

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MAURITIUS

# **Final Evaluation Report**

## **Africa Adaptation Programme in Mauritius**

Funded By the Government of Japan

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| AAP   | Africa Adaptation Programme                                 |
| AFRC  | Albion Fisheries Research Centre                            |
| AU    | Adaptation Unit   |
| CC    | Climate Change  |
| CCD   | Climate Change Division                                     |
| EIA   | Environment Impact Assessment                               |
| GEF   | Global Environment Facility                                 |
| GIS   | Geographic Information Systems                              |
| GOM   | Government of Mauritius                                     |
| ICT   | Information and Communications Technologies                 |
| ICZM  | Integrated Coastal Zone Management                          |
| IOC   | Indian Ocean Commission                                     |
| IRTSC | Inter-Regional Technical Support Component                  |
| MDG   | Millennium Development Goal                                 |
| MID   | Maurice Ile Durable (programme for a Sustainable Mauritius) |
| MOESD | Ministry of Environment & sustainable Development           |
| MSL   | Mean Sea Level  |
| NCC   | National Climate Committee                                  |
| NDU   | National Development Unit                                   |

|      |                                       |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| NEAP | National Environmental Action Plan    |
| NEP  | National Environment Policy           |
| PC   | Project Coordinator                   |
| OIDC | Outer Islands Development Cooperation |
| ROM  | Republic of Mauritius                 |
| SC   | Steering Committee                    |
| SLR  | Sea-level Rise                        |
| SST  | Sea Surface Temperature               |
| T21  | Threshold 21                          |
| TOR  | Terms of Reference                    |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme  |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) in Mauritius funded by the Government of Japan with technical assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) began implementation in January 2010. The project is classified as NEX, nationally executed project and the Executing Agency is Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development. The project cost amounted to US\$ 2,987,004. Although the project period was two years and due to slow delivery of the project during the first year at regional level the project period was extended till end of 2012.
2. The objective of AAP is to integrate and mainstream climate change adaptation into the institutional framework and into core development policy, strategies and plans of the Republic of Mauritius (ROM). The project outcome is to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans based on improved understanding of the linkages between climate change and other development issues and gender-differentiated impacts. This was to be realized through the attainment of the five main outputs ;
  - i. Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced.
  - ii. Output 2: Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local, national and regional levels strengthened.
  - iii. Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors implemented.
  - iv. Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.
  - v. Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels.
3. The objective of Final Evaluation of AAP is to (i) critically assess the stages of the AAP and its products through participatory approaches, measuring to what extent the objective/outputs/activities have been achieved against the results and resources framework, and identifying factors that have hindered or facilitated the success of the project and (ii) to capture key lessons to assess what adaptation approaches/measures were effective in various thematic areas.
4. Among several project accomplishments under consultancies, the most notable include;
  - Development of an Inundation, Flooding and Landslide National Risk Profile, Maps, Strategy Framework and Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management for the Republic of Mauritius
  - Mainstreaming Climate Change in the Development Process of the Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries Sectors in the Republic of Mauritius and the Water sector in particular for Rodrigues
  - Revised Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, Integrated Coastal Zone Management guidelines and a Draft Climate Change Bill
  - Review and formulation of Climate Resilient Policies and Capacity Building
  - Formulation of a national climate change adaptation strategy, policy framework and a climate change action and investment plan
5. The project has funded implementation of five (5) Demo Projects related to climate change adaptation, selected from project proposals submitted by stakeholders and eleven (11) Research

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Projects being coordinated through the Mauritius Research Council. In addition, technical capacity building in stakeholder agencies through conducting national and regional workshops and several Sensitization/Training Programmes in the form of Training, Exhibition and Knowledge Fair were funded by the project.

6. The discussions held with stakeholders including UNDP revealed that a combination of factors like unclear procurement procedures, division of responsibility at project management level between Project Coordinator and Project Manager, lesser experience in managing with large number of stakeholders in a relatively new field (climate change) and too many activities in the form of Action Results affected progress of the project to varying degrees. Having instructed by Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to follow national procurement procedure in early 2011, and even though procurement process for consultancies began in 2011 financial progress was still low by end of 2011. However, all planned interventions in particular many consultancy projects started in 2012, resulting in substantially increased disbursements in 2012.
7. The financial progress at the end of December 2010 was 2.3 percent of project cost where as in December 2011, 10.3 percent of financial disbursement was recorded. Nevertheless, expected financial performance at the end of project amounts to over 90 percent of project budget. Nearly 45 percent of funds are allocated for vivid consultancies in the area of Climate Change and, Sensitization/Training and Research Projects cover nearly 25 percent of project cost.
8. Although the project has delivered several output targets for achieving the objective, integrating and mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the institutional framework and into core development policy, strategies and plans of ROM are yet to be put in place. In principle, the formulation of a Climate Change Bill has been approved by the Cabinet and the draft is ready to be passed next year. The delay in commencing the project has definitely jeopardized achievement and sustainability of some project objectives at least partially within the project.
9. Apart from achieving objectives of AAP, a notable achievement is building partnerships with a range of stakeholders and keeping them intact from the beginning to end of the project. Functioning of Project Steering Committee at regular intervals with active participation with stakeholders for a three year period is a tremendous achievement. A major drawback appears to be the limited participation of Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, both during activities planning and during trainings and workshops. The Meteorological Service contribution was also a challenge, particularly on climate change data issues owing to severe staff shortages and existing rules on financial charges for detailed daily data.
10. Many lessons can be learned from the experience in project implementation including design stage of the project. They include (i) inadequate participation by stakeholders in formulation of the project ensuring an ownership, (ii) lack of appropriate response and actions when the project progress is slow on the first year of the project by both Executing Agency & UNDP, (iii) internal delays faced by Research Team within the University administration resulting shortening research phase during the project period, (iv) lack of insights for ensuring transfer of technical knowledge through Technical Assistance to build up national technical capacities, (v) lack of proper financial monitoring and reporting system and (vi) continuity of undertaking capacity building/training and public awareness campaigns by forms of exhibitions, knowledge fair etc. without assessments of effectiveness.
11. Under the direction of Director of the Department of Environment, the leadership of Project Manager was instrumental in continuing planned project activities and bulk of accomplishments were delivered in 2012. In addition to technical and execution support, the fortnight financial reporting and quarterly physical and progress reporting required by UNDP in assisting project

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implementation has immensely helped reporting to be kept in order and execution deadlines to be respected.

12. Out of the five (5) Demo Projects funded by the project, the most successful project is Coral Farming Project implemented by Ministry of Fisheries. The success was rewarded by committing financial assistance up to Rs 5 Million (USD 170,000) by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in the 2013 Budget commencing early 2013 for a two year project for replication of project interventions in Mauritius and Rodrigues.
13. The most critical factor hindering carrying out research in the area of climate change adaptation and mitigation is existing rule imposing payments by Mauritius Meteorological Services for data. Therefore, this mission recommends that data be freely available for public sector as a matter of national policy. Other key recommendations include:
  - conducting evaluations on capacity building/training programmes and sensitization/training programmes funded by the project before undertaking similar activities under successor project,
  - establishing a database of national staffs trained by the project in vivid technical subject areas in Climate Change Division/MOESD to avoid unnecessary repetitive training in the future,
  - insights for maximum use from consultancies for technical knowledge transfer for including domestic technical capacities and more importantly and
  - an input from stakeholders highlighting how best they incorporate project accomplishments under various thematic areas in mainstreaming climate change adaption in policies and national long term planning in specific sectors.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### A Purpose of the Final Evaluation

1. The Final Evaluation will produce an evaluation report containing a detailed list of lessons learned. The evaluation report is aimed at critically assessing the stages of the AAP and its products through participatory approaches, measuring to what extent the objective/outputs/activities have been achieved against the results and resources framework, and identifying factors that have hindered or facilitated the success of the project. The lessons learned section is aimed at capturing key lessons to assess what adaptation approaches/measures were effective in various thematic areas e.g. Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Environment (health and coastal zone management), Water (for Rodrigues), Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, at multiple special scales (e.g. national, local levels). This part is therefore forward-looking and is aimed at promoting AAP's lessons so that the legacies of the AAP will be replicated and sustained beyond the project lifetime.

### B Scope of the Final Evaluation

2. AAP Mauritius will be evaluated using the following criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness, and sustainability. The final evaluation will focus on the following aspects: A) project objective/outputs; B) processes; C) sustainability of results; D) monitoring and evaluation; and E) conclusions and lessons learned. For each aspect, a wide array of factors will be considered, including but not limited to the followings, details of which appear in Terms of Reference given in Annex 1.

- Project objective/outputs
- Processes
  - *Institutional arrangement*
  - *Partnerships*
  - *Processes and Administration*
  - *Disbursements*
  - *Budget procedures*
  - *Coordination mechanisms*
- Sustainability of Results
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Conclusions, Lessons Learned

### C Methodology

3. The Evaluation Team was specifically guided by evaluation criteria and guidance given in the Terms of Reference in undertaking final evaluation and preparing evaluation report. The Evaluation Team started conducting document reference as soon as contract was signed and as envisaged in their technical proposals, more attention has been given to project accomplishments as against Actions under respective Activity Results coming under five major outputs given in revised Results & Resources Framework and baselines.
4. As proposed in the technical proposal, a kick-off meeting was held on 12 November 2012 at the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development (MOESD) with key stakeholders in order to formally introduce the Evaluation Team and reach on a common understanding on the proposed Final Evaluation and to ensure that the evaluation process is more participatory.



5. A Work Plan consisting of sequential steps in undertaking the proposed consultancy assignment based on the time frame mentioned in the Terms of Reference is given in Annex 2, which is self-explanatory.
6. The Evaluation Team used at least two methods for collecting information; secondary sources such as quarterly progress reports and other related technical reports and one-to-one meetings with key stakeholders and follow-up field visits where applicable including Rodrigues Island. Also, the Evaluation Team documented accomplishments based on quarterly progress report and other technical reports produced by consultants and validate such information in one-to-one meetings and field visits as much as possible. In addition, the Evaluation team did look into; (i) Main Challenges/Problems/Constraints during implementation, (ii) Key lessons learned during the project and (iii) Propose a way forward/recommendations.
7. A common set of key evaluation questions was prepared to be raised with all stakeholders in order to grasp most essentials with regard to various aspects of project implementation is structured and presented in Annex 3 of the Inception Plan. Nevertheless, the proposed strategy was to ask such questions indirectly and bring stakeholders to a lively discussion in meeting the objective of accomplishing a robust evaluation paving the way for better decision making and planning in the area of climate change in Mauritius. One major focus was to find out from stakeholders why progress was slow at the beginning, resulting extension of project by one year. This would be particular important for future Climate Change projects as addressing climate change is multi-institutional development issue which requires the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. The Evaluation Team conducted meetings with a few Heads of the seven technical Working Groups and a few Steering Committee Members as well.
8. The Evaluation Team presented initial findings and recommendations to stakeholders on 23 November 2012. Thereafter, there was a debriefing to the Country Office Resident Representative, UNDP on 23 November 2012. The Draft Final Report is expected to be submitted to UNDP on 29 November 2012 and after incorporating comments from stakeholders the Final Evaluation Report is expected to be submitted on or before 20 December 2012.

### **D Limitations to the Evaluation**

9. The time allocated for in-country mission was 10 working days with a public holiday on the second day of the first week. The presentation of draft findings and recommendations were scheduled for the last working day in the second week and, therefore only 8 working days were available for the in-country mission. Therefore, it was a huge task to conduct meetings with nearly 20 stakeholders while visiting Rodrigues for 2 days amidst site visits in Mauritius.
10. The time allocated for most of meetings in Mauritius was one hour and it was impossible to get answers for all structured evaluation questions set in the Terms of Reference and Inception Plan. Although a request was made at the kick-off meeting held on 12 November 2012 to stakeholders to be present at MOESD for consultative meetings in order to avoid spending time for traveling more than 40 % of meetings were held outside office premises of the MOESD.
11. Besides, the absence of Project Manager towards the end of in-country mission demanded the Evaluation Team to finish consultations with him prior to his departure to UNFCCC COP18 on 20 November 2012. Even though Project Manager was available for four days during in-country mission as consultative meetings were arranged from morning to evening, the time available for consulting him was limited. In an ideal scenario, having conducted consultative meetings with all

stakeholders, a short pre-debriefing should have been held with Project Manager to discuss findings further and for necessary clarifications.

### **2 THE PROJECT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

12. Climate change impacts and their complexity are likely to pose considerable risk to important economic drivers, human welfare and the environment in the Republic of Mauritius (ROM). Specific climate change risks faced by ROM include: sea-level rise, increasing temperatures, an increase in the intensity of tropical cyclones and increasingly unpredictable rainfall. Being a Small Island State, the Republic of Mauritius is particularly vulnerable to these impacts. Without the integration of climate change adaptation into core development processes, these impacts are likely to jeopardize hard-won development gains.
13. Although the government is dedicated to reducing climate change risks, inadequate technical, intellectual and financial capacity in the field of climate change adaptation undermines the government's efforts. The AAP project intended to build capacity to understand, analyze and react in a timely manner to future climate change impacts within ROM. To achieve this, the AAP project was expected to build intellectual capital in the region to address the complex and multi-disciplinary problem climate change poses and undertake in-depth biophysical and socio-economic analyses of the climate change impacts as well as cost-benefit analyses of potential adaptation interventions for the region.
14. The results of these analyses would then be used to revise policies and raise adaptation financing. Identified adaptation measures would be piloted to test their efficacy and all the information generated by the AAP project would be used to catalyze large-scale adaptation in ROM. Lastly, the lessons learned throughout the programme would be disseminated locally and abroad to inform similar endeavors and educate the public on the necessity of climate change adaptation.

#### **A Expected Outcome**

15. As given in the Project Document, the expected outcome of AAP is To mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans based on improved understanding of the linkages between climate change and other development issues and gender-differentiated impacts.

#### **B Project Objective**

16. To integrate and mainstream climate change adaptation into the institutional framework and into core development policy, strategies and plans of ROM.

#### **C Expected Output**

17. There are five specific outputs detailed in Project Document in order to achieve the expected outcome through an intermediary objective as follows;
  1. Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced.

2. Output 2: Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local, national and regional levels strengthened.
  3. Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors implemented.
  4. Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.
  5. Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels.
18. A wide range of organizations in public and para-statl sectors and NGO sector was brought to work together under the AAP as stakeholders by the MOESD including Rodrigues Island. Most of such stakeholders have been associating with the project since its inception and some of stakeholders started taking part activities while the project was in implementation. Details of stakeholders who participated in consultative meetings appear in Annex 3 and Annex 4.

### 3 FINDINGS and CONCLUSIONS

#### 3.1 PROJECT FORMULATION

19. The discussions held with key stakeholders including the MOESD revealed that there was a consultative process led by UNDP for designing the AAP and major stakeholders were consulted in identifying proposed project accomplishments. However, the Evaluation Team understands that stakeholder interests were not solely accommodated in project design. When the signed project document was made available the project design appeared to be a more general model for the region and it was not fine tuned to fit into local context of Mauritius.
20. **Results & Resources Framework:** The Results & Resources Framework given in the Project Document looks extraordinary complex compared with commonly used simple Project Logical Framework developed, based on "Theory of Change". As mentioned earlier, absence of indicators at outcome and objective level is a notable feature hindering assessing achievement at outcome and objective levels. Because the project design was made at regional level with low customization to country needs, the activities and implementation plan was revised after the mid-term review. Following this, it would have been more appropriate to revise the original Results & Resources Framework given in the Project Document just after the Mid-term Review having considered its recommendations rather than revising it last year of the project implementation.
21. There are five very clear outputs and under each output there are more than one output targets with respective output indicators. Under each Output target, a specific Activity Result consisting of a number of Result Actions was identified to produce such specific output targets. As such each Action was expected to produce one particular immediate output or project accomplishment.
22. **Project Cost:** As per Project Document the estimated project cost is US\$ 2,987,004. As at end of November 2012, approximate percentage of disbursement is 70 percent of total project cost and at the time of closing the project, over 90% of disbursement is expected. Therefore, without undertaking in-depth cost analysis it is not prudent to run into conclusions on cost effectiveness of the project.

23. On the other hand, accessing details of expenditure in particular expenses incurred by UNDP seems to be a sensitive area according to the Project Manager. Even though internal UNDP detailed financial reports were made available regularly and international transparency rules were observed, financial transparency needs to be further increased.

### 3.2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

24. The official agreement between the Republic of Mauritius and United Nations Development Programme was reached in December 2009 for implementation of the AAP in Mauritius. Having conducted a Regional Inception Workshop in South Africa in January 2010 in Mauritius, a National Inception Workshop was organized in April 2010 in Mauritius to get all stakeholders on board. As per the Project Document, recruitment of a Project Manager and establishment of Project Board was required. Although a staff member from climate Change Division of the MOESD was designated as Project Manager on 01 March 2010 a Project Coordinator was appointed by UNDP in June 2010. In addition, UNDP recruited a Project Economist in August 2010.
25. As explained by the Project Manager, although Project Board is mentioned in the Project Document for NEX modality with government agencies acting as executing agencies, Project Steering Committee is established to monitor progress. Under normal local circumstances, statutory bodies mainly have board established as per third respective legislative mandate. It means setting up of a board in a public body needs an appropriate legal framework and Council of Ministers' approval. Therefore, the establishment of project board was not feasible in the local context on project basis.
26. After sudden demise of the Project Coordinator the MOESD did not seek a replacement from UNDP and, instead, 2 Project Officers were appointed and persuaded Project Manager to take the full responsibility of managing the project. However, under the direction of Director of the Department of Environment, the leadership of Project Manager was instrumental in continuing planned project activities and bulk of accomplishments were delivered in 2012.
27. **Relevance of the Project:** The Evaluation Mission is inclined to believe that expected outcomes and objective of the AAP remains still relevant based on discussions held with stakeholders during in-country mission. This view is further supported by initiatives taken by key sectors, namely, Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries and Water including Rodrigues Island in responding climate change within such sectors irrespective of participation with AAP.
28. **Financial Management:** The discussions held with Project Manager revealed that at least there were two proper budget revisions. Although several budgets were made available it was not possible to see any budget revisions with necessary justifications. Nevertheless, it was evident from minutes of Steering Committees that Project Manger had sought approval from the committee to revise allocated budgetary amount to specific Actions, based on actual need for quantum of funds. It should be noted that two key positions in UNDP Project Team, namely Financial Officer and Procurement Officer do not exist within Climate Change Division.
29. The project team was expected to submit quarterly financial progress reports and physical progress reports to UNDP. At the end of the project, the financial progress was reported to UNDP at fortnightly intervals. It is observed that Quarterly Progress Reports and Financial Reports were prepared by the project team as two reports. Based on experience of the

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Evaluation Team, a typical Quarterly Progress should carry both physical progresses as well as financial progress and copies of such reports should be made available to stakeholders.

30. As per discussions held with stakeholders, it was found that financial and physical progress was not regularly reported to the project team on quarterly basis. However, reporting became inevitable when replenishments were required and preparation of reports by the project team.
31. Annex 4 carries expenditure incurred under each project accomplishments based on projected cost and major cost component appears to be consultancies and due to nature of the project, it seems to be realistic. Sensitizing/Training is the second biggest cost component. At the end of December 2010 percentage of disbursement was nearly 2.3 percent of project cost whereas that of end of December 2011 was 10.5 percent. Therefore, it is evident that 75 percent of expenses were incurred in 2012, following mid-term review and work plan revision.
32. **Procurement:** Many stakeholders are of the opinion that lack of clarity on specific procurement procedures, through UNDP or Government Tender Procedure to be followed had initial setback in starting up the project in 2010. Having given a ruling by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in early 2011, it was decided to go by Government Tender Procedures for most of the consultancies. According to Project Manager, the Government tender procedure takes up to nine months to award a contract from the time of calling expression of interest from eligible parties.
33. For example, expression of interest for consultancy for Disaster Risk Reduction was called on 10 February 2011 and kick-off meeting was held on 7 March 2012 after completing selection process and awarding the tender whereas for consultancy for Mainstreaming, expression of interest was called on 21 July 2011 and kick-off meeting was held on 18 May 2012. Total time taken for DRR Consultancy and Consultancy for Mainstreaming amounted to 13 months and 10 months respectively. Therefore, a project designed for a two year period, more than 50% of project life needs to be spent for recruitment of consulting firms, which seems to be very undesirable.
34. **Monitoring & Evaluation:** It seems that there was need to have an Monitoring & Evaluation System during first two years of the project as concentration was more on project planning. However, Quarterly Physical Progress Reports from the first quarter 2011 are available even though they do not carry financial information. Besides, details of project accomplishments are not available in Quarterly Progress Reports and reporting was done on the basis of original Results & Resources Framework. According to stakeholders, no system of regular quarterly reporting system existed and, however, reporting becomes necessary only when funds are requested.
35. Although no quarterly progress review mechanism was introduced at project team level with stakeholders, minutes of Steering Committee reflect progress of the project at stakeholder was monitored on regular basis with the participation of stakeholders, who were represented in the Steering Committee. In an ideal scenario, Senior Officials from Ministries and Department/Organization mostly Secretaries and Head of Department/organization represent Project Steering Committee chaired by Secretary of Executing Agency where as Project Implementing Staffs from stakeholder agencies attend Progress Review Meetings chaired by Project Manager.

36. **Mid Term Review:** A dialog between UNDP, IRTSC (Inter-Regional Technical Support Component) and MOESD initiated in the second half of 2011 to conduct a Mid-term Review. The Evaluation Team is of the opinion that it would have been prudent to think of a pre-MTR mission due to low financial expenditure in 2010 and more than, the Executing Agency, UNDP should have been instrumental in finding a solution to slow delivery of the project, bringing all experience in managing projects regionally and internationally.
37. Although MOESD favored a full fledge Mid Term Review (MTR) as decided at the Steering Committee meeting held in July 2011 in response to Light Touch MTR proposed by IRTSC, a Light Touch MTR was carried out from 9 – 14 November 2011 by IRTSC Task Manager. A set of recommendations was put forward at the end of mission and MTR report was made available quite late, in February 2012. However, the main output of the Task Manager's mission for MTR was the design of a revised 2012 work plan. The discussion held with Project Manager implied that the MOESD was not in favor of most of MTR recommendations due to various reasons and the Department of Environment shouldered the responsibility of carrying forward project activities as planned in revised 2012 Work Plan. The main reason was that as some of recommendations were already agreed between MOESD and IRTSC Task Manager prior to release of MTR recommendations. The Evaluation Team is of the opinion that revision of Results & Resources Framework should have done immediately after the MTR.

### 3.2 PROJECT RESULTS

#### A Attainment of Project Goal/Objective

38. The absence of pre-agreed indicators for measuring outcomes and objectives in Results and Resources Framework with respective baselines rules out assessing attainment of project outcomes and objectives at the end of the project. Therefore, evaluation was more focused on assessing achievements at project output levels using output targets.

#### B Attainment of Project Outputs

39. Project accomplishments under five project outputs under respective Actions as given in Revised Results Framework are described below;

***Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced.***

| Output Target                                   | Activity Result   | Action   |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Technical studies and databases completed    | Gaps identified and critical info/data required produced  | 1. Conduct NA across key sectors (info/data)                                     |
|   |   | 2. Conduct Climate risk assessment (vulnerable areas) and critical data produced |
|   |   | 3. Assess/review CC legislations / policies                                      |
|   |   | 4. Establish HPC data server   |
| 2. National planning mechanisms are established | Vulnerability assessment carried out and adaptation plans devised for mainstreaming in the planning systems | 1. Prepare Inundation, flooding landslide Risk Profiles, maps                    |
| 3. Technical capacity is developed              |   | 2. Prepare DRM strategy framework and action plans                               |

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| Output Target | Activity Result   | Action  |
|---------------|---|---|
|               | Capacities of key experts strengthened through training in long-term planning tools | for the RoM   |
|               |   | 1. Carry out NAs / inst. map. (Fisheries, Tourism, Agric., Water sector)      |
|               |   | 2. Provide trainings to technical experts on set up / use of the data server. |

### Output Target 1: Action 1 - Conduct National Assessment across key sectors (info/data)

A Technical National Assessment across key sectors – agriculture, water, coastal zones, and energy- was conducted in 2004. However, it was considered incomplete and was not validated. The 2004 TNA was updated and improved with assistance from UNEP RISO in 2012 on the initiative of Climate Change Division of MOESD which coordinated the preparation of TNA Project, ensuring thus synergy between two important initiatives.

It includes proposition of an applied process to leverage funding for the implementation of prioritized technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The TNA Report was finalized and validated at National level in July 2012.

### Output Target 1: Action 2 - Long-term planning tools developed and use

This activity was conducted partially under the Disaster Risk Reduction component which provided inundation maps, flooding and landslides vulnerable regions due to accelerated Sea Level Rise, more flooding episodes and increasingly rainfall as a consequence of climate change.

### Output Target 1: Action 3 - Assess/review CC legislations / policies

#### A Climate Resilient Legislation and Capacity Building

Stock-taking Reports for the key sectors namely Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism and water in the context of Climate Change Adaptation Framework were prepared. All Strategies, Policies, Plans and Projects related to them were reviewed. This sub-action was completed in June 2012.

#### B Climate Resilient Policies and Capacity Building

A Capacity building for development and review of climate resilient policies in Mauritius and Rodrigues were organized with the assistance of International Consultant as resource person, to develop capacity building in designing and formulating appropriate policies to address climate change impacts for sustainable development. It comprised two phases as follows:

Phase 1 workshops provided participants with a basic understanding of the science of climate change, impacts and vulnerability assessment, resilience, and tools for development and review of climate resilient policies.

Phase 2 workshops built on the Phase 1 work with the goal of producing a road map and action plans for development and review of climate resilient policies.

The workshops were organized in Mauritius from 2 to 11 August and in Rodrigues from 17-19 August 2012. The second series were in Mauritius from 4 to 14 October and in Rodrigues 17 to 19 October 2012. The approach used to simplify complex and sophisticated concept of inter connectivity climate change impacts across various sectors was well appreciated by stakeholders. The current EIA and ICZM framework were reviewed and A National Climate change Adaptation Policy Framework was formulated

### **Output Target 1: Action 4 - Establish HPC data server**

The installation of the **Climate Change Data Server** system was completed and became operational in August 2012. Prior to the installation, technical training was provided to Scientists/ Technicians on installation, maintenance and repair of common faults in July 2012. Initially, the Meteorological Service was approached to implement the project. However, it could not take up the responsibility due to heavy workload and lack of human resources. Inadequacy of data appears to be a limitation in making maximum utilization from the server.

### **Output Target 2: Action 1 - Prepare inundation, flooding, landslide risk profiles and maps.**

The “Development of an Inundation, Flooding and Landslide National Risk Profiles/Maps, Strategy and Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management for the Republic of Mauritius” was completed on 7 September 2012 under a consultancy project. An Inception workshop was held on 29 and 30 March 2012 and a capacity building/validation workshop from 22 to 24 August 2012 to validate the report.

The report provides risk profiles (GIS based maps) for;

- Flood prone areas (as an impact of heavy rains),
- Inundation prone areas (as an impact of sea level rise) and
- Landslide prone areas.

In addition, DRM strategy framework and action plans for the RoM have been prepared. High quality maps of identified zone at risk have been developed and will be distributed to stakeholders at national and local level.

### **Output Target 2: Action 2 - Prepare DRM strategy framework and action plans for the RoM**

The Final Report of “Development of a DRR Strategic Framework and Action plan within the framework of the AAP” was prepared by SGi studio Galli Ingegneria S.P.A in association with Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per I Cambiamenti Climatic S.c.a r l. and Desai & Associates Ltd. According to the authors, the results of the project contribute to designing robust disaster risk policies and management practice for the decades to come. It calls on the government to establish a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as recommended by the *Hyogo Framework for Action* (HFA) 2005-2015. It consists of nine key recommendations which, if put in practice, would significantly reduce the annual damage to natural hazard and produce additional (ancillary) benefits in economic, social and environmental terms.

### **Output Target 3: Action1 - Carry out Need Assessments/Institutional mapping in Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism and Rodrigues Island.**



In order to ensure that climate change is mainstreamed and appropriate responses are addressed, existing sectoral policies, strategies and investment plans, in the Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries sectors and in the water sector for Mauritius and with focus on the water sector for Rodrigues, have been assessed and reviewed. A draft report 'Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in the Development Process' has been prepared and submitted by Capital Guardians of Kenya, International consulting Firm. The main proposed recommendations include: Introduction of high yield drought resistant varieties; provision of downscaled weather information; sustainable agriculture development; rain water harvesting; research and development; food security; restoration and management of eco-systems; incentives for agricultural production system; reforestation; insurance schemes and agricultural diversification; sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources; aquaculture development; protection of coral reefs; environmental conservation and protection of fragile eco-systems; development of fisheries infrastructure.

Stakeholder capacity building and validation workshops have been held in Mauritius and Rodrigues in the first week for Mauritius and second week of November 2012 for Rodrigues. The reports are being finalized taking into consideration feedbacks from stakeholders.

### **Output Target 3: Action 2 - Provide trainings to technical experts on set up / use of the Data Server**

About 45 stakeholders have received training in August 2012 over a week from 3 overseas specialists on how to access data. The workshop provided training also to ICT support staff and scientists from a number of Mauritius institutions. Another training workshop on the climate data server took place from 3 to 7 December 2012 on data and information, regional modeling and Linux administration to consolidate knowledge gained earlier and provide new ideas/technology to make better use of this facility to consolidate knowledge gained earlier and provide new ideas/technology to make better use of this facility. The demand for data is still low. In November 2012, there were only 4 demands. It is a new facility which is still not well known. It is expected that demand would gradually increase.

### **Output Target 4: At least one person in each line ministry employed to work in tandem/synchrony with AU, and is in constant contact with AU**

A team of officers was assigned to work on the issue of climate change at the respective sectoral lead executing agencies. Additionally one focal person was nominated for liaison and participation in AAP Steering Committee

### **Output Target 5: At least 1 pilot municipality chosen and training implemented to strengthen local-level leadership capacity**

Consultations were made with Local Authorities (LA) on 27 April 2011 and all LAs recommended not going ahead with pilot activities in one specific Municipality. Instead, they recommended that Mauritius Island being relatively small, to go for such an initiative that can equitably benefit all LAs. In this regard they recommended the proposal from the Road Development Authority for an assessment of impacts due to climate change on road infrastructure in Mauritius and Rodrigues and recommendation of remedial measures where damages are already occurring.

***Output 2: Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local, regional and national levels strengthened.***

| Output Target   | Activity Result   | Action   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>1.</b> Mapping exercise complete, report published<br><br><b>2.</b> AU established and conducting analyses with line ministries<br><br><b>3.</b> NCC meeting regularly (at least quarterly)<br><br><b>4.</b> At least one person in each line ministry employed to work in tandem/synchrony with AU, and is in constant contact with AU<br><br><b>5.</b> At least 1 pilot municipality chosen and training implemented to strengthen local-level leadership capacity<br><br><b>6.</b> Peer-reviewed publications produced by AU (at least 2).<br><br><b>7.</b> Policy- and decision-makers have used the results and information disseminated by the AU to mainstream adaptation into at least 12 key decisions/ policies/ new development | Existing institutional framework analyzed and environment enabled for institutional strengthening | <b>1.</b> Preliminary institutional mapping and NA targeting key sectors   |
|   |   | <b>2.</b> Set-up WGs in line ministries and PSC  |
|   |   | <b>3.</b> Establish climate change info centre to improve communication network re. climate-related info from/to all SHs |
|   | Leadership CCA capacity within relevant Ministries and Committees strengthened                    | <b>1.</b> Identify focal points within relevant ministries / committees to liaise with AU                                |
|   |   | <b>2.</b> Organize integrated approach training courses on CCA   |
|   |   | <b>3.</b> Implement Capacity building initiatives within the Health sector   |
|   |   | <b>4.</b> Mainstream Gender in CCA capacities of key institutions  |
|   |   | <b>5.</b> Build capacities on CCA of relevant staff of the Road Development Authority and Architect's division           |
|   | Strengthen and pilot local CCA leadership and capacity building                                   | Training programme on CCA issues delivered to selected municipalities representatives                                    |
|   |   | KM products distribution at municipality level (link with actions of Output 5)   |
|   |   | Link with Output 5 Technical and scientific research programmes established  |

### **Output Target 1: Action 1 - Preliminary institutional mapping and NA targeting key sectors**

The Ministry of Agro-industry and Food Security, Ministry of Tourism & Leisure, Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Public Infrastructure, National Development Unit. Land transport and Shipping were identified for Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries and Water respectively. For Rodrigues (water), the Commission for Public Infrastructure apart from the relevant Commissions for other key sectors was identified.

### **Output Target 1: Action 2 - Setting-up WGs in line ministries and PSC**

The Project Steering Committee was established early in 2010. It had its First meeting on 14 April 2010 with 24 participants representing almost all key Ministries/Institutions. The 15<sup>th</sup> meeting was held in November 2012.

Some of the key line Ministries have been established WGs at ministerial level to coordinate CC activities within their respective Ministry. A few meetings have been held whenever required.

### **Output Target 1: Action 3 - Establishing climate change info centre to improve communication network re. climate related info from/to all stakeholders**

The Climate Change Information Centre was established at the Government online Centre (GOC) on 30 November 2012 by a Group of overseas experts to develop and strengthen a good communication network to enable a constant flow of relevant climate and adaptation information from and to all stakeholders at national, sub-national and local levels.

### **Output Target 2: Action 1 - Identify focal points within relevant ministries / committees to liaise with AU**

This was completed early in 2010. Working groups were established in key line Ministries (Agriculture, Water, Tourism and Fisheries) some meetings were organized to coordinate activities within their respective ministries. The Chairman was the Representative of the respective Ministry on the Project Steering Committee (PSC). A working group was also constituted at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. Ministries outside the key lead Ministries including the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life and Ministry of Public Infrastructure, National Development, Land Transport and Shipping were invited to join the Department of Environment Working Group.

### **Output Target 2: Action 2 - Organize integrated approach training courses on CCA**

Training courses on CCA have been organized and are indicated in sections in Output 1, Output target 1 in Actions 3 and 4 and Output target 3 in Action 2.

### **Output Target 2: Action 3 - Implement capacity building initiatives within the Health Sector**

Fifty officers received training as trainers on Climate change related to health impacts by overseas resource persons (14-18 May 2012) The trainers in turn trained around 100 officers in a 2 day back to back training (23-24 September and 25-26 September 2012). The main objective is to empower them to more readily incorporate climate change into health policies, plans and programmes encourage promotion of research on health effects of climate change.

### **Output Target 2: Action 4 - Mainstream Gender in CCA capacities of key institutions**

The Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare has focused activities mostly on raising awareness on climate change particularly among women. The main emphasis has been on training of trainers and sensitization (10 – 12 April 2012 and 16 - 18 April 2012). Overall 2759 participants have been sensitized on climate change, its impacts on key sectors including water, agriculture, coastal zone, health and tourism and its gendered implications. Other activities promoted particularly among women include:

- Rain harvesting
- Waste segregation
- Provision of waste bins in women centres
- Brainstorming sessions to discuss climate change and impacts

### **Output Target 2: Action 5 - Build capacities of CCA of relevant staff of the Road Development Authority and Architect's division.**

To mainstream climate change adaptation measures in the building sector, a site assessment (06-11 August 2012) to assess likely impacts of climate change on buildings, road and related infrastructures and capacity building workshop (08-09 August 2012) whereby some 70 officers were trained to address the impacts of climate change in the built environment. It was recommended that planning tools including construction guidelines, zoning maps, code regulations be developed for new sustainable construction as part of the scope of developing Climate Change Adaptation for Essential and Historical Buildings and Public Infrastructure.

With regards to impacts of climate change on road construction, a site assessment was undertaken in Port Louis (07-10 August 2012) to assess likely local effects of climate change on road infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, culverts and drains) and capacity building workshop was organized for the benefit of road engineers to discuss details of appropriate engineering standards and building norms together with potential adaptation measures to climate proof new road infrastructure.

### **Output Target 3: Action 1 - Training programme on CCA issues delivered to selected municipalities representatives**

Invitations were sent to City of Port Louis and Municipalities whenever training programmes appropriate to them were organized. Some were represented at the training workshops.

### **Output Target 3: Action 2 - Knowledge Management products distribution at municipality level (link with actions of Output 5)**

Apart from Ah Hoc Climate Change activities at each Municipality level, no particular Municipality was selected to participate actively in AAP. However, the City Council of Port Louis made a detailed presentation during the AAP Knowledge Fair (University of Mauritius, 29 to 31 October 2012) of the various climate change ongoing and planned activities of the City of Port Louis to address climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation.

### **Output Target 3: Action 3 - Link with Output 5 Technical and scientific research programmes established**

The Mauritius Research Council was invited by MOESD to coordinate the research programme component of AAP on climate change. Following call for research proposals, more than 20 submissions were received from individuals and Institutions including University of Mauritius and University of Technology of Mauritius, Mauritius Wild Life Foundation, Agricultural Research extension, Mauritius Research Council and Private Sectors. Eventually, 11 concept notes were accepted to be developed into full project proposals.

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**Output Target 4:** At least one person in each line ministry employed to work in tandem/synchrony with AU, and is in constant contact with AU

A team of officers was assigned to work on the issue of climate change at the respective sectoral lead executing agencies. Additionally one focal person was nominated for liaison and participation in AAP Steering Committee.

**Output Target 5:** At least 1 pilot municipality chosen and training implemented to strengthen local-level leadership capacity.

Consultations were made with Local Authorities (LA) on 27 April 2011 and all LAs recommended not to go ahead with pilot activities in one specific Municipality. Instead, they recommended that Mauritius Island being relatively small, to go for such an initiative that can equitably benefit all LAs. In this regard they recommended the proposal from the Road Development Authority for an assessment of impacts due to climate change on road infrastructure in Mauritius and Rodrigues and recommendation of remedial measures where damages are already occurring.

A presentation was made at Municipality of Port Louis on 26 July 2011 to build capacity of Local Authorities on climate change under the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI).

Further, a presentation was made at Municipality of Port Louis on 26 July 2011 to build capacity of Local Authorities on climate change under the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI).

**Output Target 6: Peer-reviewed publications produced by AU (at least 2)**

Peer-reviewed research and publications was completed in December 2012.

**Output Target 7: Policy and decision-makers have used the results and information disseminated by the AU to mainstream adaptation into at least 12 key decisions/ policies/ new development.**

Key areas where climate change has been mainstreamed include Road sector, building sector, water sector, Education, Environment Impact Assessment, Integrated Coastal Zone Management and carbon levy for new vehicles among others.

### ***Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors implemented.***

| Output Target  | Activity Result                                       | Action  |
|--|---|---|
| 1. At least 3 tools and/or mechanisms developed to climate-proof policies, strategies and legislation      | Policies, strategies and legislation revised/designed | Revise policy, strategy and legislation as identified in action 1 for key sectors                                     |
| 2.1 At least 4 key policies, strategies or legislation reviewed and revised to incorporate climate change. |   | Develop and implement tools and instruments to climate-proof sectoral and national policies                           |
| 2.2 National Adaptation Strategy for RoM formulated  |   | Draft Environmental/Climate Change Bill with climate change issues, capacity building workshop and training materials |

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| Output Target   | Activity Result                    | Action  |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>2.3</b> At least 1 priority pilot project implemented<br><br><b>2.4</b> At least 2 GEF-SGP projects or other existing climate-related projects supported and up scaled |                                    | National Adaptation Policy Framework with options, strategies and action/investment plans, capacity building and training materials |
|   |                                    | Establish EWS and decision support system for informed decision making and support CCA within vulnerable communities                |
|   | Demonstration projects implemented | 1.Support and implement a selection of pilot projects based on consultations with SHs   |
|   |                                    | 2. Support the GEF-SGP Projects within Mauritius  |

### **Output Target 1: Action 1: Revise policy, strategy and legislation as identified in action 1 for key sectors**

Policies, strategies and legislations for Agriculture, Water, Tourism and Fisheries were reviewed and stocktaking reports prepared by consultants in collaboration with all stakeholders. They provided all appropriate reports, national plans and strategies to the consultants for review.

### **Output Target 1: Action 2: Develop and implement tools and instruments to climate-proof sectoral and national policies**

A climate change adaptation framework, with a view to mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the development process has been developed by a well known consultant to support long-term vision of the Republic. It comprises a National Climate Change Adaptation Policy, a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, a Climate Change Adaptation Investment Program; and Project Sheets. A Stock Taking Report has been submitted on 10 June 2012. A draft Report 'Climate Change Adaptation Framework, Policy, Strategy, Action Plan and Investment Plan' has recently been submitted and is under study. The major strategies proposed cover the water, agriculture, fisheries and the tourism sector.

A capacity building and validation workshop will be held in early December 2012 to finalize the "Develop and implement tools and instruments to climate-proof sectoral and national policies".

### **Output Target 1: Action 3 - Draft Environmental/Climate Change Bill with climate change issues, capacity building workshop and training materials**

Following a Cabinet decision at its session of 10<sup>th</sup> August 2012, a draft Climate Change Bill in terms of both adaptation and greenhouse gas emissions reduction has been framed with the support of an overseas consultant under the framework "Formulation of Climate –Resilient Policy & Legislation and Capacity Building ". The objective of the a draft Climate Change Bill is to establish the legal framework and mechanism towards making Mauritius climate change – resilient and achieve a low—carbon economy in line with the overarching Government objectives of developing a green economy and the Maurice Ile Durable initiative. The main provisions made in the bill are the establishment of a (A climate change Bill prepared by Dr. Mc Calla was submitted in August 2012. The Bill makes provision for inter alia.

1. The setting up of a Department of Climate Change to advise, make policies, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes and action plans relating to climate change
2. The setting up of a Climate Change Committee
3. The establishment of a Climate Change Fund which will include funds, grants and donations from external agencies as well as government.

A capacity building and validation workshop would be held in early December 2012 to finalize the Draft Climate Change Bill.

### **Output Target 1: Action 4 - Draft National Adaptation Policy Framework with options, strategies and action plans, capacity building and training materials**

A National Climate change Adaptation Policy Framework was prepared for the agricultural, water, tourism and fisheries sectors by Knowledge Srl, an Italian firm, submitted in October 2012 and approved in December 2012. The main goal of the document is to integrate and mainstream climate change adaptation into core development policies, strategies and plans of the ROM. It consists of several deliverables, (1) a National Climate Change Adaptation Policy (time frame: 20 years), (2) a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (time frame: 10 years), (3) a Climate Change Adaptation Investment Plan (time frame: 3 years), and (4) selected Project Concepts. Strategies and actions plans are provided for each key sector. Key policies include: (i) Introduction of long term planning mechanisms (ii) Improving climate resilience (iii) Strengthening capacities and institutional frameworks:

### **Output Target 1: Action 5 - Establish EWS and decision support system for informed decision making and support CCA within vulnerable communities**

The strengthening of EWS, particularly for incoming storm surge, will be taken on board within the project '*Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone of Mauritius*'. (2012-2017) funded from the Adaptation Fund Board of the Kyoto Protocol.

### **Output Target 2.1 At least 4 key policies, strategies or legislation reviewed and revised to incorporate climate change**

Key policies, strategies of legislation reviewed and revised include:

- ICZM, EIA, EPA reviewed to incorporate climate change and new climate change bill formulated.
- Strategies, Policies, Plans and Projects of an Climate Change Adaptation Framework for key sectors namely Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism and water reviewed and submitted in June 2012.

### **Output Target 2.2: National Adaptation Strategy for RoM formulated**

A National Adaptation Strategy for Agriculture, water, Tourism and Water National Adaptation Strategy was formulated. A workshop was held on 11 and 12 December 2012 with the participation of all stakeholders to discuss and validate the document.

### **Output Target 2.3: Action 3 -.Support and implement a selection of pilot projects based on consultations with SHs**

#### **Endemic Garden at Panchvati village**

An endemic garden has been established at Panchvati village in the north. The size of the endemic garden is 157 m<sup>2</sup>. The following amenities/facilities would be provided:

- A 1m wide, RC paved, rock sand finished walkway for one way circulation within the garden with coro brick joint, 330 mm wide at every 3 m
- A cascade type water feature integrated within a patio as the locus of the garden
- Stand alone, solar powered 12 w LED lanterns to lit the patio and the garden
- Solar powered water pump to feed the water feature
- Greening including lawn and plants consisting of native plants from ground covers to scrubs and trees.
- Exhibits to promote environmental awareness
- Children's play equipment

#### **Demo Project 1: Coral Farming to Rehabilitate Coral Reefs**

The selection of 3 sites for Mauritius namely Albion, Pointe aux Sables and Trou aux Biches for Mauritius was carried out in 2011. Basal tables were set at all 3 sites with 5 tables on each site. Coral fragments -*Acropora*, *Pocillopora*, *Galaxea* and *Montipora sp.*- were placed on basal tables in 2012 with 16 fragments on each table. It is noted that in 2008, a pilot project was carried out in Albion to farm different species of corals in an ocean based nursery to rehabilitate degraded lagoons and create coral gardens. The growth rate is satisfactory. With regards to Rodrigues, 2 sites have been selected and training was provided to 5 participating officers - SEMPA, Commission for Environment Fisheries Protection Service and Shoals of Rodrigues. Monitoring is being done by SEMPA.

#### **Demo Project 2: Provision of Sea-Sensors to Rodrigues**

The project started in September 2011. Seven data loggers, received at the end of January 2012 have been deployed in four sites depth varying from 1.6 m to 4.2 m. The data loggers have been removed in the month of October 2012. Five loggers were recovered out of the seven data loggers deployed and data stored have been retrieved and kept in 2 different places for security reason. One of the aims of the project apart from monitoring of SST is the sensitization are School children and the Rodriguan population at large. Thirteen sensitization campaigns have been conducted with school children, in colleges and with fisheries community. In the latter, 147 fishers participated in the sensitization campaign

### **Output Target 2.4: Action 2 - Support the GEF-SGP Projects within Mauritius**

#### **Demo Project 3: Support to GEF/SGP-Support to Onion Planters for plantation of Mangroves and procurement of salinity meters**

Within the framework of "Enhancing resilience for onion planters in the South East of Mauritius (Support the GEF Small Grants Programme-UNDP project), 6 salinometers were provided to onion planters to ensure the use of acceptable water quality for irrigating their crops. Thirteen lead planters have been awarded a Certificate of Attendance following training. To control soil erosion and protect plantation from ocean waves, mangroves will be planted as from January 2013.



***Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.***

| Output Target   | Activity Result   | Action   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>1.</b> At least 3 financing instruments and/or mechanisms developed, assessed and introduced, including micro financing options<br><br><b>2.</b> At least 3 funding proposals submitted by trained stakeholders<br><br><b>3.</b> At least 1 climate-resilient investment plan developed for each of 4 priority sectors.<br><br><b>4.</b> Comprehensive financing strategy developed to finance national adaptation | Strengthened financial development framework on climate change risks and opportunities established  | <b>1.</b> Prepare baseline assessment report for key sectors   |
|   |   | <b>2.</b> Review existing investment plans and develop and implement climate-resilient investment plans for key development activities |
|   |   | <b>3.</b> Develop a financing strategy in collaboration with SH including MoFEE  |
|   |   | <b>4.</b> Identify and implement innovative financing options, instruments and mechanisms  |
|   | Strengthened capacity to access international funding for adaptation at the national, local levels. | <b>1.</b> Run workshop of innovative climate financing options – Climate Finance Readiness.  |
|   |   | <b>2.</b> Identify diverse funding sources for sector and cross-sectoral adaptation financing  |

**Output Target 1: Action 1 - Prepare baseline assessment report for key sectors**

- Stock Taking Report for the key sectors namely Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism and water in the context of Climate Change Adaptation Framework has been prepared
- A Technical National Assessment across key sectors – agriculture, water, coastal zones, energy- was updated and improved with assistance from UNEP RISO
- Stocktaking report”: Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the development process in the Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries sectors of the Republic of Mauritius and the water sector in particular for Rodrigues” prepared by Capital Guardians

**Output Target 1: Action 2 - Review existing investments plans and develop and implement climate-resilient investment plans for key development activities**

A climate change investment plan developed as part of the climate change adaptation framework covering agriculture, fisheries, tourism and water.

The public-Private partnership has been proposed for coral farming garden in front of tourist hotels to obtain funding from hotel owners.

### **Output Target 1: Action 3 - Develop a financing strategy in collaboration with SH including MoFEE**

No financing strategy has been developed with stakeholders. The public-Private partnership has been proposed for coral farming garden in front of tourist hotels to obtain funding from hotel owners.

### **Output Target 1: Action 4 - Identify and implement innovative financing options, instruments and mechanisms**

Financing strategy was developed together with required capacity building.

### **Output Target 2: Action 1: Run workshop of innovative climate financing options – Climate Finance Readiness.**

#### **Sensitization/Training 2: Regional Workshop on Innovative Climate Financing**

A regional workshop with resource persons from well known international institutions was organized from 13 to 17 August 2012 with some sixty participants from eight countries attended the workshop. The main objective was to build capacities of participating AAP countries and major stakeholders on climate financing to sustain the implementation of climate resilient development strategies in the face of decreasing donor funding resulting from current economic challenges affecting developed countries. The main recommendations were that (i) training materials be disseminated to raise awareness of the stakeholders (ii) Countries take initiatives to explore the opportunities to further enhance their capacities to tap climate financing (iii) training materials be translated in French version for French speaking to ease awareness raising of the stakeholders in the respective countries.

### **Output Target 3: At least 1 climate-resilient investment plan developed for each of 4 priority sectors.**

No financing strategy has been developed with stakeholders. The public-Private partnership has been proposed for coral farming garden in front of tourist hotels to obtain funding from hotel owners.

### **Output Target 4: Comprehensive financing strategy developed to finance national adaptation**

The Ministry of Fisheries is planning to earmark Rs 5 Million to fund a large scale coral farming in the lagoon around Mauritius.

**Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels.**

| Output Target  | Activity Result   | Action   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>1.</b> Standard procedure established to compile, document and disseminate lessons-learned from all activities in all Outputs, on an internet resource base (ALM or WikiADAPT)<br><br><b>2.</b> Lessons-learned disseminated using at least 3 communications methods  | Climate change knowledge and lessons learned disseminated across all levels to support implementation of adaptation measures          | <b>1.</b> Prepare a best practice booklet and disseminate at national and regional levels  |
|  |   | <b>2.</b> Participation to the teamwork knowledge platform   |
| <b>3.</b> Awareness campaign reaches 60% of RoM's population (spread equitably across Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega)<br><br><b>4.</b> Ongoing research projects established<br><br><b>5.</b> A 'Summary for Policymakers' report included for at least 50% of reports published   | Strengthened awareness and understanding of climate change and adaptation within civil society at national, regional and local levels | <b>1.</b> Undertake an awareness campaign on climate change and adaptation to climate change on Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega |
|  |   | <b>2.</b> Knowledge fair organized   |
| <b>6.</b> At least 150 educators trained to improve their knowledge on climate changes, its impacts and potential adaptation measures<br><br><b>7.</b> At least 3 peer-reviewed journal publications and popular science articles published, and 2 workshops held, to disseminate research findings to policy- and decision-makers | Technical and scientific research programmes established  | <b>1.</b> Assess research gaps and define key projects that would benefit from additional financial support.                     |
|  |   | <b>2.</b> Bolt onto existing research programmes   |
|  |   | <b>3.</b> Disseminate findings   |

### **Output Target 1: Action 1 - Prepare a best practice booklet and disseminate at national and regional levels**

This has not been undertaken yet.

### **Output Target 1: Action 2 - Participation to the teamwork knowledge platform**

UNDP Teamworks, the global United Nations web-based knowledge management platform, to leverage the collective knowledge of communities, individuals, programmes and projects, was promoted under AAP to ensure efficient networking of scientists among the AAP 20 participating countries and scientists within Mauritius. A Knowledge Management Workshop and Team Building took place from 17 to 21 September 2012 with the participation of AAP stakeholders.

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They are now communicating and exchanging messages and receiving information on AAP activities in the region through knowledge platform.

Training was also provided on how to write and present report in a simple and non-technical language to policy makers.

### **Output Target 2: Action 1 - Undertake an awareness campaign on climate change and adaptation to climate change on Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega**

An interactive exhibition on climate change took place at the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre (RGSC) on 14 June 2012 to create awareness among the public on climate change – causes, effects and adaptation. The exhibition included interactive stations and videos and panel display showing the latest researches on climate change and exhibits on solar power, wind energy and bio fuel. It will be housed at RGSC for a period of 3 years. It will then be moved to schools, municipalities, community centres and village halls. Thereafter, it is planned to set up a gallery on climate change as a permanent display.

Training workshop was held from 19-22 July 2012 in Rodrigues. A team of 4 MIE staff also proceeded to Agalega at the end of November 2012 to sensitize 2 primary schools and 1 Secondary school as well as the general public. Radio/TV programmes were held on climate change.

### **Output Target 2: Action 2: Knowledge fair organized**

The Knowledge fair was organized at the Octave Wiehe Auditorium of the University of Mauritius from 29 to 31 October 2012 to (i) share findings, experiences and best practices being implemented under AAP (ii) raise awareness on climate change issues and (iii) inform the general public on services and facilities being offered by local and international institutions related to climate change. The Fair provided an appropriate platform and mechanism to enable Ministries/Institutions and researches to present, to a wide audience comprising parliamentary members, policy makers, academia, students and general public, their activities and findings so far achieved. The last day was devoted to gender and climate change. There were more than 1,000 participants consisting mostly of women. Several Ministries/Institutions displayed posters on their accomplishment and distributed flyers and pamphlets on climate change in their respective areas. The number of roller banners and boards were 20 and 21 respectively.

Radio/TV programmes on climate change were organized for the benefit of the general public.

### **Output Target 3: Action No. 1 – Assess research gaps and defines key projects that would benefit from additional financial support.**

Following a Call for papers, within Academics, Researchers at tertiary level, Private Sector Service Providers and communities in the context of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategies Awareness week (University of Mauritius, 13-15 July), several abstracts were selected for full papers on climate change related themes including Adaptation Strategies to Address Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, Biodiversity, Fisheries Deforestation & Desertification, Environmental Degradation, Renewable Energies and Sustainable Production & Consumption. The researchers presented their findings and results during the Awareness week (University of Mauritius, 13-15 July) organized within the framework of the AAP by the University of Mauritius.

Three additional research studies on (i) use of coal ash in co-composting with Solid Municipal wastes, (ii) use of coal ash as a soil amendment for crop cultivation and (iii) encapsulated use of coal ash in concrete were selected. Though ash from coal and bagasse is not directly related to climate change adaptation, the aim was to investigate how ways in which to dispose of this ash in an environment friendly and sustainable manner.

### **Output Target 3: Action No. 2 - Bolt onto existing research programmes**

The University of Mauritius is already involved in research on Climate Change issues. This was an opportunity to widen the scope of the research and include themes relevant to AAP mandate.

### **Output Target 3: Action No. 3 - Disseminate findings**

The findings from the research papers were presented at the awareness week at the University of Mauritius (UOM, 13 to 15 July 2011) through presentations and posters. It was attended by academician, policy makers, university students and the general public.

### **Output Target 4: Ongoing research projects established**

Climate change was established as a priority area for research and eight research projects on Climate Change Adaptation and 3 on Coal Ash Management conducted by researchers from UOM, UTM, MRC, NGO and independent consultants are expected to be completed by the end of December 2012. The research projects on Climate Change Adaptation started in March/April 2012 while those involving Coal Ash Management in August/September 2012. The findings of most of the researches were presented during the Knowledge Fair (29 – 31 October 2012) on Climate Change at the University of Mauritius on 29 and 30<sup>th</sup> October 2012.

### **Output Target 5: A 'Summary for Policymakers' report included for at least 50% of reports published**

Synthesis reports were prepared for 3 reports namely;

- Disaster Risk Reduction
- National climate change adaptation framework
- Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the development process in the agriculture, tourism, fisheries sectors for RoM and in the water sector for Rodrigues

### **Output Target 6: At least 150 educators trained to improve their knowledge on climate changes, its impacts and potential adaptation measures**

The Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE) has developed a programme (May 2011 to November 2012) to educate Rectors, School Inspectors, Head Masters and Educators of primary and secondary schools on climate change in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega. Key activities included;

- Development of teacher's guide on climate change education
- Development of pamphlet, factsheet and cartoon on climate change
- Mobile Graphic Exhibition (bus) on climate change for Mauritius and 'Virtual' Mobile Graphic Exhibition for Rodrigues and Agalega
- Training workshops on climate change education for primary and secondary school teachers in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega
- Quiz competition for primary school children on climate change

At the training workshop in Mauritius, there were 207 participants at primary level and 229 participants at secondary level and in Rodrigues, 81 participants at primary level and 124 at secondary level. The total number of trainees amounted to 725.

**Output Target 7: At least 3 peer-reviewed journal publications and popular science articles published, and 2 workshops held, to disseminate research findings to policy- and decision-makers**

Preparation of papers on the findings of the AAP Research/Studies to be published in peer-reviewed journals is planned.

During the Knowledge Fair (University of Mauritius, 29 to October 2012), most researchers presented preliminary findings. Flyers, posters, roller banners and TV clips were also used to disseminate information and research findings

The awareness week at the University of Mauritius (UOM, 13 to 15 July 2011) also provided an opportunity for University and other Researchers to present their papers on climate change. In addition, 11 publications were published and 2 workshops were held by Mauritius Research Council.

### 3.3 OTHER RELEVANT FINDINGS

40. At the discussions held with stakeholders from Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, Tourism and Rodrigues Island, it was revealed that there has been a growing awareness on climate change and sea level rise and its impacts within the respective sectors which should be addressed through effective adaptation and mitigation measures. Various initiatives are already under way external to their participation and interaction with AAP. Such initiatives being in implementation in Mauritius and Rodrigues Island in the following sectors are listed below;

#### Agriculture

- Promoting reforestation for re-creating green belts and corridors
- Promoting reforestation for improving catchment areas
- Water harvesting for cultivation of crops

#### Fisheries

- Establishment of two Marine Parks and six fisheries reserves
- Establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPA)
- Promoting off-lagoon fishing to ease pressure in lagoon fisheries.
- Introduction of netting buy back scheme
- Promoting coral farming

#### Water

- Master Plan for Water Sector is almost ready, should be sent to Cabinet approval shortly and, then published, Implementation will begin early 2013.
- Predicting 10-15% water deficit due to climate change.
- Number of diversions and dams are to be constructed to increase capacity of water storage, also drilling water boreholes.
- Currently Unaccounted for Water is slightly higher than 50% and measures to be taken to reduce it.

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- Optimization of water rights; Allocation of water use to be rationalized; Revision of Rivers and Canal Act of 1865 only for irrigation, large land owners at an advantage.
- Water Rights Reform Programme to be launched to look after interest of Hotels, Industries, and Households etc.

### Tourism

- Emphasis is being laid on sustainable tourism
- High spending tourism would be targeted (emphasis on quality and not volume)
- Eco tourism opportunities would be highlighted besides the sea, sand and sun label.

### Rodrigues Island

- Rehabilitation of land
- Promoting community pasture lands for livestock
- Water harvesting at individual households
- Compulsory requirement of desalination plans for hotels in Tourism Sector
- Change in planting season for Bean cultivation to avoid water scarcity for crop growth

41. In addition, the meeting at the Prime Minister's Office revealed that a Draft Environment and Sustainable Development Plan for implementation within the framework of Maurice Ile Durable (MID) has been prepared following country-wide consultation with all stakeholders and communities. This task is undertaken by an International Consulting Firm, Mott McDonalds, United Kingdom. The draft report would soon be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

### 3.4 SUSTAINABILITY

42. The Republic of Mauritius, as a Small Island State, has recognized that climate change and sea level rise is a key issue that should be addressed with utmost seriousness and vigor to ensure the sustainable development of the country. It is, therefore, very high on its agenda. It was the first country to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since then, it has participated actively in climate change related activities at national, regional and international levels. It prepared its Climate Change Action Plan in 1998 and its first Initial and Second National Communication in 1999 and 2010 respectively.

43. It has participated in many projects focused on ecosystem restoration, the re-introduction of native flora and fauna, and addressing the impacts of SLR. It has prepared a project proposal for the "Development of a Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Republic of Mauritius and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Highly Vulnerable Sites", the objectives of which are very similar to those of the AAP project.

44. In order to give more focused attention to climate change activities, it has established a Climate Change Division (CCD) within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development since March 2010 to promote an informed and integrated approach to development that will encourage sustainable, resilient economic growth taking climate change into consideration. According to the draft Climate Change Bill prepared under AAP, it has been proposed that the CCD be upgraded into a Department of Climate Change.

45. It has been involved in the preparation of the Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. It is participating in all major climate change international fora at

Ministerial level. The Prime Minister, whenever opportunities arise, appeal for more support and assistance to enable the SIDS to adapt and mitigate climate change. The involvement and interest of ROM in climate change activities is expected to increase. Sustainability is thus ensured.

46. Stakeholder agencies were supported by several consultancy projects in vivid technical areas within a broad spectrum of climate change adaptation in order to assist such organizations in integrating and mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the institutional framework and into core development policy, strategies and plans of ROM. The consultancies were always associated with trainings. Therefore, the sustainability of most of project accomplishments would largely depend on interest, initiatives and commitments to be taken by stakeholder organizations in respective sectors.
47. Furthermore, one of the main achievements of AAP is enhanced capacity of many stakeholders. Several training workshops on adaptation to climate change and on mainstreaming climate in policies, legislation, strategies and national plans have been organized to enable various stakeholders to address climate change issues in their respective areas. Many training of trainers workshops have been held to empower a group of scientists to train others and create thus, a multiplying effect.

### 3.5 REPLICABILITY

48. AAP has created synergies among stakeholders. In the past climate change activities were implemented in an ad hoc basis with limited interaction among stakeholders. AAP has created a common platform enabling all stakeholders to discuss climate change in an integrated fashion for the benefit of the country. Climate change will become a growing threat to sustainable development in the future calling for more efforts and energies to make the country more resilient to climate change. More projects requiring joint efforts will be forthcoming. It is expected that this cooperation and collaboration will continue beyond AAP.
49. A few good practices which emerge from the AAP small-scale initiatives are replicable. The support provided to planters at Petit Sables and other villages within the framework of GEF-SGP Projects "Enhancing resilience for onion planters in the South East of Mauritius", whereby 6 salinometers were provided to measure salinity in water wells before irrigation could be extended to other planters in the coastal regions using the same system for irrigation. These regions could include Palmar and Belle Mare where large scale vegetable plantations exist.
50. In the coastal regions of Rodrigues which is a water scarce country, planters/farmers depend on coastal boreholes/wells for irrigation. Salt water intrusion is becoming increasingly worse affecting, as a consequence, crop production, particularly during drought seasons. Therefore, the GEF-SGP initiative could be replicated in Rodrigues.
51. The coral farming demo project in both Mauritius and Rodrigues have been completed successfully. Coral farming on a larger scale, to address the problem of coral degradation and preserve coral species, looks promising. Replication of the AAP Coral farming should be promoted.



52. Panchvati village has become a model as an eco-village where an endemic garden has been set up and the village community centre would soon be provided with electricity from solar panels installed on the building. This initiative should be promoted in other villages as well.

#### 4 LESSONS LEARNED

53. This section of the report deals with overall lessons learned from implementation of AAP in Mauritius for the benefit of better planning of similar or the follow-up project in the future.
54. **Project Design:** The very first lesson appears to be inadequacy of rigorous consultations with major stakeholders and failure to build an ownership to the project. The project design appears to be a general model for the region and it was not tailor made to suit local context. Even though some consultations were made with major stakeholders, the final Project Document did not carry all aspirations of stakeholders expressed at consultative meetings. Therefore, it is important to ensure that all proposed accomplishments propped by stakeholder to reflect in the Project Document before signing loan or grant agreement with the donor agency.
55. **Limited Participation by Mauritius Meteorological Services:** a drawback of the project is limited participation of Meteorological Services compared to the degree of participation envisaged at the beginning of the project due to shortage of staffs. For data on climatic factors and early warning based on weather forecasts, the entire nation solely depend on Mauritius Meteorological Services. Therefore, their participation in all climate change adaptation and mitigation in Mauritius is crucial in the future and their capacities should be reinforced.
56. **Initial Delay in Commencement of the Project:** The low financial performance amounting to 2.3 percent of project cost at the end of the first year of the project would have triggered the Executing Agency to take appropriate actions more than expecting UNDP/IRTSC to initiate fielding MTR Mission in latter part of 2011. Once a loan or grant agreement with signed with any donors, productive use of funds should become the responsibility of the national government more than the donor.
57. If the Project Management had been instrumental in taking actions in latter part of the first year or early part of the second year, the most important consultancy, Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in the Development Process of the Tourism, Fisheries and Agricultural Sectors and in Rodrigues Island could have been completed well before the project terminates.
58. **Continuity of Research Projects:** Knowing the fact that valid scientific conclusions cannot be reached without continuing some of research projects funded by AAP, without firm assurance of funding for continuity of research projects beyond the project, both Mauritius Research Council and AAP should have been cautious of funding research projects for a few months. On the other hand, had this Result Action commenced earlier, at least there could have been enough time to look for funds through other sources before the project ends. As a consequence, the Research Projects could have been conducted for relatively long time.
59. **Technical Knowledge Transfer:** In Consultancy for the “Development of an Inundation, Flooding and Landslide National Risk Profile, Maps, Strategy Framework and Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management for the Republic of Mauritius”, if two technical staff members from the MOESD and Ministry of Housing and Land had been involved with consultants in carrying out day-to-day technical work with capacity building component even at an extract cost, the country could have benefitted by increasing technical capacity and minimizing dependency on consultancies for similar work in the future.

60. Although a few consultants of high caliber and reputation became available through implementation of the AAP, the main focus was to gather information from respective agencies as much as possible for the preparation of reports. Therefore, it was not possible for local scientists to interact with them for long periods to take advantage of their experience and knowledge as such consultancies and associated training workshops were very short in duration.

### 5 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

61. This section of the report covers conclusions and recommendations with a view of increasing benefits from all successful project accomplishments and ensuring the sustainability of such results in particular, for an input for design of the proposed follow-up project. The recommendations are twofold; (i) technical aspects of continuity of project achievements and (ii) various aspects of project management.

#### 5.1 TECHNICAL ASPECTS

62. Although financial disbursement is 70 percent in November 2012 and financial commitment is nearing over 90 percent by end of three project period, in terms of achieving expected outcomes and objectives, the project is considered relatively successful. As explained under para # 39 achievement of outputs are found to be satisfactory in spite of the delay in realizing them.
63. **Technical Knowledge Transfer/Capacity Building:** The prime expectation from Technical Assistance in a less developed or developing country is technical knowledge transfer while specific technical services are received on fee basis. Therefore, it is paramount important that when consultancy services are rendered in particular international consultancies to structure implementation mode in a such way that national technical capacities are improved including domestic consulting capacity. Therefore, recommended measures include making International Consulting Firms to tie up systematically with a local collaborator, either domestic consulting firm or NGO, keeping International Consultants within the country for a reasonably long time and creating an environment, within recipient stakeholder agency, where Consultants work with local counterpart staffs on a day-to-day basis rather than serving on short in-country missions.
64. **Capacity Building/Training Evaluation:** Besides, it is useful to know return on investment on capacity building and training under the project. What is worthy of knowing is to what extent such improved knowledge and skills gained were useful in performing duties at respective work places and whether time and funds spent on training and capacity building are worthwhile. As expressed by stakeholder, in many instances, the knowledge gained is superficial and not deep enough to be applied to improve outputs. As climate change is a specialized area and continuous training is required in order to understand its implications and intricacies. Therefore, it is recommended that a training evaluation be conducted covering all major capacity building and training workshops that were carried out under AAP.
65. **Database of Climate Change Capacity Building:** It is very likely that element of capacity building will be included in proposed followed-up project. It is necessary to have a stock of trained staffs in vivid technical areas in order to avoid repetitive training in the future for such staffs resulting in unproductive use of funds. This will enable utilizing such improved knowledge and skills in endeavors in climate change and adaptation in the future appropriate within respective sectors. Therefore, it is recommended that the format given in Annex 5 of End of Project Evaluation Report be followed and a database be established in Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development ideally before commencing the proposed follow-up project.

66. **Sensitization/Awareness:** It is useful to know what has been achieved by the project by undertaking various forms of sensitization and awareness programmes for general public and schools. Therefore, it is recommended that an assessment be carried out in the form of social survey to find out coverage and effectiveness of all sensitization /awareness programmes covering sample of target groups.
67. **Data Management, Accessibility & Availability:** It is understood that the MOESD would be taking the initiative to establish a Committee comprising data users from public and private sectors, data providers and NGOs to ensure sustainability of the data service. A Data Committee should be established as soon as possible to plan and provide guidance on the modalities for data transfer and access. It is proposed that a Environmental Data and Information Management Section is established at the MOESD as a clearing house to collect all environmental data from various sources and verify, control quality, validate and collate the data before it is uploaded in the system for access. It should also establish a meta-database to assist users to locate reliable sources of research quality data. Ministries/Institutions generating climate data should be identified and proper arrangement made.
68. Sale of data to Private and Public Sector Agencies from Mauritius Meteorological Services is the current policy of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for operational as well as research purposes. For any research to be conducted within a funded project requiring climate data, an amount is earmarked for data mining cost. The consultants note that it could hinder further research of national interest, especially on Climate Change adaptation. The issue should further be discussed by the Data Committee to be established as proposed under paragraph 67. Further, the sale of data is an unnecessary administrative burden on Mauritius Meteorological Services as well as all other Public Sector Agencies, and same quantum of funds is in circulation from the Treasury and vice versa. Therefore, arrangement should be made with the Mauritius Meteorological Service so that climate data is made free for certain specific and predetermined purposes such as research of local and national benefit to sustainable development.
69. **Integrate CC Education in School Curriculum:** The system of education in ROM is exam-oriented. In order to promote the teaching of climate change in primary and secondary schools, climate change should be integrated in the school curriculum both at the primary and school levels and become examinable.
70. Another type of adaptation is the dissemination of knowledge through education and public information campaigns, leading to behavioral change. Such activities have been little recognized and have received low priority in the past, but are likely to assume increased importance as the need to involve more communities, sectors and regions in adaptation becomes apparent.
71. **Climate Change Impact Modeling:** The T21 has been proposed as a long term tool to develop scenario in the key sectors. The (T21) model can, indeed, be uniquely customized for the long-term integrated development planning as well as carrying out scenario analyses of adaptation options under uncertainty in Mauritius. The model allows the cost of adaptation to be quantified, which is a pre-requirement for attracting much needed financing for adaptation.

It is crucial that Mauritius invests in a dynamic system to develop a customized system to understand and analyze the multi-sectoral impacts of climate change, develop institutional and systemic capacity to manage climate change risks, and facilitate development of adaptation and mitigation policies. T21 or an alternative modeling tool should be explored.

72. **Coral Farming near Hotel Resorts:** Following the successful completion of demo project on coral farming, it is recommended that, preceding large scale coral farming, small to medium scale coral farming programme in front of hotels be implemented in collaboration with hotel owners under a Public-Private-Civil Society partnership. The region in front of hotels, where the coral farming culture would be established, could be declared as MPAs in consultation with all stakeholders including fishermen.
73. **Institutional Strengthening:** In climate change adaptation and mitigation process in Mauritius, the most important public sector agency is Mauritius Meteorological Services, which is mandated to deliver weather forecasts as well as record all climate related data on day-to-day basis. As owing to severe staff shortages, envisaged role on the AAP by Mauritius Meteorological Services was limited and, therefore, in the proposed follow-up project, as a priority and preliminary activity, institutional strengthening of Mauritius Meteorological Services should be seriously looked into in terms of staff cadres, equipment and capacity building etc. This should be applied to all agencies as well and this should become a component encompassing all stakeholder organizations.
74. **Input for Follow-up Project:** Among consultancies, a very important is “Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in the Development Process of the Tourism, Fisheries and Agricultural Sectors and Rodrigues Island”. What is important is how best four stakeholders including Rodrigues are incorporating analytical work and recommendations of the consultancy are going to be incorporated in mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and long term planning within specific sectors. Apart from this consultancy, all stakeholders should consider all other consultancy inputs as well and propose the way forward for sustaining project accomplishments within respective agencies and sectors.
75. This will become part of work plan of the follow-up project and, as the final evaluation of AAP is to be done through a participatory process, an input was expected on their initiatives based on technical recommendations of Consultants when comments are made for incorporating in the Final Report of End of Project Evaluation of AAP. Even though this question was to be raised with concerned parties, it was not possible due to limited time availability and as finalization of recommendations was pending.
76. **Inundation Map for Agalega:** Agalega, an island with area 2,600 hectares and 350 inhabitants, is barely a couple of meters above MSL. It is most vulnerable to climate change and Accelerated Sea Level Rise (ASLR). Agaleans are likely to have the same fate as some islands in the Pacific and become the first climate refugees in the Indian Ocean. It is crucial that some in depth studies be conducted on the socio-economic environment impacts as a consequence of climate change and sea level Rise. As a prerequisite, an inundation map at 50 Cm and 1 M contour intervals should be prepared initially for Agalega.

## 5.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

77. **Design of Project/Project Formulation:** If a follow-up project is to be designed in the area of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, it is strongly recommended that a rigorous consultative process be undertaken with all stakeholders and an ownership to the project be established right at the beginning itself. Besides, the Executing Agency should become

responsible for ensuring stakeholder contribution and interest before the project documents is accepted and entering into agreement with the funding agency.

78. **Project Results Framework/Logical Framework:** It is recommended that Project Results Framework/Logical Framework be re-visited at the inception of the follow-up project preferably at a workshop by all stakeholders as a team and agree on deliverables at goal/impact, outcome and outputs levels and respective measurable indicators and precisely identifying milestones. This should become the basis for preparing Implementation Plan/Work Plan and Budget.
79. **Project Steering Committee & Progress Review Committee:** It is very important that Heads of Ministries (Permanent Secretaries), Department Heads and Heads of other stakeholder agencies be brought to the Steering Committee to ensure effective inter agency communication among stakeholder agencies. The Steering Committee should function at policy level giving directions to project implementation while overlooking the whole process of project implementation from a very high perspective. The project implementers should not serve at the Steering Project Committee.
80. Project review meetings should be held at regular intervals, preferably on a quarterly basis with active project implementers (technical staffs & scientists) from stakeholder agencies and, the forum to be chaired by Project Manager, who should function at the Project Steering Committee as well.
81. If Rodrigues Island comes within the project area, more importantly, a senior public sector representative from Rodrigues should serve at the project Steering Committee as it was major concern expressed by stakeholders in Rodrigues and the Evaluation team is fully supportive of this move.
82. **Project M&E System:** It is imperative that a project M&E System be designed & established at the beginning of the project. In an ideal scenario, this should begin on set on inception of the follow-up project. As mentioned above, a set of performance indicators should be identified and all baseline information which was served as accomplishments of AAP should be well documented in digital and paper forms.
83. The progress of the project should be reported in respect of such performance indicators and respective budget lines. When such basic elements related to M&E are in place undertaking an evaluation at any stage of the project is pretty straight forward and project implementers themselves will have a good understating on their own performance. While Steering Committee is functioning at policy level as decision direction making and monitoring body, at project level, a progress review mechanism as explained under para 34 should be established preferably on a quarterly basis with the participating of stakeholders at a common forum ideally led by Project Manager.
84. **Procurement of Consulting Firms:** In order to attract credible and proven consultancy firms, at the expression of interest, advertising in commercial International Development Sites (e.g. Devex.Com, Dev-Net-Jobs) should be exploited. Besides, a system to verify the information as detailed in the bidding document is necessary and qualifications, experience in projects implementation in other countries and past performance should not be accepted without verification.

85. **Technical Assistance:** The Evaluation Team is of the opinion that MOESD should realistically understand and estimate level of support received from UNDP in relation to providing technical assistance and other related management support and look into the possibility of receiving UNDP support for projects to be implemented in the future as well. In addition to technical and execution support, the fortnight financial reporting and quarterly physical and progress reporting required by UNDP in assisting project implementation has immensely helped reporting to be kept in order and execution deadlines to be respected. Therefore, while appreciating positive contributions, importance of such continued partnerships in the future should be apprehended while increasing transparency of financial expenditure incurred by UNDP.

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### Annex 1 - Terms of Reference for Final Evaluation, Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP)

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Title:</b>         | International Consultancy for a Final Project Evaluation                      |
| <b>Project Title:</b> | Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP)   |
| <b>Country:</b>       | Mauritius   |
| <b>Starting date:</b> | 6 <sup>th</sup> November 2012   |
| <b>Duration:</b>      | 22 working days (over a 7 weeks period) ending 20 <sup>th</sup> December 2012 |

### 1. INTRODUCTION

With funding of \$92.1 million from the Government of Japan, UNDP launched the programme, “**Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa** (hereafter called the Africa Adaptation Programme or AAP)” in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The AAP assists 20 countries across the African continent in incorporating climate change risks and opportunities into national development processes to secure development gains under a changing climate. The Programme helps countries establish an enabling environment and develop the capacity required at local and national levels to enable them to design, finance, implement, monitor and adjust long-term, integrated and cost-effective adaptation policies and plans that are robust within a wide range of possible changes in climate conditions.

Within the framework of the AAP, Mauritius started a 3 years project:

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Expected Outcome</b>  | To mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans based on improved understanding of the linkages between climate change and other development issues and gender-differentiated impacts. |
| <b>Project Objective</b> | To integrate and mainstream climate change adaptation into the institutional framework and into core development policy, strategies and plans of the Republic of Mauritius (ROM).                                       |

Climate change impacts and their complexity are likely to pose considerable risks to important economic drivers, human welfare and the environment in the Republic of Mauritius. Specific climate change risks faced by ROM include: sea-level rise, increasing temperatures, an increase in the intensity of tropical cyclones and increasingly variable rainfall. Being a Small Island State, the Republic of Mauritius is particularly vulnerable to these impacts. Without the integration of climate change adaptation into core development processes, these impacts are likely to jeopardize hard-won development gains. Although the government is dedicated to reducing climate change risks, inadequate technical, intellectual and financial capacity in the field of climate change adaptation undermines the government’s efforts.

The proposed AAP project intends to build capacity to understand, analyze and react timeously to future climate change impacts within ROM. To achieve this, the AAP project will build intellectual capital in the region to address the complex and multi-disciplinary problem climate change poses and undertake in-depth biophysical and socio-economic analyses of the climate change impacts as well as cost-benefit

analyses of potential adaptation interventions for the region. The results of these analyses will then be used to revise policies and raise adaptation financing. Identified adaptation measures will be piloted to test their efficacy and all the information generated by the AAP project will be used to catalyze large-scale adaptation in ROM. Lastly, the lessons learned throughout the programme will be disseminated locally and abroad to inform similar endeavors and educate the public on the necessity of climate change adaptation.

This will be facilitated by addressing the following AAP outputs:

- Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced.
- Output 2: Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local, regional and national levels strengthened.
- Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors implemented.
- Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.
- Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels.

## 2. PURPOSE OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

This final evaluation will produce an evaluation report containing a detailed list of lessons learned. The evaluation report is aimed at critically assessing the stages of the AAP and its products through participatory approaches, measuring to what extent the objective/outputs/activities have been achieved against the results and resources framework, and identifying factors that have hindered or facilitated the success of the project. The lessons learned section is aimed at capturing key lessons to assess what adaptation approaches/measures were effective in various thematic areas e.g. Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Environment (health and coastal zone management), Water (for Rodrigues), Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, at multiple special scales (e.g. national, local levels). This part is therefore forward-looking and is aimed at promoting AAP's lessons so that the legacies of the AAP will be replicated and sustained beyond the project lifetime.

## 3. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

AAP Mauritius will be evaluated using the following criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness, and sustainability. The final evaluation will focus on the following aspects: A) project objective/outputs; B) processes; C) sustainability of results; D) monitoring and evaluation; and E) conclusions and lessons learned. For each aspect, a wide array of factors will be considered, including but not limited to:

- **Project objective/outputs**
  - i. *Objective, Output, Activities*
    - Effectiveness and efficiency of project activities



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- Progress in the achievement of outcomes/outputs, measured against the baselines and indicators set at the outset of the project (refer to Results and Resources Framework - RRF - in Annex 1).
- **Processes**
- *Institutional arrangement*
  - Formulation and implementation stages
  - Consultative processes
  - Technical support by global and regional teams during formulation and implementation
  - Capacity building initiatives
  - Assumptions and risks
  - Project related complementary activities
- *Partnerships*
  - Assessment of national level involvement and perception of partners
  - Assessment of local partnerships and their involvement
  - Assessment of collaboration between government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and regional/international organizations
- *Processes and Administration*
  - Overall management of the project
  - Procurement process
  - Internal communication and coordination
  - Project administration procedures
  - Milestones (log-frame matrix, RRF)
  - Key decisions and outputs
  - Project oversight and active engagement by UNDP Country Office and the project board
  - Coordination between UNDP Country Office and government executing agency
- *Disbursements*
  - Overview of actual spending against budget expectations
  - Analyze disbursements to determine if funds have been applied effectively and efficiently
- *Budget procedures*
  - Effectiveness of project document to provide adequate guidance on how to allocate the budget
  - Audits and any issues raised in audits and subsequent adjustments to accommodate audit recommendations
  - Review budget revisions and provide an opinion on the appropriateness and relevancy of such revisions

vi. *Coordination mechanisms*

- Appropriateness and efficiency of coordinating mechanisms and approaches between implementing partners and oversight bodies
- Propose improved coordination mechanisms and approaches

▪ **Sustainability of Results**

- Evaluate AAP's strategy to promote the sustainability/replicability of results
- Identify evidence showing that the results/lessons of AAP have been replicated to other regions/countries/communities
- Analyze risks to ensuring sustainability of the project outcomes and results (i.e. country ownership, financial, institutional capacity)

**D) Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Identify problems/constraints, which impacted on successful delivery of the project identified at the project design stage and subsequently as part of the Light Touch Mid-Term Review (MTR)
- Identify threats/risks to project success that emerged during implementation and strategies implemented to overcome these threats/risks
- Analyze impact of MTR recommendations
- Assess the Monitoring & Evaluation systems and plans, whether they were well designed, implemented and budgeted ,and their contribution to the compulsory quarterly and annual reporting processes at the national and regional levels
- Assess the extent, appropriateness and effectiveness of adaptive management at all levels of the project implementation

**E) Conclusions, Lessons Learned**

- Assess substantive reports (e.g. risk assessment, progress reports of certain adaptation measures, lessons learned documents)
- Identify key lessons emerging from countries
- Identify effective approaches/measures (by sector and spatial scale)
- Identify elements hindering or promoting success
- Formulate recommendations to remedy hindrances and bottlenecks identified for future projects.

The evaluation should consider and report on the following evaluation issues and criteria:

1. Project relevance and consistency with country priorities and the AAP framework.
2. Ownership of the project at the national and local levels; stakeholder participation at national and local levels and partnerships developed through the project.
3. Effectiveness in realizing project immediate objectives, planned outcomes and outputs; the effects of the project on target groups and institutions; the extent to which these have contributed towards strengthening the institutional, organizational and technical capability of the government in achieving its long-term sustainable development objectives (including environmental management goals).

4. Sustainability of project achievements and impacts, including financial and institutional sustainability, and an assessment of planned replication.
5. Management arrangements, including supervision, guidance, back-stopping, human resources, and the Implementing Agency's (UNDP) supervision and backstopping; the quality and timeliness of inputs, activities, responsiveness of project management to changes in the project environment and other M&E feedback.
6. Financial planning and sustainability, including the timely delivery.
7. Efficiency or cost-effectiveness in the ways in which project outputs and outcomes were achieved.
8. Adaptive management, including effective use of RRF, UNDP risk management system, and other parts of the M&E system, tools and mechanisms as appropriate; evaluate whether project design allowed for flexibility in responding to changes in the project environment.
9. Risk management, including the UNDP risk management system within ATLAS. The evaluators are requested to determine how effectively the risk management system is being used as an adaptive management tool. Risks may be of a financial, socio-political, institutional, operational, environmental (or other) type.
10. Cross-cutting issues:
  - Livelihoods: How has the project contributed to protection of livelihoods for the most vulnerable
  - Governance: How has the project facilitated the participation of the local communities in Climate Change adaptation and decision making processes
  - Promotion of gender equity: Has the project considered gender sensitivity or equal participation of man and women and boys and girls in decision making processes
  - Capacity development of participants and target beneficiaries, communications and use of technology.
11. Lessons and Recommendations: The evaluator will present lessons and recommendations on all aspects of the project s/he considers relevant with special attention given to analyzing lessons and proposing recommendations on aspects related to factors that contributed to hinder attainment of project objectives, sustainability of project benefits, innovation, catalytic effect and replication, the role and effectiveness of M&E and adaptive management in project implementation.

#### 4. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

The evaluation team will be expected to produce:

- 1) **An inception plan.** The plan should outline the overall strategies, actions and timeline of the evaluation.
- 2) **An evaluation report.** The report should not be more than 40 pages. It should be structured along the outline indicated in Annex 2. It includes a detailed lessons learned component and a list of all people interviewed in annex.

## Final Report - End of Project Evaluation-Africa Adaptation Programme in Mauritius

A draft of 1) should be submitted within 1 week after the contract is issued.

A draft of 2) should be submitted within 1 week of the end of the evaluator's mission, and a final copy within 1 week after receiving written comments on the drafts. The draft and final evaluations reports should be submitted to UNDP CO.

### 5. METHODOLOGY/APPROACH OF EVALUATION

The evaluation team will undertake evaluation through the following main steps: 1) review of documentation (home-based); 2) interviews in the field with stakeholders (mission); and 3) follow-up inquiries by phone/email and develop final products (home-based). Before the mission, the evaluation team will coordinate closely with project manager and respective UNDP Officer to get necessary documents for home-based desk review and schedule mission appointments.

The final evaluation report should be sent to Ian Rector, AAP Programme Manager (ian.rector@undp.org) and Jen Stephens, UNDP HQ (jen.stephens@undp.org).

The suggested timeline/tasks are as follows:

| Action  | Suggested Timeframes (Days) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Step 1: Home-based<br>Review of documentation   | 4                           |
| Step 2: Mission<br>Enquiries with respect to documentation<br>Interviews with key stakeholders<br>Field visits, including in Rodrigues<br>Presentation of Draft recommendations | 10                          |
| Step 3: Home-based<br>Development of draft Evaluation Report and lessons learned  | 4                           |
| Step 4: No action needed from the consultant<br>AAP stakeholders to review the drafts and submit comments to the consultant   | 2 weeks                     |
| Step 5: Home-based<br>Finalize an evaluation report and a lessons learned document that reflect comments  | 4                           |
| Total duration  | 22 working days             |

The evaluation will be conducted in a participatory manner through a combination of processes. It is anticipated that the methodology to be used for the Final Evaluation will include the following:

#### 1) Review of documentation including but not limited to:

- Project document
- Quarterly/annual progress reports and workplans of various implementation task teams
- Audit reports
- Mid-Term Review report
- Final project review report, wherever available
- Financial reports
- Project deliverables
- Strategy documents

- Guidelines/discussions papers
- Outreach materials
- Minutes of project steering committee meetings
- Monitoring and evaluation framework
- Project Review Report completed by AAP National Project Manager (if available)

### **2) Interviews in the field with stakeholders including, but not limited to:**

- Project team
- Executing Partner – Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Climate Change Division
- Overseeing body (UNDP CO and Project Steering Committee)
- Project stakeholders/beneficiaries, including in Rodrigues
- Indian Ocean Commission
- JICA
- Mauritius Meteorological Services
- Maurice Ile Durable Commission
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
- Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security / AREU
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Ministry of Rodrigues
- Rodrigues Regional Assembly
- University of Mauritius
- Mauritius Institute of Education
- Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare
- Mauritius Research Council
- Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre
- State Law Office
- Local NGOs

### **3) Additional document/information:**

- UNDP Evaluation Office webpage
- UNDP Evaluation Policy (2006)
- UNDP Evaluation Policy, pending approval by the Executive Board in January 2011
- Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results
- Outcome Evaluation Guidelines
- Evaluation Resource Centre
- EvalNet – EvalNet is a knowledge practice network, managed by the Evaluation Office, which aims to promote sharing of experiences, lessons and good practices in evaluation among its members. It has a number of products; including bi-monthly resource packages, consolidated replies and e-discussions. The network is open to external evaluation practitioners on invitation basis.

- ADR Guidelines
- United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) webpage
- UN Evaluation Group Norms and Standards for Evaluation
- UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators
- UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators

The above-referenced documents shall be made available to the evaluators in advance of the missions and, to the extent possible, in electronic format.

### 6. ATTRIBUTES OF THE EVALUATION INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT

The international consultant should ideally have the following competencies and attributes:  
Expertise in:

- Capacity building and strengthening institutions;
- Policy framework strengthening/mainstreaming;
- Climate change adaptation;
- Good knowledge of the UNDP Evaluation Policy;
- Experience applying UNDP Results Based Evaluation Policies and Procedures;
- Good knowledge of the UNDP NIM Guidelines and Procedures;
- Knowledge of Result-Based Management Evaluation methodologies;
- Knowledge of participatory monitoring approaches;
- Experience applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios;
- Demonstrable analytical skills;
- Some experience in project management/administration and finance will be considered an asset;
- Some prior knowledge of the Africa Adaptation Programme and working experience in Africa will be considered an asset.

Competency in the following is required:

- Excellent English writing and communication skills. French will be considered an asset;
- Demonstrated ability to assess complex situations in order to succinctly and clearly distil critical issues and draw forward looking conclusions;
- Excellent facilitation skills.

### 7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP CO in Mauritius. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the evaluation team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the evaluators to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, coordinate with the government, etc. This should be done at least 2 weeks ahead of the evaluation mission to allow sufficient time for the evaluation team to provide their input and confirm that they can meet the proposed schedule.

The evaluation team for the AAP Mauritius Project will be led by an **international consultant** with in depth understanding of UNDP projects including evaluation experience. The evaluation team will also include a **national consultant**. The evaluation team will be responsible for developing the evaluation methodology, conducting the evaluation and delivering the key products expected from the evaluation.

## Final Report - End of Project Evaluation-Africa Adaptation Programme in Mauritius

The evaluators will sign an agreement with UNDP to undertake the AAP Mauritius project evaluation and will be bound by its terms and conditions set out in the agreement. Evaluators selected should not have participated in the project preparation and/or implementation and should not have any conflict of interest with project related activities

The evaluation will be conducted for a period of 7 weeks, of which the consultants are active for 20 working days. The detailed Final Evaluation methodology will be agreed as part of the contract finalization process by way of virtual communication with relevant UNDP representatives.

The consultants will start the evaluation processes with an inception meeting with relevant the UNDP representative(s). The evaluation team should submit an inception plan based on the meeting within 1 week of the issuance of contract. They will then undertake the review of documentation (home-based), interviews with key stakeholders/field visits (mission), preparation of an evaluation report and a lessons learned document (home-based). They will submit the draft products to UNDP CO for comments and finalize the products within 2 weeks after receiving the feedback.

| Payment modalities and specifications: | Milestone  |
|--|--|
| 20%                                    | At contract signing  |
| 20%                                    | Following Presentation of draft findings and recommendations                                     |
| 30%                                    | Following submission and approval of the 1 <sup>st</sup> draft terminal evaluation report        |
| 30%                                    | Following submission and approval (UNDP CO and UNDP RTA) of the final terminal evaluation report |

### 8. GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

The evaluation will be undertaken in-line with the following principles:

- Independence
- Impartiality
- Transparency
- Disclosure
- Ethical
- Partnership
- Competencies and Capacities
- Credibility
- Utility

The consultant must be independent from the delivery and management of development assistance process that is relevant to the Project's context. Therefore, applications will not be considered from those who have had any direct involvement with the design or implementation of the Project. Any previous association with the Project must be disclosed in the application. This applies equally to firms submitting proposals as it does to individual evaluators. If selected, failure to make the above disclosures will be considered just grounds for immediate contract termination, without recompense. In such circumstances, all notes, reports and other documentation produced by the evaluator will be retained by UNDP.

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b> <i>Outcome 3:</i> To mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans based on improved understanding of the linkages between climate change and other development issues and gender-differentiated impacts.</p> <p><b>UNDAF:</b> As explained under paragraph 66 of Section II, Mauritius no longer operates with a CCA-UNDAF because of limited UN presence in the field. Mauritius has been classified by UNDG as “Category C” / “non-harmonized cycle” countries for which undertaking a CCA-UNDAF process is not mandatory. The Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team have decided not to have a UNDAF in Mauritius.</p> |
| <p><b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</b> Capacities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation strategies into policy and programme development enhanced at country level.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Climate Change adaptation measures are not integrated and national development strategies.</p> <p><b>Target :</b> Build local capacity to mainstream climate change issues into national development programmes.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> National Adaptation Plan implemented by end 2011.</p>  |
| <p><b>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):</b> Promote climate change adaptation.</p>  |
| <p><b>Partnership Strategy</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</b> Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa – The Republic of Mauritius.</p>   |
| <p><b>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):</b> Promote climate change adaptation.</p>  |



| Output 1 Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced           |  |  |   |  |  |   |   |                     |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|---------------------|---|--|
| OUTPUTS   | OUTPUTS<br>BASELINE<br>S   | OUTPUTS<br>INDICATO<br>R   | OUTPUT<br>TARGETS   | ACTIVITY<br>RESULTS  | ACTIONS  | MEANS OF VERIFICATION   |   |                     | RESP.<br>PARTIES  | INPUTS   |
|   |  |  |   |  |  | Activity results level  |   | Assessme<br>nt time |   |  |
|   |  |  |   |  |  | Quality indicator   | Quality<br>methods  |                     |   |  |
| <b>Output 1</b><br>Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced | <b>OB 1</b><br>Adaptation planning is not informed by assessments and cost-benefit analyses<br><br><b>OB2</b><br>Skills in the area of climate change are limited and key information and long-term planning tools are missing | <b>OI 1</b><br>Adaptation planning is informed by assessments and analyses<br><br><b>OI 2</b><br>Long-term planning tools developed and used<br><br><b>OI 3</b><br>Capacities strengthened to produce & use climate and adapt. information, & planning tools | <b>OT 1</b><br>Technical studies and databases completed<br><br><b>OT 2</b><br>National planning mechanisms are established<br><br><b>OT 3</b><br>Technical capacity is developed | <b>AR 1</b><br>Gaps identified and critical info/data required produced<br><br><b>AR 2</b><br>Vulnerability assessment carried out and adaptation plans devised for mainstreaming in the planning systems<br><br><b>AR 3</b><br>Capacities of key experts strengthened through training in long-term planning tools<br><b>AR4</b><br><i>Link with to AR Output 3</i> | <b>A-AR1</b><br>- Conduct NA across key sectors (info/data)<br>- Conduct Climate risk assessment (vulnerable areas) and critical data produced<br>- Assess/review CC legislations / policies<br>- Establish HPC data server<br><br><b>A-AR2</b><br>- Prepare Inundation, flooding landslide Risk Profiles, maps<br>- Prepare DRM strategy framework and action plans for for the RoM<br><br><b>A-AR3</b><br>- Carry out NAs / inst. map. (Fisheries, Tourism, Agric., Water sector)<br>- Provide trainings to technical experts on set up / use of the data server.<br><br><b>A-AR4</b><br><i>Link with actions Outp.3</i> | <b>I-AR1</b><br>- Policies/legislations reviewed<br>- Gender-focused assessment reports endorsed by the SC and the relevant SHs<br>- HPC data server procured. Database running and updated<br><br><b>I-AR2</b><br>- Inundation, flood, landslide risk maps prepared and adopted by the relevant SHs<br>- RoM DRM strategy framework and action plans prepared<br>- Selected stakeholders use long-term planning tools<br><br><b>I-AR3</b><br>- Capacity NAs conducted<br>- At least 5 technical experts from 3 institutions uses data server<br>- Number of workshops, information booklets, maps and policy-tailored summaries<br>- At least 5 key decision-makers exposed to the tools developed<br><br><b>I-AR4</b><br><i>Link with Indicators Output 3</i> | - Assessment reports<br>- Reports on DRM strategy framework<br>- Policies<br>- Action plans<br>- Recommendations for DRM and response<br>- Planning reports<br>- Capacity building workshop<br>- Training reports<br>- Surveys<br>- HPC/Database<br>- PRs | From 2010 onward    | SC.<br>NCC – AU<br>Consultants<br>Relevant line ministries (MoESD; Rodrigues; Public Infrastructure; NDU and LTS; Housing and Lands; Agro-Industry and Food Security; Fisheries)<br>Key line departments ( i.e. the Meteorological Services; Water Resources Unit)<br>Public institutions i.e. State Law Office | - Experts in/associated with the AU<br>- National and international consultants<br>- Workshops, surveys, training programmes conferences and briefings for decision-makers.<br>- IRTSC staff<br>- UNDP Cross Practice, Gender Team, IRTSC<br>- Training sessions and programmes<br>- Equipment and office space for AU<br><br>Cost: US\$ 863,614 |

| Output 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened          |  |   |   |  |   |   |  |                     |  |   |                    |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|--|
| OUTPUTS   | OUTPUTS<br>BASELINE<br>S   | OUTPUTS<br>INDICATO<br>R  | OUTPUT<br>TARGETS   | ACTIVITY<br>RESULTS  | ACTIONS   | MEANS OF VERIFICATION   |  |                     | RESP.<br>PARTIES   | INPUTS  |                    |  |
|   |  |   |   |  |   | Activity results level  |  |                     |  |   |                    |  |
|   |  |   |   |  |   | Quality indicator   | Quality<br>methods   | Assessm<br>ent time |  |   |                    |  |
| Output 2<br><i>Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened</i> | OB 1<br>Existing institutional framework for climate change is limited in extent | OI 1<br>AU and comms. network is functioning, assessments conducted efficiently and reports disseminated to inform decision-makers              | OT 1<br>Mapping exercise complete, report published                 | AR 1<br>Existing institutional framework analyzed and environment enabled for institutional strengthening                          | A-AR1<br>- Preliminary institutional mapping and NA targeting key sectors<br>- Set-up WGs in line ministries and PSC<br>- Establish climate change info centre to improve communication network re. climate-related info from/to all SHs  | I-AR1<br>- Sectoral reports on policies, strategies and Action plans including on institutional strengthening/capacity building for key sectors<br>- Number of Ministries involved within the unit<br>- Number of strategies and plans incorporating the results of the analyses  | - Regular climate information and research updates and reports disseminated from AU and line ministries.<br>- Surveys<br>- Human and institutional capacity needs report.<br>- Project Progress Reports.<br>- Training evaluation reports<br>- AAP quarterly reports | From 2011 onward    | AU<br>SC<br>Key line ministries and depts.<br>Policy- and decision-makers.<br>Selected local municipality member | - Experts in/associated with the AU<br>- National and International Consultants<br>- U and CC Division staff time<br>- AAP IRTSC assistance<br>- IRTSC Cross Practice, Gender Team<br>- Training sessions and programmes<br>- Equipment and office space for AU |                    |  |
|   | OB 2<br>Climate change adaptation capacity is limited                            | OI 2<br>Human and institutional capacity built for processing and integrating climate change and adaptation information into planning processes | OT 2<br>AU established and conducting analyses with line ministries | AR 2<br>Leadership CCA capacity within relevant Ministries and Committees strengthened   | A-AR2<br>- Identify focal points within relevant ministries / committees to liaise with AU<br>- Organize integrated approach training courses on CCA<br>- Implement Capacity building initiatives within the Health sector<br>- Mainstream Gender in CCA capacities of key institutions<br>- Build capacities on CCA of relevant staff of the Road Development Authority and Architect's division | I-AR2<br>- Up to 5 human and institutional capacity needs assessments completed<br>- Up to 5 capacity development initiatives specifically targeting gender and CCA<br>- At least 2 engagements between the ministry focal points and experts in the AU each quarter (meetings and workshops)<br>- Up to 100 attendees to capacity building workshop on health impacts of climate change and training course materials and workshop report<br>- Stock taking reports, report on policies, strategies and action plans in the building sector. Capacity building workshop and training materials |  |                     |  |   |                    |  |
|   | OB 3<br>Climate change capacity at a local level is limited                      | OI 3<br>Leadership capacity strengthened at local levels, to facilitate mainstreaming of CCA into development processes                         | OT 3<br>NCC meeting regularly (at least quarterly)                  | AR 3<br>Strengthen and pilot local CCA leadership and capacity building  | A-AR3<br>- Training   |   |  |                     |  |   | Cost: US\$ 550,000 |  |
|   |  |   |   | OT 4<br>At least one person in each line ministry employed to work in tandem/synchrony with AU, and is in constant contact with AU |   |   |  |                     |  |   |                    |  |
|   |  |   |   | OT 5<br>At least 1 pilot municipality chosen and training implemented to strengthen local-level leadership capacity                |   |   |  |                     |  |   |                    |  |

|   |  |  | <p><b>OT 6</b><br/>Peer-reviewed publications produced by AU (at least 2).</p> <p><b>OT 7</b><br/>Policy- and decision-makers have used the results and information disseminated by the AU to mainstream adaptation into at least 12 key decisions/ policies/ new development</p> |  | <p>programme on CCA issues delivered to selected municipalities representatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- KM products distribution at municipality level (<i>link with actions of Output 5</i>)</li><li>- <i>Link with Output 5 Technical and scientific research programmes established</i></li></ul>     | <p><b>I-AR3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Up to 10 municipalities and district councils covered by the capacity development activities</li><li>- Up to 5 training programme developed including the municipality and district council level</li><li>- Up to 10 representatives of the municipalities participating to capacity development activities</li><li>- Up to 5 Knowledge Management products distributed at local level <i>link with actions of Output 5</i>)</li><li>- <i>Link with Output 5 Number of journal publications and popular science articles published</i></li></ul> |   |                  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|------------------|--|--|--|
| Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors implemented                         |  |  |   |  |  |  |   |                  |  |  |  |
| OUTPUTS   | OUTPUTS BASELINES  | OUTPUTS INDICATORS   | OUTPUT TARGETS  | ACTIVITY RESULTS   | ACTIONS  | MEANS OF VERIFICATION  |   |                  | RESP. PARTIES  | INPUTS   |  |
|   |  |  |   |  |  | Activity results level   |   |                  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |   |  |  | Quality indicator  | Quality methods   | Assessment time  |  |  |  |
| <p><b>Output 3</b><br/><i>Climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors implemented</i></p> | <p><b>OB 1</b><br/>Policies, strategies and legislation do not take climate risks into account</p> <p><b>OB 2</b><br/>Adaptation projects are <i>ad hoc</i>, localised and lacking finance for upscaling</p> | <p><b>OI 1</b><br/>CC incorporated into a wide range of policies, strategies and legislation</p> <p><b>OI 2</b><br/>Adaptation projects coordinated and upscaled nation-wide</p> | <p><b>OT 1</b><br/>At least 3 tools and/or mechanisms developed to climate-proof policies, strategies and legislation</p> <p><b>OT 2</b><br/>At least 4 key policies, strategies or legislation reviewed and</p>  | <p><b>AR 1</b><br/>Policies, strategies and legislation revised/designed</p> <p><b>AR 2</b><br/>Demonstration projects implemented</p> | <p><b>A-AR1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Revise policy, strategy and legislation as identified in action 1 for key sectors</li><li>- Develop and implement tools and instruments to climate-proof sectoral and national policies</li><li>- Draft Environmental/Climate Change Bill with climate</li></ul> | <p><b>I-AR1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Policy review undertaken (yes/no).</li><li>- Tools and instruments developed to climate-proof sectoral and national policies (yes/no)</li><li>- Adaptation Strategy is developed (yes/no).</li><li>- Environmental/Climate Change bill drafted (yes/no)</li><li>- National Adaptation Policy Framework drafted (yes/no)</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Policy review report</li><li>- Briefs or manuals for tools</li><li>- Surveys</li><li>- Project Progress Reports</li><li>- Pilot project reports</li></ul> | From 2011 onward | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SC</li><li>- Key line ministries.</li><li>- Policy- and decision-makers in government.</li><li>- Extension services.</li><li>- Community-based orgs</li><li>- GEF-SGP coordinators</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Experts in/associated with the AU</li><li>- National and international consultants.</li><li>- Workshops, conferences, surveys.</li><li>- AU and CC Division staff time</li><li>- UNDP Cross Practice, Gender Team, IRTSC</li></ul> |  |

|  |                      |  |   |  |   |   |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
|  | and further research |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>revised to incorporate climate change.</li><li>National Adaptation Strategy for RoM formulated.</li><li>At least 1 priority pilot project implemented.</li><li>At least 2 GEF-SGP projects or other existing climate-related projects supported and up scaled</li></ul> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>change issues, capacity building workshop and training materials</li><li>Draft National Adaptation Policy Framework with options, strategies and action plans, capacity building and training materials</li><li>Establish EWS and decision support system for informed decision making and support CCA within vulnerable communities</li><li><b>A-AR2</b></li><li>Support and implement a selection of pilot projects based on consultations with SHs</li><li>Support the GEF-SGP Projects within Mauritius</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>EWS established (yes/no)</li><li><b>I-AR2</b></li><li>Pilot projects implemented (Corals regeneration; Sea water temperature monitoring for Rodrigues; Building resiliency in farmer communities; CC awareness)</li><li>Structured cooperation with UNDP GEF SPG project in place</li></ul> |  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Training sessions and programmes</li><li>Equipment and office space for AU</li></ul><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>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| and regional levels   | the development and implementation of adaptation is limited  | Key stakeholders have the capacity to attract international funding  | <p><b>OT 2</b><br/>At least 3 funding proposals submitted by trained stakeholders</p> <p><b>OT 3</b><br/>At least 1 climate-resilient investment plan developed for each of 4 priority sectors.</p> <p><b>OT 4</b><br/>Comprehensive financing strategy developed to finance national adaptation</p> | Strengthened capacity to access international funding for adaptation at the national, local levels.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a financing strategy in collaboration with SH including MoFEE</li> <li>- Identify and implement innovative financing options, instruments and mechanisms</li> </ul> <p><b>A-AR2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Run workshop of innovative climate financing options – Climate Finance Readiness.</li> <li>- Identify diverse funding sources for sector and cross-sectoral adaptation financing</li> </ul> |  |   |                  |   | <p>HQ support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training sessions and programmes</li> <li>- Equipment and office space for AU</li> </ul> <p>Cost: US\$ 149,500</p>   |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|------------------|---|---|
| <b>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</b> |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |                  |   |   |
| OUTPUTS   | OUTPUTS BASELINES  | OUTPUTS INDICATORS   | OUTPUT TARGETS   | ACTIVITY RESULTS  | ACTIONS   | MEANS OF VERIFICATION<br>Activity results level  |   |                  | RESP. PARTIES   | INPUTS  |
|   |  |  |  |   |   | Quality indicator  | Quality methods   | Assessment time  |   |   |
| <b>Output 5:</b><br><i>Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared</i>         | <p><b>OB 1</b><br/>No mechanism in place for recording and disseminating lessons-learned.</p> <p><b>OB 2</b><br/>General public awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation</p> | <b>OI 1</b><br>All further adaptation projects and activities implemented in RoM make use of UNDP ALM and WikiADAPT resource bases and other communication methods to record and | <p><b>OT 1</b><br/>Standard procedure established to compile, document and disseminate lessons-learned from all activities in all Outputs, on an internet resource base (ALM or WikiADAPT)</p> <p><b>OT 2</b><br/>Lessons-</p>   | <p><b>AR 1</b><br/>Climate change knowledge and lessons learned disseminated across all levels to support implementation of adaptation measures</p> <p><b>AR 2</b><br/>Strengthened</p> | <p><b>A-AR1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare a best practice booklet and disseminate at national and regional levels</li> <li>- Participation to the teamwork knowledge platform</li> </ul> <p><b>A-AR2</b> Undertake an awareness campaign on climate change and adaptation to climate change on</p>   | <p><b>I-AR1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Booklet of best practices published (yes/not)</li> <li>- Number of 'Executive Summary Reports' circulated among key SHs</li> <li>- Link with Teamworks (yes/no)</li> </ul> <p><b>I-AR2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An awareness campaign undertaken (yes/no)</li> <li>- Number of schools teaching CCA</li> <li>- Number of educators who have been trained</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- Project Progress Reports</li> <li>- Workshop reports</li> <li>- Publications</li> </ul> | From 2011 onward | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SC</li> <li>- Government</li> <li>- Project coordinator</li> <li>- Communities across RoM</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local consultants</li> <li>- AU and CC Division staff time</li> <li>- Workshops</li> <li>- Training courses</li> <li>- AAP IRTSC support</li> <li>- Training sessions and programmes</li> <li>- Equipment and office space for AU</li> </ul> |

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| across all levels | <p>measures is limited.</p> <p><b>OB 3</b><br/>Research on CCA is limited</p> | <p>disseminate lessons-learned.</p> <p><b>OI 2</b><br/>Public and private sector aware of climate change impacts and adaptation, and support adaptation measures.</p> <p><b>OI 3</b><br/>Ongoing research into further climate change impacts and new adaptation measures is underway, and results published regularly.</p> | <p>learned disseminated using at least 3 communications methods</p> <p><b>OT 3</b><br/>Awareness campaign reaches 60% of RoM's population (spread equitably across Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega)</p> <p><b>OT 4</b><br/>Ongoing research projects established</p> <p><b>OT 5</b><br/>A 'Summary for Policymakers' report included for at least 50% of reports published</p> <p><b>OT 6</b><br/>At least 150 educators trained to improve their knowledge on climate changes, its impacts and potential adaptation measures</p> <p><b>OT 7</b></p> | <p>awareness and understanding of climate change and adaptation within civil society at national, regional and local levels</p> <p><b>AR 3</b><br/>Technical and scientific research programmes established</p> | <p>Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge fair organized</li> </ul> <p><b>A-AR3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess research gaps and define key projects that would benefit from additional financial support.</li> <li>- Bolt onto existing research programmes</li> <li>- Disseminate findings</li> </ul> | <p>on climate change, its impacts and potential adaptation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge fair successfully held and higher level presentations ensured</li> </ul> <p><b>I-AR3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of programmes established</li> <li>- Number of journal publications and popular science articles published</li> <li>- Number of people who attend workshops</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  | Cost: US\$ 862,635 |
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|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | At least 3 peer-reviewed journal publications and popular science articles published, and 2 workshops held, to disseminate research findings to policy- and decision-makers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

## REPORT SAMPLE OUTLINE

### Final Evaluation Report – Sample Outline

#### 1. Executive Summary

- Brief description of project
- Context and purpose of the evaluation
- Main conclusions, recommendations

#### 2. Introduction

- Purpose of the evaluation
- Key issues addressed
- Methodology of the evaluation
- Structure of the evaluation

#### 3. The Project and its Development Context

- Project start and its duration
- Challenges that programme sought to address
- Objective and goal of the project
- Main stakeholders
- Results expected

#### 4. Findings and Conclusions

##### 4.1 *Project Formulation*

- Formulation processes
- Stakeholder participation
- Replication approach
- Cost effectiveness
- Linkage of the programme and other interventions within the sector
- Indicators

##### 4.2 *Project Implementation*

- Delivery
- Financial management
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Implementation modalities
- Coordination with other partners and operational issues

##### 4.3 *Results*

- Attainment of Objective/Goal
- Attainment of Outputs
- Sustainability
- Replicability



5. Lessons Learned

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

7. Annexes

- Evaluation ToRs, itinerary and list of persons interviewed
- Summary of findings from each mission
- Summary of field visits, including evaluators findings, issues raised and recommendations by different stakeholders
- List of documents reviewed
- Questionnaire used and summary of results if any

## Annex 2 - Work Plan – End of Project Evaluation

|     |   |   | WORK PLAN  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|-----|---|---|--|---|---|---|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|---|---|---|--------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|
|     |   |   | Final Evaluation of the Africa Adaptation Programme in Mauritius |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|     |   |   | Week 1   |   |   |   | Week 2 |    |    |    | Week 3 |    |    |    | Week 4 |    |    |    | Week 5   |    |    |    | Week 6 |    |    |    | Week 7 |   |   |   | Week 8 |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|     |   |   | M  | T | W | T | F      | M  | T  | W  | T      | F  | M  | T  | W      | T  | F  | M  | T        | W  | T  | F  | M      | T  | W  | T  | F      | M | T | W | T      | F | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|     |   |   | November   |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    | December |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|     |   |   | 5  | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9      | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15     | 16 | 19 | 20 | 21     | 22 | 23 | 26 | 27       | 28 | 29 | 30 | 26     | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30     | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6      | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| 1   | Preparatory Work & Inception  | 6 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | Review programme documents, baseline studies, project progress reports and visiting mission reports, if any and other documents given in the ToR. | 4 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | Briefing from Project Management.   | 2 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3 | Preparing Inception Report.   |   |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 1.4 | Finalize Work Programme and submit Inception Report.  |   |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 2   | Meetings and Discussions with Stakeholders & Field Visits & Presentation of Draft recommendations   | 8 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | Hold discussions/meetings with Key Stakeholders & Field Visits in Mauritius (including in Rodrigues)  | 8 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 | Presentation of Draft recommendations   |   |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 3   | Preparation of Draft Report & Documentation of Lessons Learned  | 4 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1 | Prepar Draft Report & Document Lessons Learned  | 4 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 | Submt Draft Final Report.   |   |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 4   | Prepration and Submission of Final Report   | 4 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 4.1 | Incorporate comments into the draft report and prepare Final Report (including Lessons Learned).  | 4 |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |
| 4.2 | Submit Final Report to UNDP.  |   |  |   |   |   |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |        |   |   |   |        |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |

### Annex 3 – List of Persons Interviewed

| S/N | Organisation  | Name                       | Designation                         | Telephone (Office) | Telephone (Mobile) | E-mail address                    | No. of years associated with the project |
|-----|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1   | M/Agriculture & Food Security                       | Seewon SEERUTTUN           | Principal Agricultural Officer      | 4012800            | 94111058           | seewon@i<br>ntnet.mu              | >2                                       |
| 2   |   | Mrs I.RAMMA                | Principal Agricultural Officer      | 4663885            | 7710650            | rmd@are<br>u.mu                   | 2  |
| 3   | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development | P.JHUGROO                  | Permanent Secretary, (Chairman)     | 203 6200           |                    | pjhugroo<br>@mail.gov<br>.mu      | 1  |
| 4   |   | J. PEEROO                  | Principal Assistant Secretary       | 203 6200           |                    | jpeeroo@<br>mail.gov.<br>mu       | 1  |
| 5   |   | Mrs. D. S. LAN-NG YUN WING | Director, DoE                       | 2036200            |                    | dirdoe@m<br>ail.gov.mu            | 3  |
| 6   |   | P. KALLEE                  | Deputy Director, DoE                | 203 6200           |                    | rkkallee@<br>mail.gov.<br>mu      | 3  |
| 7   |   | S. MOOLOO                  | DoE                                 | 203 6200           |                    | smooloo<br>@mail.gov<br>.mu       | 3  |
| 8   |   | J. SEEWOOBADU TH           | Divisional Environment Officer, DoE | 203 6200           |                    | jseewoob<br>aduth@m<br>ail.gov.mu | 3  |
| 9   |   | R.LUXIMON                  | Environment Officer                 | 203 6200           |                    | rluximon<br>@mail.gov<br>.mu      | 3  |
| 10  |   | Mrs A. KAWOL               | Environment Officer                 | 203 6200           |                    | akawol@<br>mail.gov.<br>mu        | 3  |
| 11  |   | Dr. V. JUMNOODOO           | Project Officer (Contractual)       | 203 6200           |                    | vjumnood<br>oo@mail.<br>gov.mu    | <1                                       |
| 12  |   | Mr. V.Baichoo              | Project Officer (Contractual)       | 203 6200           |                    | nbaichoo<br>@mail.gov<br>.mu      | <1                                       |
| 11  | M/Fisheries   | M.KOONJUL                  | Scientific Officer                  | 2384100            |                    | mkoonjul<br>@mail.gov<br>.mu      | 3  |
| 12  |   | Mira HURBUNGS              | Divisional Scientific               | 2384100            |                    | mhurbung<br>s@mail.go             | 3  |

|   |                                  |                   |                                       |          |          |                                  |          |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
|   |                                  |                   | Officer                               |          |          | v.mu                             |          |
| 13  | M/Gender                         | Ms K.AH-NIEN      | Ag. Coordinator                       | 2063830  |          | Mah-nien@mail.gov.mu             | 7 months |
| 14  |                                  | P.TOW NAM         | PWPO                                  | 2083830  | 7698616  | ctownam@mail.gov.mu              | 7 months |
| 15  | M/Health & QL                    | Christian CICERON | Principal Health Engineering Officer  | 2110385  | 22560752 | cciceron@mail.gov.mu             | 2        |
| 16  | M/Tourism                        | P. GUJADHUR       | Senior Tourism Planner                |          |          | pgujadhur@mail.gov.mu            | 3        |
| <b>A. Institutions/Organisations/NGOs</b> |                                  |                   |                                       |          |          |                                  |          |
| 17  | Maurice Ile Durable              | Mr. Osman MOHAMED | Executive Chairman                    | 201 1090 |          | omahomed@mail.gov.mu             | 3        |
| 18.                                       |                                  | Bissoon HEEROWA   | Assistant Secretary                   | 2013859  |          | bheerowa@mail.gov.mu             | 3        |
| 19.                                       | Mauritius Institute of Education | Dr Ravhee BHOLAH  | Senior Lecturer, AAPCC Coordinator    | 4016555  | 7809775  | r.bholah@mieonline.org           | ≈ 1.5    |
| 20  |                                  | Mohun CYPARSADE   | Senior Lecturer, AAPCC co-coordinator | 4016555  | 7589507  | m.cyparsade@mieonline.org        | ≈ 1.5    |
| 21.                                       | Mauritius Research Council       | Dr. V. BISSONAUTH | Research Officer                      | 4651235  | 4651235  | v.bissonauth@mrc.intnet.mu       | 2        |
| 22.                                       | Mauritius Wildlife Foundation    | P.TATAYAH         | Flora Support Officer                 | 6976097  | 7955928  | pgangaram@mauritius-wildlife.org | 1        |
| 23  | University of Mauritius          | Dr. G. SOOMAROO   | Lecturer                              | 403 7824 | 4918428  | g.soomaroo@uom.ac.mu             | 4 months |
| 24.                                       | University of Mauritius          | Dr. RAMESSUR      | Assistant Professor                   | 4037511  | 7848206  | ramessur@uom.ac.mu               | 1        |
| 25.                                       | UoM                              | Girish BOOJHAWON  | Systems Engineer                      | 4037769  |          | g.boojhawon@uom.ac.mu            | 1        |
| 26.                                       | UoM                              | Shivraj BHUNGEE   | Systems Engineer                      | 4037767  |          | s.bhungee@uom.ac.mu              | 1        |
| 27  |                                  | Bhamini           | Resource officer                      | 2132773  | 7835089  | kamudu.r                         | ≈ 1.5    |

|                       |  |  |  |          |         |                            |          |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|----------|---------|----------------------------|----------|
|                       | Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre  | KAMUDU                                       |  |          |         | gsc@gmail.com              |          |
| 28                    |  | Hemraj RAMSURRUN                             | Resource officer   | 2132773  | 7835087 | ramsurrn.rgsc@gmail.com    | ≈ 1.5    |
| 29                    |  | P. JHUGAROO                                  | Manager, Exhibition and Graphics                         | 2132773  | 7835073 | jhugaroo.rgsc@gmail.com    | ≈ 1.5    |
| 30                    |  | S. RUNGOO                                    | Curator/Manager  | 2132773  | 7835083 | rungoo.rgsc@gmail.com      | ≈ 1.5    |
| 31                    | On behalf of MRC   | A.K. SOHUN (On behalf of Dr. Prakash KHEDUN) | Research Assistant                                       | 915 3910 |         | Anoop.sohun@gmail.com      | 6 months |
| C: Mauritius - Visits |  |  |  |          |         |                            |          |
| 34                    | Panchvati village  |  |  |          |         |                            |          |
| 35                    | Petit Sable  | E.Savitree                                   | President, Association, Onion Planters of the South East |          |         |                            |          |
| 36                    |  | Eric MANGAR                                  | Movement pout  | 4660271  | 9232656 |                            |          |
| B. Rodrigues          |  |  |  |          |         |                            |          |
| 37                    | Chief Commission Office, RRA   | Dr. Henri AGATHE                             | Advisor  |          |         | henriagathe@yahoo.fr       | 3        |
| 38                    | Commission for Agriculture and Natural Resources Rehabilitation, RRA | J. C. PIERRE LOUIS                           | Departmental Head  | 8324015  | 8750687 | jcpierrelois@mail.gov.mu   | < 1      |
| 39                    | Rodrigues Regional assembly  | J. Henri FELICITE                            | officer-in-charge, Environment Unit                      | 8312059  | 7239115 | hfeli4@yahoo.com           | 3        |
| 40                    | Commission for Agriculture and Natural Resources Rehabilitation, RRA | M.A. Davilla CUPIDON                         | Agricultural Superintendent                              | 8325553  | 8760790 | madavillacupidon@yahoo.com | < 1      |
| 41                    | Commission for Agriculture and Natural                               | J.A. LAW SAN                                 | Senior Technical Officer                                 | 8318491  | 8752171 | jalaws7@yahoo.fr           | < 1      |

|                    |  |                           |                        |         |         |                       |                  |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|------------------|
|                    | Resources Rehabilitation, RRA  |                           |                        |         |         |                       |                  |
| 42.                | Commission for Agriculture and Natural Resources Rehabilitation, RRA | Serge ELYSEE              | Ag. Scientific Officer | 8325553 | 7125764 | Perrod2301@gmail.com  | < 1              |
| 43                 | Commission for Public Infrastructure                                 | J. N. PERRINE             |                        | 8310860 | 7432618 | jnperrine@yahoo.co.uk | since 2003       |
| 44                 | Commission for Public Infrastructure                                 | J. R. Maurice MILAZAR     | Administrative officer | 8310873 | 7525262 | milazar85@gmail.com   |                  |
| 45                 | Commission for Public Infrastructure                                 | James Mason ESPIEGLE      | Senior Inspector       | 8324071 | 4933945 | masonesp@gmail.com    | since 2010       |
| 46                 | Commission for Public Infrastructure                                 | Jean Paul COCIN           | Departmental Head      | 8311076 | 8754025 | jcolin@mail.gov.mu    | since 2003       |
| 47                 | Commission for Public Infrastructure                                 | Emile Ng Yan Kwong        | Advisor                | 8324071 | 4274597 | emile@hotmail.com     | since 01/09/2012 |
| 48                 | FRTU   | Marie Jean Sylvio PERRINE | officer-in-charge      | 8310752 | 8752752 | stat.rod@intnet.mu    | 3                |
| 49                 | Shoals Rodrigues   | Doorbasha JEEWUTH         | Officer in charge      | 8322500 | 7510586 | pmtrod@gmail.com      |                  |
| D: Visit Rodrigues |  |                           |                        |         |         |                       |                  |
| 50                 | Fisheries Training & Research Unit                                   | Marie Jean Sylvio PERRINE | officer-in-charge      | 8310752 | 8752752 | stat.rod@intnet.mu    | 3                |
| 51                 | Shoals Rodrigues   | Jovani R. RAFFU           | Officer in charge      | 8311225 | 7248304 | raffij@yahoo.com      |                  |
| 52                 | Meteorological Station   | Doorbasha JEEWUTH         | Officer in charge      | 8322500 | 7510586 | pmtrod@gmail.com      |                  |

#### Annex 4 – Composition of Project Cost Components

| Africa Adaptation Programme in Mauritius  |                       |                              |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Breakdown of Projected Cost   |                       |                              |
| (As per Status Report dated 5 November 2012)  |                       |                              |
| Project Accomplishments   | Projected Expenditure | As % of Total Projected Cost |
| <b>Consultancy Services</b>   |                       |                              |
| Disaster Risk Management  | 628,096               | 25                           |
| Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation   | 391,364               | 15                           |
| Consultancy Services for Health Impacts of Climate Change   | 25,131                | 1                            |
| JOINT Capacity Building for Architects/ Engineers of RDA  | 13,030                | 1                            |
| Formulation of Climate Resilient Legislation and Capacity Building  | 83,420                | 3                            |
| Review and Formulation of Climate Resilient Policies and Capacity Building  | 30,385                | 1                            |
| Formulation of a climate change adaptation strategy, policy and framework and a climate change investment programme | 39,234                | 2                            |
| <b>Demo Projects</b>  |                       |                              |
| Coral Farming to rehabilitate Coral Reefs   | 19,820                | 1                            |
| Provision of Sea-Sensors to Rodrigues   | 7,530                 | 0                            |
| Support to GEF/SGP-Support to Onion Planters for plantation of Mangroves and procurement of salinity meters         | 5,330                 | 0                            |
| Exhibition on Climate Change by Rajiv Gandhi Science Center   | 22,680                | 1                            |
| <b>Senzitisation/Training</b>   |                       |                              |
| Sensitization sessions for parents and teachers organized by MIE  | 128,475               | 5                            |
| Funding for Research on CC Adaptation   | 330,690               | 13                           |
| Awareness Week with Climate Change Theme-University of Mauritius  | 18,168                | 1                            |
| Procurement, installation of data servers (including training component)  | 26,346                | 1                            |
| Training on Gender Mainstreaming of Climate Change  | 11,226                | 0                            |
| Capacity Building for the Development and Formulation of Climate Resilient Policies                                 | 72,562                | 3                            |
| <b>Project Management</b>   |                       |                              |
| Monitoring, Evaluation, Audit/Mid Term Review   | 0                     | 0                            |
| Project Staff   | 180,017               | 7                            |
| Miscellaneous (Training, Workshops & Purchase of Equipment)   | 135,639               | 5                            |
| Information, Communication and Education Component  | 80,007                | 3                            |
| Setting up of a Climate Information Resource Center and Data Network  | 20,753                | 1                            |
| <b>Additional Activities</b>  |                       |                              |
| Regional Workshop on Innovative Climate Financing   | 16,538                | 1                            |
| Setting up of an Endemic Garden at Panchavati   | 52,000                | 2                            |
| Agricultural Decision Support System  | 113,851               | 4                            |
| Regional Workshop on Knowledge Management   | 15,199                | 1                            |
| Knowledge Fair  | 95,000                | 4                            |
| Exchange Accounting for losses in exchange rate fluctuations  | 0                     | 0                            |
| <b>Total Projected Cost</b>   | <b>2,562,491</b>      | <b>100</b>                   |

Annex 5 – Suggested Tool - Details of Workshop Participants

| No. | Title of Workshop | Expenditure (US\$) | Date of Conducting | No. of Days | Name of Participant | Organization | Gender |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|
| 1   |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
| 2   |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
| 3   |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |
|     |                   |                    |                    |             |                     |              |        |



## **Annex 6 - List of Documents Reviewed**

### **A. Documents prepared under AAP**

- AAP Project document
- Quarterly progress reports (2011 and 2012)
- Recommendations for mainstreaming Climate Change into the EIA Process (Coastal Zone Management Pty LTD September 2012)
- Recommendations for mainstreaming Climate Change into current ICZM Framework (Coastal Zone Management Pty LTD September 2012)
- Draft Climate change Bill (2012)
- Development of an inundation, flooding and landslide national risk profile, strategy framework and action plans for disaster risk management for the republic of Mauritius- Development of a DRR Strategic Framework and action plan- final report (2012)
- Final Inception Report (2012): Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the development process in the Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries sectors of the Republic of Mauritius and the water sector in particular for Rodrigues the Context of the Africa Adaptation Programme
- Project Proposals – MIE, RGSC and UoM
- All 14 Steering Committee Notes of Meetings
- Knowledge Fair on climate Change: side event :Media and Climate Change (2012)
- Workshop Report: Regional Workshop on Leveraging Finance to Catalyse Private Sector, Engagement for Climate Resilient Development (2012)
- Light Touch Mid-Term Review for the Republic of Mauritius (2012)
  
- Terms of Reference : Agricultural Decision Support System
- Abstract of research projects submitted and approved by MRC
- Africa Adaptation Programme on Climate Change,Draft Report 16 October 2012: Mr O. Nath Varma, Project Manager & Deputy Director, the MIE
- Coral farming to rehabilitate coral reefs at selected degraded sites in the lagoons of Mauritius- Ministry of Fisheries
- Sea water temperature monitoring by Rodrigues regional assembly (2010)
- Establishment of e-infrastructure for the provision of climate products and scenarios for AAP Outcome and related activities for the Republic of Mauritius
- Workshop Report: High Performance Computing(HPC) Server Training and Installation Workshop , University of Mauritius
  
- Revised AAP workplan 2011-2012
  
- **National Climate Change documents prepared locally and by overseas consultants**
  
- Revised Technical Assessment Report by UNEP and UNEP RISO (2012)
- Final Report on AAP Funding – Endemic Garden at Panchvati (2012)
- UNFCCC Second National Communication (2011)
- Mauritius Environment Outlook (2010)

- Strategic Integrated Development plan for Rodrigues (2009)
- Technical Assessment Report (2004)
- UNFCCC Initial National Communication (1999)
- Climate Change Action Plan (1998)

- **Global Climate Change Documents**

- IPCC Working Group II Fourth Assessment Report: Vulnerability, Adaptation and Impacts

- **UNDP Evaluation document**

- UNDP Evaluation Office webpage
  - UNDP Evaluation Policy (2006)
    -
-