DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

United Nations Development Program

Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo

FINAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT TO STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF MUANDA COMMUNITIES TO COASTAL EROSION

FINAL REPORT

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February 2023

PROJECT SYNOPTIC SHEET

Project title	Project to Strengthen the Resilience of Muanda Communities to Coastal Erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo
UNDP ID – PIMS: GEF ID:	4965 5280
Region and country included in the project	City of Muanda, Province of Kongo Central, in the DRC
Funding	Funded by GEF and supported by UNDP
Project start date	August 2015
Project end date	December 2020
Implementing partner and other project partner	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Evaluation schedule and date of evaluation report	See below
Evaluation team	Professor Michel DIASONAMA SINDO

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

At the end of the completion of this final evaluation of the "Project to Strengthen the Resilience of Muanda Communities to Coastal Erosion in the Democratic Republic of Congo", the evaluator sends his warmest thanks to the UNDP and the GEF, which by through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, have materialized their solidarity and compassion with the Congolese people, through financial support for the implementation of the said Program, the current phase of which is coming to an end.

Our sincere thanks to the UNDP and particularly to those responsible for Pillar 2 "Growth, Inclusion and Sustainable Development" for the confidence shown in our person by entrusting us with this important independent final evaluation.

Our thanks also to the officials of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, both at the national level and in the province of Kongo Central, the administration staff and the local communities in Muanda, Muanda village, Nsiafumu, Km 5/Banana for their availability and contribution.

The evaluator would like to express its gratitude to all the people who participated and supported this evaluation and agreed to devote their time by accompanying us in this mission.

It also expresses its gratitude to all the partners implementing this project who, through discussions and interviews with their managers and certain technical services, provided the necessary technical support on an ad hoc basis during the various stages of this evaluation.

Finally, the evaluator remains grateful to all the local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) who were kind enough to welcome us and respond to our concerns during our field investigations.

We take this opportunity to sincerely thank all the local and customary authorities as well as all the beneficiaries for their welcome, their availability and their hospitality during our stay in the province of Kongo Central (Matadi, Muanda, Muadna-village, Nsiafumu, KM5 Banana).

Finally, the evaluator would like to sincerely thank all the stakeholders who, from far or near, have provided some much-appreciated support by participating in this exercise, through multifaceted support.

Acronyms et abbreviations

CCG :	Calgary-Cambridge Guide
GHG :	GreenHouse Gases
EWS :	Early Warning System
GEF :	Global Biodiversity Fund
CSOs :	Civil Society Organizations
DRC :	Democratic Republic of Congo
GIS :	Geographic information system
GPS :	Global Positioning System
LDCF :	Least Developed Countries Fund
METTELSAT :	National Satellite Meteorology Agency
NAPA :	National Action Program for Adaptation to Climate Change
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD :	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PIMS :	Project Information Management System
RBM	Adopt Results-Based Management
TFP :	Technical and Financial Partners
SLR :	Sea Level Rise
TGCCDD :	Thematic Group Climate Change and Sustainable Development
ToR :	Terms of Reference
UNDAF :	United Nations Development Assistance
UNDP :	United Nation Development Program
UNEG :	United Nations Evaluation Group
USD :	US Dollars

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The coastal zone of the Democratic Republic of Congo, with a coastline of approximately 40 km, has been facing coastal erosion for several years due to a combined effect of topography, the sandy nature of the soil and ocean dynamics (height and direction of the swell, height of the tides, speed of the currents, storms, etc.). The various national vulnerability reports (NAPA, SCN and the Coastal Erosion Programme) clearly indicate that land, biodiversity, socio-economic infrastructure and community livelihoods are seriously affected by coastal erosion. With the significant rate of coastline retreat, it is expected that the road between Banana-Muanda will be completely lost between 2050 and 2100. The proportion of land lost touching the sea will double (200m around Nsiamfumu and 100m between the city of Muanda and Banana). In total, the DRC can expect to see its coastline reduced by 50 to 100m by the year 2100. this assessment aimed to contribute to increasing the capacity of local communities to deal with climate risks in the coastal zone and their awareness of the vulnerability of coastal zones in the context of climate change in the DRC. Through a participatory and systemic approach, this project was articulated around the integration of climate risk information into relevant planning policies, and investment in the protection and monitoring of the coastal zone against climate risks.

The final evaluation mission was conducted by Professor Michel DIASONAMA SINDO from October 15, 2022 to January 17, 2023, in the province of Kongo Central, more precisely in the intervention sites of this project, namely Matadi, Muanda, Muanda-village, Nsiafumu and Km 5/Banana.

The objective of this final evaluation was to assess the performance of the project to strengthen the resilience of Muanda communities to coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo. During this evaluation, the evaluator assessed the extent to which the project has achieved the expected results and other project outcomes, including, (a) verifiable progress in ecological status, (b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, or (c) significant progress towards such reductions in socio-environmental impact related to coastal erosion.

The evaluation was carried out taking into account the six (6) OECD criteria, namely: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. In addition to these criteria, the evaluator also addressed cross-cutting issues, including gender, the environment as well as sensitivity to human rights, gender equality, inclusion of people living with disabilities. …

- In order to highlight the level of consideration of gender in the implementation of the project, the evaluation relied on an analytical and exploratory approach examining the level of participation of women, men, young people, as well as vulnerable populations in all their components and the effects of interventions on the structure of power relations within communities.
- To do this, the assessment tools have incorporated gender criteria and indicators. Indeed, the selection of participants during data collection took into account variables related to sex, age and physical and social conditions of the participants. In addition, an analysis of the specific actions and resources used (30% according to the Gender Marker) in favor of gender equality and the participation of women and young people was carried out for each of the products targeted by the evaluation.
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- To respond to the concerns of the sponsor of this evaluation listed in the ToR, the evaluator adopted a methodology that was intended to be participatory and inclusive of all stakeholders. It used a participatory, inclusive and iterative approach involving all project stakeholders. The choice of this approach is explained by the need to ensure the validity, conclusions and recommendations that are formulated at the end of this evaluation. This is why the evaluator took into account the needs expressed by the various stakeholders in order to base the analyzes relating to the various dimensions of the evaluation (project governance, project portfolio, all the interventions) on the six (6) OECD criteria mentioned above
- The work done obeyed the following logical chain:
- a methodological framing work whose objective is to clearly define the expectations of the sponsor in accordance with the ToRs on the one hand and to obtain all the useful documents for this on the other hand;
- documentary review;
- development and validation of data collection tools: two types of data collection tools were proposed: an interview guide and a questionnaire;
- the actual collection of data in the field;
- data processing (qualitative and quantitative): a summary of the information collected was produced at the end of the data collection phase in the field. In concrete terms, it was a question of extracting the essential elements from the mass of accumulated information and relating them in a coherent whole which sheds light on the action of the evaluation;
- “hot” restitution first to the sponsor;
- submission of the interim report;
- taking into account the observations of the sponsor;

- and finally the drafting of the final evaluation report.

The evaluator favored the qualitative approach for its analyzes without however obscuring the possibility of collecting quantitative data likely to support the evidence. Data collection revolved around a documentary review, semi-structured interviews with the targets targeted by the evaluation, focus groups with the targets targeted by the evaluation, a mini-survey by impact sample socio-economic with the targets targeted by the project and finally field visits to the intervention sites of the aforementioned project. With this in mind, interview guides, observation sheets and a mini socio-economic impact survey questionnaire were developed and used for this purpose (see annexes to the report).

The execution of this methodology led to the following main results organized around the aforementioned evaluation criteria.

Overall, the implementation of the "Project to Strengthen the Resilience of Muanda Communities to Coastal Erosion in the Democratic Republic of Congo" is satisfactory with an overall score of 66.6%.

Criterion	***Evaluation value***	***Rating***	***Comments***
Relevance	70,8 % (2)	Satisfactory	This project is based on the policies and strategies developed for the protection of the environment of the coastal zone. In the DRC, government policy currently focuses on the control of its maritime space and its continental shelf, the sustainable management of the coastal zone, the regulation of fishing, the conservation of biological resources, the development of environmental standards for the use of water resources. Concerning the beneficiary populations, the project support in terms of socio-economic activities (agriculture, livestock, agroforestry, reforestation, income-generating activities, etc.) was carried out according to individual and community needs. In addition, the implementation

			of project activities helped restore trust between communities and lay the foundations for a society that is not only peaceful but also engaged in productive and economic activities.
Consistency	71.4 % (2)	Satisfactory	Given the advanced degree of coastal erosion, special attention must be given to carrying out an in-depth study of the climatic, socio-economic, cultural and ecological vulnerability in order to prepare adequate responses to the vulnerability of the area for the future actions in collaboration with other stakeholders operating in this sector.
Efficiency	65,1 % (2)	Satisfactory	Increase the capacities of the project and continue to strengthen the Capacity of beneficiaries.
Overall efficiency	68,7 % (2)	Satisfactory	Adopt Results-Based Management (RBM).
Sustainability	60,2 (2)	Very Satisfactory	Ensure the long-term sustainability of the project by implementing another phase
Impact	64,8 (2)	Satisfactory	Establish relevant information for climate risk planning and budgeting and management measures to protect the DRC coastline

NB : the assessment criteria used are as follows:

1 = Very good / Very satisfactory / High (75-100 percent achievement of objectives)

2 = Good / Satisfactory / Fair (50-74 percent)

3 = Weak / Unsatisfactory / Modest / Poor (25-49 percent)

4 = Very poor / Unsatisfactory / Very poor (0-24 percent)

Recommendations and strategic orientations

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

Recommendations	Recipient	Importance	Priority	Comment
Future activities of the PANA Project	PNUD	High	High	Initiate another phase of the PANA-type project which may focus on supporting communities in carrying out activities that have shown real needs that communities wish to materialize as priorities in their areas during the field mission ; it is a question of (i) extending the retaining wall on the rest of the coast about 30K), The current retaining wall of about 8Km is built vertically, so it does not resist well to the waves of the ocean. The wall should either set or swing to attenuate the power of the waves; (ii) Barriers should be created before the retaining wall, i.e. throw rubble (stones) at least 3 meters before the wall with a height of about 1.50, 3 meters away from the wall to protect it well, like the wall of stones thrown by the Belgian colonizer in Banana (mouth of the Congo River) since 1942 and which holds until 'nowadays. The Nsiafumu wall is already in trouble only 3 years after its construction; (iii) The construction of a wharf for fishermen has not yet been completely completed. Fishermen are not able to use it because canoes cannot dock because of its condition. This work requires adjustment work for the good of the users (fishermen); (iv) The signaling buoy was installed on the high seas. The other equipment accompanying this buoy was never delivered. Training of fishermen did not take place on the early warning system. Early warning issues to

Recommendations	Recipient	Importance	Priority	Comment
				protect sinners have not been resolved. We continue to record deaths of fishermen on the high seas during periods of bad weather. It is essential that this tool be operational for the safety of fishermen on the high seas and the activation of the early warning system for the entire region;
Other activities to consider in the future	UNDP, Government and Project Steering Team	High	High	With a view to reducing pressure on marine ecosystems; the local community requests for the future project the introduction of activities such as: the regeneration of mangroves, family fish farming, pig farming, the Fishermen's Cooperative.
Orientations futures en matière de changement climatique	UNDP and Government	High	High	(i) In view of the climatic fragility of the pilot project areas, particular attention should be paid to carrying out an in-depth study of the climatic, socio-economic, cultural and ecological vulnerability in order to prepare specific responses to each area for the future actions. (ii) Establish relevant information for planning and budgeting for climate risks and management measures to protect the DRC coastline; (iii) Take into account the climate and the agricultural calendar when granting inputs to vulnerable households;
Corrective measures for project monitoring and evaluation	UNDP	High	High	Support the monitoring and evaluation teams of future projects in time to set up simple and effective systems in order to contribute to better supervision and better capitalization of the actions and results of future projects.

Recommendations	Recipient	Importance	Priority	Comment
Actions to support, capitalize or reinforce the benefits of future projects	UNDP, Government and Stakeholders	High	High	Carry out advocacy with the public institutions involved in the process for better ownership/integration of the project's achievements by the country, for example by organizing forums or open days to present the project's salient results and see how to improve the ownership of its execution by the national party
Stopping the project	UNDP, Government and Project Coordination	High	High	The beneficiaries do not understand why and without any explanation the project stopped suddenly without a closing workshop. So no final report on the closure of the Project.

Lessons learned.

1. **The valorization of popular knowledge contributes to strengthening the effectiveness of the project as well as its appropriation. At the beginning of the construction of the retaining wall in Nsiafumu, the population had advised the General Constructed company to erect the wall in a lying position to mitigate the effects of the waves (swells) and that stones (rubble stones) be thrown from at least three in front of the wall to slow down the power of the waves. This advice was not followed by the engineers at General Constructed. It took two years for the constructed wall to begin to deteriorate before these engineers came back to the people's proposal. Part of the wall of Nsiafumu is built in a swing.**
2. **The media are good channels of mass communication. Thanks to the community radios and the support of the project, the populations of the territory of Muanda are sufficiently informed about the harmful effects of climate change.**
3. **Failure to involve the local community reduces the impact and sustainability of project results. Today, most of the infrastructures resulting from the PANA Coastal Zone project are unused and abandoned due to the weak involvement of the local community during the implementation of these activities.**
4. **Changes in key project managers have seriously impacted the implementation of activities.**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context of the evaluation

The purpose of this final evaluation is to determine the achievement of project results against its objectives, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of project benefits and assist in the overall improvement of UNDP programming and similar projects of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo. 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. It is made according to the criteria of Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Sustainability and Gender. This evaluation was carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and procedures, which require that all medium and large-scale projects supported by UNDP and financed by the GEF must undergo an evaluation. final evaluation at the end of the implementation.

It should be noted that the project **"Strengthening the resilience of Muanda communities to coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo"** which effectively started in 2017 and whose operational closure took place in 2020 in the context of the COVID19 pandemic experienced serious disruption in the implementation of certain activities. This final evaluation comes almost two years after the end of the project to comply with GEF requirements and an obligation for the UNDP Country Office.

1.2. Evaluation objectives

The objective pursued by this final evaluation is to assess the performance of the project to strengthen the resilience of communities in Muanda to coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo. Within this framework, the evaluation made it possible to assess the extent to which the project achieves impacts (a) verifiable progress in ecological status, (b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, or (c) significant progress towards these impact reductions.

The evaluation was carried out considering the six (6) OECD criteria, namely: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact. In addition to these criteria, the evaluator also addressed cross-cutting issues, including gender, the environment as well as sensitivity to human rights, gender equality, inclusion of people living with disabilities …

To highlight the level of consideration of gender in the implementation of the project, the evaluation relied on an analytical and exploratory approach examining the level of participation of women, men, young people, as well as vulnerable populations in all their components and the effects of interventions on the structure of power relations within communities.

To do this, the assessment tools have incorporated gender criteria and indicators. Indeed, the selection of participants during data collection considered variables related to sex, age and physical and social conditions of the participants. In addition,

an analysis of the specific actions and resources used (30% according to the Gender Marker) in Favor of gender equality and the participation of women and young people was carried out for each of the products targeted by the evaluation.

1.4. Scope of the assessment.

This mission was carried out during the period from October 15, 2022, to January 17, 2023. The field investigations took place in Kinshasa, in the province of Kongo Central, more precisely in the project intervention sites, namely Matadi, Muanda, Muanda-village, Nsiafumu and Km 5/Banana. (See appendix detailed chronogram of the mission)

1.6. Methodological approach

The mission used a participatory, inclusive, and iterative approach involving all project stakeholders. The choice of this approach is explained by the need to ensure the validity, conclusions and recommendations that are formulated at the end of this evaluation. The evaluation considered the needs expressed by the various stakeholders to base the analyse relating to the different dimensions of the evaluation (project governance, project portfolio, all the interventions) on the six (6) OECD criteria, namely: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact.

The evaluator favoured the qualitative approach for its analyses without however obscuring the possibility of collecting quantitative data likely to support the evidence.

1.6.1. Data collection methods

Data collection revolved around a documentary review, semi-structured interviews with the targets targeted by the evaluation, focus groups with the targets targeted by the evaluation, a mini survey by sample of socio-economic impact with the targets targeted by the project and finally field visits to the four (4) project intervention sites mentioned above.

Interview guides, observation sheets and a mini socio-economic impact survey questionnaire were developed and used for this purpose (see annexes to the report). In this context, 16 focus groups were organized in the 4 project sites (Muanda, Muanda village, Nsiafumu and KM5 Banana) with 4 to 5 people per focus-group.

1.6.1.1. Document review

Immediately after the signing of the service provision contract, the evaluator used all the relevant documentation on the project, before moving on to the collection and use of other documents, the list of which is provided in the appendix to this report.

The documentation review continued an ongoing basis until the final evaluation report was submitted.

1.6.1.2. Semi-structured interviews

Semi-structured interviews A stakeholder meeting schedule was developed during the presentation of the inception report for the interviews. For better data collection, the key stakeholders have been grouped into six (6) categories of informants, namely:

- Supervising Administrations: Secretary General of the Ministry in charge of the environment as well as the heads of the Sustainable Development Department. The latter played a central role in the formulation and implementation of this project. They were responsible for steering public environmental and sustainable development policies that contribute directly to the objectives of the GEF;
- The UNDP: through the Regional Technical Advisor in charge of Adaptation who was the main contact for this project on behalf of the UNDP. Indeed, the UNDP/GEF Regional Office played the role of the GEF operational agency for the technical and financial execution of the project. In addition, the UNDP Country Office, through its "Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development" Unit, is the UNDP country respondent to the GEF and the Ministry of Supervision. He was in charge of the operational management of the project and the execution of the project in accordance with UNDP and GEF procedures;
- The Project team: this team was within the Sustainable Development Department and was responsible for implementing the project in the field
- Consultative bodies and beneficiary communities at the local level: the Governorate of Kongo Central Province and the Provincial Ministry of the Environment, the Territorial Administration;
- The direct beneficiaries of the project: The chiefs of the villages and beneficiary populations of the project in Muanda;
- Technical and Financial Partners (PTF): METTELSAT and PERENCO.

1.6.1.3. Focus groups

In addition to the semi-structured interviews, the mission organized, in each site and according to the needs, focus groups with the most relevant informants in order to validate the key perceptions and judgments emerging from the various interviews. A total of 16 focus groups were organized, i.e. 4 focus groups per site, including 1 focus with livestock beneficiaries, 1 for commercial market gardening, 1 for improved stoves and 1 for community radios.

1.6.1.4. Mini-survey of socio-economic impact

This mini-survey was carried out among the beneficiary population in order to identify the impact of the project in the area.

1.6.2. Data collection tools

To carry out the semi-structured interviews, the focus groups and the socio-economic impact mini-survey, four data collection tools were developed, namely:

- The individual interview guides that were used to collect qualitative data from each category of informants;

- Group discussion materials: they were used to collect qualitative data from project beneficiaries in the different regions;

- The observation sheet that was developed for visits to the achievements of the various project activities in the field;

- A mini socio-economic impact survey questionnaire.

1.7. **People met**

The evaluator, during his mission, was able to meet the management teams as well as the targets of the project. In each site, the interviews targeted a critical mass of stakeholders and beneficiaries who benefited from the direct and indirect support of the project.

1.8. Composition of the evaluation team

The data collection and analysis mission was carried out by Mr. Michel DISONAMA SINDO, national consultant recruited by UNDP for this evaluation. For the sample survey, interviewers were recruited locally to conduct this part of sample data collection in Moanda, Banana, Nsiafumu and Km 5.

1.9. Ethical Consideration

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 be used only for the evaluation and not for any other purpose without the express permission of UNDP and its partners.

1.9. 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 evaluator used the triangulation of the results of the interviews to draw conclusions representative of certain information received.

Similarly, the evaluator encountered problems 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 Project Manager could not be consulted due to unavailability, and the project does not have a comprehensive database. of his accomplishments. To remedy these problems, the consultant met very few of the beneficiaries in the field face-to-face and some interviews were held online.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

2.1. Context of the project

This project took place in the coastal area of the DRC between the tip of Banana and the Angolan enclave of Cabinda. This area is 40 km long and covers an area of approximately 4,265 km². The front of the DRC coastal zone is composed of 3 cliffs interrupted by two coastal estuaries and a barrier. This facade is dominated by sandstone and limestone rocks and includes three main towns: Muanda, Banana and the fishing village of Nsiamfumu.

The main activities of the rural population are agriculture, artisanal fishing, small livestock, services and small businesses (carpentry, hotel trade, sewing, sales of beverages, etc.). Crops occupy 24.9% of Muanda's land with a total production of 379,561.58 tons for 24,135 households. The main crops are : cassava, maize, rice, plantain, beans, and a variety of vegetables. To these crops are added coffee and oil palm as perennial crops. The number of peasants is estimated at more than 5,000.

The economic sector of the coastal zone is very different from other parts of the country in terms of industrial production. Indeed, it is the only area where the oil industry has developed in the country. In 2009, oil production reached 9.382 million barrels. The coastal zone of the DRC also has an exceptional marine and coastal biodiversity rich in fauna such as sea turtles, species of manatees and whales which are becoming rare, unique wild species of brackish water fish, and several species of oysters. as well as the mangrove forest. This area is of vital importance for the DRC.

The coastal zone of the DRC is severely affected by coastal erosion which is one of the manifestations of climate change. These phenomena are caused by the rise in sea level, a consequence of the rise in temperature, the dynamics of the Atlantic Ocean and human activities due to population growth. Coastal erosion is accentuated by the topography, the sandstone nature of the rock and a significant hydrodynamic action on the coast (rise in sea level).

The various reports on the vulnerability of the coast to climate change clearly indicate that the land, biodiversity, socio-economic infrastructure and livelihoods of local communities would be seriously affected by coastal erosion. Therefore, based on certain historical references (Mangrove Hotel, Nsiamfumu Lighthouse, residence of the late First President of the DRC, Joseph Kasavubu) and testimonies, the ocean has already gained some twenty meters on the continent on the Banana segment - Muanda.

The Banana road, located in a submerged zone whose erosion has cut off a good section of the road, is of vital strategy and economic interest. The floods sometimes reach 80 cm in height. This road serves the town of Muanda and the tip of Banana where the naval base, the maritime port of the CVM and the base of the oil company PERENCO are located. It is the main route for all traffic with the Province of Cabinda and Soyo of the People's Republic of Angola. In some cities, salt water intrusion affects the groundwater and the soil, leading to a decline in the biodiversity of the Mangrove Marine Park and causing the loss of property and agricultural production, as well as sand deposits, etc.

Coastal erosion is exacerbated by deforestation that has taken hold in the mangroves. Thus, efforts to develop and protect the mangrove ecosystem could be wiped out by consecutive floods linked to high tides. The invasion of the mangrove region, made up of low and marshy land (with an average salinity rate of 3%) by ocean waters would lead to the disappearance of this habitat and its rich biodiversity (sea turtles, fish, macro invertebrates , manatees, etc.), and an important tourist site.

In the future, the analysis of the climate regime, based on the scenarios of the MAGICC-SCENGEN model, predicts an increase in precipitation in the DRC leading to high flooding of the river and consequently floods with considerable socio-economic impacts, also applicable to a large part of the Bas-Fleuve district. Thus, considering the current intensity of the retreat of the coast line and the foreseeable amplification of climate change in the area, it should be considered that by the 2050 horizon, nearly 2/3 of the surface Vista city and Nsiamfumu village will be lost. It will be the same for the infrastructures located along the Muanda-Banana road section.

With the retreat of the coastline, which is probable, it is expected that the road between Banana and Muanda will be completely lost between 2050 and 2100. The proportion of land lost due to this erosion will double (200m around Nsiamfumu and 100m between the city of Muanda and Banana). The DRC can expect to see its territory reduced by 50 to 100m in the coastal zone. Moreover, this proportion could even be higher if the rate of deforestation of mangroves continues unabated.

The combined impact of marine pollution, flooding and coastal erosion associated with the growing population pressure in the area, will undoubtedly lead to population migrations in the near rear of the coastal area. These displacements will cause problems of random and arbitrary occupation of land belonging to other communities.

2.2. Problems the project aimed to address

In the context of climate change, it is important for the Muanda region to develop new coastal management systems that accommodate these uncertainties and help minimize these events on the livelihoods of communities. The desired solution is effective and efficient coastal zone protection to minimize loss of life, economic damage, habitat destruction and loss of cultural heritage due to low frequency and high impact of hydrometeorological events. Some obstacles to overcome have been identified, among others:

- First, there are significant information gaps in the country, particularly regarding climate risks in the coastal zone such as: (i) prediction of sea level rise, (ii) identification and the mapping of areas at risk of climatic events, (iii) meteorological conditions and the prediction of climate change in the medium and long term. The infrastructure required to provide reliable and relevant information is not available. The region is equipped with only one meteorological station located at the provincial airport, which often does not work well. Without reliable and relevant information, it is difficult for provincial and national agencies to assess appropriate adaptation options, design coastal defence structures, and develop and institutionalize appropriate guides and standards for planning.
- There is limited institutional and political capacity to effectively support communities to identify, plan, design and implement adaptation options and coastal defence measures. Provincial officials have limited knowledge and technical know-how on climate risk management in the coastal zone. In the DRC, the current framework is characterized by overlapping and lack of clarity in terms of mission or mandate for most state institutions to deal with the planning and implementation of sovereign activities. This situation is also accentuated by a lack of institutional coordination between the ministries, between the supervising ministries and the main autonomous bodies concerned with the management of the coastal zone, the protection of the environment, the management of natural resources and the management of coastal risks. This situation is a major obstacle to the forward-looking, effective management of coastal risks in the DRC.
- In addition, the current environmental policies of the DRC integrate environmental management, but do not place any specific emphasis on climate change in the coastal zone. This is the case of the DSCRP and the PNAE. The DRC's existing policies aimed at coastal zone management and planning at both the national and provincial levels are ineffective. This is aggravated by the fact that: (i) the authorities are not sufficiently sensitized; (ii) the very limited

technical capacities of decentralized technical services to effectively support communities to identify, plan, design and implement adaptation options and effective coastal protection measures.

- In terms of financial capacity, Coastal Communities also need strong financial support to face the urgent threats posed by climate change, and to meet the high adaptation costs to protect infrastructure, assets and household affairs. Despite its wealth of natural resources and the dynamism and entrepreneurship of its population, the DRC has been affected by a series of economic and political crises since its independence. The physical and social damage caused by decades of mismanagement and conflict is extreme, and today the DRC is one of the poorest countries in the world. This situation mainly explains the prevalence of poverty which affects 69% of the population. In addition, the provincial DSCRP pays little attention to the impacts of coastal erosion and no investment is planned to support communities to protect against climate impacts. The provincial DSCRP did not target the projected intensification of weather events associated with climate change and the increase in climate-induced problems.
- Finally, there is a general lack of awareness of coastal communities on the possible impacts of climate change, on the adaptation options available to manage expected or future risks, including the importance of ecosystem protection measures and coastal infrastructure. This has led to unsustainable exploitation of mangroves (to meet the needs of urban expansion and wood for households and fish smoking). Faced with unemployment, young people are increasingly engaged in the exploitation of sea sand. Unsustainable sand mining practices can undermine the resilience of coastal communities.

2.3. Start and duration of the project

This project amounting to USD 5,355,000 was implemented between 2017 and 2020. Activities have been seriously disrupted during the last two years of implementation due to the COVID19 pandemic. At the start, a project inception workshop was held with all those who have determined roles in the organic structure of the project, including the UNDP country office, the program's regional technical and policy advisors as well as other stakeholders. This launch workshop was followed by a first meeting of the Project Steering Committee.

A mid-term evaluation had taken place before the independent final evaluation that is the subject of this report. The latter emphasizes the delivery of project results as originally planned. It looked at the 6 evaluation criteria mentioned above, including

contribution to capacity development and achievement of global environmental benefits/goals.

2.4. Immediate and development objectives of the project

The overall objective is to strengthen the climate resilience of the communities of Muanda (Bas-Congo Province) through the establishment of information on relevant climate risks for planning and budgeting, and the management of protection measures. of the coast, in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Clearly, it was therefore a question of increasing yields, farmers' incomes and improving the nutritional level of the population. Through integrated agroforestry and agricultural diversification activities, the project aimed to stabilize the degradation of the natural environment and develop cultivated areas on 23,850 ha, intensify agricultural production and improve the soil fertility on 12,000 ha fenced off to prevent livestock access.

This project will contribute to increasing the capacity of local communities to deal with climate risks in the coastal zone and their awareness of the vulnerability of coastal zones in the context of climate change in the DRC. Through a participatory and systemic approach, the project will be articulated around the integration of climate risk information into relevant planning policies, and investment in the protection and monitoring of the coastal zone against climate risks.

Given the significant economic importance of coastal areas, a comprehensive and effective response that integrates adaptation to climate change is needed. Resources from the LDCF will help strengthen the local response to erosion and flood risk through the use and promotion of adaptation technologies in coastal areas to ensure socio-economic resilience and well-being vulnerable communities. Disaster risks posed by climate change should be factored into capacity and vulnerability assessments and a new development model is needed now, not only in terms of life-saving emergency activities, but also for the processes that stimulate development. New partnerships will be established not only with governments, NGOs and UN partners, but also with local decision-makers and vulnerable communities, especially where the Early Warning System (EWS) is concerned.
The impact of long-term transformation will improve the climate resilience of communities in Muanda (Bas-Congo Province) through the creation / establishment of relevant information for planning and budgeting for climate risks and management measures to protect the coastline of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

2.5. Project components

The components of the project are as follows :

Component 1 :

Integration of climate risk information into relevant planning policies

Component 2 :

Investment in the production and monitoring of the coastal zone.

2.6. Expected/expected results - Outputs and activities by component

This project has contributed substantially to the achievement of the results of the Country Program as defined in the Country Program and the UNDAF (2013 – 2017), in particular in :

- Axis 2: development planning and inclusive growth ;

- Axis 3: Congo improves the management of its natural resources and related benefits as well as mechanisms to manage disasters and engages in a green economy.

The key result areas are: Environment and Sustainable Development.

Component 1

Result 1

Strengthened climate change risk management capacity (for provincial and municipal officials, parliamentarians, private sector representatives, and coastal communities) to integrate climate information into policies and investment planning.

Three main products will contribute to achieving this result. They understand :

Product 1.1: Coastal erosion risk profiles prepared for multiple coastal segments and economic analysis of coastal protection and adaptation options assessed for the most sensitive areas to facilitate budgeting and future use planning land in the Muanda region.

Activity 1.1.1: Carry out a community climate risk mapping exercise to integrate local knowledge and engage vulnerable communities in the formulation of adaptation plans (with use of GPS devices).

Activity 1.1.2: Assess scenarios for Sea Level Rise (SLR) and induced coastal erosion based on local expertise (CVM, METTELSAT, CCG and others), regional and global

climate change models, perform the downscaling and extending the results of the work to the three specific sites (Banana at Km5, Muanda and Nsiamfumu).

Activity 1.1.3: *Develop a dynamic GIS that will integrate (i) community vulnerability assessment GPS data converted into GIS layers, (ii) government base maps providing data on elevation, infrastructure, land use and land cover, and geology; (iii) community data layers on socio-cultural data, mainly important cultural sites.*

Activity 1.1.4: *Develop coastal hazard profiles based on community level data and using GIS techniques and integrated modelling exercises for the prior 100-year period and other ancillary data.*

Activity 1.1.5. *Identify adaptation options and carry out an economic assessment based on coastal risk profiles. It will assess the predicted impacts on various economic activities (agriculture, fishing, tourism, oil extraction), on people's behavior (consumption, health), on environmental conditions (availability of water, mangrove forests), and on physical capital (infrastructure).*

Product 1.2: Understanding of climate change risks in the coastal zone improved and mobilization of different actors (local chief, coastal landowners, private sector and communities) facilitated in supporting policy planning processes.

Activity 1.2.1: *Design and deploy an effective knowledge dissemination and communication strategy targeting different stakeholders (local leaders, coastal landowners, the private sector and the community).*

Activity 1.2.2: *Organize at least 10 information and awareness campaigns to increase understanding of the impacts of climate change, natural coastal processes and associated uncertainties, and the costs, benefits and consequences of different erosion control options and impacts potentials of climate change.*

Activity 1.2.3: *Establish a community exchange platform using the existing media network as a channel to disseminate relevant and actionable information on how to deal with coastal erosion and begin to use this material to guide their decisions on the erosion management.*

Activity 1.2.4: *Design and deploy an educational program on coastal protection to contribute to education for sustainable development.*

Activity 1.2.5: Establish a regular exchange of information and experience to ensure that lessons learned from the project are shared to replicate demonstration activities and catalyze investments.

Product 1.3. Relevant tools and skills provided to provincial and Muanda commune staff to adjust development plan and budgets appropriately and support effective adaptation in the coastal zone.

Activity 1.3.1: Organize trainings for provincial staff (provincial ministries of land, agriculture, planning, Muanda municipality staff etc.) on the use of science-based guidelines.

Activity 1.3.2: Update the Bas-Congo Development Plan to include coastal erosion risk profiles, adaptation options and costs.

Component 2

Result 2 :

The urgent and immediate adaptation measures implemented in favor of the most vulnerable coastal communities of Muanda to reduce the simultaneous impacts of several climatic risks, while strengthening the capacity for functional weather and climate monitoring.

The main products that will contribute to achieving this result are :

Product 2.1: A community-based Early Warning System established to improve risk preparedness, prevention, and response capabilities.

Activity 2.1.1: Install organizational structure.
Activity 2.1.2: Develop a functional database to produce coastal climate risk bulletins and alerts.
Activity 2.1.3: Set up a participatory, gender-sensitive system for the transfer and dissemination of information and warnings on coastal climate risks.

Product 2.2 : Pilot adaptation measures developed to stabilize the cliffs of Muanda and secure the landing and landing operations of fishermen in Nsiamfumu

Activity 2.2.1. Rehabilitate and protect the fish landing site at Nsiamfumu
Activity 2.2.2. Stabilize and protect risky cliffs in the Nsiamfumu - Muanda segment

Product 2.3 : Climate-resilient alternative livelihoods created for women in youth organizations to reduce pressure on coastal resources and raise the economic status of coastal communities.

Activity 2.3.1: Develop resilient fish farming and fish product processing for fish production associations.
Activity 2.3.2: Promote improved stoves to reduce deforestation of mangroves.
Activity 2.3.3: Develop alternative activities for youth associations.
Activity 2.3.4: Strengthen the capacity of beneficiaries on entrepreneurship, product marketing, value chain management, and access to finance and credit to facilitate access to marketing and credit for businesses.

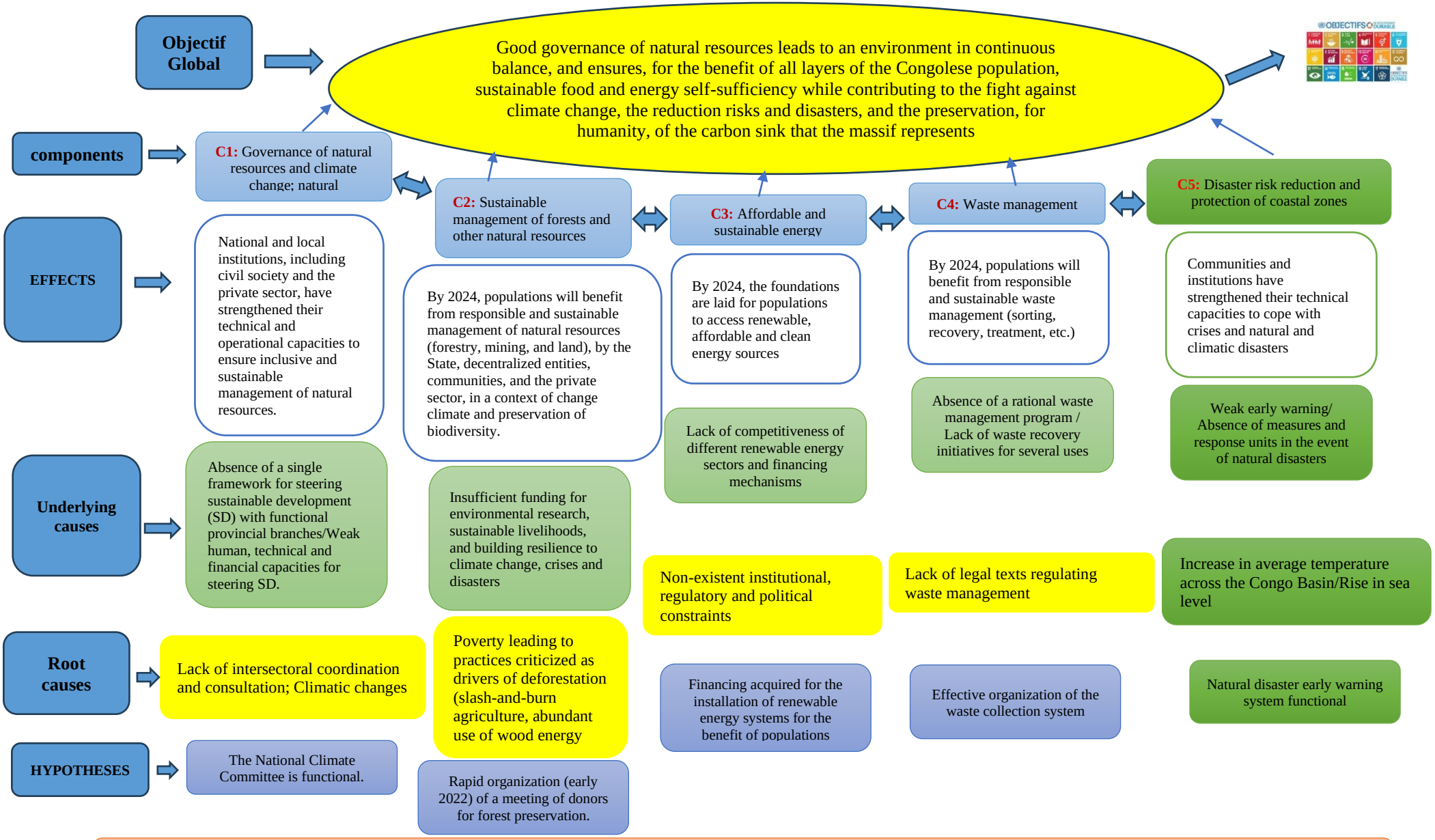
2.8. Main stakeholders

- Provincial Government of Kongo Central
- Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Ministries of Environment and Tourism
- MEDD Sustainable Development Department (DDD)
- Provincial authorities
- National Directorate of the Guinea Current Commission (CCG)
- Provincial Services
- Local communities of Muanda
- Local radio stations
- Civil society
- PERENCO Company
- Private companies

2.9. Project location

This project took place in the coastal area of the DRC between the tip of Banana and the Angolan enclave of Cabinda. This area is 40 km long and covers an area of approximately 4,265 km². The front of the DRC coastal zone is composed of 3 cliffs interrupted by two coastal estuaries and a barrier. This facade is dominated by sandstone and limestone rocks and includes three main towns: Muanda, Banana and the fishing village of Nsiamfumu.

2.10. Theory of Change for the fight against climate change and coastal erosion



3. PROJECT DESIGN / FORMULATION

Project management. In general, the execution suffered from the slowness of the UNDP procedures because of the centralized and hierarchical system of the organization where certain decisions depended on the headquarters and the untimely changes of the project leaders. This caused delays in the processing of files, for signing the protocols and awarding the offers to the winning companies. There are also communication difficulties between the project team, the supervising Ministry, and the UNDP.

12. The choice of having an operational mechanism made up of a coordination unit at the regional level and three branches has proven to be judicious for the implementation of activities. The main weakness is the absence of an operational Monitoring-Evaluation mechanism and therefore a deficiency in the monitoring of partners and activities and the internal evaluation of project results. The management thus lacked a strategic vision.

13. UNDP, as the delegated contracting authority and executing agency, supervised the procedures for examining and awarding calls for tenders. UNDP award procedures. Expenditures are higher than disbursements because the payment of the second tranche depends on the technical and financial audit being carried out by an independent structure. The PCU/PAIMSC has given its agreement so that the project coordination can continue to pay the salaries of the team members, which is why the budget line was exceeded. They favoured the choice of the lowest bidder, which led to work with contractors who do not always have the financial capacity to carry out work of a certain amount without a start-up advance and complete the work on time. This reason largely explains the delays observed in the execution of the works.

3.1. LFA/results framework analysis (Project logic/strategy; indicators)

3.2. Assumptions and Risks

For the overall objective of the project

Hypotheses

- Existence of scientific and technical capacities to support the development of risk management measures;
- Participation and commitment of target communities.
- The involvement of communities in the assessment of vulnerability and the choice of relevant adaptation options;
- Existence of relevant physical and socio-economic data allowing the establishment of coastal profiles and cost-effective adaptation options;
- The availability of relevant information to support the information and awareness-raising process.
- Existence of scientific and technical capacities to support the development of risk management measures;

- Community involvement;
- Involvement and commitment of target communities.

Risk
- Weak capacity and involvement of national institutions to support communities in their adaptation activities;
- Management and maintenance of inadequate and non-viable coastal protection works.
- Political instability and resurgent conflicts;
- Inadequate and unsustainable management and maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure;
- The limited capacity of the PCU in particular to manage more complex forms of procurement;
- Financial resources are limited to undertake coastal infrastructure;
- The gaps in relevant physical and socio-economic data allowing the establishment of coastal profiles and options for adaptation profitability;
- Low mobilization and lack of interest of target groups (private sector and landowners);
- The weak capacity of national institutions to manage the information system;
- The weak capacity and involvement of national institutions to support communities in their resilient and alternative livelihoods.

3.3. Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated into project design

In terms of lessons learned in the implementation of this project, it can be noted that this project has maintained close links with other relevant ongoing National Initiatives; This is firstly the company PERENCO which focused on the treatment of immediate damage to road infrastructure following storms and floods and the strengthening of the capacities of technical teams. The social responsibility program of the oil company PERENCO focuses on five main issues: transport, access to drinking water, access to electricity, health and employment. The company has launched a microcredit program to encourage individual initiatives in agriculture, crafts, livestock and fishing. The road maintenance actions carried out by PERENCO served as a basic investment to address the damage immediately resulting from the storms and floods.

GEF has even promised additional investments to mitigate socio-economic losses (houses, hotels, etc.) caused by riverbank erosion, support the protection of mangrove ecosystems and support alternative livelihoods for communities (landing site fishermen, reconversion of the activities of young people and women, etc. (Component 2).

Second; the project has also maintained close links with the UNDP via the UNDP Strategic Planning for Development: The project has contributed to the restoration of

local planning functions through the strengthening of national capacities and supports the development and/or appropriate tools for sector planning.

Following a complementary approach, this project will complement other programs and projects that are naturally implemented in Muanda with different objectives and priorities.

3.4. Replication approach

In view of the results obtained, this project deserves a replication for a second phase. However, this requires that we take into account certain elements, in particular :

- - Know the socio-economic profile of farmers who have made a real improved plot and that of farmers who have fenced their plots but have not been able or did not want to exploit this investment.
- - Take into account the climate and the agricultural calendar in everything we do;
- - A possible second phase will be conditioned by major reorganizations at the following four levels: orientations, intervention approach, organization and management, agroforestry techniques;
- - Situate the agroforestry development action in a broader framework of development of the village space, inspired by the "terroir approach";
- - Practice agroforestry in parallel and complementarity with livestock through actions to improve health (training of young breeders, establishment of village veterinary pharmacies, etc.) and animal feed....
- - Add agricultural production development actions to the project by supporting communities in their agroforestry plots with cassava production (choice of varieties, supply of cuttings, fertilization, rotation, disease control, improvement of food crops and market gardening intended exclusively for improving family nutrition.
- - Finally, special attention should be paid to actions to improve soil fertility without the need to use chemical fertilizers (composters, etc.)

3.5. Stakeholder involvement

Stakeholder	Role
Relevant Ministries (Agriculture & Fisheries, Environment, Planning, etc.)	- contribute to the design of adaptation activities and support the participation process. - contribute to the training of women and young people in alternative resilient livelihood activities that generate income

MEDD Sustainable Development Department (DDD)	- ensuring the coordination of activities. - contribute to the design and establishment of an Early Warning System (SAP).
Provincial Government of Kongo Central	- Integration of project activities and coastal zone issues into provincial planning to ensure sustainability
Provincial authorities	- facilitate the planning process and the choice of adaptation options - facilitate the integration of the climate fund into the development plan of Muanda - ensure the monitoring and evaluation of the income-generating activities put in place.
National Directorate of the Guinea Current Commission (CCG)	- contribute to the design and implementation of adaptation options
Muanda local communities	- help assess options for protection or adaptation - contribute to the design of the implementation of advocacy and the monitoring of activities - support the planning process - bring their local experience to the design and implementation of protection structures and contribute to the monitoring and maintenance of the structures installed.
Provincial Services	- bring their local experience to the design and implementation of protection structures and contribute to the monitoring and maintenance of the structures installed.
Local radios	- Contribute to the dissemination of knowledge and information on project activities and results
PERENCO Company	- contributing to the design of adaptation activities and providing financial support.
Civil society (NGOs, village cooperatives, women's or youth groups, churches, direct beneficiary local communities)	- contribute to the design of activities and support the participation process. Contributing their traditional knowledge/skills relevant to climate change adaptation are responsible for the day-to-day management of the project sites.

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3.6. Gender mainstreaming in project design and implementation

During the design and implementation, the NAPA Coastal Zones project was concerned, where possible, to promote access for women and young people to the benefits of the project. Many of the investments that have been made, for example, in fishery product processing units, in fishponds or with small livestock and market gardening, 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 areas of the NAPA Coastal Zones, women are those who devote

themselves largely to market gardening activities and the marketing of fishery products, 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.

3.7. UNDP comparative advantage

The project is consistent with UNDP's comparative advantage as outlined in FEMC Working Paper. 31/5, GEF Council Implementing Agencies' Comparative Advantages in Capacity Development, Support technical and political and expertise in the design and implementation of the project.

The implementation of the project was carried out with the technical support of UNDP which has comparative experience and continuity in supporting the government of the DRC in the management of climate risks. But also, the UNDP generally supported the development of the NAPA, which was an opportunity to assess the country's vulnerability to climate change, with particular attention to the most urgent adaptation options. Indeed, with the support of UNDP/GEF, the DRC has completed its second national communication including the inventory of greenhouse gases (GHG), additional mitigation and adaptation measures, the identification of gaps financial and technical and other possible barriers.

UNDP has supported the DRC to integrate climate information, climate change adaptation strategy into provincial development strategies and plans, including through the promotion of the use of technology for coastal protection to reduce the risk of coastal erosion and flooding.

The UNDP recognizes the DRC's human capacity to carry out this project. UNDP's comparative advantage for this project also lies in its long history of working with various Congolese government entities to promote adaptation and resilience building. It supported the development of the NAPA, which was an opportunity to better assess the country's vulnerability to climate change and to focus on adaptation options, particularly in the coastal zone.

3.8. The links between the project and other interventions within the sector

The project has maintained close links with other relevant ongoing National Initiatives, especially with PERENCO. The latter focused on dealing with the immediate damage

to road infrastructure following storms and floods and building the capacity of technical teams.

The social responsibility program of the oil company PERENCO focuses on five main issues: transport, access to drinking water, access to electricity, health, and employment. The company has launched a microcredit program to encourage individual initiatives in agriculture, crafts, livestock, and fishing. The road maintenance actions carried out by PERENCO served as a basic investment to address the damage immediately resulting from the storms and floods.

GEF has even promised additional investments to mitigate socio-economic losses (houses, hotels, etc.) caused by riverbank erosion, support the protection of mangrove ecosystems and support alternative livelihoods for communities (landing site fishermen, reconversion of the activities of young people and women, etc. (Component 2).

The project also maintains close links with the UNDP through the UNDP Strategic Planning for Development: The project has contributed to the restoration of local planning functions through the strengthening of national capacities and supports the development and/or appropriate tools for sector planning.

Following a complementary approach, this project will complement other programs and projects that are naturally implemented in the area of Muanda with different objectives and priorities.

3.9. Management methods

This project was implemented by the Department of Sustainable Development (DDD) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which is the implementing partner. This directorate coordinated the implementation of the project, in collaboration with the provincial authorities of Kongo Central, community organizations and civil society established in the target sites of the project.

A project steering committee had been set up and made up of representatives of the ministries involved in the project, representatives of the provincial authorities of Muanda. His role was to make management decisions on behalf of the project, particularly when advice is required by the project manager. This committee had the main responsibilities of :

- - monitor and evaluate the project

- - ensure the quality of procedures and products;
- - organize evaluations to improve project performance, accountability and learning;
- - ensure that the necessary resources are committed;
- - arbitrate conflicts arising in the project or negotiate a solution to all problems with external bodies;
- - approve the appointment and responsibilities of the project manager and any delegation of his responsibilities;
- - review and approve quarterly and annual work plans;

Steering Committee decisions are executed in accordance with standards that ensure management for development results, best monetary value, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

It was noted that the steering committee had adopted a participatory approach which also implies a profound change in the attitude towards the population of those who are supposed to implement it.

The project has four (4) services, namely administration and finance, programming, operations and monitoring-evaluation. All technical staff were part of the "programming and operations" department.

4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Adaptive management (changes to project design and project results during implementation)

The institutional and organizational scheme of the NAPA Coastal Zone is globally 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 may compromise the sustainability of project actions.

4.2. Partnership agreement (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region)

All stakeholders identified in the Prodoc have been engaged in the implementation or monitoring of activities. The Direction du Développement Durable (DDD) was the executing agency that coordinated the implementation of the project in collaboration with the provincial authorities of Bas-Congo, community organizations and civil society established in the target sites of the project.

The project steering committee has been responsible for making project management decisions, particularly when advice is required by the project manager. The Steering Committee has played a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation to ensure the quality of processes and products using evaluations to improve project performance, accountability and learning. He has ensured that the necessary resources are committed and arbitrates conflicts arising in the project or negotiates a solution to all problems with external bodies. In addition and approved the appointment and responsibilities of project managers and any delegation of responsibilities. Based on the approved annual work plan, the Project Steering Committee also reviewed and approved the quarterly plans and also approved any major deviations from the original plans.
To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for project results, Steering Committee decisions executed in accordance with standards that ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In the event that consensus was not reached within the Steering Committee, the final decision rests with the project managers and UNDP.

4.3. Feedback from monitoring and evaluation activities used in adaptive management

The project had no specific Monitoring and Evaluation system. The consultant was unable to see a specific NAPA Coastal Zone Monitoring and Evaluation manual. He did, however, receive a set of annual reports, and a few other documents after asking for them several times.

The DDD has a cabinet in which several reports (paper version) of the implementation of the Coastal NAP are stored. This raises the question of the use that has been made over time of the data collected. In the absence of digitization, it becomes difficult to exploit the information conveyed through a large amount of data. The project partners also gave progress reports of their activities, even if the borrowed format was different from one partner to another.

4.4. Coordination at the implementation and execution level with UNDP and the implementing partner and operational issues

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 committee at provincial and local level. 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.

5. ANALYSIS OF PROJECT RESULTS

5.1. Overall results (achievement of objectives)

In general, the project only partially achieved the objectives set in view of the difficulties encountered, which will be discussed later. The main achievements of the project as of the date of the final evaluation are as follows:

Results analysis table

Component 1

Result 1 : Strengthened climate change risk management capacity (for provincial and municipal officials, parliamentarians, private sector representatives, and coastal communities) to integrate climate information into policies and investment planning.

Planned activity	**Activity carried out**	**Level of achievement**	**Comments**
Product 1.1 : Coastal erosion risk profiles prepared for multiple coastal segments and economic analysis of coastal protection and adaptation options assessed for the most sensitive areas to facilitate budgeting and future use planning land in the Muanda region			
Activity 1.1.1: Carry out a community climate risk mapping exercise to integrate local knowledge and engage vulnerable communities in the formulation of adaptation plans (with the use of GPS devices).	*2 provincial plans (Budgetization plan and adaptation plan) have been strengthened to identify, prioritize, and integrate adaptation strategies and measures*	Satisfying	The province of Kongo Central has an updated five-year provincial development plan that includes information on climate risks related to coastal erosion and options for adaptation and protection of the coastal zone. - The Sea Sector (decentralized territorial entity where the three sites are located) has a plan for adapting to climate change and combating coastal erosion.
Activity 1.1.2: Assess scenarios for Sea Level Rise (SLR) and induced coastal erosion based on local expertise (CVM, METTELSAT, CCG and others), regional and	*1 climate-related early warning system is operational.*	Weak	It is true that the community has been trained on the early warning system related to the climate. The early warning system has already been put into operation and a series of contracts for the management of the system have been signed, including with local community radios. In addition, an application (SAP Equation) has been developed to produce alert bulletins and the ocean buoy has

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
global climate models. climate change, carry out the downscaling and extend the results of the work to the three specific sites (Banana at Km5, Muanda and Nsiamfumu).			been completed and is being tested in the Mediterranean Sea. The system application is slow to materialize.
Activity 1.1.3 : Develop a dynamic GIS that will integrate (i) community vulnerability assessment GPS data converted into GIS layers, (ii) government base maps providing data on elevation, infrastructure, land use and land cover, and geology; (iii) community data layers on socio-cultural data, mainly important cultural sites.			
Activity 1.1.4: Develop coastal hazard profiles based on community level data and using GIS techniques and integrated	*Two anti-erosion feasibility studies have been carried out: (1) for the construction of a landing stage (quay) at Nsiamfufu; (2) and for the stabilization of the cliffs between*	Satisfying	*Procurement processes have been launched; and two contractors were selected, one for the construction of the landing stage at Nsiamfumu and the other for the land stabilization*

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
modeling exercises for the prior 100 year period and other ancillary data.	*Nsiamfumu and the village of Muanda.*		*vegetation. Funding requests will be submitted to UNDP no later than August 2018*
Activity 1.1.5. Identifier les options d'adaptation et réaliser une évaluation économique basée sur les profils de risques côtiers. Il sera évalué les impacts prévus sur les activités économiques variées (agriculture, pêche, tourisme, extraction pétrolière), sur le comportement des gens (consommation, santé), sur les conditions environnementales (disponibilité de l'eau, forêts de mangrove), et sur le capital physique(infrastructures).	*4 resilient practices have been adopted in relation to various economic activities (agriculture, fishing, breeding, etc.), and on people's behavior (consumption, health), on environmental conditions (availability of water, mangrove), and on physical capital (infrastructure)*	Satisfying	*4 resilient practices have been adopted by a total of 1,500 people including 475 women: 1. Preserve mangroves by using improved cooking stoves for 250 households, The adoption of improved cooking stoves has led to a 60% reduction in amount of charcoal needed to cook a meal. 2. Resilient fish farming for 12 youth and women's associations Three fish farms have been set up (including that of Banana which is set up on a former charcoal production site which involved cutting mangroves) 3. Three market gardens have been supported for 27 associations (17 in Nsiamfumu, 3 in Muanda Village and 7 in Banana), which benefited from 7 types of improved seeds (cabbage, tomato, nightshade, cucumber, eggplant, amaranth and spinach) to diversify sources of income and reduce the vulnerability of beneficiaries. These activities employ 195 women (52 in Nsiamfumu, 23 in Muanda village and 120 in Banana) 4. Preserve the banks by prohibiting the extraction of gravel and reducing the pressure on the mangroves*

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
Product 1.2 : Understanding of climate change risks in the coastal zone improved and mobilization of different actors (local chief, coastal landowners, private sector and communities) facilitated in supporting policy planning processes.			
Activité 1.2.1: *Design and deploy an effective knowledge dissemination and communication strategy targeting different stakeholders (local leaders, coastal landowners, the private sector and the community).*	*3,500 people, including 875 women, reached through radio broadcasts, posters and workshops for increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation*	Satisfying	Beneficiaries include coastal communities, traditional authorities, municipal authorities, NGOs, civil societies, the private sector, provincial authorities and parliamentarians (provincial and national). The different themes developed were: Impact of climate change: mitigation and adaptation measures in coastal areas; Integration of information on climate risks related to coastal erosion and options for adaptation and protection of the coastal zone (25 heads of service at the territorial level in Muanda and 25 heads of division at the provincial level in Matadi); Main causes of erosion and involvement of women in coastal protection (30 women from Muanda); Climate change scenarios based on local, sub-regional and international models (25 people); Community mapping of coastal erosion risks (75 people for 25 per site)
Activity 1.2.2 : *Organize at least 10 information and awareness campaigns to increase understanding of the impacts of climate*	Raising awareness on coastal climate risks for the coastal population, the city of Muanda, local political and administrative authorities (all heads of municipal	Satisfying	It was mainly meetings with local committees, workshops and training, posters and placards, radio broadcasts, celebrations of international days (water, tree, environment) The Community Early Warning System was

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
change, natural coastal processes and associated uncertainties, and the costs, benefits and consequences of different erosion control options and impacts potentials of climate change.	services), provincial authorities (all heads of provincial services) and members of the public and businesses companies grouped together within the Federation of Congo Enterprises (FEC). A total of 1,500 people (15% of the 10,000 inhabitants of the target sites), including 485 women, benefit from risk management measures IN THE coastal town of Muanda – in Nsiamfumu and Matadi (2017)		acquired and studies technical and financial arrangements for the construction of a landing stage for the fishermen of Nsiamfumu have been finalized.
<u>Activité 1.2.3</u> : *Establish a community exchange platform using the existing media network as a channel to disseminate relevant and actionable information on how to deal with coastal erosion, and begin to use this material to guide their decisions on the erosion management.*		weak	No activity in this direction has not been reported

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
<u>Activity 1.2.4</u>: *Design and deploy an educational program on coastal protection to contribute to education for sustainable development*.	Raising awareness for the adoption of resilient livelihoods in 3 sites through diversification activities: use of improved seed varieties - goat and poultry breeding - Fish farming - Manufacture and use of improved stoves to reduce pressure on wood consumption of mangroves in Banana – Nsiamfumu – Km 5 and Km 3 – Muanda village (2017) Adoption of climate resilient technologies or practices to address climate change impacts of coastal erosion Since its implementation, the project has organized hundreds of awareness and training workshops for all sections of the population: traders, churches, students, administrative and political authorities, farmers, fishermen...	Satisfying	- 3 women were trained in the management of veterinary pharmacies. 3. Fish farming -73 households including 11 women and 62 young people have adopted fish farming as a resilient fishing practice, (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village) – 2017. 5,048 people including 2,466 women and 2,582 young people (50.48% of the project target) have. In total, four (4) resilient practices continue to be implemented by the project on four sites through income-generating activities (fish farming, market gardening, livestock breeding and production of improved stoves). 3,048 households including 890 women and 2,158 young people received resilient seeds in the project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village). 530 households, including 301 women and 229 young people, raise small livestock (goats and poultry) as an income-generating activity; in the three project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); - 130 people, including 50 women, were trained in the management of veterinary practices; - 160 households, including 30 women and 130 young people, have adopted fish farming as a resilient fishing

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			practice (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); -560 households including 102 women and 458 young people use and manufacture improved stoves. - Tree assembly workshops were built for the manufacture of stoves and other mechanical objects in the village of Muanda, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5 (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village).
Activity 1.2.5: Establish a regular exchange of information and experience to ensure that lessons learned from the project are shared to replicate demonstration activities and catalyze investments.		Weak	No activity in this direction has not been reported
Product 1.3. Relevant tools and skills provided to Muanda Province and Commune staff to adjust development plan and budgets appropriately and support effective adaptation in the coastal zone.			
Activity 1.3.1: Organize trainings for provincial staff (provincial ministries of land, agriculture, planning, Muanda municipality staff etc.) on	65 training sessions were organised.	Satisfying	Quality of the people trained: - Fishermen - Market gardeners - Political and administrative authorities (territorial, provincial and national) - Local churches - Local businesses - Social organizations - The public, through awareness raising and broadcasts

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
the use of science-based guidelines.			from partner radios - Teachers and students, universities - NGOs - Women and youth associations - Civil society - Landowners - Hotel owners - Households - Farmers - Oil companies - The military - Herders - Traders - Congolese state institutions - Mechanics, fitters - The community Number of people About 7,142 people, including 3,482 women, or 71.42% of the project target, are aware of the effects of climate change. All strata of communities, political and administrative authorities, institutions, private companies, and civil society are aware of the impacts of climate change on vulnerabilities and know how to adapt to the palpable consequences of climate change in Muanda.
Activity 1.3.2: *Update the Bas-Congo Development Plan to include coastal erosion risk profiles, adaptation options and costs.*	Strengthening of 2 provincial plans 2017-2021 (Budgeting plan and adaptation plan) to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures (2017) in the 3 sites. 3 (three) provincial plans have been strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate	Satisfying	The province of Kongo Central has an updated five-year provincial development plan that includes information on climate risks related to coastal erosion and options for adaptation and protection of the coastal zone. - The Sea Sector (decentralized territorial entity where the three sites are located) has a plan for adapting to climate change and combating coastal erosion.

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
	adaptation strategies and measures (2017-2021, 2018-2022 and 2019-2023). One for the period 2019-2023, one for the province and one for the territory (2019). The project worked in collaboration with the National Adaptation Plan (PAN) project and the Thematic Group Climate Change and Sustainable Development (TGCCDD) to integrate the dimension of coastal zone protection into the Provincial and National Development Plan.		
	Finalization of 2 plans (1 for the province and 1 for the territory). (2018).	Satisfying	An update of this provincial plan has been made. Several people have been made aware of the harmful effects of climate change and adaptation around the various activities carried out by the project, in particular: fishermen, village chiefs, market gardeners and vegetable producers, local and provincial authorities, housewives, heads of commercial establishments, and restaurateurs, heads of churches and NGOs, mechanics and fitters for the manufacture of improved stoves,

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			breeders; and the entire community living in and around the project intervention sites. 5,074 beneficiary households (1,644 women and 3,430 young people) are aware of the impacts of climate change and have the skills and technologies necessary to prevent the effects of current and future climate change. -46 members - including 6 women - of the various Steering Committees and Advisory Committees are made aware of the impacts of climate change. -136 women were sensitized and aware of the impacts of climate change following the activities carried out on International Women's Day, from March 8 to 10, 2018 in Muanda. -873 people - including 384 women - participated in the capacity building workshop on climate change and are now aware of the negative impacts of climate change; -751 households, including 326 women and 425 young people, were sensitized during the vaccination campaign for poultry and small ruminants (goats) against avian pleuropneumonia and peste des petits ruminants. Overall, 96.22% of the poultry surveyed and 98.65% of the goats surveyed were vaccinated at the project sites

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			(Nsiamfumu, Banana km5, km3 and Muanda village). - 2,840 households, including 725 women, sensitized on climate change during sensitization activities in the project sites - 318 households, including 11 women, were sensitized on climate change during training in manufacturing and use improved stoves. - 150 people were sensitized, including 56 women and 94 young people, on the occasion of World Environment Day

Component 2

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
Product 2.1 : A community-based Early Warning System established to improve risk preparedness, prevention and response capabilities.			

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
Activité 2.1.1: Install organizational structure	Establishment of an organizational structure of the project	Satisfying	The institutional and organizational scheme of the NAPA Coastal Zone is globally 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.
Activity 2.1.2: Develop a functional database to produce coastal climate risk bulletins and alerts	Establishment of a climate-related early warning system	Weak	The early warning system exists but not functional
	The equipment consists of a buoy installed at sea (Alizé buoy), a tide gauge and a server installed in the premises of the company CVM since February 2019. The PAS has been set up for the five coastal municipalities: the town of Muanda and the villages of Muanda, Nsiamfumu, km5 and Kitona.		The system has been set up for the 5 coastal municipalities: Muanda City and Muanda villages, Nsiamfumu, KM5 and Kitona. The Community Early Warning System will provide the best available information about potential hazards, in a timely manner, so communities can respond appropriately and implement evacuation plans effectively. The team of experts from METTELSAT and CVM should travel to Toulon at the Equipment Manufacturer for capacity building on the publication of weather reports after the improvement of international flights blocked following the

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			COVID19 pandemic. But now the equipment is working well and producing data which is stored on the server with the support of the supplier. To date, the project has completed two coastal erosion stabilization systems in part of the town of NSIAMFUMU. a) Plant cover over a length of 2500m on the coast. b) Construction of a gabion and rubble wall over a length of 1050m near the town of NSIAMFUMU. The solid wall gave a good result but the length is insufficient to cover all the eroded part. The work will require additional funds that the project does not have.
	About 5,073 people including 2,448 women or 50.73% were made aware of early warning information. The EWS (composed of the Alizé buoy and the tide gauge) has been in place since February. Stakeholder awareness and engagement started with the planning to release a weather bulletin after 6 months of experience (August 2019) given the country's lack of ocean data	Satisfying	

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
	and the need to send the data analysis and alert team in formation. The SAP was implemented for the five coastal communities: the town of Muanda and the villages of Muanda, Nsiamfumu, km5 and Kitona. The EWS is already operational thanks to the training of METTELSAT personnel responsible for analyzing EWS data and transmitting early warnings to coastal communities. 5,048 people, including 2,466 women, or 50.48% of the project target, have adopted climate-resilient technologies or practices to cope with the impacts of climate change due to coastal erosion. The community has skills and technologies to prevent the effects of current and future climate change. Two anti-erosion feasibility studies were carried out: the construction of the jetty (landing stage) for canoes at Nsiamfumu and the stabilization		

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
	of the cliffs between Nsiamfumu and the village of Muanda (13,800,000 US$). Two contractors have been selected and have been working for three months on the following studies: 1. Construction of the jetty for canoes by the firm General Consult for a total amount of 1,500,000 US$. 2. Stabilization of the cliffs by revegetation by the Higher Institute of Navigation for an amount of 92,000 US$.		
Activité 2.1.3: Set up a participatory, gender-sensitive system for the transfer and dissemination of information and warnings on coastal climate risks.	Signature of 3 contracts with community radio stations (2018). The project has signed contracts with three media-radios to broadcast weekly programs on the impacts of climate change. About 10,158 people, including 6,912 women, representing 100.15% of the project objective, benefited from increased awareness on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.	Satisfying	To date, the project has signed contracts with three local radio stations to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change. Therefore, most people in Muanda are informed about the impacts of climate change through local media. In addition to the Media, since June 2017 many training, awareness and advocacy workshops have been organized.

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
Product 2.2 : Pilot adaptation measures developed to stabilize the cliffs of Muanda and secure the landing and landing operations of fishermen in Nsiamfumu			
Activity 2.2.1. Rehabilitate and protect the fish landing site at Nsiamfumu	Preparation of 2 anti-erosion feasibility studies: 1 for the construction of a landing stage (quay) at Nsiamfufu and 1 other for the stabilization of the cliffs between Nsiamfumu and the village of Muanda. (2018)	Satisfising	
	Finalization of technical and financial studies for the construction of the landing stage for Nsiamfumu fishermen. (2017)	Satisfising	
Activity 2.2.2. : Stabilize and protect risky cliffs in the Nsiamfumu – Muanda segment	A retaining wall is built by the GC company	Satisfising	The retaining wall is built vertically, so it does not withstand ocean waves well. It would take a setting wall to attenuate the power of the waves. Mr. Lombo says that the villagers advised the company GC (General Built) in this direction but they were not followed. He maintains that it was necessary to create barriers before the wall, that is to say throw rubble (stones) at least 3 meters before the wall with a height of about 1.50 distant from 3 meters with the wall to protect it well like the wall of stones thrown by the Belgian colonizer in Banana (mouth of the Congo

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			River) since 1942 and which holds up to this day. The Nsiafumu wall is already in trouble only 4 years after its construction. It needs a quick protection with rubble to protect it against the waves. Fortunately, there is an agreement with the GC company for a period of 10 years. In case of problems, it is obliged to carry out repair work.
Product 2.3 : Climate-resilient alternative livelihoods created for women in youth organizations to reduce pressure on coastal resources and raise the economic status of coastal communities.			
Activity 2.3.1 : Develop resilient fish farming and fish product processing for fish production associations.	Development of alternative activities to fishing: Resilient fish farming for 12 youth and women's associations (2017). These are fishmonger's activities in the 3 sites. There were also alternative activities to fishing: Market gardening (2017) in Nsiamfumu - Muanda village - Banana The project has set up a fish and poultry feed manufacturing plant to support fish and poultry production and it will be	Satisfying	These fish market activities employ 180 young people (60 per site). Adaptation/long-term planning and budgeting activities have resulted in: Updating of the five-year provincial development plan for the province of Kongo Central (Ex Bas-Congo) to include information on climate risks related to coastal erosion and options for adaptation and protection of the coastal zone. The Sector of the Sea (decentralized territorial entity where the three sites are located) has drawn up a plan for adaptation to climate change and the fight against coastal erosion;

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
	supported by training and community support. For market gardening: 195 women (52 in Nsiamfumu, 23 in Muanda village and 120 in Banana)		
Activity 2.3.2 : Promote improved stoves to reduce deforestation of mangroves.	Awareness and training in the use of improved stoves	Weak	Improved stoves have various advantages: >Reduce the cutting of mangroves for charcoal (fuel consumption is reduced by 60%); >Reduce cooking time and free up time for women and girls for social activities or other income-generating activities >Combat respiratory diseases by reducing polluting fumes and toxic particles
	Construction of 3 workshops will be built for the manufacture of improved stoves (2018) in Muanda village, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5 (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village)	Weak	The improved stove manufacturing workshops were not functional when the evaluation team visited the project sites.
Activity 2.3.3 : Develop alternative activities for youth associations	Adoption of 4 resilient practices by a total of 1,500 people, including 475 women (preserving mangroves using improved cooking stoves for 250 households - Resilient fish farming for 12 youth and women's associations - 3	Satisfying	The adoption of improved cookstoves resulted in a 60% reduction in the amount of charcoal needed to cook a meal.

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
	market gardens were supported for 27 associations (17 in Nsiamfumu, 3 in Muanda Village and 7 in Banana), which benefited from 7 types of improved seeds (cabbage, tomato, nightshade, cucumber, eggplant, amaranth and spinach) to diversify sources of income and reduce the vulnerability of These activities employ 195 women (52 in Nsiamfumu, 23 in Muanda village and 120 in Banana) 4. Preserve riverbanks by prohibiting gravel extraction and reducing pressure on mangroves (2017)		
	Support to communities for the adoption of various options for climate-resilient livelihoods (use of resilient seed varieties. - goat and poultry farming - Fish farming - Manufacture and use of improved stoves to reduce pressure on firewood consumption mangrove At Nsiamfumu - Banana - km5 and km3 - Muanda village (2018)	Satisfying	3,647 households, including 1,762 women and 1,887 young people, benefited from and adopted various climate-resilient livelihood options. / 2,551 households including 450 women and 2,101 young people received resilient seeds / 473 households including 288 women and 185 young people raise small ruminants and poultry as an income-generating activity; / Fish farming employs several young people through 15 fish ponds,

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			of which 9 ponds supported by the project have been put under the responsibility of local youth and women's associations, as pilot ponds or "school ponds". -73 households including 11 women and 62 young people have adopted fish farming as a resilient activity, instead of fishing at sea, / 304 households use improved stoves.
Activity 2.3.4 : *Strengthen the capacity of beneficiaries on entrepreneurship, product marketing, value chain management, and access to finance and credit in order to facilitate access to marketing and credit for businesses .*	3 veterinary pharmacies are installed in the project intervention areas with 3 women managers of veterinary pharmacies (2018) in Muanda village, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5 (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3)	Satisfying	
	Sensitization of communities on the impacts of climate change in (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village and others)	Satisfying	About 5,048 people, including 2,848 women and 2,200 young people, were informed about the impacts of climate change. A total of four livelihoods expanded IGAs to improve household living standards in the four pilot project sites. (i) Fish farming (training, community support Up to 25 ponds constructed) (ii) Market gardening (training

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			and distribution of improved resilient seeds to approximately 3,048 households. Several heads of families who previously practiced only fishing and their wives have adopted this practical on and off project sites, as the ocean produces less fish than in the past (iii) Goat and poultry farming (training and community support through the distribution of goats and roosters of improved breeds to increase the level of family income; then the establishment of three (3) veterinary pharmacies and vaccination against epidemics. (vi) Production and use of improved stoves This practice begins with the training and support of communities in terms of manufacturing equipment for young entrepreneurs. This activity has given jobs to young people on the project sites and is even sold in Angola. Thanks to the improved stoves, the pressure on the mangroves has decreased and several charcoal burners have ceased to be used due to lack of profit. 450 households already use improved stoves (2020).
			It should be noted that the population of the intervention sites (Muanda village, Banana

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			km5 and Nsiamfumu) affected by the negative effects of coastal erosion is estimated at 10,000 inhabitants. In 2020, approximately in total, four (4) resilient practices continue to be implemented by the project on four (4) intervention sites through income-generating activities (fish farming, market gardening, goat and poultry farming and production of improved stoves). a) Market gardening: 5022 households. The project did not support the community with resilient seeds this year, but a few households took charge and continued the activity by buying seeds from suppliers, but the majority gave up market gardening. b) Production and use of improved stoves: 611 households are already using improved stoves. This practice begins with the training and support of communities in the manufacture of equipment (improved stoves, doors, windows, etc.) for young entrepreneurs. This activity has provided jobs for young people on the project sites to the point that some of the products are sold in neighboring Angola. Improved cookstoves have been very successful in the region to the point where the majority of cookstoves

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			are imported from Kinshasa where there are large manufacturers, thus reducing the pressure to destroy the mangroves. Unfortunately, the workshops set up by the project in the intervention sites are used more for the manufacture of doors and windows than for the manufacture of fireplaces, which are largely imported from Kinshasa. However, there is a positive effect in that these workshops have provided employment for young people and have reduced erosion due to gravel mining on the coast. c) Raising of goats and poultry: 1,379 households A total of 902 goats and 4,611 poultry. This activity was also a success, as several goats had herds of the improved goat breed, and the community is happy. This practice begins with training and community support (distribution of goats and roosters of improved breeds) to increase the level of family income; The project has set up three (3) veterinary pharmacies to support breeders with veterinary drugs and vaccines. d) Fish farming 105 households have adopted fish farming as a climate resilient practice. 35 ponds built and 20 fish ponds under

Planned activity	Activity carried out	Level of achievement	Comments
			construction, representing a total of 165 households.

6.2. Relevance

- **Relevance: satisfactory with a score of 70.8%**

The development objective of the project remained largely aligned with the country's development strategies as well as the cooperation programs of its development partners and with the SDGs in particular.

- o Goal 1: Eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- o Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- o Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- o Objective 6: Guarantee access to water and sanitation for all and ensure sustainable management of water resources;
- o Goal 7: Ensure access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services at an affordable cost;
- o Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone, and foster innovation
- o Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
- o Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- o Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- o Goal 15: Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems
- o Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development

• Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Finally, this PANA Coastal Zone project is aligned with UNDAF2013-2017, Axis No. 3: Congo improves the management of its natural resources and related services as well as mechanisms to manage disasters and engages in a green economy. This LDC Fund project contributed to improving the resilience of coastal communities by supporting the establishment of a policy framework for climate-resilient investment and investment in coastal defense infrastructure and SAP. This project is also aligned with the other policies and strategies developed for the protection of the environment of the coastal zone. In the DRC, government policy currently focuses on the control of its maritime space and its continental shelf, the sustainable management of the coastal zone, the regulation of fishing, the conservation of biological resources, the development of environmental standards for the use of water resources, the emergency plan for the response to oil spills and the management of climatic risks in the coastal zone. Thus, for the protection of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, the DRC has developed and implemented several strategies and programs including: the National Biodiversity Program, the National Action Plan for Environment (PNAE), the National Action Plan (PAN) for the management of the coastal zone, the National Emergency Plan for the Fight against Pollution (PNULCP), the National Program for the Fight

against Coastal Erosion (Map Polmarc), the National Program on Protected Areas (PNAP).
Concerning the beneficiary populations, the project support in terms of socio-economic activities (agriculture, livestock, agroforestry, reforestation, income-generating activities, etc.) was carried out according to individual and community needs. In addition, the implementation of project activities helped restore trust between communities and lay the foundations for a society that is not only peaceful but also engaged in productive and economic activities.

6.3. Effectiveness

- **Effectiveness: satisfactory with a score of 68.7%**

The performance of the effectiveness of the NAPA Coastal project must be measured against the yardstick of the evaluation questions, the main ones being whether this project has achieved the objectives set in view of the products and direct effects obtained at its end. To this end, the evaluation must (a) present the progress made in achieving the expected results, as well as a summary of the level of achievement of the products.
After analysis of project documents and meetings with various stakeholders, the achievements of this project can be summarized as follows: A total of 1,500 people (i.e. 15% of the 10,000 inhabitants of the target sites), including 485 women risk management. The flagship activity was sensitization on coastal climate risks for the coastal population, the city of Muanda, local political and administrative authorities (all heads of municipal services), provincial authorities (all heads of provincial services) and members of the public and private companies grouped within the Federation of Congolese Companies (FEC) have been sensitized.
Awareness was raised through: meetings with local committees, workshops and training, posters and placards, radio broadcasts, celebrations of international days (water, tree, environment) The Community Early Warning System has acquired and the technical and financial studies for the construction of a landing stage for the fishermen of Nsiamfumu have been finalized.
Alternative activities to fishing are implemented, including: 1. The preservation of mangroves through the use of improved stoves for 250 households. Improved stoves have different advantages: Reduce the cutting of mangroves for charcoal (fuel consumption is reduced by 60%); Reduce cooking time and free up time for women and girls for social activities or other income-generating activities Fight against respiratory diseases by reducing polluting fumes and toxic particles; 2. Resilient fish farming for 12 youth and women's associations. The fishmonger's activities employ 180 young people (60 per site)
3. Market gardening for 195 women (52 in Nsiamfumu, 23 in Muanda village and 120 in Banana) Adaptation/long-term planning and budgeting activities resulted in: Updating of the five-year provincial development plan for Kongo Central province (Ex Bas-Congo) to include information on climate risks related to coastal erosion and options for adaptation and protection of the coastal zone. The Sector of the Sea (decentralized territorial entity where the three sites are located) has drawn up a plan for adaptation

to climate change and the fight against coastal erosion; 2 provincial plans (Budgetization plan and adaptation plan) have been strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures: -The province of Kongo Central (Bas-Congo before the revision of the provinces) has a updated five-year provincial development plan that includes information on climate risks related to coastal erosion and options for adaptation and protection of the coastal zone. - The Sea Sector (decentralized territorial entity where the three sites are located) has a plan for adapting to climate change and combating coastal erosion.

A total of 3,500 people, including 875 women, were sensitized through radio broadcasts, posters and workshops for increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation. Beneficiaries include coastal communities, traditional authorities, municipal authorities, NGOs, civil societies, the private sector, provincial authorities and parliamentarians (provincial and national). The different themes developed were: Impact of climate change: mitigation and adaptation measures in coastal areas; Integration of information on climate risks related to coastal erosion and options for adaptation and protection of the coastal zone (25 heads of service at the territorial level in Muanda and 25 heads of division at the provincial level in Matadi); Main causes of erosion and involvement of women in coastal protection (30 women from Muanda); Climate change scenarios based on local, sub-regional and international models (25 people); Community mapping of coastal erosion risks (75 people for 25 per site)

The climate-related early warning system will be operational in August 2017. The early warning system has already been commissioned and a series of contracts for the management of the system have been signed, including with local community radios. In addition, an application (SAP Equation) has been developed to produce alert bulletins and the ocean buoy has been completed and is being tested in the Mediterranean Sea. The technical and financial studies for the construction of the landing stage for the fishermen of Nsiamfumu have been finalized. There remains the finalization of the technical and financial studies on the stabilization of the cliffs on the Muanda village-Nsiamfumu section (10 km). The implementation of coastal adaptation infrastructures was slowed down by their higher-than-expected costs ($4,000,000 for the 70 m long landing stage only) due to the technical specificity of the materials to be used (special steels, PVC , etc.), which resisted the salinity of seawater. The option of biomechanical stabilization of the cliffs (with badam and cashew) proposed to reduce costs is being studied to determine its feasibility.

Four resilient practices were adopted by a total of 1,500 people including 475 women: 1. Preserve mangroves by using improved cookstoves for 250 households, The adoption of improved cookstoves led to a 60% reduction in amount of charcoal needed to cook a meal. 2. Resilient fish farming for 12 youth and women's associations Three fish farms have been set up (including that of Banana which is set up on a former charcoal production site which involved cutting mangroves) 3. Three market gardens have been supported for 27 associations (17 in Nsiamfumu, 3 in Muanda Village and 7 in Banana), which benefited from 7 types of improved seeds (cabbage, tomato, nightshade, cucumber, eggplant, amaranth and spinach) to diversify sources of income and reduce

the vulnerability of beneficiaries. These activities employ 195 women (52 in Nsiamfumu, 23 in Muanda village and 120 in Banana) 4. Preserve the banks by prohibiting the extraction of gravel and reducing the pressure on the mangroves

3,647 households (1,762 women and 1,885 young people), or 36.4% of the total target of project beneficiaries, adopt five (5) resilient livelihoods in 3 sites through diversification activities:
1. Use of resistant seed varieties. -2,548 households including 447 women and 2,101 young people received resilient seeds; in the 3 project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);
2. Goat and poultry breeding, - 473 households, including 288 women and 185 young people, raise small livestock (goats and poultry) as an income-generating activity; in the 3 project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); - 3 women were trained in the management of veterinary pharmacies. 3. Fish farming -73 households including 11 women and 62 young people have adopted fish farming as a resilient fishing practice (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);

3. Fish farming -73 households including 11 women and 62 young people have adopted fish farming as a resilient fishing practice (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); 4. Manufacture and use of improved stoves to reduce pressure on the consumption of mangrove wood (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); - 550 households, including 100 women and 450 young people, use and manufacture improved stoves. - 3 workshops built for the manufacture of improved stoves in the three intervention sites: Muanda village, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5 (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);

As of June 30, 2017, there were 2 plans for 2017-2021, one for the province and one for the territory. The situation has remained unchanged until today, except that an update of this provincial plan is planned for the period 2018-2022. This update is now in the preparatory stage.

This objective is on track. Several people have been made aware of the harmful effects of climate change and adaptation around the various activities carried out by the project, in particular: fishermen, village chiefs, market gardeners and vegetable producers, local and provincial authorities, housewives, heads of commercial establishments, and restaurateurs. Through the media and posters, the community was made aware of the harmful effects of climate change and adaptation around the various activities carried out by the project, in particular: fishermen, village chiefs, market gardeners and vegetable producers, local and provincial authorities, housewives, heads of commercial establishments, and restaurateurs, heads of churches and NGOs, mechanics and fitters for the manufacture of improved stoves, breeders; and the entire community living in and around the project intervention sites. 5,074 beneficiary households (1,644 women and 3,430 young people) are aware of the impacts of climate change and have the skills and technologies necessary to prevent the effects of current and future climate change. -46 members - including 6 women - of the various Steering Committees and Advisory Committees are made aware of the impacts of climate

change. -136 women were sensitized and aware of the impacts of climate change following the activities carried out on International Women's Day, from March 8 to 10, 2018 in Muanda. -873 people - including 384 women - participated in the capacity building workshop on climate change and are now aware of the negative impacts of climate change; -751 households, including 326 women and 425 young people, were sensitized during the vaccination campaign for poultry and small ruminants (goats) against avian pleuropneumonia and peste des petits ruminants. Overall, 96.22% of the poultry surveyed and 98.65% of the goats surveyed were vaccinated at the project sites (Nsiamfumu, Banana km5, km3 and Muanda village). - 2,840 households, including 725 women, sensitized on climate change during sensitization activities in the project sites - 318 households, including 11 women, were sensitized on climate change during training in manufacturing and use improved stoves. - 150 people were sensitized, including 56 women and 94 young people, on the occasion of World Environment Day To date, the project has signed contracts with three local radio stations to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change. Therefore, the majority of people in Muanda are informed about the impacts of climate change through local media. In addition to the Media, numerous training, awareness and advocacy workshops have been organized.

The early warning system equipment (buoy, anchor, tide gauge, etc.) has been installed on the high seas but is not yet in service. The EWS should be installed and commissioned. The system should serve 5 coastal municipalities: Muanda Cité and Muanda villages, Nsiamfumu, KM5 and Kitona. The community early warning system should provide the best available information about potential hazards, in a timely manner, so that communities can respond appropriately and implement evacuation plans effectively.
Two anti-erosion feasibility studies were carried out: (1) for the construction of a landing stage (quay) at Nsiamfufu (3,500,000 USD); (2) and for the stabilization of the cliffs between Nsiamfumu and the village of Muanda (13,800,000 USD). Procurement processes have been launched; and two contractors were selected, one for the construction of the landing stage at Nsiamfumu and the other for the land stabilization vegetation. Funding requests will be submitted to UNDP no later than August 2018

A total of 3,647 households, including 1,762 women and 1,887 youth, benefited from and adopted various climate-resilient livelihood options. 1. the use of resilient seed varieties. -2,551 households including 450 women and 2,101 young people received resilient seeds; in the 3 project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village). 2. Goat and poultry breeding, - 473 households, including 288 women and 185 young people, practice small ruminant and poultry breeding as an income-generating activity; in the 3 project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village). 3. Fish farming Fish farming employs several young people through 15 fish ponds, of which 9 ponds supported by the project have been put under the responsibility of local youth and women's associations, as pilot ponds or “school ponds”. -73 households including 11 women and 62 young people have adopted fish farming as a resilient activity, instead of fishing at sea, (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); 4. Manufacture and use of improved stoves to reduce pressure on the consumption of mangrove wood. (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);

-304 households use improved stoves. By mid-September 2018, three assembly workshops will be built for the manufacture of improved stoves in the three intervention sites: Muanda village, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5 (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); -Three (3) veterinary pharmacies have been installed in the project intervention areas. - 3 women managers of veterinary pharmacies 5,048 people including 2,466 women and 2,582 youth (50.48% of project target) have adopted climate resilient technologies or practices to cope with climate change impacts of coastal erosion. In total, four (4) resilient practices continue to be implemented by the project on four sites through income-generating activities (fish farming, market gardening, livestock breeding and production of improved stoves). 3,048 households including 890 women and 2,158 young people received resilient seeds in the project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village). 530 households, including 301 women and 229 young people, raise small livestock (goats and poultry) as an income-generating activity; in the three project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); - 130 people, including 50 women, were trained in the management of veterinary practices; - 160 households, including 30 women and 130 young people, have adopted fish farming as a resilient fishing practice (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); -560 households including 102 women and 458 young people use and manufacture improved stoves. - Tree assembly workshops were built for the manufacture of stoves and other mechanical objects in the village of Muanda, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5 (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village).

A total of three plans have been strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures (two projects 2017-2021 and 2018-2022). One being implemented for the 2019-2023 period, one for the province and one for the territory. The PANA Coastal Zones project works in collaboration with the National Adaptation Plan (PAN) and the Climate Change and Sustainable Development Thematic Group (GTCCDD) to integrate the coastal protection dimension into the Provincial and National Development Plan. The NAP project has just launched the process of updating the Provincial and National Development Plan and the development of the Priority Action Program. The aspect of coastal protection was taken into account in the exercise of updating these plans.

Type of person - Fishermen - Market gardeners - Political and administrative authorities (territorial, provincial and national) - Local churches - Local businesses - Social organizations - The public, through awareness raising and broadcasts from partner radio stations - Teachers and students, universities - NGOs - Women and youth associations - Civil society - Landowners - Hotel owners - Households - Farmers - Oil companies - The military - Herders - Traders - Congolese state institutions - Mechanics, fitters - The community Number of people Approx. 7,142 people, including 3,482 women, or 71.42% of the project target, are aware of the effects of climate change. All strata of communities, political and administrative authorities, institutions, private companies and civil society are aware of the impacts of climate change on vulnerabilities and know how to adapt to the palpable consequences of climate change in Muanda. About 5,073 people including 2,448 women or 50.73% were made aware of early warning information. The EWS (composed of the Alizé buoy and the tide gauge) has been in place since February; Stakeholder awareness and engagement started with

the planning for the release of a weather bulletin after six months of experience (August 2019) given the country's lack of ocean data and the need to send the data analysis and alert team in formation. The SAP was implemented for the five coastal communities: the town of Muanda and the villages of Muanda, Nsiamfumu, km5 and Kitona. The EWS is not functional pending the training of METTELSAT personnel responsible for analyzing EWS data and transmitting early warnings to coastal communities. 5,048 people, including 2,466 women, or 50.48% of the project target, have adopted climate-resilient technologies or practices to cope with the impacts of climate change due to coastal erosion. The community has skills and technologies to prevent the effects of current and future climate change. Two anti-erosion feasibility studies were carried out: the construction of the jetty (landing stage) for canoes at Nsiamfumu and the stabilization of the cliffs between Nsiamfumu and the village of Muanda (13,800,000 US$). Two contractors have been selected and have been working for three months on the following studies: 1. Construction of the jetty for canoes by the firm General Consult for a total amount of 1,500,000 US$. 2. Stabilization of the cliffs by revegetation by the Higher Institute of Navigation for an amount of US$92,000.

About 5,048 people, including 2,848 women and 2,200 young people, were informed about the impacts of climate change. A total of four livelihoods expanded IGAs to improve household living standards in the four pilot project sites. 1. Fish farming This practice begins with training and community support. Up to 25 ponds are under construction and in progress in the intervention sites and others outside the sites by the communities that participated in the training (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village and others). 2. Market gardening The project organizes training and distribution of improved resilient seeds to approximately 3,048 households. Several heads of families who previously practiced only fishing and their wives have adopted this practice on and off project sites, as the ocean produces less fish than in the past. 3. Raising goats and poultry This practice begins with training and community support (distribution of goats and roosters of improved breeds) to increase the level of family income; then the establishment of three (3) veterinary pharmacies and vaccination against epidemics. 4. Production and use of improved stoves This practice begins with the training and support of communities in terms of manufacturing equipment for young entrepreneurs. This activity has given jobs to young people on the project sites and is even sold in Angola. Thanks to the improved stoves, the pressure on the mangroves has decreased and several charcoal burners have ceased to be used for lack of profit. 450 households are already using improved stoves.

6.4. Efficiency

- **Efficiency: satisfactory with a score of 65.1%**

Efficiency means demonstrating how resources or inputs (such as funds, expertise and time) have been transformed economically into results and over time. In response to specific requirements of the terms of reference.

In relation to the use of financial resources

We found that the funds were used optimally for the implementation and coordination of the activities planned under the project. We also noted the proportionality between the activities carried out, the results obtained and the costs incurred. The efficiency of this project was also remarkable for the quality of the strategic and partnership alliances concluded which enabled the project not only to capitalize on the expertise and local roots of the partner structures but also to minimize the project costs.

6.5. Consistency

- **Coherence: satisfactory with a score of 71.4%**

Analyzing the coherence of a project consists in demonstrating to what extent the intervention agrees with the other interventions carried out. In other words, it is a question of establishing the extent to which the intervention is compatible with other interventions carried out within a country, a sector or an institution. This analysis covers two dimensions, namely:

(a) an internal dimension that focuses on synergies and interdependencies between interventions carried out by the same institution/administration, as well as the consistency between the intervention and the relevant international standards and criteria to which the institution/administration adheres, and

(b) An external dimension that questions the consistency between the intervention considered and those carried out by other actors in the same context. This second dimension of the coherence analysis encompasses complementarity, harmonization and coordination with other actors, and verifies that the intervention brings added value while avoiding the duplication of activities.

With regard to coherence, the PANA Côtier project is aligned with the policies and strategies developed for the protection of the environment of the coastal zone in the DRC. Currently the government of the DRC is concentrating on the control of its maritime space and its continental shelf, on the sustainable management of the coastal zone, the regulation of fishing, the conservation of biological resources, the development of environmental standards for the use of water resources, contingency plan for oil spill response and climate risk management in the coastal zone.

This project is also consistent with several conventions / treaties at the international level and whose implementation in the DRC protects its coastal environment and the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources and the most important related to climate change, namely: (i) the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted in Rio on June 20, 1992; (ii) the 1981 Abidjan Convention on cooperation for the protection, conservation and improvement of the marine and coastal environment of West and Central Africa; (iii) the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone

Layer, March 22, 1985; (iv) Convention on Wetlands (known as RAMSAR), Ramsar Convention, 2 February 1971; (v) the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), May 9, 1992; (vi) the Kyoto Protocol; (vii) the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Convention of Montego Bay (Jamaica), on December 10, 1982; (vii) the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; (viii) African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, September 15, 1968 / Maputo Convention; (ix) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; (x) the Cartagena Protocol on risk prevention.

6.6. Sustainability :

- **Durability: satisfactory with a score of 60.2%**

Guaranteeing the sustainability of the achievements of a development initiative consists on the part of its implementing partners of ensuring the durability and sustainability of its effects beyond its expiry date by supporting the creation and/or transformation institution of the beneficiary organization after the disengagement of the technical and financial partners. Indeed, among the achievements of this project we can note:

- The fight against coastal erosion by building a retaining wall;
- The construction of a landing stage for fishermen,
- The construction of a market (trading center) in Nsiafumu,
- The construction/rehabilitation of the administrative office of the chiefdom of Nsiafumu
- The installation on the high seas of a signaling buoy for early warning against bad weather on the high seas
- Livestock and fish farming support for households in the Nsiafumu community
- Training of the community of Muanda on the harmful effects of coastal erosion;
- Raising awareness through the local media (radio) on the harmful effects of coastal erosion, climate change and the early warning system;

However, these results may not hold over time for the obvious reasons above: (i) the sudden end of the project without certain finishing works being carried out and without the official handing over of the works (rehabilitated office, market, wharf fishermen, retaining wall, administrative office, livestock feed manufacturing unit, fish drying unit, etc.) to the community by project managers and political-administrative authorities, (ii) today these structures are not used by the community, (iii) the community is not totally satisfied with the quality of certain structures and certain activities have not met the expectations of the population (fish farming, breeding, early warning system not finalized…).

Finally, it was desirable for the project to put in place sustainability mechanisms and draw up a post-project exit plan while clearly specifying the role of the actors. On the

basis of the elements of assessment indicated above, the sustainability of the project achievements remains uncertain.

6.7. Sustainability: financial resources, socio-political, institutional framework and governance, environment, and overall likelihood of sustainability

The sustainability of the project is relatively satisfactory. It is ensured by the appropriation of the results (use of improved stoves), the establishment of CLDs as well as the involvement of local authorities, sectoral directorates/departments, associations benefiting from the Project. However, there are some challenges to overcome, namely:

- the weak structuring of the associations having set up IGAs ((vision, mission, value, strategic axis, administrative and financial management, intervention strategies, etc.);
- the low motivation of the members of various local committees;
- low involvement of young people;
- Insufficient resources to ensure the sustainability/sustainability of project achievements;
- the low visibility of advocacy results with natural resource companies,
- the divergent vision of the actors in the advocacy process;
- poor understanding of the "advocacy/lobbying" concept by the actors involved, etc.

Finally, it would be desirable for the various projects to set up structures for the sustainability of the project and to develop a post-project exit plan while clearly specifying the role of the actors. On the basis of the elements of assessment indicated above, the sustainability of the project achievements remains certain.

The project actions contain measures likely to ensure the sustainability / viability of the results. Ownership of the program is ensured by a synergy of actions by the various partners involved in the issue. The sustainability of the project's achievements remains a variable dependent on its financing or self-financing capacity, which remains weak for the moment.

The overall sustainability of the project is assured and largely depends on the following factors:

- The full commitment of the DRC government in the coordination and provision of guidance on climate change and the management of erosion and flood risks in the coastal zone.
- The consideration by all project stakeholders of climate risks / climate change in planning mechanisms, such as local development plans and budgets, if we want to ensure the sustainability of the intervention;

- One for the institutional viability of the project will also be addressed through full collaboration.
- With institutions at national and local level and monitoring and evaluation procedures carried out by government bodies. The project will provide support to entities involved in the capacity building project according to their role in the project. The project oversight committee will include provincial government departments, municipalities and local communities; and a number of provincial officials will be identified, equipped and trained to work with the project team and monitor project activities in the pilot demonstration sites. In order to ensure the sustainability of the project, a strategy to replicate the interventions on the site will be developed.

The viability of the project and long-term sustainability will largely depend on its ownership, institutionalization and the capacity established by the project. All the capacity activities foreseen in the project have been planned to have a sustainable impact, both at local and institutional level, for example, training will be planned on the basis of the needs assessment. At the local level, the project in partnership with local NGOs and community organizations and the private sector, whose capacity will be strengthened, will thus ensure long-term sustainability. It will empower all actors at the local level, including the dissemination of information on climate and weather risks in a timely manner, and information on community control techniques against erosion, through a series capacity building activities tailored to their specific needs. It will also try to define and implement an effective knowledge management and sharing system to effectively capitalize on lessons learned, which will also contribute to institutional sustainability.

Beneficiaries participate directly in the Early Warning System (SAP) and the implementation of coastal erosion and flood control activities. The participation of the population and their role in the implementation of project activities is likely to ensure the sustainability of actions, strengthen their capacity to prevent and manage climate risks and additional resources. The training of the population and provincial officials will build capacities and create conditions for resilience and sustainable local development, favor the emergence of groups capable of acting appropriately and in a timely manner in order to reduce possible damage or community losses. The development to be carried out at the level of the requests will have to use simple techniques which are appropriate and easily assimilated by the local populations.

Finally, the project is designed to raise the level of efficiency and effectiveness of adaptation and community practices. It is designed to ensure wide adoption and dissemination of these practices. This type of approach will ensure the sustainability

and reproducibility of results. In addition, by organizing exchange visits between the actors of the demonstration sites and other communities, it is expected that these communities can replicate the community-based adaptation initiatives; training initiatives will be well developed in the project, including:

- In terms of raising the political level, this will involve facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation into the political agenda at the provincial level and at the level of the municipality of Muanda and targeting the commitment of the provincial government ;
- The document on best practices and adaptation technologies is a prerequisite and a starting point for the process of upgrading stakeholders in the research project; through the product 1.3. lessons learned from the project will be generated, shared, captured and disseminated among current stakeholders and also among future stakeholders who wish to promote and implement large-scale adaptation practices and effective climate resilience. Lessons learned from the implementation of this project will be compiled and disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders, using a framework system and the project will make use of the ALM (Adaptive Learning Mechanisms) system that will enable ensure that lessons learned from the project contribute to benefiting from climate change adaptation experiences across the LDC Fund portfolio

This project aims to increase resilience to long-term climate risks, in various aspects to increase sustainability:

- *Ecological sustainability is covered by: raising awareness of water conservation, improved coastal soil conservation, sustainable use and improved use of mangroves and coastal forests, fertilizers and pesticides.*
- *Environmental sustainability will be ensured through the availability of necessary information for target populations affected by adaptation to the impacts of coastal erosion to identify measures to build climate resilience (physical conditions of seawater quality , fish stock, infrastructure and food chains...). A lot of effort to provide on this point*
- *Institutional sustainability: various trainings… for all actors involved in the political process (provincial ministries of land affairs, agriculture, planning, Muanda municipality staff etc.)*
- *Financial viability: this will be ensured by the implementation of alternative income-generating activities. However, there is a need to introduce a participatory approach.*

However, some challenges for sustainability:

- good management of IGAs after the project;
- no substantial budget to provide economic reintegration kits for young people trained in different trades.

In short, the probability that the results obtained will be maintained for a long period is high because the various beneficiaries met have put in place mechanisms allowing their IGAs to continue, even after the project. In addition, community building actions are also carried out in order to strengthen their decision-making power and their ability to mobilize energies to amplify the expected changes.

6.7. Impact

- **Impact: satisfactory with a score of 64.8%**

Measuring the impact of the NAPA Coastal Zone project consists of assessing the positive or negative, planned or unforeseen effects resulting from the implementation of activities that have made it possible to deliver the expected products.

Among the positive effects, the evaluation notes

- a broad knowledge of the community of the adverse effects of climate change on the environment and the related mitigation measures thanks to numerous awareness sessions and training workshops;

The establishment of provincial and local plans 2 provincial plans that include information on climate risks related to coastal erosion and options for adaptation and protection of the coastal zone. - The Sea Sector (decentralized territorial entity where the three sites are located) has a plan for adapting to climate change and combating coastal erosion.

Among the negative effects, the evaluation notes

Although the project has built two factories in Muanda village, one for the manufacture of animal feed and the other for the drying of fish products. These two works are not functional. The office of the fish drying factory does not have the necessary equipment. All the buildings that house the two works are unoccupied and are not functional today.

They are only open when there are visitors. These two works run the risk of being used for purposes other than what they should serve. Fish farming was a total failure: imported fish species did not survive. A market built but never used serves as shelter for passers-by in bad weather (rain, high heat).

A desk built but never used. The breeding was a failure: breed of parents not adapted.

6.8. Gender Equality / Gender

This project has taken up the issue of gender equality. First, by the fact that gender considerations were part of the project formulation process. During project implementation, efforts were made to broadly involve women and youth as well as civil society and institutional leaders in focus group discussions. Thus, small-scale community-based activities have been set up with the youth and women's associations of Muanda, focused on the development of alternative livelihood

activities resilient to climate change in order to eliminate / reduce pressure on coastal resources.

Overall, the project was very sensitive to this issue by enabling women to improve their access to seeds and quality inputs and to training. It has enabled women to mobilize strongly within the groups and to contribute to their economic and social integration within the village communities.

Nevertheless, at the level of support services, there are still too few women supervising the rural world and the training topics are insufficiently centered on themes that can mainly concern women.

Moreover, even if women are in the majority within the groups, it is not certain that they will be able to maintain their gains in the management of activities after the project. Their achievements in most of the project activities remain very fragile. In summary, during its implementation, the NAPA Coastal Zone was concerned, where possible, to promote access for women and young people to the benefits of the project. Many of the activities that have been done, for example in small domestic livestock, family fish farming and market gardening, are mostly left to women and young people. The groups of beneficiaries who exploit them were mostly made up of women and young people.
The selection of women's groups and young people as beneficiaries of these activities is a great opportunity for them. Indeed, in the Coastal NAPA areas, women and young people are those who devote themselves largely to market gardening activities, small livestock (goats and poultry), trade in fishing products 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 (establishment of market gardening perimeters for the benefit of women's groups, etc.);
- Support for the conservation of fishery products and the manufacture of livestock feed (Cattle feed factory and fish conservation unit).
- Support for the launch of poultry and fish farming activities

6.10. Country ownership

The DRC ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 1999, after signing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994. As required by the

UNFCCC, the DRC prepared the Initial National Communication in 2000 and completed the Plan National Adaptation Action Plan (NAPA) in 2006 where national priorities for adaptation were identified and classified according to vulnerability to climate risks. The country has already submitted to the UNFCCC the initial communication and the second communication (CI in 2001 and SCN in 2009). This project is therefore a response to urgent and immediate adaptation needs. It is designed to support the marginal costs of the priority adaptation measures identified in the NAPA and will also create the necessary capacity to continue these actions after the end of the project (sustainability). The ratio of LDCF funds to co-financing is consistent with the scale of the GEF.

The project is also in line with other initiatives aimed at the development of the DRC:

• The Strategy Document for Growth and Poverty Reduction (DSCRP) for the period 2011-2015 ("Pillar IV - Protect the environment and fight against the challenges of climate change" by supporting national efforts aimed at reducing the impacts coastal erosion.

• The project supports national goals and development plans to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs 1, 3 and 7):

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. At least 25 households will be supported to develop resilient livelihood activities to reduce climate risks, improve target household health and vulnerable ecosystems. Weather forecast information will be available to the majority of the population located mainly in Muanda, Banana and Nsiamfumu to help them prepare for and respond promptly to potential disasters;

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women–An Early Warning System (EWS) combined with basic community training will be incorporated into the needs of vulnerable groups, particularly the needs of women, children and elderly people who have limited access to climate information. Women's groups and women's associations will become partners in the implementation of climate-resilient adaptation measures and advocacy. As mentioned in paragraph II.2, the project aims to implement highly participatory adaptation measures by involving often marginalized social groups, to ensure maximum impact of coverage and to take into account the most vulnerable and most vulnerable structures. exposed to the impacts of climate change;

MDG 7: efforts to promote environmental sustainability. The foundation of this project is to ensure environmental sustainability by integrating climate risk and disaster management into policy, planning and decision-making. This approach can assist in the sustainability of natural resources through the use of good practices in land use and watersheds.

- • *UNDP Strategic Plan. The project is in line with outcome 1: "Growth and development is inclusive and sustainable, and integrates productive capacities that create jobs and livelihoods for the poor and excluded", by securing LDCFs to undertake relevant activities on coastal risk management; and Outcome 2: "Citizens' expectations for voice, development, rule of law and accountability are fulfilled through stronger systems of democratic governance". With the project, relevant capacities will be developed to enhance resilience of the DRC coastal zone through the establishment of information on relevant climate risks for planning and budgeting.*

- • And finally, the project is aligned with UNDAF 2013-2017, Axis No. 3: Congo improves the management of its natural resources and related services as well as mechanisms to manage disasters and engages in a green economy. The proposed LDC Fund project will improve the resilience of coastal communities by supporting the establishment of a policy framework for climate-resilient investment and investment in coastal defense infrastructure and SAP.

The project is also aligned with the other policies and strategies developed for the protection of the environment of the coastal zone.
The government's policy currently focuses on the control of its maritime space and its continental shelf, the sustainable management of the coastal zone, the regulation of fishing, the conservation of biological resources, the development of environmental standards for the use resources, the emergency plan for the response to oil spills and the management of climatic risks in the coastal zone. Thus, for the protection of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, the DRC has developed and implemented several strategies and programs, including: the National Biodiversity Program, the National Action Plan for the Environment (PNAE), the National Action Plan (PAN) for coastal zone management, the National Emergency Pollution Control Plan (PNULCP), the National Coastal Erosion Control Program (Polmarc Map), the National Program on Protected Areas (PNAP).

- The DRC has also adhered to several conventions / treaties at the international level and whose national implementation protects its coastal environment and the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources and the most important related to climate change are: (i) the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted in Rio on June 20, 1992; (ii) the 1981 Abidjan Convention on cooperation for the protection, conservation and improvement of the marine and coastal environment of West and Central Africa; (iii) the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, March 22, 1985; (iv) Convention on

Wetlands (known as RAMSAR), Ramsar Convention, 2 February 1971; (v) the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), May 9, 1992; (vi) the Kyoto Protocol; (vii) the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Convention of Montego Bay (Jamaica), on December 10, 1982; (vii) the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; (viii) African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, September 15, 1968 / Maputo Convention; (ix) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; (x) the Cartagena Protocol on risk prevention.

7. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS

At the end of this evaluation, we can affirm that the NAPA Coastal Zone project has been implemented in accordance with the National Action Plan (NAP) for the sustainable management of marine and coastal environment resources and the National Program of fight against coastal erosion. The project placed particular emphasis on the need to establish an observatory for coastal erosion and to invest in construction works to stabilize the coastline. In addition, the project highlighted the impacts of climate change on the coast of Muanda and identified adaptation measures such as regulation of mangrove development, coastal development policy, demarcation of construction and residential areas, awareness etc. The project also focused on key adaptation interventions that were identified in the NAPA process, in particular Option 8: Coastal Zone Protection. The proposed project focused on investing in climate-resilient infrastructure for the protection of coastal communities and developing a policy framework for climate-smart investment.
In the light of these results mentioned above, the evaluation makes the following recommendations:

1. **The retaining wall is built vertically**, so it does not withstand ocean waves well. In a second phase, **the wall would have to be sunset (in a swing)** to attenuate the power of the ocean waves.
2. **Also, Barriers should be created before the retaining wall**, that is to say, throw rubble (stones) at least 3 meters before the wall with a height of about 1.50 distant from 3 meters with the wall to protect it well like the wall of stones thrown by the Belgian colonizer in Banana (mouth of the Congo River) since 1942 and which holds up to this day. The Nsiafumu wall is already in trouble only 3 years after its construction;
3. The wall built by the PANA Coastal Zone project is only about 8 km long, while the DRC coast is about 40 km. Work should quickly continue with a second phase of this project to combat coastal erosion, which is progressing very quickly;
4. **The construction of a landing stage for fishermen to date has not been completely completed**. Fishermen are not able to use it because canoes cannot

dock because of its condition. As for the retaining wall, this work requires adjustment work for the good of the users (fishermen) ;

5. **The signaling buoy** was installed on the high seas. The other equipment accompanying this buoy was never delivered. Training of fishermen did not take place on the early warning system. Early warning issues to protect sinners have not been resolved. We continue to record deaths of fishermen on the high seas during periods of bad weather. It is essential that this tool be operational for the safety of fishermen on the high seas and the activation of the early warning system for the entire region;
6. Carry out advocacy with the public institutions involved in the process for better ownership/integration of the project's achievements by the country, for example by organizing forums or open days to present the project's salient results and see how to improve the ownership of its execution by the national party;
7. Given the advanced degree of coastal erosion, special attention must be given to carrying out an in-depth study of the climatic, socio-economic, cultural and ecological vulnerability in order to prepare adequate responses to the vulnerability of the area for the future actions;
8. Know the socio-economic profile of farmers who have made a real improved plot and that of farmers who have fenced their plots but have not been able or did not want to exploit this investment;
9. Take into account the climate and the agricultural calendar when granting inputs to vulnerable households;
10. Establish relevant information for climate risk planning and budgeting and management measures to protect the DRC coastline;
11. Given the climatic fragility in the project area, particular attention must be paid to carrying out an in-depth study of climatic, socio-economic, cultural and ecological vulnerability in order to prepare specific responses to each area for future actions.
12. Ensure the long-term sustainability of the project by implementing another phase

APPENDICES

- **Terms of reference**

ANNEX 1.

List of people met

#	NAME and Post-Name	Function	Organization	Contact
01	Emmanuel Djamba	Fish farming consultant	Pana ZC	0812693115
02	Chef ZORO LOMBO	Chief of village Nsiafumu	focal Point PANA ZC, Nsiafumu	0822904264
03	Marc Mbatshi	Beneficiary	Village Muanda Village	0811615324
04	Pierre Tshimpi	Point focal Banana	CVM Banana	0819040061
05	Moise NZANGIMINA	Beneficiary	KM5/Banana	081516293
06	Alain SUBIRI	Beneficiary	Site of Banana	0812320633
07	Franck Nzinga Makutu	Beneficiary	Muanda	0811619258
08	Arthur LEROY	Responsible	GC Muanda	0855051142
09	Mavinga	Responsible	GC Nsiafumu	0897209753
10	Benjamin TOIRAMBE	General secretary	Environment	0813079651
11	Lolo Shungu	Specialist in Monitoring and Evaluation	UNDP	0823178205
12	Mme Lukiantima NZIKU BERNADETTE	Coordinator	MIFACCO	0850884225
13	Mme Kongodi TATY CECILE	Assistant Treasurer	CEAC	0890262020
14	Mme Binda PAULINE	Treasurer	MIFACCO	0855741139
15	Mme Malonda ANNY	President	Nsiafumu Women's Association	0859290897
16	Mme Lelo kianga CHARLOTTE	Presidente	Muanda village women's association	0895424952
17	M. Phoba FLORY	President	Association of fish farmers of Km5	0844519194
18	M. Kabeya DANNY	Journalist	Muanda community radio	0853881453

19	M. Nlandu NTEDIKA	Journalist	Muanda community radio	0855100789
20	Mme Luyeye MBALA	Shopkeeper	Association of women fish sellers of KM5/Banana	0895416407

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE FINAL EVALUATION - NATIONAL CONSULTANT

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with UNDP and GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and procedures, all medium- and large-scale projects supported by UNDP and financed by the GEF must undergo a final evaluation at the end of implementation. implemented. These terms of reference (TOR) set out the expectations of a final evaluation (TE) of the *« **Strengthening the resilience of Muanda communities to coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo** »* (PIMS 4965),

The essential elements of the project to be evaluated are as follows: :

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Project title :	*« Strengthening the resilience of Muanda communities to coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo »*			
GEF Project ID :	PIMS 4965	GEF Project ID :	PIMS 4965	GEF Project ID :
UNDP Project ID:	Award 00084096 / Pr Id 00092275	UNDP Project ID :	Award 00084096 / Pr Id 00092275	UNDP Project ID:
Country :	R.D. Congo	Pays :	DRC	Country :
Region :	Afrique	Région :		Region :
Focal area :	CC	Focal area :	CC	Focal area :
Objectifs FA, (OP/SP) :		Objectifs FA, (OP/SP) :		Objectifs FA, (OP/SP) :
Enforcement Officer :	Ministère de l'Environnement	Enforcement Officer:	Minister of the Environment	Enforcement Officer:
Other partners participating in the project :	MEDD, Provincial Government of Kongo Central, La Congolaise des Voies Maritimes (CVM), Women's Associations, Universities and Institutes of Higher Education, PERENCO Company	Other partners participating in the project:		MEDD, Provincial Government of Kongo Central, La Congolaise des Voies Maritimes (CVM), Women's Associations, Universities and Institutes of Higher Education, PERENCO Company

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

According to the report of the second national communication on climate change (2010), the coastal zone of the Democratic Republic of Congo, with a coastline of approximately 40km, faces coastal erosion due to a combined effect of topography, the sandy nature of the soil and the ocean dynamics (height and direction of the swell, height of the tides, speed of the currents, storms, etc.). The various national vulnerability reports (PANA, SCN and the Coastal Erosion Program) clearly indicate that land, biodiversity, socio-economic infrastructure and community livelihoods are seriously affected by coastal erosion. With the rate of decline of the coastline which is significant, it is expected that the road between Banana-Muanda will be completely lost between 2050 and 2100. The proportion of lost land touching the sea will double (200m around Nsiamfumu and 100m between the city of Muanda and Banana). In total, the DRC can expect to see its coastline reduced by 50 to 100 m by the year 2100.

FPMA resources will be used specifically for the marginal costs of strengthening national and local adaptation capacities, while improving the resilience of Muanda communities and implementing, as soon as possible, a set of adaptation measures. emergency pilots and an early warning system to respond to the pressing threats caused by coastal erosion on coastal populations and their economies. The barriers to achieving this goal are: i) the lack of an operational risk management system; ii) the weak institutional and technical capacity to generate real-time meteorological information for the management of an early warning system; iii) limited financial capacity to protect local communities and coastal infrastructure from climate risks and disasters.

This project will contribute to increasing the capacity of local communities to face climate risks in coastal areas and their awareness of the vulnerability of coastal areas in the context of climate change in the DRC. Through a participatory and systemic approach, the project will be structured around the integration of information on climate risks into relevant planning policies, and investment in the protection and monitoring of the coastal zone against climate risks. The expected results are among others:

1) Strengthening the climate risk management capacity of central and provincial administration authorities and all stakeholders in order to integrate climate information into policies and investment planning ;

2) Urgent and immediate adaptation measures are implemented in favor of the most vulnerable coastal communities to reduce the simultaneous effects of several climate risks, while developing weather forecasting and climate monitoring capacities, including the implementation place of an Early Warning System (SAP).

APPROACH AND METHOD OF EVALUATION

A comprehensive approach and methodology for conducting final evaluations of UNDP-supported and GEF-funded projects has developed over time. The evaluator must articulate evaluation efforts around the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, as defined and explained in the UNDP guidelines for carrying out final evaluations of projects supported by UNDP and financed by the GEF. A series of questions covering each of these criteria have been drafted and are included in these terms of reference (complete Annex C) of the terms of reference. The evaluator must modify, complete and submit this table as part of an initial evaluation report and attach it to the final report as an appendix.

The assessment must provide factual information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator should adopt a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close collaboration with government counterparts, particularly with the GEF operational focal point, the UNDP country office, the project team, the UNDP technical advisor. GEF based in the region and key stakeholders. The evaluation team should carry out a field mission to Muanda (Kongo Central, former Bas Congo).

Interviews will take place with at least the following organizations and individuals:

Supervisory administrations: Ministries in charge of the environment (General Secretariat, Sustainable Development Department);

UNDP GEF Regional Office: the Regional Technical Advisor in charge of Adaptation;

UNDP Country Office: Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development Unit;

Project Team: Sustainable Development Department;

Consultative bodies and beneficiary communities at the local level: the Governorate of Kongo Central Province, the Territorial Administration, the chiefs of the project beneficiary villages in Muanda;

Technical and financial partners: UNDP, METTELSAT, PERENCO.

The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports including the PIR and other reports, project budget reviews, mid-term review, reports on progress, GEF focal area monitoring tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents and any other documents that the evaluator deems useful for this fact-based evaluation. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is attached as Annex B of these Terms of Reference..

The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports including the PCR/RMP and other reports, project budget revisions, mid-term review, progress reports, GEF focal area monitoring tools, project files, national policy and legal documents, and any other documents that the evaluator deems useful for this fact-based evaluation. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is attached as Annex B of these Terms of Reference..

EVALUATION CRITERIA AND RATINGS

An assessment of project performance, based on the expectations set out in the project logical framework/results framework (see Annex A) which provides performance and impact indicators within the framework of project implementation as well as the corresponding means of verification will be carried out. The evaluation will cover at least the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. Ratings must be provided against the following performance criteria. The completed table must be attached to the evaluation summary. Mandatory rating scales are included in Appendix D.

Review Notes:			
1 Monitoring and evaluation	***Rating***	**2 Executing agency/implementing agency**	***Rating***
Design of monitoring and evaluation at entry		Quality of implementation by UNDP: implementing agency	
Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan		Quality of execution: executing agency	
Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation		Overall quality of implementation and execution	
3 Evaluation of results	***Rating***	**4 Sustainability**	**Rating**
Relevance		Financial ressources	
Efficiency		Sociopolitical	
Effectiveness		Institutional framework and governance	
Overall rating of project completion		Environmental	
		Overall probability of sustainability	

FINANCEMENT/COFINANCEMENT DU PROJET

The evaluation will focus on the main financial aspects of the project, in particular the share of co-financing planned and achieved. Data on project costs and financing will be required, including annual expenditures. Discrepancies between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. The results of recent financial audits available should be taken into account. The evaluators will benefit from the intervention of the country office (PO) and the project team in their quest for financial data to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the final evaluation report..

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP's own financing (in millions of USD)		Government (in millions USD)		Partner organization (in millions USD) NGO		Total (in millions USD)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Subsidies	400.000	400.000	-	-	-	-	400.000	400.000
Loans/concessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
• In-kind support	-	-	2.000.000	2.000.000	-	-	2.000.000	2.000.000
• Other(parallel)	2.000.000	2.000.000	10.600.000	10.600.000	500.000	500.000	13.100.000	13.100.000
Totals	**2.400.000**	**2.400.000**	**12.600.000**	**12.600.000**	**500.000**	**500.000**	**15.500.000**	**15.500.000**

INTEGRATION

UNDP-funded and UNDP-supported projects are key elements of the UNDP country program, as well as regional and global programs. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully integrated into UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation, improved governance, natural disaster prevention and recovery. and gender issues.

IMPACT

Evaluators will assess the extent to which the project achieves impacts or progresses towards achieving them. Among the main conclusions of the assessments should be the following: has the project demonstrated: a) verifiable

progress in ecological status, b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, or c) significant progress towards these impact reductions. [1]

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The evaluation report must include a chapter proposing a set of conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned.

IMPLEMENTATION TERMS

The main responsibility for managing this evaluation rests with the UNDP country office in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The UNDP country office will contact the evaluators to ensure timely payment of per diems to the evaluation team and to finalize travel arrangements for the evaluation team in the country. The project team will be responsible for liaising with the team of evaluators to organize stakeholder interviews and field visits, as well as coordination with government, etc..

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

The evaluation will last a total of 28 working days according to the following plan :

Activity	Duration	Completion date
Preparation	*4* days *(*recommended*: 2-4)*	*Date ??? 2020*
Evaluation mission	*15* days (recommended: *7-15)*	*Date ??? 2020*
Draft evaluation report	*7 days* (recommended: *5-10*)	*Date ??? 2020*
Final report	*2* days (recommended: *1-2*)	*Date ??? 2020*

DELIVERABLES UNDER THE ASSESSMENT

The following elements are expected from the evaluation team :

Deliverables	Table des matières	Duration	Responsibilities
Initial report	The evaluator provides details on the timetable and method	At the latest two weeks before the evaluation mission: date	The evaluator sends to the UNDP Country Office (BP)
Presentation	Initial findings	End of the evaluation mission: date	To project management, UNDP BP
Draft final report	Complete report, (according to the attached model) with annexes	Within three weeks following the evaluation mission: date	Sent to BP, reviewed by CTR, Program Coordination Service and GEF PFOs
Final report*	Revised report	Within one week of receiving comments from UNDP on the project: date	Sent to the PO for uploading to the UNDP CGELE website.

*When submitting the final evaluation report, the evaluator is also required to provide an "audit trail", explaining in detail how the comments received were (and were not) addressed in said report . See Appendix H for an "audit trail" template.

LINE-UP

The evaluation team will be composed of a national evaluator and an international evaluator, Leader. Evaluators must have previous experience evaluating similar projects. Experience with GEF-funded projects is an advantage. The selected evaluator must not have participated in the preparation or implementation of the project and must not have a conflict of interest with project-related activities.

[1] A useful tool for measuring progress on impacts is the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) method developed by the GEF Office of Evaluation.: ROTI Handbook 2009

The evaluation team will be composed of a national evaluator and an international evaluator, Leader. Evaluators must have previous experience evaluating similar projects. Experience with GEF-funded projects is an advantage. The selected evaluator must not have participated in the preparation or implementation of the project and must not have a conflict of interest with project-related activities.

NATIONAL CONSULTANT

PROFILE

The **national consultant** must possess the following qualifications:

- University graduate in environmental studies, development studies, social sciences and/or other related fields (20%);
- Minimum of 5 years of experience in the evaluation and/or implementation of support projects in a results-based approach, adaptive management and application of the UNDP monitoring and evaluation policy or the GEF (20%);
- Eight (8) years of experience in project development and implementation (20%);
- Solid and proven experience in managing Climate Change adaptation projects, related to the agricultural sector or natural resource management (20%);
- Knowledge of national development policies, programs and projects in the DRC (10%);
- Good command of written and spoken French is required, and proven writing skills according to the highest international standards (10%);
- Availability to travel to the provinces and work in the field in often difficult conditions is an asset.

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Documentation review and data collection
- Contribute to the development of the review plan and methodology
- Conduct the elements of the evaluation determined jointly with the international consultant and the UNDP;
- Carry out an assessment mission to Muanda (Kongo Central, former Bas Congo);
- Contribute to the presentation of the conclusions and recommendations of the review during the summary meeting;
- Contribute to the writing and finalization of the examination report.

APPRAISER CODE OF ETHICS

Evaluation consultants are required to adhere to the highest ethical standards and must sign a code of conduct (see Appendix E) upon acceptance of the assignment. UNDP evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles set out in the "UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations"

PAYMENT TERMS AND SPECIFICATIONS

%	Stage
20 %	Following the presentation and approval of the initial report
40 %	Following the presentation and approval of the 1st draft final evaluation report
40 %	Following the presentation and approval (by the BP and the UNDP CTR) of the final final evaluation report

APPLICATION PROCESS

Recommended submission of application

Each consultant must provide :

a) Letter of confirmation of interest and availability using the template provided by UNDP;
b) CV or personal history form (form P11);
c) A brief description of the work approach/technical proposal explaining why the person considers themselves to be the most suitable person for the assignment, and a proposed methodology on how they will approach and carry out the assignment; (max 1 page)
d) Financial proposal indicating the total contract price and all other travel-related costs (such as airfare, per diems, etc.), supported by a cost breakdown, according to the template attached to the letter confirmation of interest.

If a candidate is employed by an organization/company/institution and expects their employer to charge a management fee as part of the furlough process with UNDP under a repayable loan agreement (RLA), the applicant must indicate at this point and ensure that all such costs are duly incorporated in the financial proposal submitted to UNDP.

Individual consultants are invited to send their applications, as well as their CVs, for these positions. The application must include a current and complete curriculum vitae in French, as well as the candidate's email address and telephone number. Shortlisted candidates will be invited to submit an offer indicating the total cost of the assignment (including daily costs, per diems and travel costs).
The selection will be fair and transparent and will take into account the skills and abilities of the candidates, as well as their financial proposals. Qualified women and members of social minorities are encouraged to apply.

Candidates are invited to apply online ???? at the latest ???? 2020.

ANNEX A: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

III. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The project will contribute to the achievement of the Country Program results as defined in the Country Program and the UNDAF: 2013 - 2017: Axis 2: development planning and inclusive growth Axis 3: Congo improves the management of its natural resources and related benefits as well as mechanisms to manage disasters and engages in a green economy.
Expected CPAP Products 2013-2017: 2.1: Policies and programs are better oriented at the national and provincial levels and value chains are developed to create jobs; 3.2: the DRC is committed to a green economy
Key results area: Environment and Sustainable Development (same as on cover page, circle one): 3. Promote adaptation to climate change
Relevant strategic objectives of the GEF: CCA-1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change CCA-2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective adaptation to climate change CCA-3: Integrate adaptation to climate change into relevant policies and plans and associated processes
Relevant results expected from the GEF: **Result 1.2**: Diversified livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations **Outcome 1.3**: Climate-resilient practices and technologies adopted and scaled **Outcome 2.1**: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation **Result 2.3**: Access to improved climate information and Early Warning System (EWS) systems strengthened at regional, national, provincial and local levels **Outcome 3.2**: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures
Relevant GEF result indicators (according to the AMAT tool): Indicator 3: Number of people benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihoods (including percentage of women) Indicator 4: Expansion of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices (measured by number of users [including percentage of women]; or geographic area) Indicator 5: Number of people (including the percentage of women) with increased awareness of the impacts of climate change, vulnerability and adaptation Indicator 8: Number of people (including percentage of women) / geographic area with access to improved climate warning information

Indicator 13: Number of subnational plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures					
	Indicator	**Reference situation**	**Target at the end of the project**	**Means of verification**	**Risks and assumptions**
Objective of the project Strengthening the climate resilience of the communities of Muanda (Bas-Congo Province) through the provision of information on climate risks relevant for planning and budgeting, and the management of coastal protection measures, in the Democratic Republic from Congo	**Indicator 1:** Number of people affected by coastal erosion impacts who have adopted climate resilient technologies/practices (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT indicator 4)	At least 67,000 people in the Muanda territory are seriously affected by coastal erosion with the ocean gaining around twenty meters on the continent on the Banana-Muanda segment, recurrent flooding and salt water intrusion affects the groundwater and soils, loss of biodiversity in the mangrove marine park and loss of properties and agricultural production, sand deposits, etc. Taking into account the intensity of the current on the coast and the probable amplification of climate change in the region, it is necessary to consider that by 2050 almost two thirds of the area of the town of Vista and the village of Nsiamfumu will be lost	At least 15% of the population in the target sites (City of Muanda, Banana, and Nsiamfumu) covered by risk management measures such as the Early Warning System, coastal infrastructure, alternative livelihoods, and adaptation planning and long-term budgeting system	Activity and M&E reports, Surveys	Hypotheses ➢ Existence of scientific and technical capacities to support the development of risk management measures; ➢ Participation and engagement of target communities Risks ➢ Financial resources are limited to undertake coastal infrastructure; ➢ Political instability and resurgence of conflicts; ➢ management and maintenance of inadequate and unsustainable coastal protection structures ➢ Low capacity and involvement of national institutions to support communities in their adaptation activities

Outcome 1: Strengthened climate change risk management capacity (for provincial and municipal officials, parliamentarians, private sector representatives, and coastal communities) to integrate climate information into policy and investment planning	**Indicator 2:** Number of provincial plans strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures (AMAT indicator 13)	The Bas Congo Province has developed its development plan for the period 2011-2015, supported by five pillars: (i) good governance and peacebuilding, (ii) macroeconomic stability and acceleration of growth, (iii) improving access to basic social services and reducing vulnerability; (iv) combat HIV, and (v) support for community dynamics. However, little attention is paid to the impacts of coastal erosion and no investment is expected to support the protection of communities from the impacts of climate change. Institutional capacities at the provincial level are weak and need to be strengthened to include climate change in provincial and municipal policies and strategies	The Bas-Congo Development Plan will include sustainable adaptation strategies to erosion to maintain coastal natural processes and resources and consider the needs of communities in both the short and long term. A bank erosion management plan will be developed to provide a framework for the sustainable use, development and management of land vulnerable to erosion by considering the environmental, social and economic values of the country, the costs of adaptation and coastal physical processes acting on the sea line.	Activity and M&E reports, surveys	Hypotheses ➢ Involvement of communities in assessing vulnerability and choosing relevant adaptation options ➢ Existence of relevant physical and socio-economic data allowing the establishment of coastal profiles and cost-effective adaptation options; Risk ➢ Political instability and resurgence of conflicts
	Indicator 3: Type and number of people benefiting from increased awareness on climate change impacts, vulnerability and	The Sustainable Development Department (DDD) communicates about coastal erosion in the broader context of raising awareness during Environment Day. Several schools and NGOs committed	At least 10,000 people (30% women) including land/hotel owners, households, fishermen, farmers, oil companies, etc. increase their understanding of the	Activity and M&E reports, surveys	Hypothese ➢ Availability of relevant information to support the information and awareness process

	adaptation (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT indicator 5)	to mangrove protection exist in the area and do not have educational materials about erosion or the coast that they can regularly distribute or direct to people. However, coastal communities (land/hotel owners, households, fishermen, farmers, oil companies, etc.) lack information on adaptation options available to manage risks and anticipate hazards. Many people are unaware of the role that erosion plays in building and maintaining beaches and other coastal features, so the consequences of extensive shoreline hardening are rarely considered. Additionally, the DDD does not have much scientific and technical information to offer the public and provide guidance on treating coastal erosion.	impacts of climate change, coastal natural processes and associated uncertainties, and the costs, benefits and consequences of various erosion control options and the potential impacts of climate change		Risks ➢ Low mobilization and lack of interest of target groups (specifically the private sector and landowners)
Result 2. Urgent and immediate adaptation measures implemented within the most vulnerable coastal communities of Muanda to reduce the simultaneous impacts of multiple climate	**Indicator 4:** number of people with access to improved climate-related early warning information (Indicator 8 of AMAT8)	Responses to hazards from coastal events are likely to be insufficient with very little operational capacity, including equipment, communications infrastructure and know-how for key stakeholders in terms of preparedness, risk prevention and Answer. The CVM and the	At least 1 Early Warning System will be put in place for the 5 coastal communities: Muanda Cité and Muanda village, Nsiamfumu, KM 5 and Kitona so that communities can	Activity and M&E reports, surveys	Hypotheses ➢ Existence of scientific and technical capacities to support the development of risk management measures ➢ Community involvement

risks, while strengthening functional weather and climate monitoring capacity		METTELSAT Meteorological and Bathymetric Coastal Monitoring System have limited data availability and difficulties in connecting local disaster impact assessments to national monitoring systems. During the PPG, it is reported that coastal communities do not receive timely warnings of imminent dangers and they severely lack communication systems and mechanisms to ensure that early warnings act effectively. The ability to produce reliable information on losses and their impact remains a big challenge.	respond appropriately and also support the effective implementation of the plans. 'evacuation		<u>Risks</u> ➢ Low capacity and involvement of national institutions to support communities in their adaptation activities
	<u>Indicator 5:</u> Number of people affected by coastal erosion impacts who have adopted climate-resilient technologies/practices (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT indicator 4)	The oil company PERENCO has been committed for several years to protecting infrastructure against coastal erosion through the improvement and regular maintenance of national roads, in particular those linking the towns of Muanda and Boma, and the roads linking Tshiende and Nsiamfumu . Unfortunately, these interventions are very localized and few initiatives are taken to protect livelihoods (fisheries), mangrove biodiversity areas or properties from coastal erosion.	Cliff stabilization measures: ➢ Protection of cliffs by creating horizontal or vertical drains which reduce the effect of runoff water; ➢ Plant a plant cover in the form of shrubs that can hold the soil together; ➢ Installation of additional rock material at the base of the cliffs to reduces	Activity and M&E reports, surveys	Assomption ➢ Existence of scientific and technical capacities to support the development of risk management measures; ➢ Involvement and commitment of target communities. <u>Risks</u> ➢ The limited capacity of the PCU in particular to manage more complex forms of procurement; ➢ Financial resources are limited to undertake coastal infrastructure;

		Implementing the identified adaptation options often requires considerable financial resources and expertise. The provincial budget is insufficient to cover adaptation costs, including protecting, maintaining and upgrading infrastructure and funding additional services to communities on behalf of other levels of government.	the energy of incident waves. Rehabilitation measures for fishing landing sites : ➢ Rehabilitation works, including construction of a wharf and relevant facilities; ➢ Placement of gabbions and rocks in front of the landing site to break up sea water and protect infrastructure from strong waves		➢ Inadequate and unsustainable management and maintenance of coastal protection structures
	Indicator 6: Number of households and young people targeted and benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate resilient options (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT Indicator 3)	PERENCO has established a Social Responsibility Program to support the development of the local community by targeting five major issues: infrastructure, access to drinking water, access to electricity, health and employment. PERENCO is currently implementing a reforestation program across the Muanda territory. However, the target province has been hit by a series of economic and political crises since its independence. This situation	At least 250 households and youth engaged in resilient fish farming and processing of fish products, promotion of improved cookstoves and stone quarrying.	Activity and M&E reports, surveys	Hypotheses ➢ Community involvement Risks ➢ Low capacity and involvement of national institutions to support communities in their adaptation activities

		largely explains the prevalence of poverty, which affects 69% of residents. This has led to overexploitation of mangroves (in order to meet the needs of urban expansion and fuelwood for households and fish smoking). Faced with unemployment, young people are increasingly involved in the exploitation of sea sand. Unsustainable sand mining practices can harm the resilience of coastal communities			

APPENDIX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY EVALUATORS

(to add, for example:)

GEF Project Information Form (PIF), Project Document, and Log Frame Analysis (LFA)

Project Implementation Plan

Implementing/Executing partner arrangements

List and contact details for project staff, key project stakeholders, including Project Boards, and other partners to be consulted

Project sites, highlighting suggested visits

Mid Term Review (MTR) Report

Annual Project Implementation (APR/PIR) Reports

Project budget and financial data

Project Tracking Tool, at the baseline and at the mid-term

UNDP Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD)

UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)

GEF focal area strategic program objectives

APPENDIX C: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

(This is a generic list, to be detailed by adding questions by the country office and the UNDP GEF Technical Advisor based on the specifics of the project. There is an example in Annex 4 of the UNDP Guidelines for Conducting Final Evaluations of UNDP-Supported and GEF-Funded Projects.)

This Evaluation Criteria Matrix must be fully completed/amended by the consultant and included in the TE inception report and as an Annex to the TE report.

Criteria for evaluation questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area and environmental and development priorities at local, regional and national levels?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Effectiveness: To what extent were the expected results and objectives of the project achieved?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•		•	•
Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in accordance with national and international norms and standards?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic or environmental risks to maintaining project results in the long term?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Impact: Are there any indications that the project has contributed to (or enabled) progress in reducing stress on the environment, or improving the ecological state?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

APPENDIX D: RATING SCALES

Ratings for effectiveness, efficiency, results, monitoring and evaluation, overall rating of project implementation, and executing agency/implementing agency:	***Sustainability Ratings:***	***Relevance Ratings:***
6 Very satisfactory (HS): no deficiencies 5 Satisfactory (S): minor deficiencies 4 Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Moderate deficiencies 3 Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant deficiencies 2 Unsatisfactory (U): major problems 1 Very unsatisfactory (HU): serious problems	4 Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability 3 Moderately probable (MP): moderate risks 2 Moderately unlikely (MU): significant risks	2 Relevant (P) 1 Not relevant (PP)
Additional notations if applicable: *Not applicable (N/A)* *Evaluation impossible (E.I.)*		

APPENDIX E: EVALUATION CONSULTANT CODE OF CONDUCT ACCEPTANCE FORM

The evaluators:

1. 1. Must present complete and fair information in their assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well-founded;
2. 2. Shall disclose all evaluation findings, together with information on their limitations, and make them available to all those affected by the evaluation and who are legally entitled to receive the results;
3. 3. Must protect the anonymity and confidentiality to which people who communicate information to them are entitled; Evaluators must allow sufficient time, minimize wasted time and respect people's right to privacy. Evaluators must respect the right of individuals to provide information in complete confidentiality and ensure that so-called sensitive information cannot be traced back to its source. Evaluators do not have to evaluate individuals and must maintain a balance between the evaluation of management functions and this general principle.
4. 4. Sometimes discover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. These cases should be reported confidentially to the relevant authorities responsible for investigating the matter. They should consult other relevant supervisory entities when there is any doubt about whether and how to report matters.
5. 5. Must be attentive to beliefs, habits and customs and demonstrate integrity and honesty in their relationships with all stakeholders. In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators should be alert to and address issues of discrimination and gender disparity. Assessors should avoid anything that could offend the dignity or self-respect of those with whom they come into contact during an assessment. Knowing that an evaluation may have negative repercussions on the interests of certain stakeholders, evaluators must carry out the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that absolutely respects the dignity and sense of respect of yourself of the stakeholders.
6. 6. Are responsible for their performance and what results from it. Evaluators must be able to present in writing or orally, in a clear, precise and honest manner, the evaluation, its limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. 7. Must follow recognized accounting procedures and exercise prudence in the use of evaluation resources.

Evaluation Consultant Acceptance Form[2]

Commitment to respect the Code of Conduct for United Nations System Evaluators

Name of consultant : _____

Name of consulting organization (if applicable) : _____

I confirm that I have received and understood the Code of Conduct for United Nations Evaluators and I undertake to comply with it.

Signed on the date

Signature : _____

ANNEX F: OUTLINE OF THE EVALUATION REPORT [2]

i. Introduction page :
- Title of the project financed by the GEF and supported by the UNDP
- Identification number of UNDP and GEF projects
- Timing of the evaluation and date of the evaluation report
- Region and country included in the project
- GEF operational/strategic program
- Implementation partner and other project partners
- Members of the evaluation team
- Thanks

ii. Summary
- Project summary table
- Project description (brief)
- Assessment rating table
- Summary of findings, recommendations and lessons learned

iii. Acronyms and abbreviations
(See: UNDP Writing Manual)

1 Introduction
- Objective of the evaluation
- Scope and methodology
- Structure of the evaluation report

2 Description and context of project development
- Start-up and duration of the project
- Problems that the project aimed to solve
- Immediate and development objectives of the project
- Basic indicators put in place
- Main stakeholders
- Expected results

3 Conclusions
(In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria marked with an (*) must be noted)

3.1 Conception/ Project formulation
- ACL/results framework analysis (project logic/strategy; indicators)
- Assumptions and risks
- Lessons learned from other relevant projects (e.g. in the same focal area) incorporated into the project design
- Planned stakeholder participation
- Replication approach
- Comparative advantage of UNDP
- Links between the project and other interventions within the sector
- Management methods

3.2 Project implementation
- Adaptive management (changes to project design and project outcomes during implementation)
- Partnership agreements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region)
- Feedback from monitoring and evaluation activities used in adaptive management
- Project funding
- Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry (*), implementation (*), and overall evaluation (*)
- Coordination at the implementation and execution level with UNDP (*) and the implementing partner (*) and operational matters

3.3 Project results

[2]The report should not exceed 40 pages in total (excluding annexes).

- Overall results (achievement of objectives) (*)
- Relevance(*)
- Efficiency (*)
- Efficiency (*)
- Country ownership
- Integration
- Sustainability: financial resources (*), socio-political (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environment (*), and overall likelihood of sustainability (*)
- Impact

4 Conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned

- Corrective measures for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Measures to follow up or reinforce the initial benefits of the project
- Proposals for future directions promoting the main objectives
- Best and worst practices when addressing questions regarding relevance, performance and success

5 Appendices

- ToR
- Itinerary
- List of people interviewed
- Summary of field visits
- List of documents examined
- Table of evaluation questions
- Questionnaire used and summary of results
- Evaluation Consultant Acceptance Form
- Evaluation report authorization form
- Appended in a separate file: audit trail
- Annexed in a separate file: Terminal monitoring tools by GEF intervention area

APPENDIX G: EVALUATION REPORT AUTHORIZATION FORM

(to be completed by the PO and the UNDP-GEF technical advisor assigned to the region and included in the final document)

Evaluation report reviewed and approved by
UNDP Country Office
Name : _____
Signature: _____ Date:
_____
UNDP-GEF CTR
Name : _____
Signature: _____ Date:
_____

ANNEX H: TE REPORT AUDIT TRAIL

The following is a template for the evaluator to show how the received comments on the draft TE report have (or have not) been incorporated into the final TE report. This audit trail should be included as an annex in the final TE report.

To the comments received on (*date*) from the Terminal Evaluation of (*project name*) (UNDP *PIMS #)*

The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Terminal Evaluation report; they are referenced by institution ("Author" column) and track change comment number ("#" column):

Author	#	Para No./ comment location	Comment/Feedback on the draft TE report	TE team response and actions taken