsanda/Kongo Central. 4. USE OF DIRECT READING RAIN GAUGES FOR CLIMATE RISK PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT: 25 listeners' clubs set up (radios, megaphones, bulletin boards) 100 direct-reading rain gauges are operational and volunteer observers accompany the communities on possible sowing dates for the next agricultural season 32 volunteer observers strengthened their capacities on the climate information codification system via SMS organized in Kiyaka, from 17 to 18/7/2019; 4 automatic stations are operational in the four (4) INERA centers: • INERA - Gimbi • INERA - Kiyaka • INERA - Ngandajika • INERA - Kipopo
Indicator 5: % awareness of the target population of the expected negative impacts of climate change and appropriate responses (AMAT indicator 2.3.1.)	Indicator 5: % awareness of the target population of the expected negative impacts of climate change and appropriate responses (AMAT indicator 2.3.1.)	At least 75% of households and producers are aware of the predicted negative impacts of climate change and are implementing appropriate adaptation responses	2,524 households (1,408 female household heads and 1,116 men) against 2,500 of the project target, i.e. 101% obtained seeds of resilient varieties in season A 2019; are aware of the impacts of climate change and have the skills and technologies needed to prevent the effects of current and future climate change. In addition, 338 other producers and parties concerned including: • 8 rural radio hosts; • 100 rain gauge observers; • 15 members took part in the steering committee meeting of the Environment and Green Economy Component (CEEV) of the UNDP held in Kinshasa, on 20/1/2020 for the approval of the AWP 2020. • 215 participants invited to the NAPA Knowledge Forum organized on the main theme "Resilience of agricultural production systems to climate change in the DRC", including: 115 people invited to Lubumbashi, from 18 to 19/10/2019 100 people invited to Kinshasa, from 21 to 22/01/2020 Several communication tools produced: 4 Quarterly Bulletins published, 1 updated PANA video, 14,000 comic strips, 2,400 copies of Bulletins distributed;

			200 flyers, 100 copies of PANA Shares, 600 ballots, 2 rolled up posters, UGP business cards; The updated and operational PANA website;
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The PANA AFE reports for result 2 levels of achievement higher than the targets. At the time of this evaluation, the project did not have a database of exact data with the beneficiaries which makes it possible to say whether exactly everyone has received the benefits listed. A verification on the ground made it possible to find some people but with the prevalence of insecurity, the movements of populations, it was difficult to trace everyone.

The evaluation team agreed to consider outcome 2 as 100% achieved.

Du point de vue de l'efficacité, le projet est Satisfaisant (S)

Efficiency (*)

Management provisions

The institutional and organizational scheme of NAPA AFE is generally respected as described in the Prodoc. With an institutional anchoring under the supervision of the Department of Sustainable Development (DDD) which ensures the execution of the project and is the government coordinating agency, the project is implemented according to the National Execution modality of the UNDP which is in charge to administer grant mobilization.

UNDP, acting as the agency in charge of supervising the implementation of the project, is responsible for supervising the use of GEF resources and cash co-financing transferred only through its bank account. The DDD is responsible for planning, coordinating and implementing activities. It produces reports for the UNDP DRC country office, ensures the monitoring and evaluation of interventions and guarantees the achievement of results and the efficient use of the resources allocated for the execution of the Annual Work Plans.

The Project Management Unit is recruited by the DDD and is based in its offices. It is made up of a small management team which includes a coordinator, an administrative and financial manager and a monitoring and evaluation expert. In the execution of their missions, the management team is supported by support staff (Accounting Secretary and drivers).

To have the supervision and the orientation of the government within the framework of the implementation of the project, a Steering Committee, chaired by the Ministry of the Environment, is created by order of the MEDD. This mechanism put in place to ensure the speed of project implementation made it possible to achieve satisfactory results but showed certain limitations which had an impact on the project performance index. Indeed, many delays are noted in reporting, procurement procedures, the setting up of funds. Field observations on project achievements and interviews held with beneficiaries and some stakeholders reveal a taste for incompleteness and high risks that can compromise the sustainability of project actions.

Activity planning

The project provided annual work plans submitted to the steering committee which approved them. These annual work plans were then broken down into quarterly work plans, the

execution of which is monitored by the provincial and local committees. When establishing work plans, the PMU tried as much as possible to coordinate its interventions with other UNDP and DDD activities so as not to have two major activities taking place at the same time. Work plans are constantly monitored and updated. The PMU provided quarterly implementation reports as well as annual reports with the PIRs.

Communication

The project had created a web page on which the majority of its results were posted. Similarly, several articles on empowering women and building their resilience to climate change have been written and published. Information to stakeholders passed rather through the steering committees. The project does not have newsletters to communicate on the activities carried out and the results achieved. The project implementation status is still available through the PIRs and quarterly reports shared with stakeholders..

With regard to efficiency, the project is Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

Sustainability: financial (*), socio-political (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environmental (*), and overall probability (*)

Financial risks for sustainability

Given that the majority of NAPA AFE activities were subsidized without any financial contribution from the beneficiaries, there was a significant financial risk from the end of the project. This financial risk could have materialized through the cessation of several of these activities. On the other hand, the goods and services that were given to families or individuals escaped this rule because they became the direct property of a person..

From a financial sustainability perspective, the project is Moderately Probable (MP).

Socio-economic risks for sustainability

Two years after the end of the project, some activities have continued with their promoters and others have not been able to continue. The potential problems that could have arisen after the closure of the project have been resolved with the exception of a fish pond built in the plot of an individual who ended up monopolizing it. From a socio-economic point of view, the risk is now almost non-existent.

From a socio-political and economic sustainability point of view, the project is Moderately Probable (MP).

Institutional framework and governance risks for sustainability

The project has strengthened the capacities of several state structures. These structures were supposed to support the beneficiaries at the end of the funding. This did not take place and the activities initiated by the PANA AFE only continued thanks to the involvement of individual and private beneficiaries in the implementation of the activities. Two years after project closure, institutional and governance risks are no longer relevant.

From the point of view of sustainability of the institutional framework and governance, the project is Moderately Unlikely (MI).

Environmental risks for sustainability

Meteorological stations allow METTELSAT to measure the level of precipitation and make some relevant analyses. In this sense, they reduce vulnerability to climate change. The fish ponds (132 in number) could have caused ecological problems and could have led to the adoption of an environmental mitigation plan. This has not been done two years after the project, no evidence of the activity's impact on the environment has been noted in the field..

From an environmental sustainability point of view, the project is Moderately Probable (MP).

The Overall Likelihood of Sustainability is Moderately Likely (MP).

Country ownership

The DRC is a developing country that is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including drought, floods, storms and land degradation. To combat these challenges, several adaptation and mitigation projects are underway in the country. Following the PANA AFE, the DRC has promoted several projects to fight and adapt to climate change.

- One of the main projects in the fight against climate change in the DRC was the REDD+ Program (Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation). The program aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions linked to deforestation and forest degradation, while improving sustainable forest management and supporting local communities.
- Similarly, the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) project: this is a partnership between several Central African countries and international donors, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions greenhouse gases linked to deforestation and forest degradation, while supporting local communities.
- The sustainable land management project in the Lufira region: this project aimed to improve land management in the Lufira region, by encouraging sustainable agricultural practices and combating soil degradation.
- The Mangrove Protection Project in the Salonga Region: This project aimed to protect the mangroves in the Salonga region, which are essential in the fight against climate change by absorbing CO₂ from the atmosphere.

In addition, there are also initiatives to encourage the adoption of renewable energy such as solar power and wind power to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions. There are also efforts to promote sustainable agriculture and land management practices to improve agricultural productivity while reducing land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions. This means that he had good ownership at the institutional level, in relation to the planning.

Gender equality and empowerment of women

Empowering women is key to addressing the impacts of climate change, as it enables women to play a more active role in the management of natural resources, water and sanitation, food production, health and education, among other key areas. During its implementation, the PANA AFE was concerned, where possible, to promote access for women and children to the benefits of the project. Many of the investments that have been made, for example, in irrigated areas or in agricultural product processing units, in fish ponds or with small livestock, are mostly left to women. The groups of beneficiaries who exploit them were mostly made up of women.

The selection of women's groups as beneficiaries of these activities is a great opportunity for them. Indeed, in the PANA AFE areas, women are the ones who are largely engaged in market gardening and fruit processing activities, small livestock (goats and poultry) while having very little support in this direction. They have problems accessing land on an equal basis with men and receive very little funding from financial institutions because of their limited means. The boost provided by the project, by allowing them to benefit from these activities, is a real lifeline to increase their income by giving them more options. In the long term, this support will certainly contribute to strengthening their capacities to have more autonomy and to access and manage the resources available in their communities with the same opportunities as men..

The specific activities that have been carried out in this direction relate to:

- The provision of seeds for crops essentially reserved for women (lowland rice cultivation, establishment of market gardening areas for the benefit of women's groups, etc.);
- Support for the processing of agricultural products: production of juice, syrup and jam based on non-timber forest products by providing small equipment and training.
- Support for the launch of poultry and fish farming activities

Transversal domains

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is a country rich in natural resources, including tropical forests which are home to significant biodiversity. However, the management of these resources has faced challenges such as corruption, poverty, violence, political instability and illegal exploitation.

Here are some of the initiatives, which have been put forward to improve the management of natural resources there:

1. The National Development Plan (PND): The PND provided for reforms to improve the governance of natural resources, in particular the creation of a national agency for the management of natural resources, the promotion of transparency in the extractive industries and the fight against against illegal exploitation.
2. Participation of local communities: Initiatives have been launched to strengthen the participation of local communities in the management of natural resources, by encouraging the creation of cooperatives for the exploitation of natural resources and by promoting women's access to earth.
3. Protection of biodiversity: Efforts were underway to protect biodiversity in the DRC, including the creation of national parks and nature reserves, the promotion of agroforestry and the fight against deforestation.
4. Poverty reduction: Poverty reduction in the DRC is also seen as key to improving natural resource management, as it can help reduce the illegal exploitation of natural resources by desperate people.

GEF additionality

Additionality is a key concept in the fight against climate change. In essence, this means that actions taken to fight climate change must be "additional" to actions that would have been taken without this fight. In other words, efforts must go beyond what is considered "normal" or "expected" in a given context.

Regarding the implementation of the PANA AFE project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), additionality can be approached in several ways :

- The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions: The DRC has implemented measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, such as the promotion of renewable energy sources, the reduction of emissions due to deforestation and the promotion of energy efficiency. If these measures are implemented in a meaningful way and with real ambition, they could contribute to reducing GHG emissions beyond what would be "expected" without these measures.
- Adaptation to the effects of climate change: The DRC had also put in place measures to adapt to the effects of climate change, such as managing the risks of drought or flooding, improving the management of in water, and the establishment of early warning systems for extreme weather events.

Catalytic/replicative effect

The replication of the activities of the NAPA AFE, which have integrated women into their strategy to fight against climate change, can contribute to strengthening women's empowerment and improving their ability to cope with the impacts of climate change. Following the NAPA AFE, several projects working for the fight or adaptation to climate change have been implemented. Here are some strategies that can be put in place for the replication of projects to fight against climate change, which have integrated women and children in their design have been implemented. These initiatives are part of the broader framework of the national adaptation strategy. The project itself did not lobby for its actions to be replicated by other actors.

Progress towards impact

Regarding the general objective “Vulnerable communities adopt and adapt livelihood strategies in innovative ways according to current and future climate change scenarios in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Provinces of Bas Congo, Kasai Est, Katanga and Bandundu) , the PIR 2020 reports the following results :

Description of the indicator	Base level	End-of-project target level	Level as of June 30, 2019	Cumulative progress since the start of the project June 2020

Indicator 1: Number of targeted households that have adopted resilient livelihoods resilient to current and projected climate change (AMAT indicator 1.3.1.1)	400 households (less than 5%) As part of the PANA agriculture project, relevant diversification activities (small livestock, fish farming, etc.) are piloted in the 16 pilot villages aimed at improving the income levels of the 400 targeted households. But the situation remains critical in the target Provinces because women continue to have difficulty obtaining supplies of legumes because of the delay in the rains, which has limited the development of market gardening plots. Rainfall variability has an impact on household food security: nearly 65.5% of households in Kasai Oriental and 70% in Bandundu said they had no food reserves at the start of the rainy season. In addition, pastures have also become scarce, to the detriment of small livestock farmers, posing problems for families, especially women, in terms of access to protein nutrition.	At least 2,500 households (about 25%) will adopt resilient livelihoods, such as diversification activities, climate information, adapted seeds to facilitate development opportunities for women and give them more chance to adapt to the existing and projected climate change	The target is on track. 2,014 households, of which (1,395 female household heads and 619 male household heads) benefited from project activities, i.e. 81% of the project target. The target beneficiaries have adopted five (5) climate resilient alternative livelihoods/livelihoods and represent 25 villages in total benefiting from the project: Activities that have supported this progress include: 1) BREEDING OF IMPROVED BREEDS: Rotating sharecropping (a kind of sharecropping) is progressive in the project areas. Out of 625 households identified, 160 households (26%) each received a goat; 44/Lomami, 101/Katanga, 13/Central Congo and 2/Kwilu; 2) INTEGRATED FISH CULTURE: 32 fully operational ponds benefit 125 households through community management: - 12 ponds in Luanga/Lomami; - 10 ponds in Kipopo/Katanga; - 5 ponds in Kizansanzi/Center Congo; - 5 ponds repopulated in Nkatabusongo/Kwilu; 3) INSTALLATION OF FARMS IN THE LOWLANDS: 16 hectares against 15 hectares for the project target (131%) have been developed for off-season legume and rice cultivation operations for the benefit of 116 households including 55 women. 3 Hectares in Kaniaka/Lomami; 4 hectares in Kisangwe/Katanga; 9 Hectares in Nsanda/Center Congo; 4) RESILIENT SEEDS: 1,330 farming households benefited from seed varieties during the B/2018 agricultural season. 5 tonnes of maize/Kasaï 1 distributed to 705 households in Kwilu; 3 tonnes of groundnuts, 2 tonnes of beans, 300 kg of	2.5 24 direct beneficiary households (1,408 female heads of households and 1,116 male heads of households), representing 101% of the project target. These households are distributed and recorded as follows: - 685 households including 385 women in Kongo Central - 615 households including 288 women in Kwilu - 649 households including 372 women in Lomami - 575 households including 363 women in Haut-Katanga. Thus, they have developed and developed through 25 beneficiary villages five (5) means of substance resilient to Climate Change, below: 1) FOR BREEDING: THE INTRODUCTION OF BREEDED ROOSTERS TO IMPROVE LOCAL RESILIENCE AND SHAREHOLDING OF GOATS: The average number of roosters per household is estimated at 4 and 7 hybrids. 2) INTEGRATED FISH FARMING DEVELOPMENT: 32 fish ponds are in full operation for the benefit of 125 beneficiary households; - 12 ponds in Mpunga/Lomami; - 10 ponds in Kipopo/Katanga; - 05 ponds in Kizansanzi/Central Congo; - 05 ponds in Nkatabusongo/Kwilu; 3) DEVELOPMENT OF FERTILE LOWLANDS FOR OFF-SEASON CROP IRRIGATION: 16 ha developed during operation to develop market gardening and rice growing in the off-season for the benefit of 116 households, including 55 women. 3 Hectares in Kaniaka/Lomami; 4 Hectares in Kisangwe / Katanga; 9 Hectares in Nsanda/Center Congo; 4) PRODUCTION OF SEEDS OF RESILIENT VARIETIES: 29,774 Kg of seeds of resilient varieties. - But / 20.074 Kg, - Peanut / 3.000 Kg - Bean / 6,700 Kg) distributed to beneficiary households. 5) MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT PROCESSING UNITS: New processing units have been completed to strengthen entrepreneurship and revitalize the cash register of 25 cooperatives at the village level 13 Motorized tricycles and 1 Trolley for the removal of harvested products. 11 Mixed mills for mounting cassava.
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			cowpeas and 135,000 ml of cassava cuttings distributed to 625 households in central Congo. 5) MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT PROCESSING UNITS: • 25 women's groups transformed into agricultural cooperative associations following the recommendations of the national consultant as a new approach for the consolidation of project initiatives and the sustainability of the entrepreneurship system. • In addition to the processing units, 18 other high-capacity mills given to the beneficiaries to support the grinding of cassava and maize in the project villages.	
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As reported in 2020, the expected target for the overall goal appears to be achieved. Two years after the closure of the project, it has been difficult to find certain achievements on the ground, even if many others have been seen. The evaluation team cannot also check the completeness of the lists because the project does not have a database allowing all these achievements to be traced.

Adopting resilient livelihoods in the face of current and projected climate change requires financial means to procure the technologies and the will to apply them. At the time of this evaluation, several achievements were no longer functional, but the population met remembers having worked with PANA AFE in all the sectors listed. The target population always needs more income in order to be able to adopt the disseminated technologies.

Obstacles still impeding the achievement of the project objective

Adopting resilient livelihoods in the face of current and projected climate change requires financial means to procure the technologies and the will to apply them. At the time of this evaluation, several achievements were no longer functional, but the population met remembers having worked with PANA AFE in all the sectors listed. The target population always needs more income in order to be able to adopt the disseminated technologies.

Conclusions and recommendations

Findings

Agriculture is the main resource as a means of subsistence and the main source of income for rural communities in the Provinces of Kwilu, Kongo Central, Haut-Katanga and Lomami in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

However, in these provinces, climate change induces in particular reductions in yield and the impossibility of diversifying agricultural speculation, and the loss of earnings reaches up to 50% for some farmers. This constitutes one of the major obstacles to achieving food security and the social development of poor populations, particularly in rural communities.

This situation particularly exacerbates the vulnerability of women, a social group that is both disadvantaged in terms of access to productive resources and control over the means of subsistence, but which occupies a special status in relation to agricultural work, because they provide the bulk of the work. Indeed, eighty-five percent of rural women work in agriculture and dominate agricultural production. They represent 60% of agricultural workers and 73% of farmers, and produce 80% of food products for household consumption. Climate change, through the impact of its manifestations on the socio-economic conditions of households, also affects children in the key sectors of their rights, namely health and education.

The PANA AFE project was created to help women and children in certain provinces of the DRC to better strengthen their resilience to climate change. The project started in 2015 and ended in 2020. The final evaluation, which comes two years after the project closed, sought to piece together the results based on desk research, interviews and triangulation.

The project was able to identify a set of activities capable of strengthening the resilience of households, and women in particular, to the effects of climate change. The technologies promoted by the project are not always available at the community level, however, the project has identified, purchased and distributed them to its beneficiaries. This is a good thing in that they are used as demonstration materials that could convince more producers to seek them out or convince the beneficiaries who have received them to ask for more. It should however be noted that the improved poultry breeds, as well as those of goats and improved seeds are not always within the possibilities of the beneficiaries. There was also a lack of putting in place a real dissemination/replication strategy so that more producers would have access to the technologies.

The involvement of the private sector, as well as seed multipliers at the community level, has been a good strategy. Indeed many activities that have continued up to the time of this evaluation are run by private members. The women who are the first beneficiaries of the project would unfortunately not have enough money to pay for them and adopt them. The project has made it possible to set up a set of 132 fish farming ponds. These basins are scattered throughout the intervention area. For

PANA AFE has reported an increase of more than 50% for all its beneficiaries as a result of its activities. It is true that the people met in the field and who benefited from the project noted an increase in income, but this increase did not reach 50%. The reason is that to reach this level of increase, the beneficiaries would have to use the improved technologies over several production cycles, reduce post-harvest losses and have certain access to remunerative markets. This was not the case according to the testimonies collected: the animals have in

several cases been victims of epidemics and the increases in production reported have not been up to this level.

The support provided by the project to INERA through the equipment given to them is well appreciated by the staff of the institution. Indeed, since INERA deals with agricultural research in the DRC, it has been difficult in previous years to mobilize a sufficient budget to ensure a minimum and adequate functioning of the stations. By providing INERA with meteorological equipment and training its staff, PANA AFE has directly participated in research and the dissemination of knowledge concerning climate change. It is now up to INERA and the DRC government to mobilize resources to maintain the equipment over the long term. At the time of this evaluation, two years after the closure of the project, the equipment was still functional and INERA seemed to have prioritized it for operating budget commitments.

The PANA AFE was planned to give a boost to women in their adaptation to climate change. This is visible with the content of the document which revolves around the challenges that are unique for women to increase their income in the context of climate change. Similarly, during implementation, women's groups were deliberately targeted to receive project goods and services. This targeting will help in the long term to strengthen the adaptive capacities of women.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to stakeholders to increase project benefits or improve the performance of similar projects in the future..

Recommandation	Destinataire	Priorité	Délai
Maintain the databases of beneficiaries and intervention areas for all achievements at least for five years after the end of the interventions.	PNUD , DDD	High	Urgent
Ensure before the end of future project activities that the link is made with state structures to help in monitoring investments and supporting beneficiaries	PNUD , DDD	High	Urgent
The intervention logic of future projects should be clearly defined and plausible pathways to achieve significant revenue changes identified from the outset	PNUD	High	Average
Future adaptation projects for women should include new sectors of interest such as agroforestry, beekeeping, pig farming, etc. and be based on an up-to-date diagnosis of their needs, the situation that have changed since the planning of the NAPA AFE.	PNUD RDC, DDD	High	Urgent
To avoid land disputes, certain collective activities that require heavy and long-lasting	PNUD RDC, DDD	Average	Average

investments (such as fish ponds) should not take place on a private site. The choice of the site will have to be matured with the chiefs of localities and customary			
Future projects must systematically benefit from an exit plan shared and understood by all actors and be officially closed at the end of the activities.	PNUD RDC, DDD	Average	Average

Appendices

Termes de référence

« Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'adaptation des femmes et des enfants au changement climatique en République Démocratique du Congo »

1. INTRODUCTION

Conformément aux politiques et procédures de suivi et d'évaluation du PNUD et du FEM, tous les projets de moyenne ou grande envergure appuyés par le PNUD et financés par le FEM doivent faire l'objet d'une évaluation finale (EF) à la fin du projet. Les présents termes de référence (TdR) énoncent les attentes associées à l'EF du projet de grande envergure intitulé « *Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'adaptation des femmes et des enfants au changement climatique en République Démocratique du Congo* » (PIMS 5110) et mis en œuvre par Ministère de l'Environnement Développement Durable. Le projet a démarré le 07 avril 2015 et doit être clos (ayant déjà atteint sa date de clôture). Le processus d'EF doit suivre les directives décrites dans le document « Directives pour réaliser les évaluations finales des projets appuyés par le PNUD et financés par le FEM » (<http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/index.shtml>).

2. CONTEXTE ET SITUATION DU PROJET

Ce projet est un projet d'adaptation à base communautaire, centré sur les besoins des femmes et des enfants. Il est mis en œuvre à Ngandajika (Lomami, ex-Kasaï Oriental), Gimbi (Kongo Central, ex-Bas Congo), Kiyaka (Kwilu, ex-Bandundu) et Kipopo (Haut-Katanga, ex-Katanga).

Au départ, il s'agit d'un projet prévu pour une période de cinq ans (partant de la date de signature) financé par le Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM)/LDCF¹ à hauteur de 4.725.000 dollars américains, avec un cofinancement total (en cash, en nature et en parallèle) estimé à 15,5 millions de dollars. Le projet est mis en œuvre par la Direction du Développement Durable du Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable, avec l'appui du PNUD (Agence d'exécution du FEM).

Puisque le changement climatique induit notamment des baisses de rendement dans le secteur agricole et la difficulté d'y diversifier les spéculations agricoles avec un manque à gagner allant jusqu'à 50%, pour certains agriculteurs, il constitue un des obstacles majeurs à l'atteinte de la sécurité alimentaire et au développement social des populations pauvres, particulièrement dans les communautés rurales. Cette situation exacerbe particulièrement la vulnérabilité des femmes, groupe social à la fois défavorisé à l'accès aux ressources productives et au contrôle des moyens de subsistance, mais qui occupe un statut particulier par rapport aux travaux agricoles, car elles en assurent l'essentiel des travaux. En effet, près de 85% des femmes rurales travaillent dans l'agriculture et dominent la production agricole. Elles représentent 60 % des travailleurs agricoles et 73 % d'agriculteurs, et produisent 80 % des produits vivriers pour la consommation des ménages. Le changement climatique, par ses effets sur les conditions socio-économiques des ménages, affecte également les enfants dans les secteurs clés de leurs droits, à savoir la santé et l'éducation.

¹ Least Developed Countries Fund (Fonds des Pays les Moins Avancés)

L'objectif de ce projet est d'améliorer les capacités d'adaptation des producteurs et ménages ruraux afin de réduire la vulnérabilité des moyens de subsistance des communautés touchées par les changements climatiques.

Il est structuré autour des deux principales composantes suivantes : (1) Pratiques résilientes de diversification pour la sécurisation des ménages, sous laquelle toutes les activités de diversification des pratiques agricoles (pisciculture intégrée, élevage des bovins et des chèvres, agriculture irriguée, etc.), de transformation de la production agricole seront menées, et la production d'informations agrométéorologiques; et (2) Développement des capacités clés pour mener des activités de résilience au changement climatique, sous laquelle sont appuyées toutes les actions de renforcement de capacité, avec notamment le renforcement de la capacité de production de semences adaptées, le transfert de technologies et la formation des femmes transformatrices de produits agricoles (y compris la pêche) ainsi que des opérateurs des radios communautaires.

Le déroulement du projet, dont le document fut signé en avril 2015, a démarré sans flottement. L'émergence de la COVID-19 en mars 2020 n'a pas perturbé le calendrier du projet, qui était pratiquement terminé du point de vue opérationnel. La fin de ses activités est intervenue en juste quelques jours après l'annonce de l'éclosion de la pandémie. Avec la COVID-19, à Kinshasa, un premier confinement total intermittent de trois semaines a pris effet le 28 mars ; la gestion de la pandémie s'est poursuivie au gré des informations émanant du corps médical et des réactions de la communauté internationale. Durant la gestion de la pandémie, des mesures ont été prises aussi touchant le secteur des transports, les voyages, en plus des mesures-barrières. La RDC a déjà connu une deuxième vague des contaminations et a annoncé, le 15 juin 2021, des mesures face à la « troisième vague » qui montrait ses premiers signes. Des réunions de plus de 20 personnes avaient été interdites. Mais en août 2021, certaines mesures en vigueur depuis décembre 2020 ont été assouplies. Au 1er novembre 2021, selon le site de l'INRB, le pays a enregistré 57 470 cas de Covid-19, avec 1 091 décès depuis mars 2020. La pandémie et sa gestion n'ont pratiquement pas impacté le projet.

3. OBJECTIF DE L'EF

L'évaluation finale (EF) de ce projet sera menée conformément aux directives, règles et procédures établies par le PNUD et le FEM conformément aux directives d'évaluation du PNUD pour les projets financés par le FEM.

Le rapport d'EF doit évaluer la réalisation des résultats du projet par rapport à ce qui était prévu et tirer des leçons qui peuvent à la fois améliorer la durabilité des bénéfices de ce projet et contribuer à l'amélioration générale de la programmation du PNUD. Le rapport d'EF encourage la responsabilité et la transparence, et évalue l'étendue des réalisations du projet.

Les résultats de l'évaluation finale permettront de mieux cadrer les efforts à faire pour consolider les acquis du projet qui clôture, et fournir des pistes d'action pour le passage à l'échelle des aspects positifs en rapport avec la résilience des ménages ruraux face aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques sur le secteur agricole et, surtout, les conditions de vie des femmes et des enfants dans le milieu rural. Ainsi, ces résultats seront utilisés tant par les autorités nationales (niveau central, provincial et territorial), que la société civile et les partenaires d'appui au développement. L'évaluation finale est menée en ce moment, comme

les activités du projet en cette phase sont closes, afin d'éclairer les besoins de planification et programmation future des autorités nationales ainsi que les appuis éventuels du PNUD et d'autres partenaires au développement.

Aucune intervention du projet n'a eu un lien avec la crise de la COVID-19.

4. APPROCHE ET MÉTHODOLOGIE DE L'EF

La réalisation de l'évaluation finale est confiée à une équipe composée d'un consultant international (chef d'équipe) et d'un consultant national.

Le 11 mars 2020, face à la propagation rapide du nouveau coronavirus dans toutes les régions du monde, l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS) a qualifié la COVID-19 de pandémie mondiale. Ainsi, depuis mars 2020, les déplacements vers le pays sont limités et les déplacements à l'intérieur du pays sont également restreints. En 2021, l'application des mesures prises en 2020 ont été quelque peu assouplies.

Compte tenu des restrictions liées à la COVID-19, en termes des déplacements internationaux et des dispositions que cela implique, l'option levée est que le consultant international supervise le travail à distance, à partir du lieu de sa résidence. Son intervention est donc « home-based ». Le consultant international ne fera donc pas le déplacement sur le terrain. Cet aspect sera couvert par le consultant national. Pour les échanges, les évaluateurs privilégieront le recours à des réunions et des entretiens virtuels avec les parties prenantes. Là où des réunions en présentiel sont indispensables, celles-ci se conformeront aux mesures prises par le Gouvernement en cette matière, notamment limiter la participation à moins de vingt (20) personnes sur les lieux publics.

Le rapport d'EF qui sera produit par l'équipe des deux consultants, doit fournir des informations fondées sur des données factuelles crédibles, fiables et utiles.

L'équipe doit examiner toutes les sources d'information pertinentes, dont les documents élaborés pendant la phase de préparation (le Project Identification Form-PIF, le plan de lancement du PNUD, la Procédure de détection des risques environnementaux et sociaux du PNUD/PDRES, etc.), le document de projet, les rapports de projet, dont les PIR (Project Implementation Report) annuels, les révisions du budget du projet, les rapports sur les enseignements tirés, les documents stratégiques et juridiques nationaux et tout autre matériel que l'équipe juge utile pour étayer cette évaluation. L'équipe de l'EF doit examiner les indicateurs de base/outils de suivi de référence et à mi-parcours du domaine focal du FEM, soumis au FEM au moment de l'approbation du directeur et aux étapes de mi-parcours, ainsi que les indicateurs de base/outils de suivi qui doivent être complétés avant le début de la mission d'EF sur le terrain.

L'équipe de l'EF doit suivre une approche participative et consultative garantissant une collaboration étroite avec les homologues du gouvernement, en particulier avec le point focal opérationnel du FEM, le bureau de pays du PNUD, l'équipe chargée du projet, le conseiller technique du PNUD-FEM basé dans la région et les principales parties prenantes. L'équipe de l'EF doit suivre une approche participative et consultative garantissant une implication active de l'équipe projet, des homologues gouvernementaux (le point focal opérationnel du FEM), des partenaires de mise en œuvre, du bureau de pays du PNUD, du conseiller technique régional, des bénéficiaires directs et d'autres parties prenantes.

L'évaluateur national devrait effectuer une mission sur le terrain, dans la mesure du possible, dans deux des quatre sites d'intervention du projet : à Ngandajika (Lomami, ex-Kasaï Oriental), Gimbi (Kongo Central, ex-Bas Congo), Kiyaka (Kwilu, ex-Bandundu) et Kipopo (Haut-Katanga, ex-Katanga). Compte tenu des difficultés dues au contexte de la COVID-19, les deux sites recommandés sont ceux accessibles par route, notamment : Gimbi et Kiyaka.

Les entretiens auront lieu au minimum avec les organisations et les particuliers suivants :

- Administrations de tutelle : Ministères en charge de l'environnement (Secrétariat Général, Direction du Développement Durable), Ministère en charge de l'Agriculture, et du Développement Rural, (Direction en charge de la prospective Agricole) ; Genre,
- Bureau régional du PNUD FEM : le Conseiller Technique Régional en charge de l'Adaptation ;
- Bureau Pays du PNUD : Unité Croissance Inclusive et Développement Durable ;
- Equipe du Projet : Direction du Développement Durable ;
- Organes consultatifs et communautés bénéficiaires au niveau local : Inspections provinciales de l'Agriculture dans les provinces du Bandundu, du Bas-Congo, du Kasaï Oriental, du Katanga ;
- Partenaires techniques et financiers : PNUD, INERA, METTELSAT, IITA, SENASEM, SNV, agri-multiplieurs, projets et programmes co-financiers.

La conception et la méthodologie spécifiques de l'EF devraient ressortir des consultations entre l'équipe de l'EF et les parties susmentionnées quant à ce qui est approprié et réalisable pour atteindre le but et les objectifs de l'EF et répondre aux questions d'évaluation, compte tenu des contraintes de budget, de temps et de données. L'équipe de l'EF doit utiliser des méthodologies et outils tenant compte du genre et veiller à ce que l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes, ainsi que d'autres questions transversales et les ODD, soient intégrées dans le rapport d'EF.

L'approche méthodologique finale, y compris le calendrier des entretiens, les visites sur le terrain et les données à utiliser dans l'évaluation, doit être clairement exposée dans le rapport initial d'EF et faire l'objet d'une discussion et d'un accord entre le PNUD, les parties prenantes et l'équipe de l'EF.

Le rapport final doit décrire l'ensemble de l'approche adoptée pour l'EF et la justification de cette approche en rendant explicites les hypothèses sous-jacentes, les défis, les forces et les faiblesses concernant les méthodes et l'approche de l'évaluation.

5. PORTÉE DÉTAILLÉE DE L'EF

L'EF doit évaluer la performance du projet par rapport aux attentes énoncées dans le cadre logique/de résultats du projet (voir l'Annexe A des TdR). Elle doit évaluer les résultats par rapport aux critères décrits dans les Directives pour la réalisation des évaluations finales des projets appuyés par le PNUD et financés par le FEM (<http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/index.shtml>).

La section du rapport d'EF sur les constatations doit couvrir les sujets énumérés ci-dessous. Une présentation complète du contenu du rapport d'EF est fournie en Annexe C des TdR.

Les critères nécessitant une notation sont marqués d'un astérisque (*).

Constatations

i. Conception/élaboration du projet

- Priorités nationales et appropriation par le pays

- Théorie du changement
- Égalité des sexes et autonomisation des femmes
- Mesures de protection sociale et environnementale
- Analyse du cadre de résultats : logique et stratégie du projet, indicateurs
- Hypothèses et risques
- Enseignements tirés des autres projets pertinents (par exemple, dans le même domaine focal) incorporés dans la conception du projet
- Participation prévue des parties prenantes
- Les liens entre le projet et d'autres interventions au sein du secteur
- Modalités de gestion

ii. Mise en œuvre du projet

- Gestion adaptative (modification de la conception du projet et des produits du projet au cours de la mise en œuvre)
- Participation réelle des parties prenantes et accords réels de partenariat
- Financement et cofinancement du projet
- Suivi et évaluation : conception à l'entrée (*), mise en œuvre (*) et évaluation globale du S&E (*)
- Partenaire de mise en œuvre (PNUD) (*) et agence d'exécution (*), contrôle/mise en œuvre globale du projet et exécution (*)
- Gestion des risques, y compris les Normes environnementales et sociales

iii. Résultats du projet

- Évaluer la réalisation des résultats par rapport aux indicateurs en rendant compte du niveau de progrès pour chaque objectif et indicateur de résultat au moment de l'EF et en notant les réalisations finales
- Pertinence (*), Efficacité (*), Efficience (*) et réalisation globale du projet (*)
- Durabilité : financière (*), sociopolitique (*), du cadre institutionnel et de la gouvernance (*), environnementale (*) et probabilité globale de durabilité (*)
- Appropriation par les pays
- Égalité des sexes et autonomisation des femmes
- Questions transversales (réduction de la pauvreté, amélioration de la gouvernance, atténuation des changements climatiques et adaptation à ceux-ci, prévention des catastrophes et relèvement, droits fondamentaux, renforcement des capacités, coopération Sud-Sud, gestion des connaissances, volontariat, etc., selon les cas)
- Additionnalité du FEM
- Rôle de catalyseur / Effet de réplication
- Progrès vers l'impact

Principales constatations, conclusions, recommandations et enseignements tirés

- L'équipe de l'EF doit inclure un résumé des principales constatations dans le rapport d'EF. Les constatations doivent être présentées sous forme d'énoncés de faits fondés sur l'analyse des données.
- La section sur les conclusions est rédigée à la lumière des constatations. Les conclusions doivent être exhaustives et équilibrées, largement étayées par les preuves et

s'inscrire dans la logique des constatations de l'EF. Elles doivent mettre en avant les forces, les faiblesses et les résultats du projet, répondre aux principales questions de l'évaluation et donner des pistes de réflexion pour l'identification et/ou la résolution des problèmes importants ou des questions pertinentes pour les bénéficiaires du projet, le PNUD et le FEM, y compris les questions relatives à l'égalité des sexes et à l'autonomisation des femmes.

- Le rapport doit présenter des recommandations concrètes, pratiques, réalisables et à l'attention des utilisateurs cibles de l'évaluation concernant les mesures à adopter ou les décisions à prendre. Les recommandations doivent être spécifiquement étayées par des preuves et liées aux constatations et aux conclusions relatives aux questions clés traitées par l'évaluation.
- Le rapport d'EF doit également comprendre les enseignements qui peuvent être tirés de l'évaluation, y compris les meilleures pratiques concernant la pertinence, la performance et le succès, qui peuvent fournir des connaissances acquises à partir de circonstances particulières (les méthodes de programmation et d'évaluation utilisées, les partenariats, les leviers financiers, etc.) applicables à d'autres interventions du FEM et du PNUD. Lorsque c'est possible, l'équipe de l'EF doit inclure des exemples de bonnes pratiques concernant la conception et la mise en œuvre du projet.
- Il est important que les conclusions, les recommandations et les enseignements tirés du rapport d'EF intègrent l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes.

Le rapport d'EF comprendra un tableau de notations d'évaluation, comme présenté ci-dessous :

Tableau 2 des TdR : Tableau de notations d'évaluation pour le projet « Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'adaptation des femmes et des enfants au changement climatique en République Démocratique du Congo »

Suivi et évaluation (S&E)	Note ²
Conception du S&E à l'entrée	
Mise en œuvre du plan de S&E	
Qualité globale du S&E	
Mise en œuvre et exécution	Note
Qualité de la mise en œuvre/du contrôle du PNUD	
Qualité de l'exécution par le partenaire de mise en œuvre	
Qualité globale de la mise en œuvre/exécution	
Évaluation des résultats	Note
Pertinence	
Efficacité	
Effizienz	
Note de la réalisation globale du projet	
Durabilité	Note
Ressources financières	
Socioéconomique	
Cadre institutionnel et de gouvernance	

² Les réalisations, l'efficacité, l'effizienz, le S&E, la mise en œuvre/le contrôle et l'exécution, la pertinence sont notés sur une échelle de six points : 6=Très satisfaisant (TS), 5=Satisfaisant (S), 4=Moyennement satisfaisant (MS), 3=Moyennement insatisfaisant (MI), 2=Insatisfaisant (I), 1=Très insatisfaisant (TI). La durabilité est notée sur une échelle de quatre points : 4=Probable (P), 3=Moyennement probable (MP), 2=Moyennement improbable (MI), 1=Improbable (I)

Environnementale	
Probabilité globale de durabilité	

6. CALENDRIER

La durée totale de l'EF sera d'environ (25-35 jours ouvrables en moyenne) sur une période de (huit semaines) à compter du mois d'avril 2022). Le calendrier provisoire de l'EF est le suivant :

Calendrier	Activité
11 avril 2022	Clôture des candidatures
13 avril 2022	Sélection de l'équipe de l'EF
14-15 avril 2022	Période de préparation de l'équipe de l'EF (communication des documents de projet)
18-19 avril 2022	Examen des documents et préparation du rapport initial d'EF
20-22 avril 2022	Finalisation et validation du rapport initial d'EF – au plus tard au début de la mission d'EF
25-29 avril 2022	Mission d'EF : réunions avec les parties prenantes, entretiens, visites sur le terrain, etc.
2 mai 2022	Réunion de clôture de la mission et présentation des premières constatations – au plus tôt à la fin de la mission d'EF
3-12 mai 2022	Préparation du projet de rapport d'EF
13 mai 2022	Diffusion du projet de rapport d'EF pour commentaires
16 mai 2022	Intégration des commentaires sur le projet de rapport d'EF dans la piste d'audit et finalisation du rapport d'EF
18 mai 2022	Préparation et publication de la réponse de la direction
19 mai 2022	Atelier de clôture avec les parties prenantes (facultatif)
20 mai 2022	Date prévue de l'achèvement de l'ensemble du processus d'EF

Les options pour les visites de sites doivent figurer dans le rapport initial d'EF.

7. ÉLÉMENTS LIVRABLES DANS LE CADRE DE L'EF

#	Élément livrable	Description	Calendrier	Responsabilités
1	Rapport initial d'EF	L'équipe de l'EF précise les objectifs, la méthodologie et le calendrier de l'EF	Au plus tard deux semaines avant la mission d'EF :	L'équipe de l'EF soumet le rapport initial à l'unité mandatrice et à la direction du projet
2	Présentation	Premières constatations	Fin de la mission d'EF :	L'équipe de l'EF présente ses constatations à l'unité mandatrice et à la direction du projet
3	Projet de rapport d'EF	Projet de rapport complet (rédigé à l'aide des directives sur le contenu figurant à l'Annexe C des TdR) avec les annexes	Dans les trois semaines suivant la fin de la mission d'EF : (date)	L'équipe de l'EF soumet le projet de rapport à l'unité mandatrice ; il est ensuite révisé par le CTR, l'unité

				coordinatrice du projet et le PFO FEM
5	Rapport final d'EF* + piste d'audit	Rapport final révisé et piste d'audit de l'EF dans laquelle l'EF détaille comment il a été donné suite (ou non) aux commentaires reçus dans le rapport final d'EF (voir le modèle en Annexe H des TdR)	Dans la semaine suivant la réception des commentaires sur le projet de rapport : <i>(date)</i>	L'équipe de l'EF soumet les deux documents à l'unité mandatrice

*Tous les rapports finaux d'EF seront soumis à une analyse de la qualité effectuée par le Bureau indépendant d'évaluation (BIE) du PNUD. Pour plus de détails sur l'analyse qualité des évaluations décentralisées réalisée par le BIE, veuillez consulter la section 6 du Guide d'évaluation du PNUD3.

8. DISPOSITIONS RELATIVES À L'EF

La responsabilité principale de gérer l'EF incombe à l'unité mandatrice. L'unité mandatrice de ce projet d'EF est le bureau de pays du PNUD.

L'unité mandatrice passera un contrat avec les évaluateurs et s'assurera que l'équipe de l'EF disposera en temps utile des indemnités journalières et des facilités de voyage dans le pays. L'équipe projet sera chargée de prendre contact avec l'équipe de l'EF afin de lui fournir tous les documents nécessaires, préparer les entretiens avec les parties prenantes et organiser les visites sur le terrain.

9. COMPOSITION DE L'ÉQUIPE DE L'EF

Une équipe composée de deux évaluateurs indépendants conduira l'EF – un chef d'équipe (ayant l'expérience des projets et des évaluations à l'international) et un expert, provenant de la République Démocratique du Congo. Le Consultant international (chef d'équipe) travaillera à distance et sera responsable de la conception générale et de la rédaction du rapport d'EF, etc.). L'expert sera chargé d'évaluer les tendances naissantes concernant les cadres réglementaires, les allocations budgétaires, le renforcement des capacités, de travailler avec l'équipe projet pour définir l'itinéraire de la mission d'EF, etc.).

Le ou les évaluateurs ne peuvent pas avoir participé à la préparation, la formulation, et/ou la mise en œuvre du projet (y compris la rédaction du Document de projet), ne doivent pas avoir effectué l'évaluation à mi-parcours de ce projet et ne doivent pas avoir de conflit d'intérêts en relation avec les activités liées au projet.

Les évaluateurs seront sélectionnés de manière que l'équipe dispose des compétences maximales dans les domaines suivants.

A. CONSULTANT INTERNATIONAL (CHEF D'EQUIPE)

Vu la situation de la COVID-19, le consultant international, Team Leader, pourra superviser le travail à distance.

³ Disponible sur : <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/French/section-6.shtml>

PROFIL

Le consultant international doit posséder les qualifications suivantes :

- Diplôme universitaire de troisième cycle en études environnementales, études du développement, sciences sociales et / ou autres domaines connexes (20%) ;
- Minimum de 8 ans d'expérience accumulée et reconnue dans l'adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (20%) ;
- Minimum de 5 ans d'expérience dans l'évaluation et / ou la mise en œuvre de projets dans le cadre de gestion axée sur les résultats, la gestion adaptative et la politique de suivi et d'évaluation du PNUD ou du FEM (20%) ;
- La connaissance de situations nationales ou régionales similaires pertinentes à celle de « Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'adaptation des femmes et des enfants au changement climatique », est un avantage (5%) ;
- Expérience avec des projets multilatéraux et bilatéraux de conservation de la biodiversité et d'utilisation durable □ Connaissance approfondie des meilleures pratiques internationales de conservation de la biodiversité et d'utilisation durable (15%)
- Excellente rédaction en anglais (20%)

RESPONSABILITÉS

- Revue de la documentation
- Diriger l'équipe de l'Evaluation Finale dans la planification, la conduite et le compte rendu de l'évaluation
- Décider de la division du travail au sein de l'équipe et assurer la rapidité des rapports
- Utilisation des méthodologies d'évaluation des meilleures pratiques dans la conduite de l'évaluation
- Diriger la rédaction et la finalisation du lancement Rapport pour l'évaluation terminale
- Diriger la présentation du projet de conclusions et recommandations de l'évaluation dans le pays
- Conduire le compte rendu pour le bureau de pays du PNUD en Thaïlande et l'équipe de gestion du projet principal
- Diriger la rédaction et la finalisation du rapport d'évaluation finale.

B. CONSULTANT NATIONAL

PROFIL

Le consultant **national** doit posséder les qualifications suivantes :

- Universitaire diplômé en études environnementales, études du développement, sciences sociales et / ou autres domaines connexes (20%) ;
- Minimum de 5 ans d'expérience dans l'évaluation et / ou la mise en œuvre de projet d'appui dans une approche axée sur les résultats, la gestion adaptative et l'application de la politique de suivi et d'évaluation du PNUD ou du FEM (20%) ;
- Huit (8) ans d'expérience de développement et de mise en œuvre de projets (20%) ;
- Une expérience solide et avérée dans la gestion des projets d'adaptation aux Changements Climatiques, en rapport avec le secteur agricole ou de gestion des ressources naturelles (20%) ;
- Connaissance des politiques, programmes et projets de développement national en RDC (10%) ;

- Une bonne maîtrise du Français écrit et parlé est exigée, et une capacité de rédaction attestée selon les standards internationaux, les plus élevés (10%) ;
- La disponibilité à se déplacer en province et à travailler sur le terrain dans des conditions souvent difficiles est un atout.

RESPONSABILITÉS

- Revue de la documentation et collecte de données
- Contribuer à l'élaboration du plan de revue et de la méthodologie
- Conduire les éléments de l'évaluation déterminés conjointement avec le consultant international et le PNUD ;
- Effectuer des missions d'évaluation dans deux des quatre sites d'intervention du projet que sont : Ngandajika (Lomami, ex-Kasaï Oriental), Gimbi (Kongo Central, ex-Bas Congo), Kiyaka (Kwilu, ex-Bandundu) et Kipopo (Haut-Katanga, ex-Katanga) ;
- Contribuer à la présentation des conclusions et recommandations de l'examen lors de la réunion de synthèse ;
- Contribuer à la rédaction et finalisation du rapport d'examen.

10. CODE DE DÉONTOLOGIE DE L'ÉVALUATEUR

L'équipe de l'EF est tenue de respecter les normes éthiques les plus élevées et de signer un code de conduite à l'acceptation de la mission. Cette évaluation sera menée conformément aux principes énoncés dans les « Directives éthiques pour l'évaluation » du GNUE. L'évaluateur doit protéger les droits et la confidentialité des informateurs, des personnes interrogées et des parties prenantes en prenant des mesures pour assurer le respect des codes juridiques et autres codes pertinents régissant la collecte et la communication des données. L'évaluateur doit également assurer la sécurité des informations collectées avant et après l'évaluation et respecter des protocoles visant à garantir l'anonymat et la confidentialité des sources d'information lorsque cela est prévu. Par ailleurs, les informations et les données recueillies dans le cadre du processus d'évaluation doivent être utilisées uniquement pour l'évaluation et non à d'autres fins sans l'autorisation expresse du PNUD et de ses partenaires.

11. MODALITÉS DE PAIEMENT

- Versement de 20 % du paiement après la présentation satisfaisante de la version finale du rapport initial d'EF et après approbation de l'unité mandatrice
- Versement de 40 % du paiement après la présentation satisfaisante du projet de rapport d'EF à l'unité mandatrice
- Versement de 40 % du paiement après la présentation satisfaisante du rapport final d'EF et après approbation de l'unité mandatrice et du CTR (via les signatures sur le formulaire d'approbation du rapport d'EF), et une fois soumise la piste d'audit de l'EF

Critères à remplir pour émettre le paiement final de 40 %⁴

⁴ L'unité mandatrice est tenue d'effectuer les paiements à l'équipe de l'EF dès que les conditions prévues dans les TdR sont remplies. Si une discussion continue oppose l'unité mandatrice à l'équipe de l'EF quant à la qualité et à l'exhaustivité des derniers éléments livrables, le conseiller régional S&E et la direction du fonds vertical doivent être consultés. Si nécessaire, la haute direction de l'unité mandatrice, l'unité des services d'achat et le bureau d'appui juridique seront également informés afin qu'une décision puisse être prise quant à la rétention ou non du paiement de tout montant qui pourrait être dû à l'évaluateur ou aux évaluateurs, à la suspension ou à la résiliation du contrat et/ou

- Le rapport final d'EF comprend toutes les exigences énoncées dans les TdR de l'EF et suit les directives relatives à l'EF.
- Le rapport final d'EF est rédigé clairement, organisé de façon logique et il est spécifique au projet concerné (le texte n'a pas été copié et collé à partir d'autres rapports d'évaluation à mi-parcours).
- La piste d'audit inclut les réponses et les justifications de tous les commentaires recensés.

Disposition relative à l'impact de la COVID-19 sur la production d'éléments livrables.

Conformément au règlement financier du PNUD, lorsque l'unité mandatrice et/ou le consultant déterminent qu'un livrable ou qu'un service ne peut être fourni de manière satisfaisante en raison de l'impact de la COVID-19 et des limitations sur l'EF, ce livrable ou ce service ne sera pas payé.

En raison de la situation actuelle et des implications de la COVID-19, un paiement partiel peut être envisagé si le consultant a investi du temps dans la production du livrable mais n'a pu en assurer la fourniture complète en raison de circonstances échappant à son contrôle.

12. PROCESSUS DE PRÉSENTATION DES CANDIDATURES⁵

Présentation recommandée de la proposition :

- a) **Lettre de confirmation d'intérêt et de disponibilité** à l'aide du [modèle](#)⁶ fourni par le PNUD ;
- b) **CV et Notice personnelle** ([Formulaire P11](#))⁷ ;
- c) **Brève description de l'approche de travail/proposition technique** indiquant les raisons pour lesquelles la personne estime être la mieux placée pour réaliser la mission attribuée, et méthodologie proposée indiquant de quelle manière elle abordera et réalisera la mission attribuée (1 page max)
- d) **Proposition financière** indiquant le montant total tout compris du contrat et de tous les autres frais de déplacement associés (billet d'avion, per diem, etc.), en répartissant les coûts à l'aide du modèle joint au [modèle de Lettre de confirmation d'intérêt](#). Dans le cas où un candidat travaillerait pour une organisation/entreprise/institution et prévoirait la facturation par son employeur des frais de gestion relativement à la procédure pour qu'il soit mis à la disposition du PNUD en vertu d'un accord de prêt remboursable (RLA), le candidat devra le signaler ici et s'assurer que tous les frais associés sont compris dans la proposition financière soumise au PNUD.

Tous les documents associés à la candidature devront être envoyés à l'adresse (indiquer l'adresse postale) dans une enveloppe cachetée portant la référence suivante « Consultant pour l'évaluation finale du projet « Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'adaptation des

au retrait du contractant concerné de toutes les listes pertinentes. Pour plus de détails, voir la Politique du PNUD en matière de contrat individuel :

https://popp.undp.org/layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PSU_Individual%20Contract_Individual%20Contract%20Policy.docx&action=default

⁵ Le recrutement des évaluateurs doit se faire conformément aux directives relatives au recrutement des consultants dans le POPP <https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPRoot.aspx>

⁶

<https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bom/psu/Support%20documents%20on%20IC%20Guidelines/Template%20for%20Confirmation%20of%20Interest%20and%20Submission%20of%20Financial%20Proposal.docx>

⁷ http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Careers/P11_Personal_history_form.doc

femmes et des enfants au changement climatique en République Démocratique du Congo » ou par courrier électronique à l'adresse suivante **UNIQUEMENT** : *(indiquer l'adresse électronique)* d'ici au *(date et heure)*. Les candidatures incomplètes ne seront pas examinées.

Critères d'évaluation de la proposition : seules les propositions conformes aux critères seront évaluées. Les propositions seront évaluées selon une méthode combinant plusieurs notations – où la formation et l'expérience dans des fonctions similaires compteront pour 70 % et le tarif proposé comptera pour 30 % la note totale. Le contrat sera attribué au candidat qui obtiendra la meilleure note combinée et aura accepté les conditions générales du PNUD.

Matrice d'évaluation pour l'examen à finale

Questions d'évaluation	Indicateurs	Sources	Méthodes de collecte des données
Critères d'évaluation : Pertinence			
L'objectif du projet en matière de financement des actions d'adaptation aux changements climatiques, est-il conforme aux priorités du gouvernement du RDC et des communautés locales ?	Niveau de cohérence entre l'objectif du projet et les priorités déclarées des parties prenantes locales.	Parties prenantes locales Examen des documents locaux développement Stratégies, politiques environnementales, PANA,...	Entretiens sur le terrain au niveau local Recherche documentaire
L'objectif du projet s'inscrit-il dans les priorités nationales en matière d'environnement et de développement ?	Niveau de cohérence entre l'objectif du projet et les priorités et stratégies politiques nationales, telles qu'énoncées dans le PNA et les autres documents stratégiques	Les documents de politique nationale, tels que le PNA les recherches qui ont été faites sur le terrain	Recherche documentaire Entretiens au niveau national, Entretiens au niveau local
Le concept du projet sur les financements innovants des actions d'adaptation a-t-il émané de parties prenantes locales ou nationales, et/ou les parties prenantes concernées ont-elles été suffisamment	Niveau d'implication des parties prenantes locales et nationales dans la création et le développement du projet (nombre de réunions organisées, processus de développement du projet intégrant la contribution des parties prenantes, etc.)	Personnel du projet Parties prenantes locales et nationales Prodoc	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche documentaire

Questions d'évaluation	Indicateurs	Sources	Méthodes de collecte des données
impliquées dans le développement du projet ?			
L'objectif du projet correspond-il aux priorités stratégiques du FEM ?	Niveau de cohérence entre l'objectif du projet et les priorités stratégiques du FEM (y compris l'alignement des indicateurs)	Documents de priorité stratégique du FEM pour la période où le projet a été approuvé Documents actuels sur les priorités stratégiques du FEM	Recherche documentaire
Le projet était-il lié et en ligne avec les priorités et les stratégies du PNUD en matière d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ,pour le RDC ?	- Niveau de cohérence entre l'objectif et la conception du projet avec l'UNDAF et le CPD.	- Priorité stratégique du PNUD	- Recherche documentaire
Critères d'évaluation : Efficacité			
Est-ce que le PANA AFE a utilisé les pratiques de gestion financières édictées par le FEM, le PNUD et le Gouvernement du RDC ?	Qualité et adéquation de l'information financière Gestion procédures (en accord avec le PNUD RDC, et les politiques, législations et procédures nationales) Taux de livraison financière par rapport au taux attendu Coûts de gestion en pourcentage des coûts totaux	Documents de projet Personnel du projet	Recherche documentaire Entretiens avec le personnel du projet
Les dépenses sont-elles conformes aux normes et standards internationaux ?	Coût des intrants et des extrants du projet par rapport aux normes et standards des projets des donateurs au RDC.	Documents de projet Personnel du projet	Recherche documentaire Entretiens avec le personnel du projet

Questions d'évaluation	Indicateurs	Sources	Méthodes de collecte des données
approche de mise en œuvre du PANA AFE est-elle efficace pour obtenir les résultats prévus du projet ?	Adéquation de la structure de mise en œuvre et des mécanismes de coordination et de communication Niveau prévu et réel des ressources humaines disponibles Ampleur et qualité de l'engagement avec les partenaires pertinents / partenariats - Qualité et adéquation des mécanismes de suivi du projet (contribution des organes de contrôle, qualité et ponctualité des rapports, etc.)	Documents de projet Parties prenantes nationales et locales Personnel du projet	Recherche documentaire Entretiens avec le personnel du projet Entretiens avec les parties prenantes nationales et locales
La mise en œuvre du projet a-t-elle été retardée ? Si oui, cela a-t-il affecté le rapport coût-efficacité ?	Étapes du projet dans le temps Les résultats prévus sont affectés par des retards Mesures de gestion adaptative du projet requises en cas de retard	Documents de projet Personnel du projet	Recherche documentaire Entretiens avec le personnel du projet
Quelle est la contribution du cofinancement en espèces et en nature à la mise en œuvre du PANA AFE ?	Niveau de cofinancement en espèces et en nature par rapport au niveau attendu	Documents de projet Personnel du projet	Recherche documentaire Entretiens avec le personnel du projet
Dans quelle mesure le projet permet-il de mobiliser des ressources supplémentaires ?	Montant des ressources mobilisées par rapport au budget du projet	Documents de projet Personnel du projet	Recherche documentaire Entretiens avec le personnel du projet
Critères d'évaluation : Efficacité			
Les objectifs du projet sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ? Dans	Niveau de progression vers les objectifs des indicateurs du projet par rapport au niveau attendu au stade actuel de la	Documents de projet Personnel du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche documentaire

Questions d'évaluation	Indicateurs	Sources	Méthodes de collecte des données
quelle mesure sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ?	mise en œuvre.	Parties prenantes du projet	
Quels sont les facteurs clés qui contribuent à la réussite ou à l'échec du projet ?	Niveau de documentation et de préparation aux risques, hypothèses et facteurs d'impact du projet	Documents de projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche documentaire
- Quels sont les principaux risques et obstacles qui subsistent pour atteindre l'objectif du projet et générer des résultats globaux ?	Présence, évaluation et préparation aux risques, hypothèses et facteurs d'impact attendus	Documents de projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche documentaire
Les hypothèses clés et les facteurs d'impact pertinents pour la réalisation des avantages environnementaux mondiaux sont-ils susceptibles d'être satisfaits ?	Actions entreprises pour répondre aux hypothèses clés et aux facteurs d'impact ciblés	Documents de projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche documentaire
Critères d'évaluation : Résultats			
Les produits prévus ont-ils été réalisés ? Ont-ils contribué aux résultats et aux objectifs du projet ?	Niveau d'avancement de la mise en œuvre du projet par rapport au niveau attendu au stade actuel de la mise en œuvre Existence de liens logiques entre les réalisations du projet et les résultats/impacts.	Documents de projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche documentaire
Les résultats escomptés sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ? Les résultats sont-ils susceptibles de contribuer à la réalisation de l'objectif du projet ?	Existence de liens logiques entre les résultats et les impacts du projet	Documents du projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche documentaire
Les résultats au	Indicateurs	Documents de	Entretiens sur le

Questions d'évaluation	Indicateurs	Sources	Méthodes de collecte des données
niveau de l'impact sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ? Sont-ils susceptibles d'être à une échelle suffisante pour être considérés comme des avantages environnementaux?	environnementaux Niveau d'avancement de la théorie du changement du projet.	projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	terrain Recherche documentaire
Critères d'évaluation : Durabilité			
Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet sont-ils susceptibles de dépendre d'un soutien financier continu ? Quelle est la probabilité que les ressources financières nécessaires seront-elles disponibles pour maintenir les résultats du projet une fois l'aide du FEM terminée ?	Exigences financières pour le maintien des avantages du projet Niveau des ressources financières prévues pour le maintien des avantages du projet Potentiel de ressources financières supplémentaires pour soutenir le maintien des avantages du projet.	Documents de projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche bibliographique
Les parties prenantes concernées ont-elles ou sont-elles susceptibles d'atteindre un niveau adéquat d'"appropriation" des résultats, pour avoir intérêt à s'assurer que les avantages du projet sont maintenus ?	Niveau d'initiative et d'engagement des parties prenantes concernées dans les activités et les résultats du projet	Documents du projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche bibliographique
Les parties prenantes concernées disposent-elles des capacités	Niveau de capacité technique des parties prenantes concernées par rapport au niveau requis pour maintenir les avantages du projet.	Documents du projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche bibliographique

Questions d'évaluation	Indicateurs	Sources	Méthodes de collecte des données
techniques nécessaires pour garantir le maintien des avantages du projet ?			
Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet dépendent-ils de facteurs sociopolitiques ?	Existence de risques sociopolitiques pour les bénéficiaires du projet	Documents du projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche bibliographique
Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet dépendent-ils des questions relatives aux cadres institutionnels et à la gouvernance ?	Existence de risques institutionnels et de gouvernance pour les bénéficiaires du projet	Documents de projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche bibliographique
Existe-t-il des risques environnementaux susceptibles de compromettre le flux futur des impacts du projet et des avantages environnementaux ?	Existence de risques environnementaux pour les bénéficiaires du projet	Documents du projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Entretiens sur le terrain Recherche bibliographique
<i>Égalité des sexes et autonomisation des femmes</i>			
Comment le projet a-t-il contribué à l'égalité des sexes et à l'autonomisation des femmes ? -	Niveau d'avancement du plan d'action en matière de genre et des indicateurs de genre dans le cadre de résultats	Documents du projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Étude documentaire, entretiens, visites sur le terrain
De quelle manière les résultats du projet en matière de genre ont-ils fait progresser ou contribué aux résultats du projet en matière d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ?	Existence de liens logiques entre les résultats en matière de genre et les résultats et impacts du projet.	Documents du projet Personnel du projet Parties prenantes du projet	Étude documentaire, entretiens, visites sur le terrain

Questions d'évaluation	Indicateurs	Sources	Méthodes de collecte des données
Questions transversales et intégration du PNUD			
Comment les effets sur les populations locales ont-ils été pris en compte dans la conception et la mise en œuvre du projet ?	Effets positifs ou négatifs du projet sur les populations locales.	Document du projet, rapports d'avancement, rapports de suivi	Étude documentaire, entretiens, visites sur le terrain

Exemple de questionnaire ou de guide relatif aux entretiens pour la collecte de données

Guide de discussion avec le management du projet

1. Comment est-ce que les femmes et les enfants ont été impliqués dans la préparation du projet ?
2. Comment est-ce que ces consultations se sont déroulées au niveau de la base jusqu'au niveau national ?
3. Au bout du compte est ce que la situation nutritionnelle des bénéficiaires a durablement changé ? Qu'en est-il de leurs niveaux de revenus ? de leur capacité d'adaptation aux CC ?
4. Si oui comment le savons-nous ? Si non, qu'est ce qui a été fait pour lever les contraintes rencontrées ?
5. Comment est-ce que les ménages bénéficiaires des différentes activités du projet ont été choisis ?
6. Comment est-ce que le suivi des partenariats était fait ?
7. Est-ce que le PANA AFE a utilisé les pratiques de gestion financières édictées par le FEM, le PNUD et le Gouvernement de la RDC ?
8. Les dépenses sont-elles conformes aux normes et standards internationaux ?
9. L'approche de mise en œuvre du PANA AFE a-t-elle été efficace pour obtenir les résultats prévus du projet ?
10. La mise en œuvre du projet a-t-elle été retardée ? Si oui, cela a-t-il affecté le rapport coût-efficacité ?
11. Quelle est la contribution du cofinancement en espèces et en nature à la mise en œuvre du PANA AFE ?
12. Dans quelle mesure le projet permet-il de mobiliser des ressources supplémentaires ?
13. Les objectifs du projet sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ? Dans quelle mesure sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ?
14. Quels sont les facteurs clés qui ont contribué à la réussite ou à l'échec du projet ?
15. - Quels sont les principaux risques et obstacles qui subsistent pour atteindre l'objectif du projet et générer des résultats globaux ?
16. Les hypothèses clés et les facteurs d'impact pertinents pour la réalisation des avantages environnementaux mondiaux ont-ils été satisfaits ?
17. Les produits prévus ont-ils été réalisés ? Ont-ils contribué aux résultats et aux objectifs du projet ?

18. Les résultats escomptés sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ? Les résultats sont-ils susceptibles de contribuer à la réalisation de l'objectif du projet ?
19. Les résultats au niveau de l'impact sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ? Sont-ils susceptibles d'être à une échelle suffisante pour être considérés comme des avantages environnementaux ?
20. Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet sont-ils susceptibles de dépendre d'un soutien financier continu ? Est-ce que les activités du projet ont pu continuer dans une certaine mesure, en l'absence du financement FEM ?
21. Les parties prenantes concernées ont-elles atteint un niveau adéquat d'"appropriation" des résultats, pour avoir intérêt à s'assurer que les avantages du projet sont maintenus ?
22. Les parties prenantes concernées disposent-elles des capacités techniques nécessaires pour garantir le maintien des avantages du projet ?
23. Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet dépendent-ils de facteurs sociopolitiques ?
24. Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet dépendent-ils des questions relatives aux cadres institutionnels et à la gouvernance ?
25. Existe-t-il des risques environnementaux susceptibles de compromettre le flux futur des impacts du projet et des avantages environnementaux ?
26. Comment le projet a-t-il contribué à l'égalité des sexes et à l'autonomisation des femmes ?
27. De quelle manière les résultats du projet en matière de genre ont-ils fait progresser ou contribué aux résultats du projet en matière d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ?

Guide de discussion avec le Suivi Evaluation

1. Comment est-ce que les femmes et les enfants ont été impliquées dans la préparation du projet ?
2. Comment est-ce que ces consultations se sont déroulées au niveau de la base jusqu'au niveau national ?
3. Au bout du compte est-ce que la situation nutritionnelle des bénéficiaires a durablement changé ? Qu'en est-il de leurs niveaux de revenus ? de leur capacité d'adaptation aux CC ?
4. Le PANA AFE disposait-il d'un système de suivi évaluation décrit dans un manuel opérationnel ?
5. Revue des recommandations de l'évaluation à mi-parcours et raisons pour la non-exécution de certaines recommandations.
6. Est-ce que le PANA AFE a utilisé les pratiques de gestion financières édictées par le FEM, le PNUD et le Gouvernement de la RDC ?
7. Comment est-ce que les communes et ménages bénéficiaires ont été choisies ?
8. Disposez-vous d'une base de données de ces ménages ?
9. Comment est-ce que le suivi des partenariats se faisait ?
10. A quelle fréquence ?
11. Avez-vous reçu l'appui dont vous aviez besoin du comité de pilotage ? du PNUD ?
12. Les dépenses sont-elles conformes aux normes et standards internationaux ?
13. L'approche de mise en œuvre du PANA AFE a-t-elle été efficace pour obtenir les résultats prévus du projet ?
14. La mise en œuvre du projet a-t-elle été retardée ? Si oui, cela a-t-il affecté le rapport coût-efficacité ?
15. Quelle est la contribution du cofinancement en espèces et en nature à la mise en œuvre du PANA AFE ?

15. Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il permis de mobiliser des ressources supplémentaires ?
16. Les objectifs du projet sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ? Dans quelle mesure sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ?
16. Quels sont les facteurs clés qui ont contribué à la réussite ou à l'échec du projet ?
17. - Quels sont les principaux risques et obstacles qui subsistent pour atteindre l'objectif du projet et générer des résultats globaux ?
18. Les hypothèses clés et les facteurs d'impact pertinents pour la réalisation des avantages environnementaux mondiaux ont-ils été satisfaits ?
19. Les produits prévus ont-ils été réalisés ? Ont-ils contribué aux résultats et aux objectifs du projet ?
20. Les résultats escomptés ont-ils été atteints ?
21. Les résultats au niveau de l'impact ont-ils été atteints ? Sont-ils susceptibles d'être à une échelle suffisante pour être considérés comme des avantages environnementaux ?
22. Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet sont-ils susceptibles de dépendre d'un soutien financier continu ? Quelle est la probabilité que les ressources financières nécessaires seront-elles disponibles pour maintenir les résultats du projet une fois l'aide du FEM terminée ?
23. Les parties prenantes concernées ont-elles ou sont-elles susceptibles d'atteindre un niveau adéquat d'"appropriation" des résultats, pour avoir intérêt à s'assurer que les avantages du projet sont maintenus ?
24. Les parties prenantes concernées disposent-elles des capacités techniques nécessaires pour garantir le maintien des avantages du projet ?
25. Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet dépendent-ils de facteurs sociopolitiques ?
26. Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet dépendent-ils des questions relatives aux cadres institutionnels et à la gouvernance ?
27. Existe-t-il des risques environnementaux susceptibles de compromettre le flux futur des impacts du projet et des avantages environnementaux ?
28. Comment le projet a-t-il contribué à l'égalité des sexes et à l'autonomisation des femmes ?
29. De quelle manière les résultats du projet en matière de genre ont-ils fait progresser ou contribué aux résultats du projet en matière d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ?
30. Comment les effets sur les populations locales ont-ils été pris en compte dans la conception et la mise en œuvre du projet ?

Guide de discussion avec les finances

- 1- Quel ont été les plus grands problèmes que vous avez rencontré dans la gestion financière du PANA AFE ?
- 2- Avez-vous eu un appui pour les solutionner ?
- 3- Avez-vous pu comptabiliser les contributions en nature et en espèces de toutes les parties prenantes ?
- 4- Quel a été l'état de consommation de chaque ligne budgétaire ?
- 5- SVP prendre du temps pour remplir les tableaux suivants :

Composante 1 :**Résultat 1 :**

Produits / activités	Budget prévu	Cout réel	Taux d’avancement	Durée		Explications
				Prévue	Réalisée	
Produit 1.1 :						
<u>Activité 1.1.1 :</u>						
<u>Activité 1.1.2 :</u>						
<u>Activité 1.1.3 :</u>						
Produit 1.2 :						
<u>Activité 1.2.1 :</u>						
<u>Activité 1.2.2 :</u>						
<u>Activité 1.2.3 :</u>						
Produit 1.3 :						
<u>Activité 1.3.1 :</u>						
<u>Activité 1.3.2 :</u>						
<u>Activité 1.3.3 :</u>						
<u>Activité 1.3.4 :</u>						
Composante 2 :						
Résultat 2 :						
Produit 2.1 :						
<u>Activité 2.1.1 :</u>						
<u>Activité 2.1.2 :</u>						
<u>Activité 2.1.3 :</u>						
<u>Activité 2.1.4 :</u>						
<u>Activité 2.1.5 :</u>						
Produit 2.2 :						
<u>Activité 2.2.1 :</u>						
<u>Activité 2.2.2 :</u>						
<u>Activité 2.2.3 :</u> Structurer ces fonds en fonds renouvelables afin de développer des activités pérennes et résilientes						

Guide de discussion avec le Point Focal GEF

1. L'objectif du projet en matière d'adaptation des femmes et des enfants aux effets du CC est-il conforme aux priorités du gouvernement de la RDC et des communautés locales ?
2. L'objectif du projet s'inscrivait-il dans les priorités nationales en matière d'environnement et de développement ?
3. Le concept du projet sur l'adaptation des femmes et des enfants aux CC a-t-il émané de parties prenantes locales ou nationales, et/ou les parties prenantes concernées ont-elles été suffisamment impliquées dans le développement du projet ?
4. L'objectif du projet correspondait-il aux priorités stratégiques du FEM ?
5. Est-ce que le PANA AFE a-t-il utilisé les pratiques de gestion financières édictées par le FEM, le PNUD et le Gouvernement de la RDC ?
6. Les dépenses ont-elles été conformes aux normes et standards internationaux ?

7. L'approche de mise en œuvre du PANA AFE a-t-elle été efficace pour obtenir les résultats prévus du projet ?
8. La mise en œuvre du projet a-t-elle été retardée ? Si oui, cela a-t-il affecté le rapport coût-efficacité ?
9. Les objectifs du projet ont-ils été atteints ? Dans quelle mesure sont-ils susceptibles d'être atteints ?
10. Quels ont été les facteurs clés qui ont contribué à la réussite ou à l'échec du projet ?
11. - Quels ont été les principaux risques et obstacles qui ont empêché le projet de générer ses résultats ?
12. Les résultats au niveau de l'impact ont-ils été atteints ? Sont-ils susceptibles d'être à une échelle suffisante pour être considérés comme des avantages environnementaux ?
13. Est-ce que certaines activités du projet ont pu continuer en l'absence du financement FEM ?
16. Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet dépendent-ils de facteurs sociopolitiques ?
17. Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet dépendent-ils des questions relatives aux cadres institutionnels et à la gouvernance ?
18. Existe-t-il des risques environnementaux susceptibles de compromettre le flux futur des impacts du projet et des avantages environnementaux ?

Guide de discussion avec le Conseiller Régional

1. L'objectif du projet en matière de financement des actions d'adaptation aux changements climatiques, est-il conforme aux priorités du gouvernement de la RDC et des communautés locales ?
2. L'objectif du projet s'inscrit-il dans les priorités nationales en matière d'environnement et de développement ?
3. Ya-t-il eu suffisamment de participation des femmes et des enfants dans l'élaboration du projet ?
4. L'objectif du projet correspond-il aux priorités stratégiques du FEM ?
6. Le projet était-il lié et en ligne avec les priorités et les stratégies du PNUD en matière d'adaptation aux changements climatiques, pour la RDC ?
7. Selon vous, est-ce que le PANA AFE a utilisé les pratiques de gestion financières édictées par le FEM, le PNUD et le Gouvernement de la RDC ?
8. Les dépenses ont-elles été conformes aux normes et standards internationaux ?
9. L'approche de mise en œuvre du PANA AFE a-t-elle été efficace pour obtenir les résultats prévus du projet ?
10. La mise en œuvre du projet a-t-elle été retardée ? Si oui, cela a-t-il affecté le rapport coût-efficacité ?
11. Quels sont les facteurs clés qui ont contribué à la réussite ou à l'échec du projet ?
12. Quels sont les principaux risques et obstacles qui ont subsisté pour atteindre l'objectif du projet et générer des résultats globaux ?
13. Les hypothèses clés et les facteurs d'impact pertinents pour la réalisation des avantages environnementaux mondiaux ont-ils été satisfaits ?
14. Comment le projet a-t-il contribué à l'égalité des sexes et à l'autonomisation des femmes ?
15. De quelle manière les résultats du projet en matière de genre ont-ils fait progresser ou contribué aux résultats du projet en matière d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ?
16. Comment les effets sur les populations locales ont-ils été pris en compte dans la conception et la mise en œuvre du projet ?

Guide de discussion avec chaque type de partenaire sur les activités

- 1- Lire la convention avec le partenaire avant la rencontre
- 2- Depuis quand remonte votre collaboration avec le PANA AFE
- 3- Quels bénéfices y avait-il de collaborer avec le PANA AFE ?
- 4- Quelle a été la valeur ajoutée du PANA AFE sur votre organisation/institution ?
- 5- Quel est l'état d'avancement de chacune des activités dans la convention que vous avez avec le projet
- 6- Quels ont été les plus grands défis avec cette collaboration ?
- 7- Qu'est ce qui a bien marché avec cette collaboration ?
- 8- Qu'est ce qui a manqué dans cette collaboration pour atteindre plus de résultats ?
- 9- Comment comptez-vous continuer les activités initiées avec le projet ?

Guide de discussion avec les ménages bénéficiaires

- 1- Depuis quand remonte votre collaboration avec le PANA AFE
- 2- Quels services ou biens avez-vous reçu du projet ?
- 3- Quels résultats spécifiques pouvez-vous citer et qui provient de cette collaboration ?
- 4- Comment est ce que vos revenus ont été impactés ? (en détail)
- 5- Le niveau de nutrition dans votre ménage ?
- 6- Comment avez-vous été sélectionné pour les recevoir ?
- 7- Ya t-il d'autres ménages dans votre village, qui utilisent les mêmes types de biens/services/technologies ?
- 8- Si oui, d'où est ce qu'elles les ont reçues ?
- 9- A quelle fréquence avez-vous reçu les visites des agents du PANA AFE ou leurs partenaires pour le suivi ?
- 10- Avez-vous eu des solutions pour les problèmes que vos souleviez avec eux ?
- 11- Quelle est la valeur ajoutée du PANA AFE par rapport à vos activités ? Qu'est ce qui es nouveau par rapport à ce que vous faisiez ?
- 12- Quels ont été les plus grands défis avec cette collaboration ?
- 13- Qu'est ce qui a bien marché avec cette collaboration ?
- 14- Qu'est ce qui a manqué dans cette collaboration pour atteindre plus de résultats ?
- 15- Comment comptez-vous continuer les activités initiées avec le projet ?

Echelles d'évaluation

<i>Notations pour les résultats, l'efficacité, l'efficience, le suivi et l'évaluation et les enquêtes</i>	<i>Notations de durabilité :</i>	<i>Notations de la pertinence</i>
6 Très satisfaisant (HS) : pas de lacunes	4 Probables (L) : risques négligeables pour la durabilité	2 Pertinent (P)
5 Satisfaisant (S) : lacunes mineures	3 Moyennement probable (MP) : risques modérés	1 Pas pertinent (PP)
4 Modérément satisfaisant (MS)	2 Moyennement peu probable (MU) : des risques importants	<i>Notations de l'impact :</i>
3 Modérément Insatisfaisant (MU) : des lacunes importantes	1 Improbable (U) : risques graves	3 Satisfaisant (S)
2 Insatisfaisant (U) : problèmes majeurs		

1 Très insatisfaisant (HU) : de graves problèmes	2 Minimale (M) 1 Négligeable (N)
Notations supplémentaires le cas échéant : Sans objet (S.O.) Évaluation impossible (E.I.)	

Liste des personnes interviewées

Les personnes interviewées se présentent à trois niveaux : (1) les personnes ressources et bénéficiaires des acquis du Projet, (2) l'équipe de pilotage du Projet à la Direction de Développement Durable du Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable et (3) le staff PNUD.

(1) Liste des personnes ressources et bénéficiaires des acquis du Projet

Évaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

VILLAGE TALUNGA

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	ABWANZANG	M.		TALUNGA	02/11/2022	
2.	KABINBA - JEROME	M.	081 96 05 970	TALUNGA	02/11/2022	
3.	KABANBA - SOPHIE	F		TALUNGA	20/11/2022	
4.	MBELE - FREDY	M.		TALUNGA	20/11/2022	
5.	MBELE - ABWAB.	F		TALUNGA	20/11/2022	
6.	NZINGA	F		" - "	20/11/2022	
7.	KAMBEMBO - GORE	M		TALUNGA	20/11/2022	
8.	KIZALA	M.		" - "	" - "	
9.	KABOKO - SABINE	F		" - "	" - "	
10.	KABANBA	F		" - "	20/11/2022	
11.	ABWANZANG	M.		" - "	" - "	
12.	KINDENGE	F.		" - "	20/11/2022	
13.	KAGE - NATITI	F		" - "	20/11/2022	
14.	KUNDALEMBWA	M.		" - "	20/11/2022	
15.						
16.						

Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Nkata Busongo

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

VILLA NKATA BUSONGO

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	ASWAK-EPANG'EBIS	M	0873012093	NKATA-BUSONGO	20-11-2022	[Signature]
2.	EKWALANGA-MACAIRE	M	0825627768	' ' '	' ' '	[Signature]
3.	EKWALANGA-AMHEL	M	0823825420	' '	' '	[Signature]
4.	MAGOTO-JEDOUK	M		' ' '		[Signature]
5.	KADUYGO-PIERE	M	0871252597	' ' '		[Signature]
6.	MUSIESE-AKWIR	M		' '	' ' '	[Signature]
7.	NTUMBA-ANGE	F		' '	' '	[Signature]
8.	LAKUBU-LIGI	F		' '	' '	[Signature]
9.	MUTHOKO-JEACKY	F		' '	' '	[Signature]
10.	LAMBUMBU-BIAN	F		' '		[Signature]
11.	EKWALANGA-EVETTE	F		' '		[Signature]
12.	OKAKO-THERESE	F		' '		[Signature]
13.	KHOTA-DJO	M	0824642017	' '		[Signature]
14.	EKWALANGA-KAPITA	M		' '		[Signature]
15.	EKWALANGA-BENE	F				[Signature]
16.	KAPITA-ALDI	F				[Signature]
17.	MULONDO-MARIÉ	F				[Signature]
18.	ITSHA-TOUJANT	M				[Signature]
19.	NIAKWAZO-ANHEL	M				[Signature]
20.	MWALA-EDWA	F				[Signature]
21.	MBUWU-ALIM	M				[Signature]
22.	MUTIMANZA-DJO	M				[Signature]

23/ NKOTO-ZIZEL

24/ MBOKOJIMIR

25/ IUMU-FICHA

26/ NAMKWA-EDWA

27/ ITSHA-ROSE

28/ MUSIESE-ALUKA

29/ MURIALA-KAS

30/ IUMU-MBO

31/ LAKUBU-GY

32/ KAKOY-CHRISTIAN

Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	TANGA OLENG RUPHIN	M	0812056619	MAMPUNGU	21/11/2022	
2.	LEWENGE KIMBIL	M		=/=	=/=	
3.	MULANGI SOPHIE	F		=/=	=/=	
4.	NZITA WILLY TWSITANDAY	M	0817629921	=/=	=/=	
5.	SANGUNGU GABY	M	0999816214			
6.	LUBINGU WILLY	M		=/=	=/=	
7.	SAMUNGU PAUL	M	0814269624	=/=	=/=	
8.	NSWALA ANDRE	M	0818598171	=/=	=/=	
9.	BWITABWITA JEAN	M		=/=	=/=	
10.	KAYAWA MICHEL	M		=/=	=/=	
11.	KOMBANGA CLAUDE	M	099552866	=/=	=/=	
12.	KANUNGU TIMBU	F		=/=	=/=	
13.	BWITABWITA CHANTALE	F		=/=	=/=	
14.	MULUNGENI ALICE	F		=/=	=/=	
15.	MWASORO GETON	F		=/=	=/=	
16.	MUKWEBE GERMAINE	F		=/=	=/=	

17. KABIA JEAN M 0997515432
 18. ATANDELE ASWAK M 0814163711
 19. MUNANGA JEAN M 0997515432
 20. TUTI OBEY M 0997515432
 21. MUSANGI GIGNOR M 0927014547
 22. KATIBWANZANGI MUWAWA M
 23. BWANSA DES M
 24. KATANDA TONICK F 0997515432

25. KILUNGU LABRISE F
 27. MULUNGENI MAGUI F
 28. MUKUBI AWOON F
 29. NKEMA AYA F
 30. KAYAWA LEA F
 31. MUDIMA OLGA F
 32. MUKUBI AMBROS F
 33. KABAWA ANAM F
 34. MURANGARANA MIREI
 35. BWANSA CHANTALE

Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	KIKKONDA GILKLO SELE	M	0975891521	NGASHI	10/22/11/22	[Signature]
2.	MAVUKA BENDELO	M	0999002029		-11-	[Signature]
3.	KUNANI CHISO	M	0976140148		-11-	[Signature]
4.	BENDELO - AMBANDANA	F			-11-	[Signature]
5.	WABIZOLA - MATONDO	F			-11-	[Signature]
6.	KIAKONDA - KIYUNZA	M			-11-	[Signature]
7.	KANZENGE - KININGI	M	0998991343 (WIKI)		-11-	[Signature]
8.	MINIHOLO - LIHIANE	F	0970513146		-11-	[Signature]
9.	Biho SELE	F			-11-	[Signature]
10.	MALONDA - WENZE	M	0975225600		-11-	[Signature]
11.	KANZENGE Le PETI	M	0976074570	NGASHI	-11-	[Signature]
12.	YUNGU - DALEION	M	093906077		-11-	[Signature]
13.	NDOMBI ANDRE	M	0998658212		-11-	[Signature]
14.	KIZAMBU PROMESSE	M			-11-	[Signature]
15.	SUMBULA - KABILA	M			-11-	[Signature]
16.	YUNGU PIERRE	M	0979206077	NG	-11-	[Signature]

17. MALONDA - KAKUWAKADI / H / chef du village Ngashi 0996980051

[Signature]

Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	KUBANZA DOMINIQUE	H	0973054481	BUNGA	10/23/11/22	[Signature]
2.	MUTOMBO KALBA	N		BUNGA	-11-	[Signature]
3.	KUKOMA MABOKO		MATIMBA	MATIMBA	-11-	[Signature]
4.	MANDEFU KIPANGI		MATIMBA	MATIMBA	-11-	[Signature]
5.	KENEDI KINCUMBA		0973373153	11	-11-	[Signature]
6.	KIMBONGO MUTUNU			11	-11-	[Signature]
7.	WATEMA KIMONIA			11	-11-	[Signature]
8.	LUTENDA MUNGANGA			11	-11-	[Signature]
9.	KUBALUKA FIDEL		0973487731	11	-11-	[Signature]
10.	KIZUNGA KANENE			11	-11-	[Signature]
11.	SEFU MAHUNJI			11	-11-	[Signature]
12.	KALOMBO NDUNGO			11	-11-	[Signature]
13.	MANDEFU NGALU			11	-11-	[Signature]
14.	KUBANZA SUZA			11	-11-	[Signature]
15.	KIZUNGA MUKUYA			11	-11-	[Signature]
16.	WAKUWA OSELE			11	-11-	[Signature]

Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

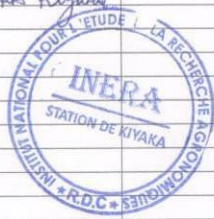
N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	KULELUKA VICTOR	M	0813797546	KATUWINDI	le 23/11/22	[Signature]
2.	KUYANGI DALLY	M			-11-	[Signature]
3.	KULELUKA BIEU	M			-11-	[Signature]
4.	MALONDA LEONIE	F			-11-	[Signature]
5.	MANGALA LUMBUMBA	M			-11-	[Signature]
6.	LIZOLO KIMBENI	M			-11-	[Signature]
7.	KAMUSENCI	F			-11-	[Signature]
8.	KULELUKA KUPENCUKA	F	0995617195		-11-	[Signature]
9.	SEFU VALU-JACKSON	M	0817197870		-11-	[Signature]
10.	MABANGA WALLY	M	0977307572		-11-	[Signature]
11.	KASIAMA TONTON	M			-11-	[Signature]
12.	KULELUKA IVE	F	0995461082		-11-	[Signature]
13.	KAPUNDA DANIEL	M			-11-	[Signature]
14.	SEFU ANGELE	F			-11-	[Signature]
15.	LIZOLO-SELE	F			-11-	[Signature]
16.	SARRA-KUFILA	F			-11-	[Signature]

Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	KUKUPULA PEZONDELIN, Chef de	M	0811469668	INERA KIYAKA	Le 24.11.2022	[Signature]
2.	Station INERA Kiyaka					
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4.						
5.						
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10.						
11.						



Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	BWANGA OJETSH Agille	M	0819474347	KIKWIT	le 25/11/22	[Signature]
2.	↓ chef d'antenne					
3.						
4.						
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Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Kikwit-Kiyaka

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	Fr Blaise MPUPU	M	0810355894	Kikwit	16.11.2022	
2.	Chargé de communication		bm_mmpupu@yahoo.fr			
3.	et partenaire de mi'le					
4.	en œuvre (GERAD)					
5.						
6.	Groupe d'étude et de Recherche					
7.	Agro pastorale pour le					
8.	développement intégré					
9.	du Bassin du (GERAD)					
10.						
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Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Gimbi

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	BANTODISA KOKA MAKANDA DAVID	M	0851803268 0993367403 0812911065	(NERA GIMBI)	16/12/2022	
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Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

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Axe Gimbi

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	MBULU MBUMBA NATHOS M	M	0898397544	KUKUKU	12.12.2022	
2.	MEILA MONGA	F	0891342808	KUKUKU	11.11.2022	
3.	NTINU NTINU	M	- - -	KUKUKU	11.11.2022	
4.	VARLAV NLANBU	M	0892859406	KUKUKU	11.11.2022	
5.	LUKELO - BUNGA	F	0896973113	KUKUKU	11.11.2022	
6.	NEAU - MUANDA	F	0897579771	KUKUKU	11.11.2022	
7.	THSAMBIA - TUMBUR	F	11 11	KUKUKU	11.11.2022	
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Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Gimbi

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	MBUNDU - LONGO Jacques	M	0859065629	MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
2.	LUZOLU - MBOMGO	M	0892523517	MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
3.	SEKE - SEKE	M	0826758371	MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
4.	KIPPO - NAMPOYA	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
5.	NLENZO - LOBA	M	0828143294	MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
6.	FLO - NLENZO	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
7.	MAMBORUENKENDO	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
8.	DIMA - THAKA	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
9.	BUGYAMBUNDA	M		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
10.	LELO - DUKHAKA	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
11.	MAPHASI - NLANDU	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
12.	NDENGA - BOBBA	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
13.	KUPU - TSAKA	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
14.	KIACSOI DO-NKANDU	F		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
15.	MACTBUELE	M		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
16.	KAMBALIE	M		MBIMBI	17.12.2022	
17.	TALAME TO	M				
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Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Gimbi

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	SUMBU-BAYAKARYA	M	0899225238	KIKAKU	18.12.2022	
2.	MAKU-MAKOSODENIS	M		KIKAKU		
3.	MUSALA-MUSALA FILS	M	0970517242	KIKAKU		
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Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Gimbi

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	Mbodo Shado Dena	M	0894831671	KINYIMBI	18.12.2022	[Signature]
2.	Sambu Nabiala Ya So	M	-	KIZA	() () ()	[Signature]
3.	MSOKA MWANDA OLIVER	M	0820326328	KIZA	() () ()	[Signature]
4.	TSOLA TSOLA GENET	M		KINYIDIDI	() () ()	[Signature]
5.	MABIALA MVUMBI FITIPINE	F	0822973231	KINYIDIDI	() () ()	[Signature]
6.	TSUMBU MBIZI ALPHONSE	M	0896264673	KINYIDIDI	() () ()	[Signature]
7.	MBAMBI KHANNA JUSTIN	M		KINYIDIDI	() () ()	[Signature]
8.	MBOKO MBAMBI	F		KIZA	() () ()	[Signature]
9.	PHOLA MBODO LUCIE	F		KINYIMBI	() () ()	[Signature]
10.	MNUEELO MOMB	F		KIZA	() () ()	[Signature]
11.	LULENGO MVIKA	F		KINYIMBI	() () ()	[Signature]
12.	PHANBU LECO	F		KIZA	() () ()	[Signature]
13.	BASABU TILAKO BAKANA	M		KINYIMBI	() () ()	[Signature]
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Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Gimbi

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	MUANDA MUANDA JOSEPH	M	0894816518	VUNDA	20.12.2022	[Signature]
2.	MBAMBI TUPA PHILIPPE	M	0899531605	VUNDA	() () ()	[Signature]
3.	WANZAMBI MIYEKAMANI	F	0898359062	VUNDA	() () ()	[Signature]
4.	MBUMBA-MUANDA	M	0897503843	VUNDA	() () ()	[Signature]
5.	MATUMONA MALUMANA	M	0899861264	VUNDA	() () ()	[Signature]
6.	MUANDA - NYAU	M	0851631574	VUNDA	() () ()	[Signature]
7.	MBAMBI KIBUANI	F	0892046032	VUNDA	() () ()	[Signature]
8.	KINZONGO-MGOJI	F	0898613453	VUNDA	() () ()	[Signature]
9.	MUMBA MUTU CHARLOTTE	F	0896500042	VUNDA	() () ()	[Signature]
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Evaluation Finale de Projet PANA-AFE 2022

Liste de Présence des Personnes Ressources

Axe Gimbi

N°	Noms, Post-Noms et Prénom	Sexe	Contact Tél.	Village	Date	Signature
1.	Thomas MUKANZU-NGOY	M	0820584200	NSANDA	Le 20.12.2022	
2.	Helene BENDO-NKELANI	F	0897327840	NSANDA		
3.	NKORO-NSIKU	M	0840666526	"		
4.	FUTI-NGOMA	F	-	"		
5.	TSUMBU-NGOMA	F	-	"		
6.	Celine-UMBUMBA	F	-	"		
7.	YALA-LUMENGENE	F	-	"		
8.	NGOMA-MATIABA	F	-	"		
9.	KIEMA-NOUNGU	H	0844 -	NSANDA		
10.	UMBA-UMBA	F	-	"		
11.	MALONDA-KOIKI	F	-	"		
12.	EUSILABO	F	-	"		
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(2) Liste des Personnes ressources l'équipe de pilotage du Projet de la DD

Noms et Post-Nom	Contacts	E-mail
Mr Prosper Kalombo	+243 818119944/ +243 852348880	kalombo_pro@yahoo.fr
Mr Jean Claude Bombula	+243 811655330	jcbombula@yahoo.fr

(3) Liste des personnes ressources de staff PNUD

Noms et Post-Nom	Contacts	E-mail
Mr Lolo Tshungu	+243 823178205	lolo.esaho.shungu@undp.org
Mr Kamathe	+243 817204920	kamathe.katsongo@undp.org
Mr Julien Simary*		julien.simery@undp.org

* Point focal GEF basé au Bureau régional/ RSA

Liste des documents examinés

La liste des documents consultés a porté sur l'ensemble des documents reçus du projet. Elle a concerné les documents le document du projet, les rapports annuels, les rapports trimestriels, les rapports des ateliers, les rapports des évaluations mi-parcours ainsi que les autres documents y relatifs.

Le PANA au service des femmes en RDC 6 Avril 2016 (2).pdf

FORUM DES SAVOIRS 2020

GENRE 2020 CORRIGE.ppt

Mission supervision PANA-mai2016

-  PANA-AFE- GENRE-Vc.ppt
-  PANA-ASA Bailleurs1 (3).pptx
-  Poster implication femmes.pdf
-  PRESENTATION FORUM PANA ZC.pdf
-  Présentation PANA-AFE_Kisantu.pdf
-  2020-GEF-PIR-PIMS5110-GEFID5226.doc
-  PLAN D_ACTION GENRE - 2018_PANA-AFE.pdf
-  presentation Foire Agrométéorologie.pptx
-  PRESENTATION INERA SUR LA RESILIENCE.pptx
-  Presentation_PANA_AFE_Foire_Sept_2019_HKAT.pptx
-  SERVICE NATIONAL DE VULGARISATION.docx
-  PRODOC PANA-AFE-FR_Atelier approbation_Janv2015.doc
-  RAPPORT trimestriel avril - juin 2019.docx
-  rapport trimestriel janvier -mars 2019.docx
-  Rapport trimestriel avril -juin 2017.docx
-  Rapport trimestriel janvier- mars 2017.docx
-  rapport trimestriel juillet - septembre 2017.docx
-  Rapport trimestriel octobre - decembre 2017.docx
-  Rapport trimestriel avril - juin 2018.docx
-  Rapport trimestriel janvier- mars 2018.docx
-  rapport trimestriel juillet-septembre 2018...
-  rapport trimestriel octobre - decembre 2...
-  Atlas climatique de Muanda PANA ZC
-  Manuel de Formation PANA ZC
-  Rapport de la mission PANA ZC
-  Rapport_eva_finale_PRGTE.pdf
-  Evaluation Finale PANA ASA RD Congo.pdf

Formulaire du Code de conduite du GENU signé

Independence entails the ability to evaluate without undue influence or pressure by any party (including the hiring unit) and providing evaluators with free access to information on the evaluation subject. Independence provides legitimacy to and ensures an objective perspective on evaluations. An independent evaluation reduces the potential for conflicts of interest which might arise with self-reported ratings by those involved in the management of the project being evaluated. Independence is one of ten general principles for evaluations (together with internationally agreed principles, goals and targets: utility, credibility, impartiality, ethics, transparency, human rights and gender equality, national evaluation capacities, and professionalism).

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.

3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluator: Alexandre Diouf

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): UNDP

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at Dakar (Place) on January 11th 2023 (Date)

Signature:  _____

Independence entails the ability to evaluate without undue influence or pressure by any party (including the hiring unit) and providing evaluators with free access to information on the evaluation subject. Independence provides legitimacy to and ensures an objective perspective on evaluations. An independent evaluation reduces the potential for conflicts of interest which might arise with self-reported ratings by those involved in the management of the

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9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluator: NSIELOLO KITOKO Ruffin Ph.D

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): University of Kwango/DRC, BP: 41 Kinshasa I

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at Kinshasa, January 13th 2023

Signature: 