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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Climate Change Adaptation Project – Responding to coastal change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management

REPORT OF THE JOINT TERMINAL EVALUATION

RESPONDING TO COASTAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS HUMAN DIMENSIONS IN WEST AFRICA

GEF/SPA PROJECT - PIMS 3341

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Summary note

Table 1: Project summary

Project title:	Climate change adaptation, responding to coastline change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management			
GEF project ID:	PIMS 3341		*On approval (millions of US dollars)*	*On completion (millions of US dollars)*
UNDP project ID:	RAF0053951	GEF Funding:	4 000 000 (including PDFB 700 000)	- 29 068
Country:	- Cape Verde - Guinea Bissau - Mauritania - The Gambia - Senegal - Regional	Funds from implementing agencies: UNESCO (cash) UNESCO (in kind) UNDP (cash)	 60 000 250 000 100 000	 Paid Paid Paid
Region:	Africa	Governments Govt. cash & parallel in kind:	3 500 000	
Focus area:	Climate change Biodiversity	Others: Bilateral NGOs IUCN (parallel & in kind)	 260 000 240 000	
Objectives of the focus area (OP/SP):	GEF Strategic priority (SPA)	Total co-financing	4 000 000	
Implementing agencies:	UNDP (national) COI/UNESCO (regional)	Total project cost	8 000 000	
Other partners involved:		Project document signed Actual project start-up date:		March 2006 01 11 2008
		Closing date (operational):	Planned: 31 12 2011	Effective: 30 09 2012

Project description

The principal objective of the ACCC project was to develop and pilot a range of effective mechanisms for reducing the effects of climate change induced coastal erosion in vulnerable regions of five West African countries: Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, and Senegal). This objective was to be attained through the five expected outputs described hereafter:

- Output 1: Protection, improvement, and rehabilitation of productive coastal wetlands along the West African shoreline that are vulnerable to climate variability and change.
- Output 2: Bases for sustainable management of areas bordering productive coastal wetlands (including watershed basins) established or consolidated.
- Output 3: The needs of local populations affected by both the constraints of protecting coastal wetlands and the effects of climate variability and change are increasingly met through the implementation of practices that are mindful of these ecosystems.
- Output 4: Climate change adaptation integrated in policy and planning tools governing areas related to the management of productive coastal wetlands (fisheries, tourism, extractive industries, etc.).
- Output 5: The project has enhanced the capacities of local elected officials and coastland wetlands management bodies with regard to designing practical tools for adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate variability and change.

At the conclusion of the joint evaluation process, the following score table sums up the findings of the implementation assessment in all five countries, as well as regional coordination.

Table 2: Scores from the joint regional terminal evaluation

Evaluation scores			
1. Monitoring and evaluation	***Score***	**2. Agency implementation**	***Score***
Upstream design of monitoring and evaluation	***Satisfactory***	Quality of UNDP implementation	***Marginally unsatisfactory***[1]
Implementation of monitoring and evaluation	***Satisfactory***	Quality of UNESCO/COI implementation	***Satisfactory***
Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation	***Satisfactory***	Overall quality of implementation/execution	***Moderately satisfactory***
3. Assessment of results	***Score***	**4. Sustainability**	***Score***
Relevance	***Relevant***	Financial resources	***Likely***
Efficiency	***Satisfactory***	Socio-political sustainability	***Likely***
Efficiency	***Moderately satisfactory***	Institutional/governance framework	***Unlikely***
Overall score of project results	***Satisfactory***	Environmental sustainability	***Likely***
		Overall chance of sustainability	***Likely***

Source: Evaluation team, based on the framework provided in the ToRs and information provided by the financial services of the regional UNDP office and UNESCO/IOC Paris.

[1] This overall score is the result of the poor performance of the UNDP office in Guinea Bissau (considerable overall surplus expenditure, despite the application of a DEX management process) and Senegal (spending in 2013 and 2014 without PTAs, whereas the UNDP Regional Bureau had indicated in July 2012 that the project was to be closed in December 2012). The three other offices managed the project satisfactorily.

Summary of project performance, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt

Project performance:

As far as **relevance** is concerned, the project is perfectly in line with the regional, national and local application of policy considerations outlined in the UNFCCC and the CBD, as well as key elements of SPA. The project attempted to reconcile the use of a participatory and inclusive approach to design national policies based on the priorities of vulnerable populations and the need to take account of "global environmental benefits", in particular in the area of protecting biodiversity.

With regard to **effectiveness**, the main objectives were achieved with concrete results such as: development of local conservation initiatives, as well as initiatives to protect natural resources from encroachment by the sea; lower pressure in resource extraction; support to local population empowerment (with millet mills and the development of aquaculture, oyster farming and beekeeping techniques) and the integration of climate issues in targeted LDPs. An inter-State partnership network has been developed among beneficiary countries through RACCAO, as well as a network of local populations involved in development initiatives and a network of parliamentarians.

Where **efficiency** is concerned, the project often failed to mobilise the projected parallel financing included in the project document, as well as the additional funds. Some countries (Mauritania, The Gambia) allocated funds to the national UNDP programme as initially indicated and UNESCO also contributed to the regional activities through its voluntary contribution. Nevertheless, delays in the UNDP country offices in making annual budgets availability and in the process of drafting and approving PTAs considerably affected project inception and implementation. In most cases, however, the strong motivation of the national field teams made it possible to counter these shortcomings.

As far as **sustainability** is concerned, with the exception of activities whose implementation was hampered by conflict as a result of inadequate involvement and ownership by the local populations, such as the coastal reforestation project in Senegal, all activities carried out in the pilot sites are expected to continue over time. While the very small-scale national components are certainly not viable beyond the medium term, the results obtained have nevertheless made it possible to draft a document for Phase II of the ACCC project (albeit currently without effect). Furthermore, in the past years, all the countries drafted ambitious integrated coastal area management project documents that were approved and implemented by the Adaptation Fund (in Mauritania), the German cooperation agency (in Mauritania and Senegal), UNDP GEF in Cape Verde and the European Union Global Climate Change Alliance (in Senegal).

There have been appreciable **impacts** identified in various areas such as the environment, ICAM policy, poverty reduction, and the socio-economic environment. The project contributes considerably to the management of environmental issues related to loss of biodiversity. As part of enhancing ecosystems management, the project participated in the drafting and submission of a draft bill on coastal conservation and protection. The project has also been involved in the development of activities that could have a positive impact by improving the living conditions of such populations. Other means that have enabled the assigned objectives to be met include providing extensive public information using communication tools in various languages, dissemination of the guide for decision-makers and the development of an easily accessible website for the general public.

Conclusions/recommendations

Building on these achievements, it would be possible to draft a second project document (Phase II of the ACCC project), which this time, would be geared more towards information gathering infrastructure and also a larger number of coastal countries.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACCC	Adaptation to Climate and Coastal Change in West Africa - responding to coastline change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
APPEL	*Alliance des Elus Locaux pour la Protection du Littoral Ouest Africain*
CRDI	*Centre de Recherche pour le Développement International*
CSE	*Centre de Suivi Ecologique*
DEEC	*Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés – Sénégal*
DEX	Direct Execution Arrangement
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBAP	*Institut de la Biodiversité et des Aires Protégées*
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Areas Management
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEX	National Execution Arrangement
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPD	National Project Director
NPMT	National Project Management Team
NSC	National Steering Committee
ODINAFRICA	Ocean Data and Information Network in Africa
PIR	Project Implementation Reviews
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRCM	*Programme Régional de Conservation de la Zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest*
RACCAO	*Réseau pour l'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques en Afrique de l'Ouest*
ROOFS-Africa	Regional Ocean Observing and Forecasting System for Africa
RPMU	Regional Project Management Unit
RPSC	Regional Project Steering Committee
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SNC	Second National Communication
SPA	Strategic Priorities on Adaptation
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the evaluation

The aim of the present joint terminal evaluation is to describe and assess the impact of the implementation of all the environmental, socio-economic and institutional components of the ACCC project, as applied at local, national and regional levels. The joint evaluation was carried out on behalf of the implementing agencies (UNESCO-IOC and UNDP country offices) according to the practice outlined by UNDP and GEF, in order to ensure full development of project synergies and alignment of activities so that improvements could be made, if required, in replicating the project on other sites.

1.2 Scope of action and method used

1.2.1 Scope of action

As described in the terms of reference, the aim of the evaluation is to build on prevailing best practice in the area of reducing the vulnerabilities of populations and fragile ecosystems, while enhancing financial, environmental and/or social networks of inter-governmental and inter-institutional partnerships, to deal with the various impacts of climate change on coastal regions.

1.2.2 Method used for the evaluation

In line with the UNDP/GEF guidelines, UNDP and UNESCO/IOC established a process for the joint terminal evaluation. Since components 1 and 2 of the project were implemented at national level for all five countries, who had signed five individual subsidy agreements with UNDP/GEF, the joint terminal evaluation was carried out in two phases in order to obtain all the information needed to carry out an overall analysis of all activities.

- The first phase was carried out at national level and covered the implementation of components 1 and 2. For this, specific terms of reference were drafted, with a simplified rating table, and the findings of these national evaluations were forwarded to the regional coordinating unit. The regional components, 3 and 4, were evaluated at the same time.

- The second, summary, stage consisted of drafting a final report based on the 5 national reports and the evaluation of regional activities. Due to the delays in several countries, a UNESCO/IOC consultant carried out an initial analysis based on the results of the mid-term evaluation and produced a first interim report at the end of 2012.

This evaluation was based on the evaluation matrix designed for the project, which sets out the evaluation criteria, relevant questions to be used to obtain the required answers based on established indicators, as well as the sources for obtaining such information and the methodology to be used for this purpose (cf. Annexe 4). The aim of the evaluation is to assess the extent to which project outcomes have been achieved and to identify the lessons learnt that could help to ensure the sustainability of project benefits and also contribute generally to enhancing UNDP programming, through the use of criteria defined in the UNDP/GEF guidelines:

- *Relevance*: Are the objectives of the ACCC project intervention in line with the global priorities of the UNFCCC, GEF/SPA and national development and environmental priorities?

  - *Effectiveness:* Bearing in mind their relative importance, have the intervention objectives and outcomes been achieved?

- *Efficiency:* Were the expected outcomes and/or outputs obtained in line with national and international norms and standards, using the minimum resources (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc.)?

- *Sustainability:* Will the benefits derived from the intervention continue after the end of the external intervention or are they unlikely to be sustained in the long term because they are not appropriate to counter the possible risks?

- *Impacts:* Did the intervention directly or indirectly produce any expected or unexpected, positive and negative, as well as primary and secondary long term effects?

Finally, according to the UNDP GEF terms of reference, the evaluation had to be carried out using a participatory and qualitative approach.

1.3 Difficulties encountered and limitations of the study

Completion of the joint regional evaluation was considerably hampered by the delays in obtaining certain country evaluation reports. While Mauritania and The Gambia produced their reports by the end of 2012 as requested by the regional coordination unit, it took multiple reminders sent out by the UNDP regional coordination before reports were finally obtained from Cape Verde in 2013 and from Guinea Bissau and Senegal in 2014. Furthermore, the financial information contained in the individual reports often only covered GEF disbursements and funds, with very little information about the promised co-financing that had been pledged and effectively secured. With these gaps, it is not possible to make a comprehensive evaluation of the results obtained.

1.4 Structure of the report

The regional terminal evaluation report is structured as follows:

- Project description
- Description and overall assessment of the results obtained in the pilot sites at the time of the evaluation and included in the five national final activity reports (Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Cap-Verde and Mauritania)
- Lessons learnt, recommendations and way forward
- Annexes. Terms of reference, list of persons interviewed

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Project start-up, duration and closure

The ACCC project was designed in 2006 on the basis of the implementation of a preparatory project (PDF B) initiated in 2004, and was signed by the 5 beneficiary countries in 2007 for a period of **4 years.** The project was initially scheduled to be closed in December 2011. The project inception workshop was held at the UNESCO-BREDA headquarters in Dakar from 24-26 November 2008 and was attended by national ACCC project teams from the 5 countries (Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal). During this first meeting of the Steering Committee in November 2008, it was decided to amend the project duration to **3 years**, thus setting the closure date at December 2011. Following delays in the final implementation of all activities, a request was made to extend the project till June 2012 and at the final meeting of the Steering Committee all the countries requested that the closure of the project be finally set at **October 2012** to enable the national

ACCC project teams to finalise disbursements, as well as their respective terminal evaluations. This request was granted by the UNDP GEF headquarters (*email dated 25 July 2012 from the UNDP GEF Regional Bureau*).

2.2 Problems to be resolved by the project

The problems to be resolved by the project relate to several areas: 1) ecology (related to climate change), 2) humanity (caused by human activity, but also the impact of climate change on populations) 3) institutions, 4) finance and 5) inadequate technical capacity to deal with these issues, which require a comprehensive approach in dealing with climate change related phenomena.

Where the ecology is concerned, the marine and coastal environments of Mauritania, The Gambia, Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde represent a highly productive area of marine biodiversity. They contribute significantly to improving the living conditions and livelihoods of human coastal communities. And yet the conclusions of the national reports on climate change and the second assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) all point to the fact that *"widespread coastal erosion due to climate change is one of the most devastating environmental problems faced by the region"*. Of course, the issue of coastal and sedimentary erosion has been a reality in these coastal countries for centuries and is not solely a consequence of climate change brought about by anthropogenic carbon emissions. Climate change scenarios for the West African region anticipate an average surface temperature increase of up to 0.5°C per decade, increased evapotranspiration, increased rainfall variability and intensity, sea-level acceleration of about 1 m/century and a coastal wave reduction as a result of the weakening of the Azores highs and trade winds, further compounded by disruptions in continental freshwater sources. The attendant changes in climate and oceanographic conditions are likely to worsen the problem of coastal erosion and sedimentation in West Africa. The five partner countries in the ACCC project are within the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem and located in a major transition zone that is likely to be modified by rising sea levels and climate change. The existence of a good database[2] on climate characteristics and processes in neighbouring countries would make for improved handling of issues related to modified climate, hydrographic and oceanic conditions along the entire coast.

2.3 Immediate and development objectives of the project

2.3.1 Development objectives

Based on the definition of climate risks described in the preceding section, the ACCC project aims to implement a consistent set of effective resilience mechanisms, taking into account the development requirements of the affected populations, with a view to reducing the impacts of climate change induced coastal erosion in vulnerable zones in five West African countries.

2.3.2 Immediate objectives

The immediate objectives of the ACCC project include the implementation of a series of activities aimed at improving the adaptive capacities to deal with climate change related vulnerabilities in coastal ecosystems in the five beneficiary West African countries. The project's intervention strategy consists of initiating activities at local, national and regional levels. The principal objective of the ACCC project is to maintain or strengthen the ecosystems' resilience against climate variability and change throughout the coastal zones in the five beneficiary countries (Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal). To contribute to resolving these issues, the ACCC project was designed to meet the following 5 objectives through different activities:

- ☐ ***Protection, improvement, or rehabilitation of productive coastal wetlands*** along the West African shoreline that are most vulnerable to climate variability and change.

[2] GEF Project document ID 2614

- ***Establishment or consolidation of tools for sustainable management of areas*** bordering productive coastal wetlands (including watershed basins).
- ***Meet the needs of local populations*** affected by both the constraints of protecting coastal wetlands and the effects of climate variability and change better, through the implementation of practices that are mindful of these ecosystems.
- ***Integrate climate change adaptation in policy and planning tools*** governing areas related to the management of productive coastal wetlands (fisheries, tourism, extractive industries, etc.).
- ***Enhance the capacities of local elected officials and coastal wetlands management bodies*** with regard to designing practical tools for adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate variability and change.

In practical terms, the ACCC project focuses on the following components in order to respond to the immediate objectives: component 1 (field activities) and component 2 (institutional activities) to be implemented in each of the 5 beneficiary countries and components 3 and 4 to be implemented by UNESCO/IOC to harmonise the scientific and technical support to be provided as part of the overall strategy in implementing components 1 and 2.

Local level (Component 1): Implementation of the pilot activities should make it possible to protect, improve or rehabilitate productive coastal wetlands that are most vulnerable to climate variability and change. These activities should make it possible to consolidate the bases for sustainable management of neighbouring areas (including watershed basins) close to productive coastal wetlands and also better meet the needs of local populations affected by both the constraints of protecting coastal wetlands and the effects of climate variability and change, through the implementation of practices that are mindful of these ecosystems. This component involves implementing pilot activities in one of the three sites proposed, following the project preparatory phase (cf. Figure 1 page 13) in order to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastal ecosystems in regions exposed to the impacts of climate change. The process of selecting the pilot sites was guided by the principles of the adaptation policy agenda and was based on a broad consultation of various stakeholders. These activities must be supported by capacity building, training and information for local communities.

National level (Component 2): implementation of communication and training activities (both trainees and trainers), in order to promote the integration of climate change issues in national development policies. These activities will involve decision makers and will focus on drafting legal and regulatory documents, as well as national plans and programmes for the promotion of integrated coastal area management. The second component is aimed at expanding the application of integrated coastal area management principles, which are considered to be the best means of implementing adaptation options to tackle the effects of climate change in coastal areas, and of ensuring that climate change issues are taken into account in national planning initiatives.

Regional level (Components 3 et 4): implementation of activities that will contribute to integrating climate change adaptation in policy and planning tools governing areas related to the management of productive coastal wetlands (fisheries, tourism, extractive industries, etc.); capacity building on developing practical, climate change and variability adaptation and mitigation tools for local elected officials and coastal wetlands management bodies. The project's intervention strategy consists of initiating/coordinating activities at local, national and regional levels.

2.4 Established reference indicators

The regional coordination unit carefully drew up highly detailed indicators for each of the field activities. This exercise was carried out with the assistance of a specialist, and in consultation with stakeholders.

Table 2: Activities and reference regional indicators for components 1 and 2

Objectives	*Activities*	Indicators
Implementation of pilot projects aimed at reducing climate induced coastal erosion	Replanting 158 ha of mangrove forest	• Coastal erosion rate in pilot sites • Soil erosion rate • Surface area (ha) of dunes under plant cover • Number of projects promoting alternative approaches • Surface area (ha) under mangrove in the pilot sites
	Application/replication of technical and/or institutional lessons learnt on other sites in at least two countries in the region	Lessons learnt applied on other sites
Mainstreaming climate change issues and coastal area management activities and programmes throughout the different sectors	Integrate climate change in at least 4 local plans	• Drafting of integrated coastal area management plans that include climate change issues • Number of new and old developments that comply with zoning rules • Number of local development plans (LDP) that take climate change into account
	Provide clearly documented evidence from at least two countries of how the project has influenced a national-level policy, programme or plan	Evidence that the results of the ACCC project have had an influence on national policy
Design of national policies and programmes to facilitate climate change adaptation in coastal areas.	Before the end of the project, at least three other bodies (NGOs, public bodies, universities, bilateral assistance projects) will be using the training materials prepared by the project	• Workshops and reports on national plans and policies that include climate change adaptation • Draft of an action plan to combat coastal erosion • Number of working groups in sub-national government agencies and involvement of community leaders in discussions on the establishment of laws and regulations – Indicator maps
Reproduction of successful community methods for mitigating and adapting to coastal erosion		• N° of communities that adopt pilot approaches • N° of interactions among stakeholders • Information disseminated in electronic and printed form

Objectives	*Activities*	Indicators
		• N° of media articles covering the pilot sites • N° of contact points whose adaptation strategy is yet to be established.

Performance assessment for the indicators under components 3 and 4 will have to be carried out through a direct comparison with the results obtained in implementation of the activities of components 1 and 2. This is due to the fact that the activities under components 3 and 4 actually consist of the policy, scientific and institutional oversight of project implementation in the pilot sites. The activities of the regional component also include training and education for the dissemination of climate adaptation best practices. The selected indicators relate to the number of people trained, the number of meetings held, improvements in biodiversity, number of partners recruited and the surface area protected, etc. Some of the aforementioned indicators are also applied in evaluating components 1 and 2.

2.5 Principal stakeholders

The principal stakeholders in the project are the following:

- in Senegal, the Ministry of Ecology and Nature Conservation, through the Department on the Environment and Classified Establishments, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance
- in The Gambia, the National Environmental Agency (NEA)
- in Mauritania, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Environment, through the Department of the Environment
- in Cape Verde, the Ministry of the Environment and Agriculture, through the General Directorate on the Environment
- in Guinea Bissau the Ministry of Natural Resources, via the General Directorate on the Environment.

These key partners are joined by the UNDP country office in each country, the Dakar-based UNESCO Regional Bureau for West Africa and the Paris office of the UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission, as well as civil society partners such as the IUCN and other environmental NGOs who were directly involved in implementing certain components.

2.6 Planned contributions to the project

The project document signed in 2007 indicated an overall amount of USD 13 729 517, including a total **GEF SPA subsidy of USD 4 000 000.** The difference of USD 9 502 849 was to come from the expected co-financing from partners and the beneficiary countries. The total budget of the regional components approved by the GEF indicate that contributions from GEF SPA, UNDP and UNESCO (in cash and in kind) total USD
1 344 000. The GEF budget for the national component represented USD 473 200 for each country.

Table 3: Summary of planned contributions from project partners

Summary of planned financing	
GEF **(with PDF B 700 000)**	4 000 000
UNESCO (cash)	60 000
UNESCO (in kind)	250 000

Summary of planned financing	
UNDP Cos (cash)	100 000
Government (cash)	66 668
Government (parallel in kind)	6 117 849
NGO/IUCN (parallel in kind)	1 635 000
Bilateral JICA (parallel in kind)	1 500 000
GRAND TOTAL	**13 729 517**

Source: Basic project document

3. Findings and analyses

3.1 Project design and description

Given the scientific quality of the project document (methodological approach) and a clearly defined logical framework, activity implementation was facilitated, since any absence or failure of one component did not prove to be a hindrance and did not reduce the overall quality of expected outcomes. The project logical framework is well designed although, the link between the principal project topic of climate change adaptation (SPA) and the secondary theme of biodiversity is not adequately stated in explicit terms.

Pilot sites: The 5 ACCC pilot sites were selected from among the sites proposed at the end of a preparatory phase and on the basis of a detailed scientific analysis carried out by the regional coordinating unit and intense stakeholder consultations. At the same time, the appropriate baseline indicators to be used to assess whether the project had met its objectives at country level were defined (cf. Table 4).

Before the final choice of pilot sites for the local level (cf. Figure 2) components was made, however, there was a lot of back and forth discussion between the national coordinators and officials of the UNDP country offices.

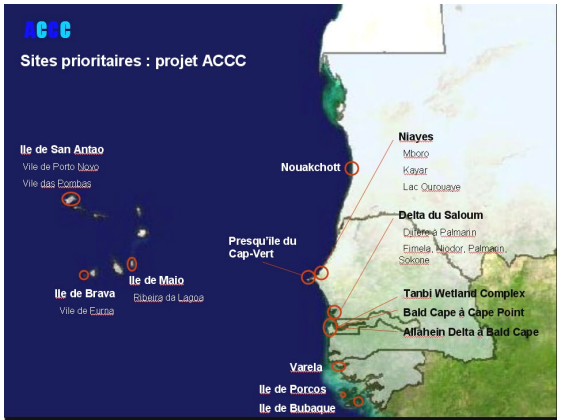


Figure 1: The different priority sites proposed in the 5 countries

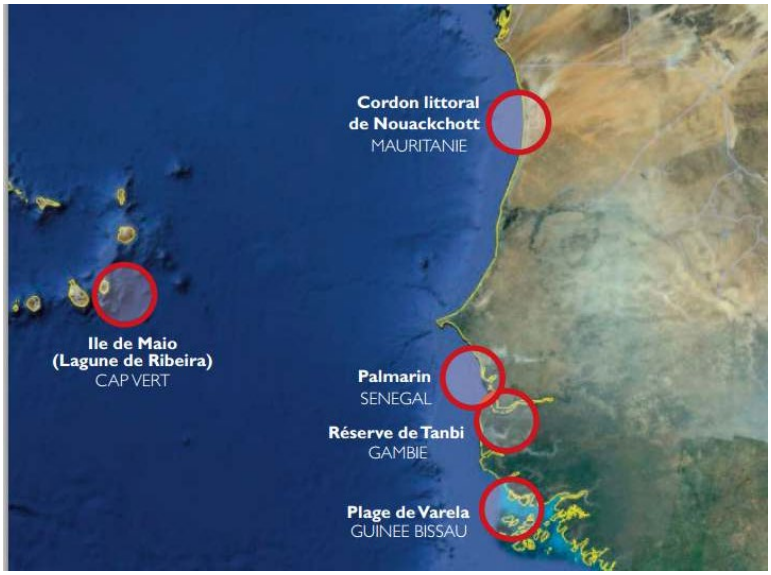


Figure 2: Map of selected sites in the 5 countries

Each of the selected sites represents specific characteristics related to clearly identified activities, and the quantitative objectives were set with the country (see Table 4 below).

Table 4: Objectives of the intervention in the 5 selected pilot sites

Country	Selected site	Characteristics	Activities	Quantified objective
Senegal	**Palmarin**	Estuary, Community reserve	Filao reforestation (coastal belt) and mangrove reforestation	5 tp 6 ha (10 km of coastline)
Mauritanie	**Nouakchott**	Urban area, Flooding (breaks in the coastal belt), erosion	Coastal belt rehabilitation by depositing sand to be fixed by plant cover	50 ha (4 km of coastline)
The Gambia	**Tanji Bird Reserve and Bijol islands**	Ramsar site, biodiversity, estuary & islands	Ecotourism, awareness-raising	4 communities living in the park
Guinea Bissau	**Varela**	Estuary, nature reserve, biodiversity (turtles), agriculture, dam, salinisation, erosion	Planting, monitoring biodiversity, study on shoreline erosion	7 km, 100 ha
Cape Verde	**Ribeira de Lagoa (Maio Island)**	Open coast, erosion, turtle reproduction area	Rehabilitation of plant cover (dunes), integrated river and coastal area management plan	13 ha

3.2 Implementation

Project implementation involved various levels of administrative authority:

- at national level, through UNDP country offices (components 1 and 2) and

- at regional level through the UNESCO Regional Bureau for West Africa (BREDA) and the UNESCO/IOC Paris office (components 3 and 4).

The financing agreements between governments and the country offices described the methods of implementation, in line with established procedure in UNDP/GEF, with the conclusions to be submitted to the project team as well as the UNDP country office, with the assistance of UNDP-GEF. Each national team was headed by a National Coordinator who reported to a national Project Director, and was managed administratively by the UNDP Country office. The national project teams were therefore under the direct policy supervision of the respective national ministries:

For all the national components (1 and 2) it was decided to apply the NEX procedure for all administrative and financial operations, with the exception of Guinea Bissau where a DEX was put in place due to national institutional weaknesses that did not allow for a NEX to be implemented. The national projects were thus under the direct responsibility of the country offices for all operations: approval of work plans, disbursement, reporting, etc.

The project regional management unit was based in Dakar in the offices of the UNESCO Regional Bureau for West Africa (BREDA). This unit was in charge of liaising with the UNESCO/IOC Paris office regarding all technical activities in the national offices through the national ACCC project steering committee.

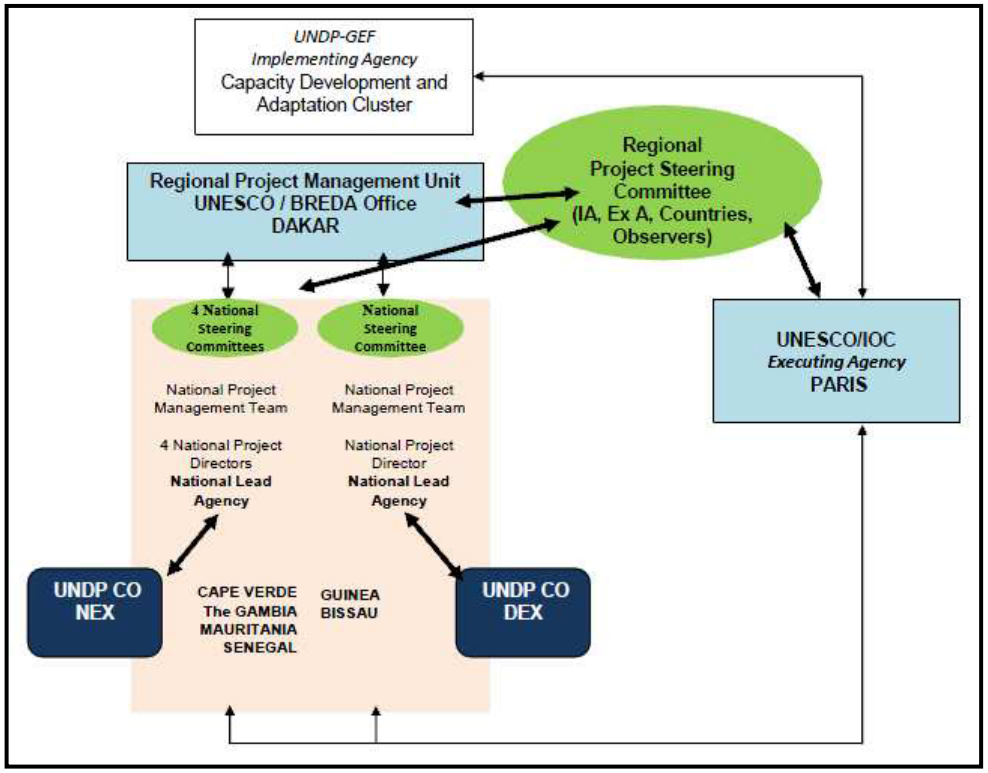


Figure 3: Project implementation structure (Source: 2010 Regional mid-term evaluation)

The diagram above provides a clear picture of the complex operational structure, which generated a number of difficulties in the field. In most cases, except for the case of Mauritania, implementing local adaptation activities was made difficult because the sites were located far away from the capital city, but this difficulty was further compounded by the fact that several decision-making bodies were involved in implementation.

3.3 Review of results and project performance

3.3.1 Review of national results

In Cape Verde, Maio island is one of the most vulnerable sites to the harmful effects of rising sea levels and the Ribeira de Lagoa site was selected as the component 1 (local) pilot site to carry out activities aimed at reducing shoreline erosion, saline intrusion and loss of biodiversity (habitat destruction and environmental degradation). Component 2 (national) activities were supported by flexible protection measures aimed at improving natural resilience in coastal areas. The following practical outcomes have been noted:

- **10 hectares of *Prosopis juliflora* developed** and gradually replaced by planting ***474 fruit species*** (palms, coconut, guava and pawpaw) to improve the livelihoods of the local population. In addition, 4 388 species of halophilic plants (*Tamarix canarienses or senegalensis*) from a local plant nursery in Tarrafe were planted over 3 hectares along the shoreline to stabilise the soil and re-establish the original plant cover.

- **Construction of a 232 m long and 2 metre high gabion dyke** to reduce erosive sediment movements and wave power at Ribeira da Lagoa. These activities made it possible to rehabilitate the beach, wells and land that had been contaminated by salt intrusion through proper replenishment of the alluvial water table.

- **An exhaustive inventory of local biodiversity** was carried out and a database was set up for the establishment of a GIS, with assistance from the University of Bath (UK) Department of Biology and Biochemistry.

- **Awareness-raising for improved understanding of climate change issues** and their harmful consequences for vulnerable ecosystems. According to the different target groups, various information media were used to facilitate dissemination of information and communication. A variety of local stakeholders were involved, including in particular the Maio municipality, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the maritime and ports department, international environmental programmes such as RAMSAR, community organisations, and the local population.

- **Training programmes to involve local beneficiaries** (associations and the local population) and different local stakeholders (guards, teachers, fishing communities) in the process of managing climate change induced vulnerabilities. A total of about 62 meetings were organised, bringing together various stakeholders. In addition, youth camps were organised alongside commemorative events that were followed by debate sessions, as well as other activities related to natural resources management (protection of turtles and control of fire outbreaks). All of these events contributed to enhancing the experience of local associations and communities while also consolidating the locally established partnership network of island communities residing around the *Fogo Natural Park*.

- In Barreiro, de Figueira Seca Horta and Rua Dom João, **income generating activities** (IGAs) were initiated in order to improve the living conditions locally and to reduce the pressure on local natural resources. Pens were built to enable people to raise rabbits, sheep and pigs, and fish ponds were built for fish farming, fishing and sustainable agriculture. Where fishing is concerned appropriate equipment was provided to help reduce the drain on fish resources and enhance security at sea, while access to credit was facilitated through the *Caisse de Poupança*. In the area of hydro agricultural equipment, the drip irrigation system (11) that was put in place considerably improved water management in Figueira and Barreiro.

- **Protecting marine, coastal and terrestrial biodiversity:** the activities carried out in this area consisted of protecting turtles and migratory birds, with awareness-raising sessions organised for local communities and posting of 9 eco-guards on 5 beaches during the laying season.

- **An analytical study of natural soil and water resources management activities** has already been carried out in the Lagoa lake basin with a view to identifying adaptation measures to protect coastal areas.

- **The land occupation system was also analysed** in order to better define the interrelated water consumption requirements for agriculture and livestock.

On the national level, the activities of the ACCC Cape Verde project helped to resolve some of the water supply problems caused by saltwater intrusion in Cape Verde. These activities included measures to reduce the vulnerability of populations to climate change related water shortages, such as dam construction and desalinisation.

Steps were also initiated to influence national political authorities and parliamentarians.

- In favour of the adoption of an integrated coastal areas management plan

- For the establishment of an enabling legal and institutional framework for ICAM, as well as an advisory council comprising local stakeholders, NGOs, international representatives and the police.

In The Gambia, most scheduled activities, in particular those to be implemented in the Tanji bird reserve, were carried out successfully and by 2009 all the local and national goals had been met fully. Where capacity building is concerned, the project sought to raise awareness about the need to preserve and sustainably manage mangrove ecosystems (collection and operating techniques), about the effects of climate change and adaptation options to counter these vulnerabilities, and about protecting coastal areas against the proliferation of waste (SANDWATCH). The following activities were carried out:

- Demarcation of a 27 km perimeter around the Tanbi Wetland Complex (TWC) with 581 concrete pillar set 50 metres apart. Each pillar is 1.5 m high. This activity was in line with the implementation of the resource conservation policy aimed at reducing encroachments in mangrove forests.

- Construction of the Tanji Bird Reserve ecotourism camp, where some equipment is yet to be completed, in particular the meeting room. At the time the project was closed the camp had not yet generated sufficient resources to significantly improve livelihoods around the Tanbi Wetland Complex. The implementing agency did however subsequently undertake numerous initiatives aimed at transferring the installations to competent, appropriate private entrepreneurs who would respect the local communities and involve them directly in managing the site (job creation).

- About 4 awareness-raising meetings were organised for the local communities in order to educate them on the principles of eco-tourism and climate change adaptation. Four major fishing communities around the TWC were trained on eco-tourism camp management. With these capacity building activities, neighbouring communities of the TWC have been provided with new, possible revenue sources. Two meetings were also held in November 2010, focusing on raising awareness about the environmental impact assessment and control of regulated unauthorised waste-dumping.

- In June 2011, the changes in the shoreline were mapped in order to assess the degree of erosion and coastal area changes: markers (42 along 81 km of shoreline) were put in place to monitor modifications in the shoreline, as well as sea-level increase. The exercise was completed between June and October 2011.

- 80 meters of the abandoned sand quarry perimeter was fenced off, thus converting the area into a refuge for birds and coastal animals.

- The assessment of deteriorated mangrove areas was carried out fully between June and December 2009, with strong participation from local communities. Since December 2009, 12 hectares of deteriorated mangrove in the TWC area have been replanted and the sand dunes have been stabilised once again.

- Various community organisations were provided with equipment for the reforestation exercise and also as part of the collective management of the Tanbi Reserve ecotourism camp. The KUBS (bird and binoculars guides) club was also strengthened.

- In 2011, 65 members of the Lamin village women oyster gatherers' association were trained on best practices for oyster gathering in order to improve the livelihood of beneficiaries.

- Ten schools were trained on SANDWATCH principles along the coast between March and September 2010. Primary and secondary school teachers were also trained as SANDWATCH programme trainers in order to enhance protection on the beaches. Nevertheless, coastline protection has not yet been included in school curricula.

- A national workshop was held to adopt the Integrated Coastal Areas Management Plan (ICAM-P); the Regional Integrated Coastal Areas Management programme had been designed in December 2009, but could not be implemented.

- Production of a video on the threats of climate change for natural resources, disseminated through national and international media and on the Internet to enhance awareness within the general public about the impact of climate change.

The following results were obtained **in Guinea Bissau:**

Valera beach, which was selected for the pilot phase of the project, is situated 300 meters away from Valera village on the Sao Domingos (Suzana Section) road in the Cacheu region. The activities of the ACCC were aimed at developing ecotourism and enhancing adaptation measures on this beach. The national bureau became operational in March 2009, with a full complement of staff and equipment.

While the planned activities to raise awareness among national and local stakeholders in the annual work-plan were carried out, some other scheduled activities failed to be implemented. These include community initiatives to halt shoreline erosion in the intervention area and the ***replanting of 10 000 seedlings, which did not take place*** because the DGFF/MADR did not fulfil its contract, inadequate knowledge of the site (species to be planted, soil type, rainfall patterns) and lack of logistic and other means to ensure the upkeep of the planted seedlings. This explains why the scheduled activities did not have sufficient effect to alleviate the stress on animal and plant biodiversity, as well as the vulnerability of the local beneficiary populations. This was attributed to the fact that "*the consultants did not adequately understand the ToRs sent to them and therefore could not carry out their tasks properly*".

Some substitute activities were put in place, drawing on initiatives from the regional bureau (SANDWATCH programme), between November 2009 and February 2010. About 40 young local residents (from the ADV and EVA students) participated in cleaning up the beaches, building the bridge and rehabilitating the São Domingos road and the library. The analysis of flora and fauna was carried out on behalf of the Guinea Bissau (GPC), but the findings have not been published.

Participation in the national meetings, the successive capacity building training sessions organised by the regional coordinating unit and the annual meetings of the central steering committee was satisfactory. It made for easier information dissemination and understanding of the ACCC project expectations and enabled integrated and concerted regional planning on matters related to climate change, coastal erosion and ecosystems protection in the five signatory countries.

In conclusion, the Guinea Bissau ACCC project failed to ensure proper implementation of the contracts established with the various scientific and technical partners whose mission was to support the local initiatives, namely, the Water and Forestry department (DGFF/MADR), the Senegalese consultancy firm TROPIS (for monitoring coastal erosion), IBAP and GPC. One other suggested explanation put forward is that the prevailing political instability affected contract implementation, as the required payments were not made. This applies in particular to the work done by TROPIS SARL in monitoring coastal erosion, where neither the study nor its conclusions were ever finalised, but local contract holders such as IBAP, GPC and DGFF were also affected. This explains why some of the project amount is still outstanding.

In Mauritania, all scheduled activities were effectively implemented: 23 out of the initial 31 planned activities at the start of the ACCC project were implemented, 6 were not implemented and 2 had to be reformulated. According to the conclusions of the terminal evaluation in Mauritania, it is estimated that the implementation rate for activities is 73.91% and 8.69% were redirected.

Various activities were carried out in 2009, 2010 and 2011 to meet the objective of raising and fixing coastal dunes in order to restore biodiversity and provide better protection for the city of Nouakchott. Due to some delays in processing administrative documents and establishing the budget, activities in the field did not really begin until January 2010. In June 2010, two NGOs, AVES and Nafore planted 25 000 nursery seedlings, including 10 000 destined for the mainland. They were also in charge of fixing the dunes. A total of 30 ha of coastal dunes out of 50 ha along a 4 km stretch were reforested between July and November 2010 in a move to restore the biodiversity to its past levels and contribute to protecting Nouakchott. Altogether, 40 hectares of the coastal dune belt were fully restored. This confirms the fact that in general terms, all the objectives of the 2010 PTA were met. May 2011 saw the launch of work to fix 10 ha of dunes and produce 10 000 seedlings (3000 *Tamarix*, 5000 *Nitraria* and 2000 *Atriplex*), which was carried out with support from AVES NGO and Agro-Forest international. The methodological approach used in carrying out this activity was very effective, with a high level of effort sustained throughout. Out of the 50 ha available for reforestation, about 40 ha altogether were replanted between June 2010 and May 2011. A total of 35 000 seedlings were used in the replanting exercise.

A part-time communications expert was recruited between 2010 and 2011 to assist the project in its various activities by designing tools to facilitate communication about the project. Part of his mandate was also to organise project activities at both local and national levels, with audio-visual productions. A site visit was organised with the Minister of the environment and the regional ACCC coordinator, who were accompanied by representatives of the network of parliamentarians from countries in the PRCM zone. Another activity was attendance at the PRCM and FIBA regional forum in 2010. Trainees from the University of Nouakchott toured the project site in 2010 and 2011 while students from the fauna school in Garoua, Cameroon, paid a visit in 2011. Thanks to these activities, the project's visibility was enhanced and stakeholders and beneficiaries learned more about coastal vulnerabilities and the adaptive responses to be implemented.

Studies were carried out to bolster the adaptation component of the Banc d'Arguin National Park (PNBA) management plan, while another study focused on promoting the integration of climate change and adaptation issues in the PNBA management plan (November 2011 final report).

- The "Mauritanian Coastline Caravan" was organised along the Nouadhibou segment, in partnership with the network of parliamentarians on the environment.
- Two-week climate change information and awareness programmes were organised for young people, in particular school pupils and students, at the *Diadié Tabara Camara Cultural Centre* in Socogim PS in Nouakchott. (November 2010 and January 2011).
- Preparatory meetings and the establishment of a national network of agents of climate change adaptation, as well as a consultative workshop on integrating climate change and adaptation into the coastline ordinance n° 037/2007 (December 2010).
- Production of communication tools (1000 flyers, 1000 brochures, 2 roll ups, 1 banner, 500 posters, 200 T-shirts, 100 caps).

In Senegal, the national project site, and in particular the areas in Ngueth, Ngounoumane and Diakhanor villages, which had been chosen for the pilot phase, are currently experiencing a gradual diminution of the natural resources that serve as a basis for most income generating activities. The maritime threat to houses on the outskirts of the village had become so pressing that local elected officials as well as central government are now alerted to the need to find a lasting solution to the problem. The ACCC project was implemented against this backdrop to halt the trend and improve the adaptive capacity of this fragile ecosystem through its various activities. Replanting activities were carried out as follows, starting from June 2011:

Replanting of the coastal belt: **Only 1.7 km were replanted, well below the 10 km** target set for the end of the project. This situation is due to the fact that the replanting activities were delayed during the first year and only started at the end of the cold season. The seedlings were also not adequately watered after planting. Looking at the failure rate of replanting operations, compared to the investment (the efforts deployed in replanting) we obtain a rather high failure rate of about 64.20% for filao trees. However there are variations in the failure rate among the different replanting sites.

- Ngounoumane: 47.32% failure rate, against a replanting effort of 91.50%.
- Diakhanor: 66.74 (unsatisfactory) failure rate, against an equally unsatisfactory replanting effort of 64.05%.
- Ngueth: an even higher failure rate of 92.48%, whereas participation in the replanting effort had been at 83.33%.

Strong tidal effects also contributed to the high rate of failure recorded. From the lessons learnt after the first year, the species used for replanting on the dune belt in the second year of activity were diversified. Although the target of 10 km indicated in the PTA was not met, it is worth noting that there have already been some positive effects recorded in the areas where replanting was carried out, with the reconstitution of dunes around the plants. Nevertheless, the conclusions of the report of the joint DEEC/CAP/UNDP mission dated 20-21 August 2010 confirm the poor results produced by the ACCC project on the pilot reforestation site. This is due to the fact that the local population was not sufficiently informed about the activities of the project, local authorities (Ngallou PCR and Fimela sub-prefecture) were not involved in the implementation process, and with the project office established far away in Dakar, activity planning and coordination was inadequate. The second replanting phase, which introduced new species such as eucalyptus, sea grape, prosopis, tamarix and flamboyant or delonix trees produced remarkably better results. (cf. **Table 11).**

Mangrove forest replanting: Different varieties of trees were used for reforestation in the mangrove forest where Avicennia was used, and also in replanting on the dune belt.

Table 1: Summary table on mangrove reforestation (Boubacar FALL, 2011)

Sites	Nomber of replanted sites	Surface area replanted (m2)
Ngallou	1	11718.08
Ngueth	1	18 700
Ngounoumane	2	43 476.06
Diakhanor	2	9490.56
Total	**6**	**83 384.7** **Or: 8ha 3484 m²**

Mangrove reforestation thus far exceeded the initial project target of 5 to 6 hectares. Overall, by the end of 2011, although the target regarding replanting on the dune belt had not been met, there were already some notable positive, ecosystem strengthening effects. Residents had also been educated and trained on income generating activities. Project implementation slowed down considerably, starting from 2012.

Other activities were carried out at the same time as the replanting activities. These included:

- ***In the area of biodiversity protection***: Supply of birdwatching equipment (7 pairs of binoculars, 4 AT bikes, 20 jackets and 1 digital camera with a zoom lens) and bi-monthly inventory of migratory birds in 9 specific sites; in the Northern zone in the Pont de Pandaka, Ngallmoundor, Niassam and Mata Mata mudflats, in the Central zone in the Akoule and Sango Sango mudflats and mangrove forest, along the Ngounoumane coastline and finally, in the Southern zone, comprising the Souheme and Diakhanor mudflats and mangrove forests.

- ***Awareness raising on climate change***: pedagogical excursions on the environment were carried out with the CODEC (elementary school teachers' grouping) for 28 beneficiaries selected from among the two best pupils in elementary and middle schools. The activities carried out included cleaning up of the beach for each school, setting up a beach camp, tours of the mangrove forest, and finally a debate on the environment. Awareness raising sessions were carried out with the village residents in order to improve their knowledge about climate change and local authorities were also educated on the issues of coastal erosion in Palmarin and the Ngallou quay. Academics. Various information media (films, radio broadcasts and articles) were produced and broadly disseminated to improve communication.

- Practical and theoretical training sessions ***on income generating activities*** (beekeeping and oyster farming) were organised for the population. Subsequently a horse and cart were purchased, to be used for surveillance of areas where fishing is prohibited and a millet thresher was also purchased and helped to alleviate the burden of chores for village women.

The second component was dedicated to integrating climate change dimensions in local planning processes by putting in place the bases for an integrated coastal zones management plan through collection of coastal hydrodynamic data (currents, swell, tides, establishment of a GIS database) and through strengthening of institutional and legislative frameworks. To this end, the Senegalese ACCC team decided to set up beach management committees and also to disseminate the results of the impact studies, in particular to parliamentarians and local actors (integrated coastal area management committees comprising all stakeholders). They also further supported the process to promote the drafting of a law on the coastline (the draft coastline bill was submitted on 15 June 2010). Through a series of workshops organised to exchange legal and institutional information and covering the understanding and enforcement

of existing legislation governing the environment and urban and national planning, they contributed to the establishment of a watch mechanism (consultation meetings with actors and assistance to the eco-guide and eco-guards missions).

3.2.2 Review of regional results

In the area of training, the results obtained under the regional components implemented by UNESCO/IOC are quite satisfactory, when compared with the baseline capacity building objectives set. A total of about 110 people, including people from target groups from the 5 beneficiary countries were trained in six training workshops, with 27 trainer. Participants came from either NGOs, or universities (University of Dakar, University of Nouakchott) and public bodies (CSE, NEA, Coastal planning office/GIS – INEP, ANAT, UNDP/SEEDD, UNESCO-BREDA and M-SEADD Technico Afecti A NUdev), as well as national ACCC offices. Finally the results obtained in the Sandwatch training programme that took place between 25 and 28 August 2012 in Praïa, Cape Verde on observation, analysis and communication techniques were also in line with the objectives set at the beginning of the training programme. A total of 22 teachers have been trained in the 5 beneficiary countries, in order to facilitate the dissemination of the Sandwatch programme, which is expected to be replicated in all 5 countries. Kits and manuals were distributed, to improve preparation of the training processes in the other countries.

Table 2: Summary of training programmes organised by the regional coordination unit

Topic of the regional training programme	Dates	Venue	Number of trainers	Number of trainees
Climate change and coastal areas	23-25 April 2009	UCAD II Dakar	9	11
Mangrove restoration techniques	27-30 April 2009	Saly, Senegal	2	7
Dune reforestation	13-16 June 2009	Nouakchott	5	14
Sandwatch	25-28 August 2009	Praïa, Cape-Verde	2	22
Mapping of coastal areas	26-30 April 2010	Centre de Suivi Ecologique de Dakar	3	11
Integrated coastal areas management and climate change	26-30 November 2010	Bissau	6	18

Source: 2010 final report

All the climate change training objectives regarding mangrove restoration and dune reforestation techniques, the Sandwatch programme and shoreline mapping were attained. In 2011 the main objectives set for regional activities under component 4 were also met, in particular concerning the following:

- Preparation of a **workshop to create a network of agents** of coastal area adaptation; contacts were made to organise this meeting, which took place in June 2012. A report and a DVD were produced on the Palmarin site. The network was set up under the name RACCAO, a 6-member bureau was appointed, and the statutes were adopted, in conjunction with regional plans of action on four selected topics namely, fishing, women, youth, and environmental education. In addition, discussions are under way to link this network to the Africa-Adapt network for implementation of the programme of work designed by partners. Establishment of the RACCAO network focusing on four selected topics (fishing, women, youth, and environmental education), to be consolidated by its subsequent attachment to the international network.

- The involvement of the **network of parliamentarians and local elected officials** (APPEL) made it possible to tackle a number of strategic issues related to the widespread dissemination of climate change adaptation topics, the need for a holistic, non-sectoral response, gender dimensions in climate change and above all mainstreaming climate change adaptation issues in local development planning processes.

- A number of communication tools were used to raise awareness and inform target groups identified by the scientific coordination unit:

    - a "group of experts on climate change adaptation in coastal areas" meeting was held in April 2011 in Dakar to review a technical dossier on proposed adaptation options. After discussion, the contributions by the experts were submitted to professionals to be edited, translated and printed. That work was completed and the ***"Guide on adaptation options for local decision makers"*** was published in three languages and uploaded to the project website in September 2012.
    (http://www.accc-africa.org/sites/default/files/documents/2012/09/14/une-guide_acca_fr_bd.pdf)

    - A brochure describing the project and a video clip showing some of the positive contributions in the 5 countries, and 8-page document (in three languages) on the achievements of the project in the five countries and the sub-region.

    - The creation and development of a website (www.accc-africa.org) was part of the objectives for knowledge improvement and management evaluation. This has provided greater visibility to the project and its activities. The site is also a communication and awareness raising instrument that enables partners to monitor the state of progress of local and/or national lead level initiatives. The website has been updated and is located at http://www.accc-africa.org/fr to provide improved access to documents.

Oversight/Evaluation:

- Project management continued to function perfectly, even though the coordinator left the project in September 2011 (three months before the end of the project). A short-term consultant was recruited to continue and finalise the closure process. All the tasks included in the *terms of reference* covering 15/03/2012 to 15/05/2012 were fully implemented.

- Regional steering committee meetings were organised each year in 3 countries, in Dakar in November 2008, in Banjul in November 2009 and in Bissau in November 2010. The coordinating unit also carried out numerous technical support missions in order to provide more direct assistance from the regional bureau, which was responsible for scientific oversight of the project.

- The coordinating unit organised the production of the report of the project "Mid-term review", which was submitted to the Steering committee during the meeting held in 2010, as well as the report of the "Joint final regional evaluation".

3.3.3 Overall relevance

What are the links between the principal objectives of the UNFCCC, the GEF (SPA) area of intervention and regional, national and local environmental and development projects and the ACCC project?

The activities of the regional component fell within the framework of the "Rio conventions" an approach that built on national capacity building initiatives in the area of coastal management and planning and the control of shoreline erosion.

The final selection of beneficiary countries was based on the results of the preparatory phase and their respective potential. The nature of the selected sites and the type of human activities found there (estuary, urban area, RAMSAR site and open coast in an island area) makes these five sites highly representative of the local topographical situations that can be found along the West African coast, which are rich in biodiversity but exposed to climate risks. They are therefore well in line with the GEF SPA strategy.

The pilot site selection procedure was based on the results of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action drafted in the wake of National Communications to the UNFCCC in which countries defined their national climate change adaptation priorities, as well as their NAPAs.

At local level, the objectives of the national component are in line with national policy and thus properly linked to the expectations of the project beneficiary populations, since the national component is aimed at enhancing the resilience of ecosystems faced with the harmful effects of climate change and coastal erosion. The activities are meant to contribute to protecting and preserving biodiversity.

At the national level, the range of climate change adaptation activities and the results obtained on the pilot sites amply demonstrate the relevance of the project with regard to policies aimed at preserving and protecting fragile ecosystems. The project contributes to the implementation of certain environmental resources conservation and protection policies and strategies, including individual NAPAs and the NEPAD adaptation programme of action. It also contributes to poverty reduction through the PRSP (e.g. developing small-scale domestic livestock farming as an alternative resource to attenuate the high degree of marine turtle captures. As far as the NAPAs are concerned, the regional component systematically proposed the implementation of adaptation options that were technological (drafting of the decision-markers' guide), related to natural resource management (ICAM), legal and institutional (coastline law in Senegal and Mauritania), or linked to capacity building for various actors.

Where poverty reduction is concerned, the regional component contributed to enhancing the vision of national investment plans aimed at substantially increasing the revenues of climate change vulnerable populations and reducing the loss of biodiversity, through educational and capacity building programmes. It can therefore be concluded that the regional ACCC programme is really consistent with all these different strategies and policies in terms of their design and the requirement for various levels of implementation at local (or community) and national levels. Indeed this approach in the regional ACCC project is the reason why beneficiary countries have been able to enjoy some scientific oversight. Finally, it is important to note that the activities under component four provided considerable assistance to various stakeholders and research institutions involved in environmental monitoring and management. One example is ODINAFRICA, which is active in the area of the climate information gathering and dissemination, training experts in shoreline cartographic monitoring and training experts in dune fixation and integrated coastal areas management.

All the regional interventions of the ACCC project were derived from other research projects/programmes such as the PRCM, WWF, FIBA, the IUCN and Wetlands, whose activities are a complement to the activities of the ACCC project. The activities of the PRCM, for example, all fall within the strategic intervention axes of the ACCC project such as environmental education and communication (with the Sandwatch programme for the region), capacity building for stakeholders in coastal regions (various awareness raising and training efforts in particular at local level), governance

(the structure of national project agencies), and advocacy. They are also in line with activities under the Convention on Biological Diversity to establish rules and standards on fish habitat in coastal areas development planning, through the adoption of coastal laws to enhance surveillance of the resource. The establishment of a network of stakeholder such as RACCAO, whose statutes include regional plans of action is vital for resource management as it enables the climate change dimension to be taken into account in fisheries programmes.

All the activities of the ACCC project are thus totally relevant to the environment defined at the start of the project.

3.3.4 Overall effectiveness

To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been attained?

The peculiarity of the ACCC project lies in the fact that it was designed essentially on the basis of the analyses carried out in each of the beneficiary countries. The findings of the World Resources Institute (UNDP/UNEP/WB/WRI, 2000) project on diversity of coastal ecosystems, their importance for local economies and the numerous attacks on them, were decisive in defining the final choice of beneficiary countries. Faced with all these issues, the ACCC project initiated various activities that required the involvement of different stakeholders and in particular UNDP/GEF and UNESCO/IOC.

The selection criteria for the pilot sites were fine-tuned to take account of the requirements of each of the stakeholders and guided by the financing opportunities available based on the relevance of the planned activity. For example, under the regional project component, UNESCO-IOC and UNDP/GEF jointly focused on integrating socio-economic parameters in order to establish a solid basis for learning, replication and dissemination of climate change adaptation knowledge and strategies.

This strategy was designed to attratct sufficient funds and also to meet the project requirements of consistency at ll levels of implementation: local (awareness raising-training-climate change adaptation responses), national and regional (training – coordination – Management). The criterion defined for selecting a site and the financial contribution rate were based on the principle of marginal costs, calculated as global environmental benefits compared to nationa environmental benefits. This determined the rate of the GEF financial contribution.

When the outcome obtained is compared to the specific objectives and the indicators included under each component and in particular component 1, it becomes clear that stringent measures were not always applied.

The decision to change the plant material used in the reforestation exercise was very appropriate and effective.

The national evaluation report on the impact and effects of the project on the Palmarin pilot site in Senegal for example is required in order to monitor performance indicators (final evaluation report). The report does not however provide answers about the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the positive results obtained, nor does it suggest alternative solutions where the project has failed. The analysis of the estuary ecosystem resilience and the solidity of the local biological resources based economy is drawn respectively from the level of deterioration of the mangrove forest (surface area covered, presence of birds, mortality of replanted trees and coastal erosion) and on revenue generating products (oysters, canoes, millet mills, honey production). The inconstancy in the orientation of activities may explain the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the population, why environmental problems along the coastline have been worsened while other problems have been resolved (farming land), and the loss of income. A good understanding of mangrove and reforestation techniques facilitated the start-up of activities in Saloum and Nouakchott. In Mauritania, for example, the project was highly effective in mobilising project resources mobilisation and the reasons that led to non-compliance with the deadline in implementing certain activities are related to technical, scientific and sometimes financial constraints. Still in Mauritania positive results were obtained in restoring a surface area of 50 ha, with real initiatives also being undertaken to integrate climate change and adaptation issues into coastal area management policies and programmes. These results amply demonstrate the fact that the technical options made were highly effective. Furthermore, measures are being implemented to ensure lasting protection through proper management of the stabilisation activities on the pilot site.

With the dissemination of the **SANDWATCH** concept to teachers and schoolchildren in coastal areas, the experience was replicated in the pilot sites in all beneficiary countries, thus achieving significant success, when compared to the objectives. The results obtained from training 11 selected individuals from project beneficiary countries on the use of satellite imagery diachronic analysis techniques to monitor shoreline modifications were vital and decisive for the coastal areas management process. The training workshops on climate change and ICAM contributed significantly to drafting integrated coastal area management plans. As part of capacity building on issues of integrating climate change adaptation into national priorities for the population political decision-makers (PRCM parliamentarians for advocacy), excursions were organised to tour the pilot sites. A communication consultant was also recruited and foreign students were given an opportunity to tour the ACCC project, to enhance its visibility. This strategy was further consolidated with the production of communication tools and other instruments such as the coastline law and the integrated management plan, which unfortunately were not adopted by parliamentarians due to inadequate advocacy targeting decision-makers. Other training activities designed for specific categories of the population (women, youth, teachers, fishermen, beekeepers, rabbit breeders, construction of the ecotourism camp) contributed to diversifying local sources of revenue and thus reduced the strong pressure on climate change vulnerable resources and biodiversity. The training of teachers and schoolchildren in coastal areas on SANDWATCH produced very positive environmental, ecological and economic impacts. Inclusive waste management strategies have now been put in place for the beaches, which has encouraged people to visit the beach more often while providing better protection against sand mining activities.

In the last two meetings of the steering committee, members approved the design of a possible second phase covering 2012-2016 (Phase II), in order to ensure that the lessons learnt from the terminal evaluation would be taken into account and integrated in the design and implementation of the second ACCC project.

Communication: Highly effective and efficient information, awareness raising and training strategy (345 site visits, 1864 downloads, an average 5mn 10 s per visit, 141 maximum actions for each visit). It can be said quite rightly after just 3 months on line that information dissemination and awareness raising are a reality for visitors of the site.

3.3.5 Overall efficiency

Was the project implemented efficiently, in accordance with national and international norms and standards?

The concept of efficiency refers to an assessment of the results obtained compared to the human, technical and financial resources mobilised for the purpose. The analysis focuses on the ratio of resource mobilisation to results obtained.

The ACCC project generally obtained rather noteworthy results, looking at the size of its budget, and all the activities described in the project document were implemented within the estimated costs.

Where changes were observed in implementing a, did such changes contribute to achieving the desired outcomes?

Did the ACCC project receive sufficient assistance from the national management unit in effecting the required changes?

What quality of administrative support was supplied by the UNDP country offices in implementing the project?

What quality of administrative support was supplied by the UNESCO/BREDA regional bureau in implementing the project?

What was the degree of compliance with the logical framework and the work plans? Was the financial management system efficient?

Were the periodic reports produced regularly?

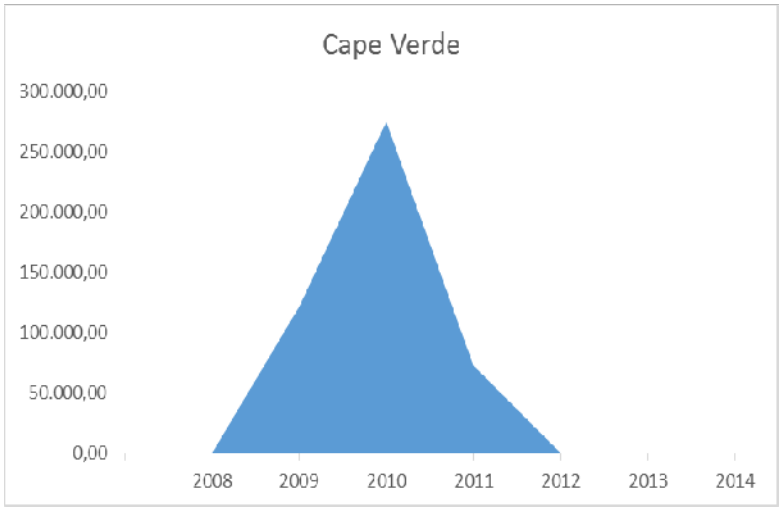
Was the planned co-financing made available?

Were the outcomes or expected effects of this component obtained at the best cost? Was the purchasing process cost effective?

Was any use made of the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) in implementing the project?

Table 3: Summary table of annual expenditure under the GEF SPA contribution FEM SPA for the ACCC project in the 5 beneficiary countries and the regional unit between 2008 and November 2014 (Source: PIMS 3341 Expenditure/Budget Balance report - GEF FUND Code 62000)

Country	Award/Project	GEF Total Award	*2008 Expenditure*	*2009 Expenditure*	*2010 Expenditure*	*2011 Expenditure*	*2012 Expenditure*	*2013 Expenditure*	*2014 Expenditure*	Total Expenditure	*Balance*
1. Cape Verde	Award 00048223 Project 00058253 Fund Code 62000 BU: CPV10	**473 200.00**	***1 184.05***	***121 261.27***	***274 761.80***	***72 927.52***	***2 804.84***	***0.02***	***-***	***469.231.45***	***3.968.55***
2. Gambia	Award 00048225 Project 00058255 Fund Code:62000 BU: GMB10	**473 200.00**	***-***	***188 103.29***	***144 715.11***	***93 875.15***	***41 748.91***	***95.23***	***-***	***468.537.69***	***4.6+*** ***62.31***
3. Guinea Bissau	Award: 00048226 Project: 00058256 Fund Code:62000 BU: GNB10	**473 200.00**	***-***	***152 857.44***	***108 803.05***	***197 305.65***	***44 363.68***	***27 475.23***	***-***	***530 805.05***	***-57 605.05***
4. Mauritania	Award: 00048222 Project: 00058252 Fund Code: 62000 BU: MRT10	**473 200.00**	***3 984.01***	***141 476.34***	***204 237.76***	***118 134.14***	***5 348.48***	***-***	***-***	***469 196.72***	***4 003.28***
5. Senegal	Award: 00048224 Project: 00058254 Fund Code: 62000 BU: SEN10	**473 200.00**	*-*	*-2 683.75*	*277 440.58*	*157 577.70*	*-2 233.77*	*27 544.43*	*5 264.90*	*462 910.09*	*10 289.91*
6. Regional UNESCO	Award: 00045638 Project: 00053951 Fund Code: 62000 BU: SEN10	**934 000.00**	*38 031.00*	*314 340.00*	*321 851.00*	*177 608.00*	*77.070.00*	*-128.00*	*-385.00*	*928 387.00*	*5 613.00*
Total	**PIMS 3341**	**3 300 000.00**	***43 199.06***	***915 354.59***	***1 331 809.30***	***829 309. 16***	***166 578.14***	***54 986.91***	***4 879.90***	***3 329 068,00***	***-29 068,00***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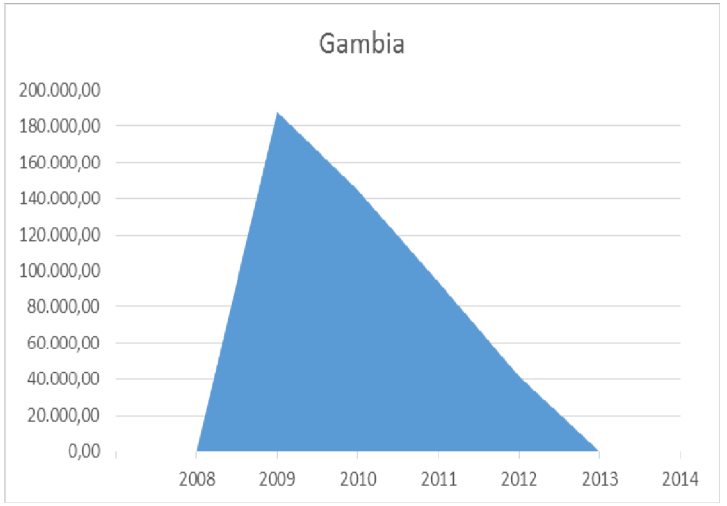
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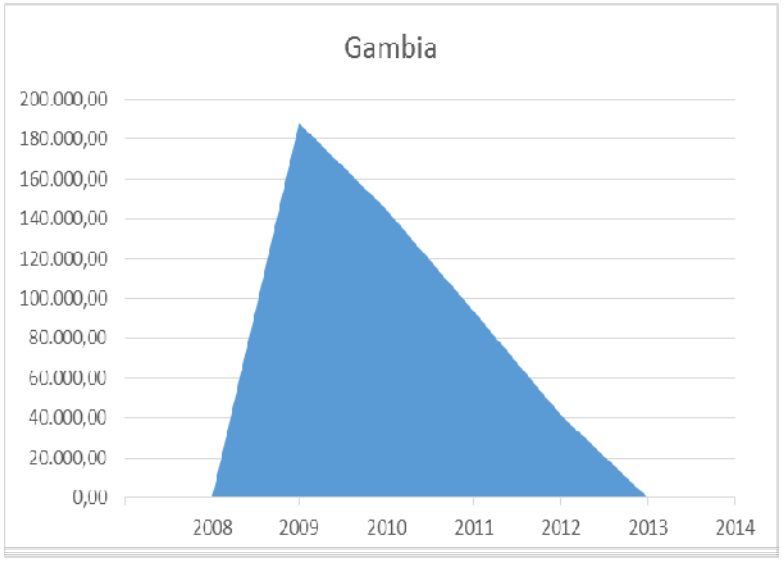
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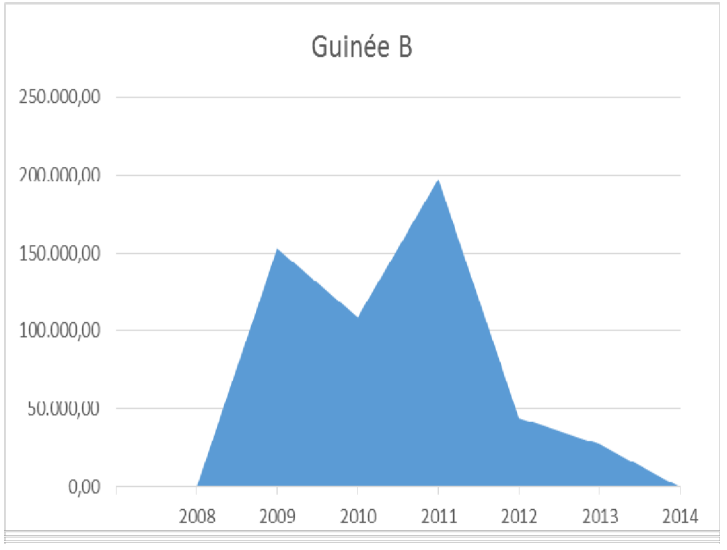
Guinée B
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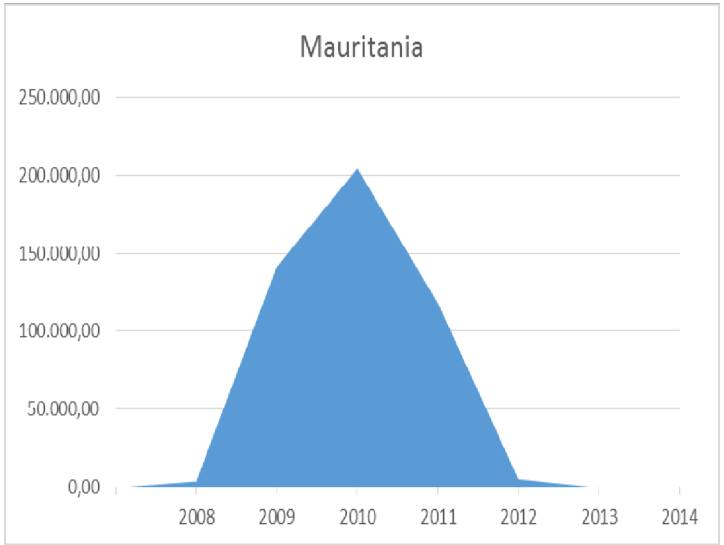
Mauritania
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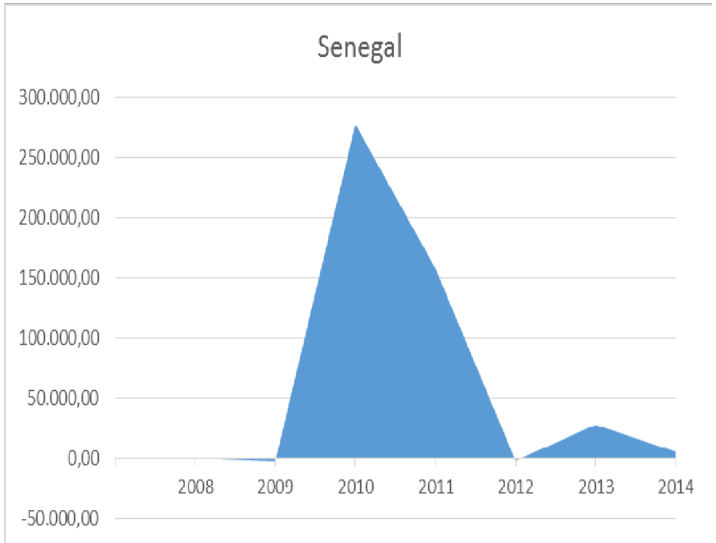
Senegal
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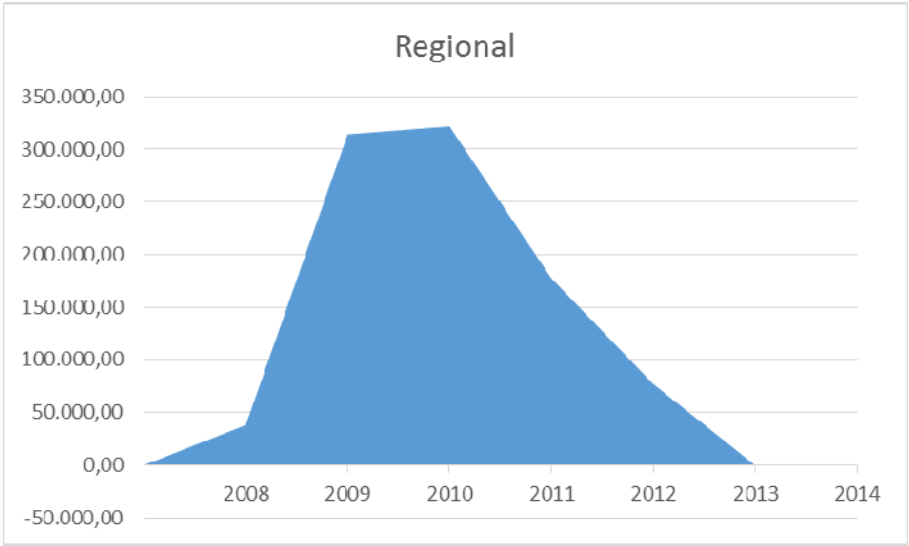
Regional
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Table 3 above presents annual expenditure implemented per country by the national and regional teams over the four-year life of the project. It may be noted that although the project started in 2008, most of the expenditure was executed between 2009 and 2011. Significant amounts were continued to be allocated in 2013 in Guinea-Bissau and as late as 2014 in Senegal.

Overall budget mobilisation for the regional bureau and the country offices over the four-year period was generally satisfactory as at end-2011 and even though expenditure was extended in Senegal up to 2014, the initial budget was not exceeded.

Mauritania succeeded in securing an amount of USD 1 million in co-financing from the French cooperation service which was not disbursed, as a result of the coup d'état that took place in that country.

Disbursements were delayed by the lengthy process of drafting the PTAs after the start-up meeting in 2008 and submitting them to the UNDP.

Expenditure amounts and rates began to reach really satisfactory levels in 2009, with minimum levels 81% the Mauritanian ACCC project team and a maximum of 99.21% for the regional ACCC project. During this same period, the data on expenditure (Table 3) appears to suggest that no amounts were spent in Senegal between 2008 and 2009. During the regional mid-term evaluation, the evaluator was unable to take account of the final accounting statements from the national team in Senegal because these documents were not furnished.

Disbursements in 2012 were used to cover some of the terminal activities related to publishing the guide for decision-makers and brochures (printing and translation), rehabilitating the project site and the regional terminal evaluation. Since the deadline for closure of the project was extended, country officers were able to settle some approved amounts related to finalising ongoing activities included in the approved plan of work and some countries, such as Guinea-Bissau, exceeded their allocated budget. It is difficult to understand how this could occur in this country, where a DEX process was applied and all activities had to be authorised by the UNDP. The only financial reports received on time were those for the regional component, The Gambia, Cape Verde and Mauritania, contrary to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

At the regional level, financial statements at December 2012 (final expenditure of USD 928 741) show that the overall budget allocation of USD 934 000 has not been exceeded, while most activities have been implemented.

Additional funds will be mobilised to finalise a number of regional component activities. This financial adjustment became necessary in order to finalise certain activities scheduled for the end of the project such as translations into English and Portuguese, printing of the guide for decision-makers and production of a video on the ACCC.

This approach will facilitate implementation monitoring both in terms of activities included in the PTA and also, and above all, in tracking resource mobilisation to assess project management **efficiency**.

Search for co-financing (from the French and British embassies)

It became necessary to make some financial adjustments in order to finalise certain activities scheduled for the end of the project such as translations into English and Portuguese and printing of the guide for decision-makers, as well as production of a video on the ACCC. These resources were obtained from the UNESCO Emergency Fund.

Other co-financing that had already been secured, such as the amount of US$5700 or €4000 allocated by the French Embassy in Senegal to assist the RACCAO network in organising a meeting in Palmarin were not included in the figures obtained by the UNDP financial services.

The delays in implementing certain activities considerably disrupted the proper execution of PTAs and thus affected the timetable for the final national evaluation in each country. Guinea Bissau had to grapple with cumbersome UNDP procedures, while other countries experienced enormous difficulties in accessing funds once the PTA and the activity reports had been submitted. This situation led to an initial extension of the project from December to June 2012 and subsequently to December 2012 for all activities, including finalising the national terminal evaluations. March 2013 was set as the final date for closing financial accounts, but Senegal failed to comply with this deadline and continued financial execution up to May 2014.

Delayed access to annual funds as a result of administrative bottlenecks have a negative impact on activities as well as the expected outcomes. For example, activities are often postponed to a later, less appropriate date, which may not allow for the same levels of efficiency and effectiveness.

The regional team was very efficient in implementing its activities, in the light of the very low budget mobilised for its activities, the time allocated (16 March to 15 May 2012, roughly three months), as well the objectives attained, compared to the final defined in the coordinator's contract.

The production and translation of the decision-makers' guide into several languages will facilitate decision-making in the area of fighting against vulnerabilities. The guide is a working tool for all coastal area specialists. Other concrete results obtained in this last phase of the project include the production of communication media to be used to disseminate information and build on the experience acquired in other climate change adaptation projects. They will also serve as a basis for drafting Phase II of the ACCC project. The setting up of the website indeed contributed significantly to the regional terminal evaluation of the project since most of the documentation was easily available. Nevertheless the desk review was hampered by delays in delivering the national terminal evaluation report documents.

Diagram describing the operational structure of the ACCC project, with the various national offices in charge of coordination and implementation of project activities on the pilot site. Scientific oversight is the responsibility of UNESCO BREDA, through the Department of the Environment, which is generally headed by the National Project Director (NPD) who coordinates and supervises the initiatives of the National Project Coordinator (NPC).

UNDP country offices have very limited means of ensuring the adequate implementation of activities at the local level.

Overall expenditure for all country teams and the regional team represented US$3,290,680 that is, below the budget of US$3,300,000. The regional component was able to mobilise about 99.39% of its budget, while Mauritania had the highest level of spending with more than 98.86%. This was followed by The Gambia with 90.17%. Guinea Bissau exceeded its allocated budget by more than US$ 57 650, Cape Verde implemented 99.35% of its budget and Senegal achieved 97.87%.

National teams in the different countries generally achieved disbursements rates of about 97% of allocated funds.

- In Cape Verde, the budget imbalance compared to the scope of activities is a reflection of poor efficiency on the part of the project team with regard to spending commitments, as well as delays in obtaining the funds, in particular delays in drafting the PTA. At the close of the project, Cape Verde had achieved 99.35% or US$ 470 134.64 of its allocated budget.
- EIn Guinea Bissau all the allocated funds for the project were expended and additional funds were provided by the UNDP staff directly in charge of project management. Various events undermined the efficiency of the

ACCC project in Guinea Bissau, and in particular the lengthy DEX purchasing and payment procedures (PTA approval, disbursements, and the process for selecting consultants), as well as the frequent changes in UNDP project managers during the three years of implementation.

t In The Gambia, many activities were finally completed, including the ecotourism camp, which was supplied with an independent electricity system, and reforestation of a vast area of mangrove forest. The allocated budget was not exhausted and budget execution was 90.17% or an amount of US$ 426 693.55

t In Mauritania, 98.86% of the estimated budget of **US$ 473 200** was executed, that is, overall expenditure of about US$ 467 832.25.

t In Senegal, expenditure execution was rather complicated, with many inconsistent decisions taken with regard to mobilisation procedures that were slow and inefficient, as well as activity implementation. Expenses were recorded well beyond the date at which project accounts were supposed to be closed in June 2013, with amounts still being expended in May 2014. It was difficult to obtain information on expenditure. Looking at the rate of failure of reforestation operations compared to the investments made in this area, the failure rate for filao trees was very high (about 64.2%). In Palmarin, the replanting effort was much higher in the village of Ngounoumane (91.50%), followed by Ngueth (83.33%) and Diakhanor (64.5%). The percentage of surviving trees is calculated on the basis of the failure rate. **This rate is extremely high in Ngueth, where it reached 92.48%**, against **47.32% in Ngounoumane** and **66.74% in Diakhanor**. The differences in replanting effort and failure rate within the three villages are a reflection of the conflict that arose between the National ACCC Coordinator and the newly elected president of the Rural Council as a result of the inadequate involvement and ownership on the part of village residents. With the support of the local population, this elected official discouraged the people in his village (Ngueth) from caring for the plants. The other villages did not follow these instructions, however. To ensure project ownership by the beneficiary populations it is essential to raise awareness among the population and involve them in decision-making.

A local implementation must be put in place systematically, to serve as a link between climate change vulnerable human communities and provide a forum consultation on matters of adaptation. This consultation forum does not have to be an isolated entity when there is already a community structure such as the specialised committee of the Rural Council in place.

Efficient implementation of the ACCC in Senegal was undermined by the difficulties encountered after the official closure of the project, since activities continued to be implemented up to two years after the official closure date (final expenditure in May 2014).

With regard to the coherence between the different levels of project coordination and implementation of climate change adaptation strategies in line with SPA, UNDP/GEF and UNESCO/IOC, national protection and conservation policies, and the need to comply with the principles of active participation of the population and various local agents, some shortcomings are noted in the project design as follows:

– Discrepancies in implementation, between the adaptation objectives described in the project document and real issues on the ground which lead to a pilot site being designated as relevant for the project. For example reconciling the need to enhance resilience of coastal ecosystems (dune fixation, replanting filao plants) and the numerous socio-economic vulnerabilities of human communities.

- The lack of a crosscutting coordinating unit capable of intervening at all implementation levels of the project to reduce the risk of failure of local, national and regional initiatives. For example, extending the type of scientific oversight provided by the regional bureau to national offices to provide technical and scientific oversight at the different levels of implementation. This scientific oversight should be extended right down to the local level.
- Lack of empowerment and full involvement of populations in the process of identifying activities to be carried out locally. The example of Palmarin is a clear case of a situation where the local population was excluded from the needs assessment and priority setting processes. This explains the high failure rate of filao plantations, which did not survive because the population refused to participate in caring for the plants (watering and protecting them from animals).
- Local populations are not sufficiently knowledgeable about the realities of climate change and the threats to their livelihoods.
- National coordinators have total sovereignty with regard to financial decisions and do not require the simultaneous approval of the regional coordination unit (Regional ACCC project and the UNDP regional bureau) because they are directly responsible to the UNDP national office. National offices are totally independent of the regional coordination unit in implementing their expenditure, although the latter is in charge of ensuring the scientific consistency of both national and local activities.
- Cumbersome administrative and financial procedures governing disbursements under the ACCC project. This problem was of particular relevance in Guinea Bissau where funds were managed by the UNDP country office, where payment processes were often delayed, thus leading to a delay in drafting the PSDT. Start-up was then further delayed when the national counterpart resources to be provided by the ministry responsible for the Tourism Department failed to materialise timely.
- The shortage of competent local technical staff to provide scientific support to the activities described in the project document makes implementation difficult and costly.

The project was unable to mobilise all the human resources required and was limited to central government staff and officials, to the detriment of local experts who could have been more involved for better project ownership for local technicians and the general population.

3.3.6 Overall sustainability

Will the advantages of the project intervention continue after the end of the external intervention or is it likely that they will not last in the long term because they may not be appropriate for the potential risks?

The project document indicates that the regional and local activities of the ACCC project should all apply an inclusive and participatory approach. This could make open up the possibility for partnerships between the various institutions (PRCM, WWF, UNDP, GEF, UNESCO, Wetlands, UEMOA, government, parliament, NGOs, etc.) and human communities and consequently for implementing strategies to ensure the sustainability of the positive results obtained.

The ACCC regional coordination unit worked hard to sign several partnership agreements with international and sub-regional bodies to ensure the continuation of local development initiatives. Such partnerships could be a source of additional cooperation and open more favourable prospects for the ACCC.

The partnership networks include RACCAO, Africa Adapt, and also beginning to establish a shoreline observatory in the CSE for the purpose of climate change adaptation in West Africa. The objective of the networking exercise is to bring experts together and facilitate the climate change information exchange and generation of climate information in West Africa.

Since the sustainability of a system is measured by the degree of participation and the extent to which the proposed climate change adaptation strategies are adopted. The ACCC project included member of the national project teams in its workshops in order to develop the climate change adaptive capacities further.

One instance where the objectives of sustainability were not met is in Palmarin (Senegal). The failure rate of the filao planting exercise along the coast is very high, due to lack of information about the environment and a failure on the part of the national team to engage with the rural community and involve them in the activity. The low level of community buy-in to the process (measured by the failure rate) was particularly evident in the village of the PCR. It was also reflected in the low level of mobilisation in Ngallou and the very small amount of money (1000F/day) paid to those who participated in the replanting operations.

The new approach applied to ensure the sustainability of the process appears more likely to produce positive results due to:

- Consultation with project stakeholders, with strong involvement of women
- Capacity building for women on best practices for sustainable shellfish collection
- Best practices such as SANDWATCH disseminated under the project
- Awareness raising about sea-level rise and the consequences for living conditions the population
- Activities have had a positive effect on livelihoods of the local populations

In similar projects, the sustainability and continuation of the experience is guaranteed better whenn the population, and in particular women, are involved and consulted in both the design and implementation phases.

There are indications that the effectiveness of activities seems to be compromised because the project has changed orientations about its re-forestation plant material and the community approach strategy after three successive years of implementation (2008, 2009 and 2010).

In Cape Verde, the project was very popular and the human island communities in Maio, Barreiro, Figueira and Ribeira Don participated fully in the project. These are signs that the project is well designed and sustainable. The assessment of the possible future sustainability of training initiatives and capacity building for the populations, schoolchildren, teachers and certain institutions involved in human resources management produced very satisfactory results. Generally speaking, the project was able to develop good partnership relations with the various stakeholders on the island, including the municipal authority, the National Parks department, the Maritime and Port Surveillance Institute, decentralised institutions, the private sector and the Ministry of health.

In Guinea Bissau, project sustainability is threatened by the lack of pilot projects or alternative income generating initiatives, both to fight against coastal erosion and also to enhance local ecosystem resilience and thus local economies. Local partners showed little interest in the project because their strategic contributions were improperly managed, following the training programmes for the *Association pour le Développement de Varela* (ADV), the *Ecoles de Vérification Environnementale* (EVA), *Action pour le Développement* (AD), *Association pour la Défense de la Nature* (ADN) and the *Maison de l'Environnement et de la Culture de Suzana* (CACS). This is a serious obstacle to project sustainability (e.g. the failure of the plant nursery).

3.3.7 Impacts

Did the intervention directly or indirectly produce any expected or unexpected, positive and negative, as well as primary and secondary long term effects?

☐ **Ecological impacts**

The ecological impacts of the ACCC project can be seen locally by the direct or indirect effects on the ecosystem. Where biodiversity is concerned, the mangrove reforestation activities, the training sessions for women on good practices for oyster collection and turtle protection initiatives have significantly improved the state of biodiversity. Furthermore, the consolidating of farming land with the second phase of re-forestation in 2011 initially meant for the coast (diverted objective) had a considerable ecological impact.

The RBDS Ramsar site, which covers both Palmarin and the Tanji Reserve each year records the arrival of large colonies of freshwater migratory birds. With the inventory initiatives, it was possible to monitor them locally and enhance the arrangements for their arrival and stay.

Furthermore it is also important to note that the replanting activities will have a strong potential positive impact on carbon sequestration and on the incidence of coastal erosion.

In Guinea-Bissau, the project could have contributed considerably to reducing environmental stress and improving the ecological situation if the planned planting of 10 000 seedlings had taken place. Unfortunately this was not the case and only a few small units remain in the pilot zone

☐ **Impact on ICAM policy**

An impact analysis remains the most decisive phase because it makes it possible to evaluate the positive or negative effects of the project in its design and implementation. The impact analysis also helps to consolidate project achievements and reduce or eradicate the negative effects.

The drafting of the law on coastal management in Senegal and Mauritania, the establishment of a partnership network focusing one essential issues such as fisheries, and adaptation to the negative effects of climate change, as well as the involvement of parliamentarians, made it possible to make great progress in integrated coastal area management. The regional project framework encouraged national teams to consolidate the exchange of experience and good practices in order to provide a sound basis for mainstreaming adaptation responses at local level. Real improvements have been made in the area of natural resources management.

- Improvements in fisheries regulation
- Dissemination of new shellfish collection practices
- Regeneration of the mangrove forest
- Enhanced protection of climate change vulnerable areas through replanting of filao trees and/or fixation of coastal dunes
- Design and drafting of two draft coastal management bills in Senegal and in Mauritania where the existing *Ordinance n° 2007-0037 governing the coastline* is currently being revised
- Improved awareness of the importance of protecting beaches and the effects of sand mining, thanks to SANDWATCH
- Measuring changes in the shoreline to prepare an integrated coastal areas management plan in Guinea-Bissau (delayed by political instability but currently underway), as well as in Palmarin, Senegal.

It must be noted, however, that realising the full growth and development potential of natural resources such as shellfish and mangrove forests could create risks of conflicts related to access and resource sharing, in the light of the numerous prevailing socio-economic and political difficulties. Local level initiatives to manage such potential conflicts would make for greater involvement of the population by developing truly inclusive conflict resolution strategies.

☐ **Impacts on poverty reduction efforts**

From the point of view of poverty reduction, local interventions of the ACCC project are aimed at reducing the vulnerability of local populations to the harmful effects of climate change. Due to the growing scarcity of natural resources, the ACCC project sought to promote new sources of income through substitute resources.

- to improve food self-sufficiency in Cape Verde through rabbit rearing, to reduce the pressure on the marine turtle population
- development of beekeeping and oyster farming at Diakhanor in Senegal, through technical and logistical capacity-building
- reducing the burden of chores carried out by women with the purchase of a millet thresher in Palmarin Ngounoumane in Senegal
- increasing the potential of community natural reserves will improve their availability and reduce the risk of accidents, both in The Gambia (mangrove plantation in the Tanji Reserve) and Senegal, in the mangrove forests of Palmarin

☐ **Socio-economic impacts**

The project has produced real and visible socio-economic impacts. A local development process is gradually being established with various income generating activities introduced by the ACCC project in the five beneficiary countries. This synergy has been made possible by the strong involvement and empowerment of local populations in the management of local affairs such as in Cape Verde, Mauritania, The Gambia and Senegal (despite the problems). Training aimed at alleviating domestic chores, on shellfish collection techniques and on access to resources (reforestation in community natural reserves) have particularly improved the working conditions and livelihoods of the most vulnerable categories of society, especially women who process fishing products.

4. CONCLUSIONS, LESSONS LEARNT & RECOMMENDATIONS

The risks of political instability were founded and sometimes affected the implementation of activities (in Mauritania especially, with respect to the award of co-financing and capital funds expected from the Mauritanian Government). In Guinea as well, the political instability considerably affected the realisation of certain activities such as the measuring of the changes to coastlines and shifting sediments. Furthermore, the contributions of countries have not been brought except for Mauritanian and Gambian governments.

The objectives that are not targeted by the project and which do not fall directly into the framework of climate change adaptation have been registered in the PTA of the national teams of Senegal, The Gambia (the site of Kartoung which is not defined as a vulnerable site by PDF A) and in Guinea Bissau. Inconsistencies in the implementation of the project's activities were recorded not between the UNDP and the governments but rather between the national teams of Senegal and the rural council of Palmarin on one hand and Guinea Bissau on the other hand where the conflicts were noted. Activities initiated by other projects such as the IUCN were resumed with the popularisation of the garlands technique for oyster farming in the Saloum River in Palmarin. Nevertheless, the impact of this activity was positive and beneficial in the context of the conservation of the resource.

- Simplifying administrative and financial procedures (regarding the elaboration and approval of the activity plan at the UNDP) may accelerate the start-up process of the project's activity.
- Flexibility on the institutional and financial level can facilitate and promote co-financing from other international institutions such as the case of financing return from the IDRC and UNESCO-COI.
- Compliance with the logical framework defined in the project document is a guarantee of the project's success.
- The introduction of decentralised institutional mechanisms for decision-making would be a favourable factor to the project's intervention process.
- Support for the project through training campaigns and refresher courses on the characteristics and effects of climate change would be decisive for achieving the aims of training programmes.
- Paradoxically, the direct execution (DEX) arrangements of UNDP did not promote, a rapid appropriation of the project by the relative governmental administrative institutions, better institutional anchoring and more importantly, greater efficiency of the project activities, quite the contrary.
- Through the DEX projects, the intervention in the project sites would be better if there were a project structure in place for better local anchorage through greater firmness, more determination, significant technical support and strong administrative and technical responsibility between the parties.
- The delay in the funds managed by the UNDP, which negatively impacts the project's activities during the first quarter of the year while at the same time, a minimum outlay of 80% of the budget is required.
- The involvement of populations guarantees the environmental, financial and socio-political sustainability of the project.
- Sound planning should be based on the findings of the reports of the comprehensive national analysis of both the management subject and management tools and instruments. Taking into account the findings of the PDF documents on the initial state will serve to define more objective guidelines and responses based on the priorities and constraints of the environment. For example, the failure of the reforestation with filao, which is less resistant than sea grape, which was finally selected.
- UNDP decentralisation methods would bring the human communities closer to the decision centre through local interface institutions

Involving the population, especially the youth and students, is a positive factor in the continuity of the process of raising awareness about project activities. Their involvement makes it easier to render the project accessible to families.

- Informing the relevant institutions about management shortcomings can reduce institutional deadlocks and facilitate compliance with timelines.
- Training is an effective strategy for ensuring the sustainability of the project by involving more players in the coastline areas.
- Combining the competence of the technical services of the State and the different stakeholders, through collaboration or through partnership, can speed up the cash outflow processes.
- The will to have holistic management of shoreline vulnerabilities could ensure enhanced consistency of activity planning initiatives at the local level.
- One of the conditions for the success of the management and coordination systems is ensuring an atmosphere of trust between the communities and the technical services.
- Good coordination in the implementation of activities between UNDP teams and countries can improve the project functioning (periodic Interviews and scorecards).
- The consultation and representative interface of the UNDP national office at the local level must be integrated into the Environmental commission of the Rural Council (in the case of Senegal) and in its administrative equivalent in the other beneficiary countries.

It must be noted that the implementation of adequate and suitable responses to the damaging effects of climate change at the level of coastal areas in West Africa remains an urgent necessity for the purpose of reducing numerous vulnerabilities of the ecosystem and the most vulnerable populations.

On the local level, the project theoretically responds to the needs of populations. By seeking to promote good adaptation practices to the harmful effects of climate change, the project contributes to the sustainable development of the country's pilot sites through the popularisation of activities aimed at strengthening the resilience of fragile coastal ecosystems, by reducing the strong pressure on natural resources, by educating populations about climate change and through logistical and financial support.

On the national level, the project has turned out to be very effective with respect to the promotion of national legislations in the countries concerned and with respect to Integrated Coastal Area Management.

During the implementation of the regional ACCC project, numerous experts and partners received interesting training on the process of managing vulnerabilities relating to the cartography and the popularisation of coastal areas protection initiatives through the Sandwatch programme. In addition, the development of the website has greatly contributed to the development of the network of partners working on climate change. In addition, the development of the website has greatly contributed to the development of the network of partners working on climate change.

However, weaknesses were identified in implementation with respect to the availability of funds, drafting of the PTAs that often did not have a balanced budget, with respect to available resources, on the procedures for transmitting work documents, sometimes on the coordination of activities at local level and on the availability of climate and oceanographic data.

In addition, coordinating regional activities with the five countries were much affected by the lack of stringent control of activities in the last phase of the project (in 2012), although the project struggled to overcome the broad independence of the country's teams from the regional bureau, which was in charge of the scientific supervision of the project.

Where the summary is concerned, it is important to point out the lack of sufficient scientific data (marine hydrodynamics, climate, changes in the shoreline) and analytical capacity (techniques, public coastal areas management techniques, strategies and policies). This poor understanding of vulnerabilities (cause, manifestation and effects) has a negative impact on the quality of often unbalanced integrated coastal areas management plans, hence the need to include other countries in the West African coastal sub-region in a second phase of the ACCC project.

It would be interesting to continue the project for a second phase that will capitalise the essence of the experiences encountered (lessons learnt) and continue the activities started during the first phase. And to do so, recommendations are made to ensure the success of the final implementation, to strengthen the efficiency of the project and to heighten the visibility of the project and the results obtained.

It would be interesting to include a research chapter to determine the resistance capacity of ecosystems in the light of climate vulnerabilities and anthropic impact to reduce the rate of failure. But it would also be decisive to prevent and reduce the translation difficulties of the project documents to bring more flexibility into the transmission of reports comprehensible to all countries.

It would be interesting to capitalize these activities and integrate them into the goals of a possible second phase of the ACCC project with respect to zoning maps, climate hazards map,

monitoring of changes to the shoreline and rising sea levels. This information could be used for a more objective evaluation of the project's outcomes with respect to this benchmark.

ENSURING THE SUCCESS OF THE FINAL IMPLEMENTATION

- Strengthen the oceanographic and climate data collection mechanism all along the West African coastal area.
- Strengthen local activities
- Ensure continuity of operations aimed at protecting achievements, as well as the mechanical and biological stabilisation of the vulnerable sea front areas and more importantly, plan, in a second phase, the means of measuring changes to underground water and promoting the use of renewal energy sources.
- Better coordination between local, national and regional initiatives
- Strengthen the scientific and technical dependence of country teams on the organisation in charge of regional coordination.
- Limit the full execution autonomy of the country teams with an obligation to report (scientifically, technically and financially) to the regional project coordination unit.
- Integrate the disaster management approach into the context of adaptation to the harmful effects of climate change
- Include short-term and medium-term answers
- Creation of national networks and an inter-state climate change adaptation network
- Decentralisation of decision-making powers and de-concentration of institutions (or human resources) to promote proximity or close management.
- Avoid post electoral periods for launching local level community projects because of shortcomings in organisation and functionality of local bodies such as the community projects specialised commissions.
- Reduce the contribution rate of beneficiary countries, to be replaced by contributions in kind (labour and human resources)
- Set up a team of professional translators of the languages of the countries concerned within the ACCC project regional coordinating team.
- Set up alternative activities to minimise the pressure on natural resources

ENHANCING PROJECT EFFICIENCY

- Maintain projects at the national level
- Integrate dimensions that are complementary with other institutions interested in the area of climate change such as ECOWAS, the AfDB and the WWF. This would reduce the risks duplication of the defined objectives by the other institutions and also mobilise more funds.
- Initiate the regional process for a phase II of the ACCC project, starting from now. To do so, each country expresses its commitment as well as the approach to be used in constituting financial funds.
- Empower the regional coordinating unit in the monitoring of the project's activities in the country teams and if possible, integrate organisations such as the UNOPS instead of BREDA.
- Consolidate already initiated activities

- Integrate a research aspect to strengthen the scientific basis of the project and especially with respect to the analysis and use of oceanic and climate parameters.
- Increase the number of countries to enhance emphasis of the sub-regional nature of the problem of climate change with countries such as Sierra-Leone and Benin.
- Increase the number of sites per country

INCREASING THE VISIBILITY OF THE PROJECT AND THE OUTCOMES OBTAINED

- Set up a regional observatory
- Set up additional tide gauges with dense coverage of the area, in compliance with WMO standards.
- Set up a collection system on several parameters for the purpose of enhanced analysis of climate data.
- Set up a regional centre in charge of improved coordination of the different initiatives between the different beneficiary countries of the ACCC project.
- Reinforce capacities on two essential institutional and communications components with the popularisation of the relevant communication tools and devices.

6. ANNEXES

ANNEXE 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ACCC PROJECT JOINT FINAL TERMINAL EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the ***Monitoring & Evaluation*** policies and procedures of the UNDP/GEF3, all UNDP projects financed by the GEF must be subjected to a Terminal Evaluation at the completion of implementation, within six months before or after the project is closed. These Terms of Reference (TOR) define the expectations for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) in conjunction with the Adaptation to Climate Change, Responding to Coastal Change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management (ACCC) Project (PIMS 3341). The key elements of the project must be evaluated as follows.

Project summary table

<table>
<tr><td>Project title:</td><td colspan="5">Adaptation to Climate Change - Responding to Coastal Change in its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project ID GEF:</td><td>PIMS 3341</td><td></td><td colspan="2">On approval (millions of US dollars)</td><td>On completion (millions of US dollars)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project ID UNDP:</td><td>RAF0053951</td><td>GEF Financing:</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Country:</td><td>Cape Verde
Guinea Bissau,
Mauritania, The Gambia,
Senegal Nat;
Regional UNESCO</td><td>Equity funds implementation/execution agency:</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Region:</td><td>West Africa</td><td>Government:</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Focal area:</td><td>Climate change/Biodiversity</td><td>Other:</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Goals of the focal area (OP/SP):</td><td>GEF SPA
Strategic priority
Adaptation</td><td>Total co-financing:</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Execution agency:</td><td>UNDP</td><td>Total cost of the project:</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Other involved partners:</td><td rowspan="2">UNESCO/COI</td><td colspan="3">Signature of ProDoc
start date of the project:</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Closing date (operational):</td><td>Proposed:</td><td>Effective:</td></tr>
</table>

Objective and scope of the project

[3] See documentation

The "Adaptation to climate change - Coping with Coastal erosion and their human aspects in West Africa through the integrated coastal areas management" project seeks to generate both local and global benefits, namely:

- enhanced climate change adaptive capacity of both social and ecological systems and
- enhanced management and use of biodiversity thanks to the measures that promote the association of conservation with stronger resilience of ecosystems. Consequently, a set of indicators relating to Adaptive Capacity (AC) and Biodiversity (BD) will be used to evaluate the project's performance levels.

The indicators strive for one single goal and overall objective by seeking to achieve a set of outcomes, which in turn can be reached through various activities. The overall goal of the project is to "reduce vulnerability and strengthen the capacity to adapt to the negative effects of climate change in the focal areas around which the GEF's action is organised". As a way of contributing to this goal, the project's objective consists in: developing and managing a range of effective resistance mechanisms to reduce the effect of coastal erosion due to climate change in the vulnerable regions of five West African countries (Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal).

Four major outcomes are defined in order to reach this objective:

- implementation of pilot activities to strengthen the adaptive capacity and the resistance of coastal ecosystems in climate change vulnerable regions;
- integration of climate change and adaptation issues in coastal area management policies and programmes;
- enhanced monitoring of coastal erosion and reinforcement of coastal management and planning capacities;
- intensification of knowledge, evaluation and management of adaptation.

The first two components are implemented through the following developments at *national level for the five participating countries, in this specific case for Senegal* on the selected sites, pilot demonstration activities are implemented in order to strengthen ecosystems' adaptive capacity to climate change. The sites have been identified as vulnerable to climate change and variability as well as to the ensuing coastal erosion, and are very likely to generate global environmental benefits (in the "biodiversity" focal area). In order to integrate climate change and adaptation issues in coastal areas management policies and programmes, three types of activities are under consideration: the integration of these questions through the different sectors, the design of national policies and programmes to facilitate climate change adaptation in the coastal regions and the reproduction of successful community approaches to mitigate and adapt to coastal erosion.

The national project management team (NPMT) comprised of a National project director (of the principal national agency), a National project coordinator and a chief financial officer, works in close collaboration with the executing agency (the UNDP country office) in order to implement the project. The principal national agency is tasked with efficiently managing the project and managing the national components. A national steering committee is established in each country in order to define guidelines for the project. Two other components are implemented ***at regional level*** by the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) based at the UNESCO/BREDA Office in Dakar. These components, under the supervision of the executing partner, the UNESCO/IOC, concern the improved monitoring of coastal erosion and capacity strengthening in coastal management and planning, on the creation of a learning mechanism for managing adaptation and the development of regional cooperation to mainstream climate change in the management of coastal areas in order to intensify adaptation knowledge, evaluation management.

Approach and evaluation method

The terminal joint evaluation is carried out in accordance with the guidelines, rules and procedures established by the UNDP and the GEF, as set out in the UNDP guidelines for the evaluation of projects financed through GEF 4. It seeks to evaluate the achievement of the project's outcomes and draw lessons likely to help improve the sustainability of the project's benefits and help in the overall reinforcement of the UNDP's programming. The project's outcomes are evaluated according to the expectations defined in the Logical framework/project outcome Framework (see Annex A), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation, as well as the corresponding means of verification. Annex 2 contains the list of documents to be examined. The evaluation must be based at least on the criteria below: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impacts**. An evaluation matrix containing the evaluation questions to highlight the answers to the selected criteria, as well as the methodology to obtain them can be found in Annex C. A score must then be given based on the performance criteria. The mandatory rating scales are given in Annex D. This completed grid must be included in the executive summary of the evaluation.

Rating grid:			
1. Monitoring and evaluation	**1. Monitorin**	**1. Monitoring and evaluation**	**1. Monitorin**
Monitoring and evaluation at entry	Monitor ing and evaluati	Monitoring and evaluation at entry	Monitor ing and evaluati
Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan	Impl eme ntati	Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan	Impl eme ntati
Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation	Overall quality of monitorin	Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation	Overall quality of monitorin
3. Assessment of outcomes	**3. Assessme**	**3. Assessment of outcomes**	**3. Assessme**
Relevance	Relevance	Relevance	Relevance
Effectiveness	Effectiven ess	Effectiveness	Effectiven ess
Efficiency	Efficiency	Efficiency	Efficiency
Overall project Outcome rating	Overall project Outcome	Overall project Outcome rating	Overall project Outcome

IMPLEMENTED STRATEGY

Pursuant to the UNDP/GEF guidelines, the UNDP and UNESCO/IOC conduct a joint terminal evaluation. To the extent that the project was implemented at national level for components 1 and 2 in the five countries that individually signed the five subsidy agreements with the UNDP/GEF, the terminal joint evaluation is conducted in two phases:

The first phase, currently ongoing, is performed at the national level and concerns components 1 and 2, for which specific Terms of Reference have been produced (and for which the outcomes of these evaluations must be provided to regional coordination); as well as components 3 and 4. The table below summarises the expected contents.

PHASE 1: Evaluation in parallel of the different national and regional components of the project

National Terminal Evaluation CAPE VERDE	National Terminal Evaluation GAMBIA	National Terminal Evaluation GUINEA BISSAU	National Terminal Evaluation MAURITANIA	National Terminal Evaluation SENEGAL	REGIONAL COMPONENTS Terminal Evaluation

[4] See documentation

Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability Impacts Lessons learnt	Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability Impacts Lessons learnt	Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability Impacts Lessons learnt	Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability Impacts Lessons learnt	Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability Impacts Lessons learnt	Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability Impacts Lessons learnt

An interim report[5] was produced for the regional components and the outcomes of the national evaluations are expected at the end of August/start September 2012.
Summary of information received, including the aggregation of the outcomes for each of the countries, is the object of the second phase which must lead to the production of the final report. The table below summarises the expected content which is described in detail in Annex E.

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF THE TERMINAL EVALUATION (UNESCO/IOC)

General relevance
General efficiency
General efficiency
General sustainability and Impacts
Lessons learnt and recommendations

Expected outcomes of the joint terminal evaluation.

The regional evaluator must now produce the final summary report described in phase two.

Expected product	Content	Deadline
Draft rating and final report **Final report**	Summary (Table of Contents required Annex E) and rating grid **Must not exceed 40 pages** (without the Annexes)	September 15 September 30

Required qualifications:

At least three years of relevant professional experience

Knowledge of the UNDP and GEF

Prior experience of tracking and evaluation methods geared on the outcomes

Technical knowledge in the targeted focal areas.

[5] FINAL EVALUATION REPORT ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN WEST AFRICA RESPONSE TO CLIMATE AND COASTAL CHANGE AND ITS HUMAN DIMENSIONS IN WEST AFRICA, INTERIM REPORT by Badara DIAGNE badara2@gmail.com, (latest version).

ANNEXE 3: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS

INDICATORS	DESCRIPTION	NATIONAL	REGIONAL
OBJECTIVE: Develop and pilot a range of effective coping mechanisms for reducing the impact of climate change induced coastal erosion in vulnerable regions in five countries in West Africa			
Indicator no. 1 (1)	∑ ACCC Capacity development scorecards of the five countries	Monitored	Aggregated
Indicator no. 2 (2)	∑ National biodiversity indicators	Monitored	Aggregated
Indicator no. 3 (3)	Level of interest of donors in financing replication and duplication activities	Data collected	Monitored
Indicator no. 4 (4)	The contribution to global understanding of how to manage biodiversity through climate change in coastal regions.	-	Monitored
Outcome 1: Pilot activities to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastline ecosystems in regions vulnerable to climate change impacts implemented			
Indicator no. 1 (5)	∑ Hectares of coast protected from climate change	Monitored	Aggregated
Indicator no. 2 (6)	Application of lessons learnt at other sites in the region.	-	Monitored
Outcome 2: Climate change and adaptation issues and coastal area management policies and programmes integrated			
Indicator no. 1 (7)	∑ the number of local plans considering climate change	Monitored	Aggregated
Indicator no. 2 (8)	Evidence that ACCC findings are influencing national policies.	Monitored	Aggregated
Outcome 3: Monitoring of coastal erosion and capacity building in coastal management and planning enhanced			
Indicator no. 1 (9)	The adoption of the project's training products by other agencies.	-	Monitored
Outcome 4: Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased			
Indicator no. 1 (10)	External hits to the website	-	Monitored

Explanatory notes about the indicators

Objective 1

Indicator no. 1 of the objective Σ Capacity development scorecards of the five countries. The project seeks to build capacity and this indicator concerns this aspect. The evaluation sheet is intended to be used worldwide for capacity building projects implemented by the UNDP. It was designed to evaluate the climate change adaptation capacity in coastal areas management and biodiversity conservation, to take better account of the "human dimension" (attached below). It will first be used in each country since the total score will be aggregated for the five countries.

Indicator no. 2 of objective Σ National biodiversity indicators. The project seeks to promote biodiversity conservation and this indicator concerns this aspect. Each country will prepare a quantifiable indicator for the state of the biodiversity (or the intensity of the threat it faces) on the project sites. These indicators will be a function of the ecosystem, the type of threat and its level of intensity. Once these indicators are determined, a simple mechanism for aggregating the quantifiable indicators for all the project sites will be defined.

Indicator no. 3 of the objective Level of interest of donors in financing replication and duplication activities. At the start of the project, it is not clear how communities may be assisted, while conserving biodiversity in the face of climate change. One of the fundamental objectives of the project is to learn more about this point. The success of the project will be manifested in the interest shown by the other investors for the lessons drawn from this project and their desire to invest in similar operations in the region and in others. Consequently, the financial interest of donors is an indicator which shows that the project managed to improve the level of knowledge.

Indicator no.4 of the objective Contribution to the global understanding of how to manage biodiversity in the light of climate change in coastal regions. This indicator is similar to indicator no.3 but relates more specifically to biodiversity circles. However, in today's world, they barely know what means can be used to manage climate change related threats. The interest manifested by global specialised circles will be an indicator of the extent to which the project manages to provide lessons on this question. This "interest" can be measured by the fact that the project reports are used in practice by members of the conservation society *who are not part* of the project (for example, international NGOs, CDB/SBSTTA, bilateral public organisations) for the design of policies or projects.

Outcome 1

Indicator no.1 of Outcome 1 Hectares of coastline protected from the effects of climate change. Each country strives to protect a coastal ecosystem from the principal effects of climate change (for example rising sea levels) by taking a whole set of measures on each site (reconstitution of mangroves, construction of dykes, for example). Each country has a target area, measured in hectares, which constitutes an indicator at national level. The number of hectares of the target zones of five countries will be aggregated and will constitute the objective at regional level.

Indicator no. 2 of Outcome 1 Application of the lessons from the other sites of the region. This involves experimenting and demonstrating approaches on the technical and institutional levels. The adoption by other sites of the teachings learnt will be an indicator of success.

Outcome 2

Indicator n°1 of outcome 2 Σ of local plans taking account of climate change. In each country, the integration of climate change into local development, environmental and soil use plans is a specific objective. It is an aggregate indicator for all the sites.

Indicator no. 2 of Outcome 2 Evidence that the outcomes of the ACCC project have an influence on national policies. If the activities here are crowned with success, the national policies, plans or programmes should be influenced. However, this takes time and in the meantime it may not be able to count this among the successes of the project. Consequently, the objective for this indicator is that just two countries be able to provide proof of this influence.

Outcome 3

Indicator no. 1 of Outcome 3 Adoption of project training material by other bodies. The main activities undertaken on the basis of this outcome entail preparing training programmes and dispensing them. If the training programmes are good, they will be used by other organisations. Consequently, the *use* of project training materials by other authorities will demonstrate the good quality of such material.

Outcome 4

Indicator no. 1 of Outcome 4 External consultations of the project's Web site. The project will create a Web site which, among other things, will provide information and present the teachings drawn from the experience. The number of visitors to the Web site, after deducting visits made by the entire project team, shows that the site provides useful information. If that is the case, it is the proof that the project is a source of beneficial information and teachings. Consequently, the number of external visitors who consult the site indicates that the project's knowledge acquisition mechanism works.

Adaptation capacity evaluation form

A form for evaluating climate change adaptive capacity has been prepared to be used as one of the project's general Objective indicators. It is modelled on the form prepared by the UNDP at the global scale for the capacity building indicators but has been modified to reflect climate change, biodiversity, coastline areas and poverty reduction of.

The form contains 13 questions. In each country, 10 partners will be identified, five at national level and five on the site. The 13 questions will be asked of each of the 10 partners each year and in each country. Every year, it should be the same partners.

For each question, the partner will answer by giving a score comprised between 0 and 3. So for all 13 questions, each partner will give a total score comprised between 0 and 39. For all the 10 partners, the total score will be between 0 and 390, or for the 5 countries, between 0 and 1 950.

We must stress that the sites and countries are not competing against each other. In fact, what matters is not so much the total score as (i) its evolution from one year to another and, (ii) the fact of knowing the questions which in each country, obtain the highest scores and those that obtain the lowest - which indicates the areas in which the country needs to strengthen its capacities.

The baseline must be defined in January 2008. Afterwards, the project steering committee must meet to debate about the target objective at the end of the project. It is recommended that this objective should be at least 20% above the baseline.

In the first year, it may appear that certain questions are inappropriate or are not relevant for certain partners. These must be duly noted and set the score of these questions for these partners to zero for all the subsequent years.

Capacity to design and draft policy, legislation and programmes

1. The idea of "adaptation" is really defended and encouraged.

0 - There is little talk of "adaptation" in political circles or amongst the population.
1 - A few people or institutions actively advocate adaptation in the political sphere, but they have little weight or influence.
2 - A number of advocates of adaptation have been promoting this idea, but other efforts are necessary.
3 - A sufficient number of advocates and competent directors involved in the effective promotion of an adaptation programme.

2. There is an institution in charge of the integrated management of coastal areas and it has a mandate to prepare and apply adaptation strategies.

0 - Institutions in charge of integrated coastal areas management are not aware of climate change and have not devised a plan to adapt to it.
1- Institutions in charge of integrated coastal areas management are aware of climate change, but do not have, or barely have, the coping strategies.
2 - Institutions in charge of integrated coastal areas management have prepared a few strategies to adapt to climate change, but the latter have little or no resources, are inadequate and are imposed from above.
3 - Institutions in charge of integrated coastal areas management have adaptation strategies to climate change which are dynamic, participative and endowed with sufficient resources.

3. The policy on biodiversity includes measures to cope with the threat of climate change.

0 - The policy on biodiversity ignores the threat of climate change.
1 - The policy on biodiversity recognises climate change, but does not provide for coping measures.
2 - The policy on biodiversity defines climate change as a major threat.
3 - The policy on biodiversity defines climate change as the major threat and provides for coping measures.

Ability to implement policies, legislation and programmes

4. There are overall policies and strategies for integrated coastal areas management, which provide for flexible, reactive and regularly updated measures.

0 - There is an integrated coastal areas management policy or there is one but it is old and not regularly updated.
1 - This policy is only reviewed at irregular intervals.
2 - This policy is reviewed regularly but not each year, and it does not concern climate change.

3 - The integrated coastal areas management and adaptation policies and plans are reviewed and updated every year, and they concern climate change.

5. Protected areas are delimited to allow ecosystems to adapt and interventions are planned if necessary.

0 - There are no protected areas.
1 - Some areas are protected but their boundaries are poorly defined, the protection measures are barely or hardly applied, and it is not clear how to adapt to climate change.
2- There are well-defined protection areas where the measures taken are more or less effective, and there are plans to reconsider them in the light of climate change.
3 - There are well delimited protected areas where protection measures are successfully applied, where clear measures are taken to adapt to climate change, and where we can observe that this adaptation has already started.

6. There are other means of subsistence to counterbalance the negative effects of adaptation.

0 - Existing adaptation measures endanger the means of subsistence and result in aggravating poverty and marginalisation.
1 - Low compensation paid to the people whose livelihoods are negatively affected by adaptation measures, but they are insufficient.
2 - Other means of subsistence with greater recognition of the effects of climate change have been developed, but they are not found interesting by all parties, are moderately successful, and the application of adaptation measures is not contingent on their implementation.
3 -The adaptation measures are automatically linked to the development of other effective means of subsistence, and they are only applied if the latter are accepted for the affected population.

7. The climate change adaptation measures implemented in coastal areas take the needs of the local community into account, in particular poor and underprivileged groups, and they provide solutions.

0 - Very few climate change adaptation measures implemented in coastal areas.
1 - The climate change adaptation measures implemented in coastal areas essentially respond to the demands of elite urban populations.
2 - The climate change adaptation measures implemented in coastal areas partially respond to the demands of local communities.
3 - The climate change adaptation measures implemented in coastal areas essentially respond to the demands of local communities and in particular those of poor and underprivileged groups.

Ability to achieve consensus among all stakeholders

8. Adaptation plans supported at all appropriate policy level

0 - There is no political will, or the prevailing one is manifested through inappropriate adaptation measures.
1 - There is some political will, but it is not strong enough to move things.
2 - There is satisfactory political will, but it is not always sufficiently strong to fully stimulate the adoption of the necessary adaptation measures.

3 - There is very strong political will in favour of adaptation measures..

9. Adaptation measures enjoy the required public support.

0 - The public is barely interested in adaptation and does not support the necessary measures, or are even hostile to them.
1 - Adaptation and the protected areas receive limited support.
2 - Adaptation measures receive general approval, on condition that their effects are not perceived as being overly destabilising.
3 - Adaptation is widely perceived as essential, and the population is ready to make sacrifices to ensure long-term viability.

Capacity to use knowledge and information to the best advantage

10. The institutions and organisations have the data and information they need to prepare, implement and monitor strategies likely to forecast climate change and cope with it.

0 - The information is virtually non-existent.
1 - Some information exists, but is of poor quality and limited use or very difficult to obtain.
2 - A great deal of information is easy to obtain and mostly of good quality, but there are shortcomings regarding the quality, coverage and availability.
3 - The institutions have the information they need to prepare, implement and monitor adaptation strategies.

11. The institutions are capable of effectively disseminating information to the public on climate change and management and adaptation strategies.

0 - The public does not receive information on climate change and related issues.
1 - The information is disseminated but in a form that is difficult to understand, or it is considered as barely relevant by the public.
2 - The information reaches certain sections of the public, for example the most educated groups, and it reflects the different viewpoints on adaptation as well as management needs.
3 - The information reaches a large section of the public, which understands it, and it contributes to further understanding the need to adapt.

Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn

12. The society monitors the condition of vulnerable areas.

0 - There is no dialogue between the public, scientists and managers on vulnerability or climate change.
1 - There is a certain dialogue, but not amongst the general public, and it is too often limited to specialised circles.
2 - There is reasonably open dialogue among the public, but certain questions are still off limits.
3 - There is open and transparent dialogue among the public on the adaptation and the condition of protected areas.

13. Institutions have a large capacity to adapt, and react effectively and immediately to change.

0- Institutions resist change. 1 - Institutions are changing, but very slowly. 2 - Institutions tend to adapt to change, but not always in a very effective manner or if they do, with a certain delay. 3- Institutions have a great capacity to adapt, and they react effectively and immediately to change.

ANNEXE 2: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

1. ACCC Project Document Responding to Shoreline Change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management. Country Regional (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal) Region Africa Focal Area Climate Change Operational Program (SPA), GEF Project ID 2614, UNDP PMIS, ID 3341, November 2007.
2. ACCC National Reports (Annex to the UNDP/GEF project document), Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal, GEF UNDP – UNESCO/IOC (April 2006).
3. Rapport de l'Atelier de démarrage du projet ACCC, 24-26 Novembre 2008.
4. ACCC - Rapport de la Réunion du Comité Régional de pilotage du projet ACCC, 24-25 Novembre 2009.
5. ACCC Quartely Report, RPMU, November – December 2008, January-March 2009; April – June 2009 - janvier–mars 2010; juillet–septembre 2010.
6. GEF 2010 Annual Project Review (APR) and Project Implementation Report (PIR) and Financial Reports by the RPMU, June 2008 - October 2010 and UNESCO Financial Contribution, 21 Septembre 2010.
7. Final Report of Activity 2011
8. Rapport de suivi évaluation des activités de terrain de la première année du projet ACCC à Palmarin, Boubacar Fall (35).
9. Rapport d'activité Juin –juillet 2012
10. Rapport Final 2011
11. (Avant-) Projet de loi littorale du Sénégal, 15 Juin 2010.
12. ACCC Plan de travail semestriel 2012 au Sénégal (Prolongation de la durée du projet
13. Communication initiale à la Convention cadre des Nations unies sur les Changements climatiques – Novembre 97
14. ACCC Rapport 1er Trimestre 1 (Janvier – Mars) – Mars 2011
15. ACCC Rapport 2ème Trimestre 2 (Avril – Juin)- Juin 2011
16. ACCC Rapport 3ème Trimestre 3 (Juillet – Septembre) – Septembre 2011
17. ACCC Rapport 4ème Trimestre 4 (Octobre – Décembre) – Décembre 2011
18. Rapport de présentation - Décret portant création du Comité national sur les changements climatiques – 03 Octobre 2011
19. ACCC Bilan annuel 2011, A l'occasion des ateliers de planification des projets et programmes sous NEX – janvier 2012
20. ACCC Plan de travail 2012 (semestriel) pour 6 mois du 1er Avril au 31 Septembre 2012.
21. ACCC/MEA/NMGI – 2006 – Rapport national de Diagnostic initial pour le Cap-Vert
22. ACCC – 2006 – Compte rendu de la première réunion du Comité de pilotage national pour le projet ACCC - CAP VERT
23. Annual Report (2009).
24. Mission Report RPMU (17 -22 juillet 2010).
25. Annual Workplan 2010.

26. ACCC/NEA- 2006- Rapport national du Document de Diagnostic pour la Gambie
27. Mission report, RPMU, 11-16 July 2010.
28. Final Report 2011
29. ACCC – 2006- rapport national du Document de Diagnostic initial pour la Guinée Bissau
30. Annual Report 2011
31. Plan de travail annuel 2011
32. Plan de travail annuel 2012
33. Rapport de synthèse des activités 2011
34. ACCC- 2006- Rapport national du Document de Diagnostic initial pour la Mauritanie
35. Rapport final de l'Etat des lieux du Cordon littoral de Nouakchott – Site pilote du projet ACCC – Octobre 2009
36. ACCC – Intégration des questions relatives aux changements climatiques et à l'adaptation dans le plan de gestion du Parc National du Banc d'Argouin (PNBA) – November 2010
37. Mid Term Evaluation Report (2011)
38. Final Report 2011
39. ACCC (Juin 2010-Juin 2011) - Rapport annuel 2011

ANNEXE 3 : MATRICE D'ÉVALUATION TERMINALE CONJOINTE UNESCO-UNDP DU PROJET ACCC

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance: What are the relations between the main objectives of the UNFCCC convention, the GEF's intervention area (SPA) and the environmental and development priorities at regional, national, and local levels and the ACCC project? ***2 POSSIBLE SCORES: R for Relevant or NR for Non Relevant***				
1. Relevance with respect to the UNFCCC and other international conventions?	Does the ACCC project back the objectives of the UNFCCC convention through: Component 1 at local level? Component 2 at national level? Component 3 at regional level? Component 4 at regional level? Is the project relevant as well for the CBD through: Component 1 at local level? Component 2 at national level? Component 3 at regional level? Component 4 at regional level?	• The priorities and the areas of intervention of the UNFCCC are described in the project document • The priorities and areas of intervention of the CBD are described in the project document		• Documentary analyses
2. Relevance with the GEF's climate change programme?	Does the ACCC project respond to the essential elements of the SPA programme through: Component 1 at local level? Component 2 at national level? Component 3 at regional level? Component 4 at regional level?	• Existence of a clear link between the project's objectives and those of the SPA programme • Extent to which the project is implemented in accordance with the principle of incremental costs		• Documentary analyses

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
3. Relevance with the priority objectives of countries	To what extent do the objectives of the different components respond to national priorities through: Component 1 at local level? Component 2 at national level? Component 3 at regional level? Component 4 at regional level?	• Support for national environmental objectives? • Coherence between the project and national priorities, policies and strategies; • Involvement of representatives of the government and other partners in the project formulation process • Coherence between the needs expressed by the national stakeholders and the UNDP - GEF criteria	• Project document • National policies and strategies • Key partners of the project; • National documents and policies (National communication, NAPA)	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with the target parties.
4. Convergence between the project objectives and expectations of beneficiaries?	Does the project respond to the needs of target populations in the area of climate change through Component 1 at local level? Component 2 at national level? Component 3? Component 4?	• Importance of the link between the expected outcomes in the project and the needs of the relevant parties. • Participation of parties in devising the project and its implementation;	• Partners of the project and parties • Project document	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with key beneficiaries.
5. Internal logic of the project concept	Is the internal logic between the 4 project components coherent?	• Coherence between the expected outcomes from the project and the internal logic of the project design • Coherence between the project design and the	• Project document • Target parties	• Documentary analyses

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
		project work;		
6. Relevance with respect to the activities financed by other donors	Is the project relevant with respect to the activities financed by other donors: ○ at local level? ○ at national level? ○ at regional level?	• Complementarity of the programme with those of other donors (national and regional) ;	• Information on initiatives financed by other donors • Representatives of other donors	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with the partners of the project and other target
Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and the project objectives been achieved? ***6 POSSIBLE RATINGS: HS (Highly satisfactory) no shortcomings ; S (Satisfactory) minor shortcomings ; MS (Moderately satisfactory) moderate shortcomings ; MU (Moderately Unsatisfactory) significant shortcomings ; U (Unsatisfactory) major shortcomings ; HU (Highly Unsatisfactory) severe shortcomings.***				
7. Degree of effectiveness in achieving the objectives as a function of the expected outcomes?	to what extent has the project effectively achieved the expected outcomes? **4 expected outcomes of the simplest PR**	• Refer to the indicators contained in the logic framework of the project and the Specific Annexes in the work plans of each partner country;	• Project document • Project team and relevant partners • Information provided in the annual and quarterly reports (and on the project website)	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with the project team • Interviews with the relevant partners.
8. Risk management	• To what extent are the risks and risk factors managed? • What was the quality of the response strategies developed as a response? • Were the response strategies sufficient for the benefits of the pilot sites to be maintained beyond the term of the project or are they exposed to risks?	• Quality of the identification of risks and hypothesis during the design and planning of the project; • Quality of the information systems in place for the identification of emerging risks	• Project document Chapter on risk management of the ProDoc • UNESCO, UNDP project teams and relevant stakeholders	• Documentary analyses • Interviews

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Evaluation criteria	Q u
		• Quality of the response strategies developed and their implementation.		
Efficiency: Was the project efficiently implemented, in accordance with the national and international norms and standards? ***6 POSSIBLE RATINGS: HS (Highly satisfactory) no shortcomings ; S (Satisfactory) minor shortcomings ; MS (Moderately satisfactory) moderate shortcomings ; MU (Moderately Unsatisfactory) significant shortcomings; U (Unsatisfactory) major shortcomings; HU (Highly Unsatisfactory) severe shortcomings.***				
9. Efficiency of the support provided by the project	• Was the project management necessary to ensure a correct use of resources? • The changes observed concerning the evolution of activities, were they, as appropriate, beneficial to obtaining the outcomes? • Did the ACCC project receive a sufficient audience from the manager at national level to implement the necessary changes? • What was the quality of the administrative support provided by the UNDP country offices for the implementation of the project? • What was the quality of the administrative support provided by the UNESCO/BREDA regional office for the implementation of the project? • To what extent were the logical framework and the work plans respected? • Is the financial management system	• Availability and quality of the financial and activity reports. • Information concerning compliance with deadlines and the relevance of the reports are given • The lag levels between the planning of expenses and their actual outlay. • The difference between the availability of planned co-financing and those actually obtained? • The costs compared to those of other equivalent projects in other organizations (or Total cost of the programme) • The matching of project choices in the existing context, infrastructures and costs. • The quality of the management geared towards the results (report on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation)	• Efficiency of the support provided by the project	• Was the project management necessary to ensure a correct use of resources? • The changes observed concerning the evolution of activities, were they, as appropriate, beneficial to obtaining the outcomes? • Did the ACCC project receive a sufficient audience from the manager at national level to implement the necessary changes? • What was the quality of the administrative support provided by the UNDP country offices for the implementation

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
	set up effective? • Were the periodic reports produced at regular intervals • Were the planned co-financings provided? • Were the expected outcomes or effects from this component obtained at the best cost? • Were the purchases and the contracts made efficiently? • Was the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) used during the implementation of the project	• The changes made in the concept of the project/the implementation approach (for example a restructuring) where project effectiveness had to be improved. • The costs associated with the service delivery mechanisms and management structure compared to other alternatives.		
10. Efficiency of the partnership agreements	To what extent have partnership agreements and links between institutions been encouraged and supported?	• Specific activities conducted to support the development of cooperation agreement between partners. • Examples of partnerships concluded • Proof that these partnerships/links are sustainable • Type/quality of the partnership cooperation methods used.	• Project documents and evaluations • Partners of projects and relevant parties • Signed agreements	• Documentary analyses • interviews with key partners.
11. Efficient use of the local capacities for the implementation	Did the project take into account the local capacities during its design? Was a good balance struck between	• Comparison of the proportion of national and international expertise used.	• Project document and evaluations • UNESCO, UNDP	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with the

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
	the use of national expertise and local expertise? How can we describe the cooperation between the institutions in charge of this implementation?	• Number and quality of the analyses made to evaluate the potential of local capacities and their absorption capacity.	• Beneficiaries	key partners
Sustainability: To what extent do the financial, institutional, socio-economic and/or environmental risks jeopardise the project in the long term? ***4 POSSIBLE RATINGS: L (Likely) negligible risks to sustainability; ML (Moderately Unlikely) significant risks ; U (Unlikely) severe risks***				
12. Financing sustainability	Are the government contributions (liquidities, staff and premises) and co-financings which the project received sustainable (were they sufficient for covering the activities)?	Type of contributions received (duration, conditions)	• Project document • Financial report	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with key partners.
13. Socio-political sustainability	• Do the outcomes take into account the expectations of vulnerable groups? • Is the collaboration established with stakeholders satisfactory?	• Raising the awareness of the populations concerned • Interest of the stakeholders for the permanence of the outcomes obtained	• Activity reports • Beneficiaries	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with key partners.
14. Sustainability of the institutional framework and governance	• Can the measures proposed strengthen the capacity of the different stakeholders (NGO and parliamentary) to participate in the elaboration process of national policies and programmes? • Is the match between regional coordination and the institutions of the five coastal countries sustainable?	• Draft measures, law or decrees in the process of formulation • Relations between regional coordination and national implementation units and relevant institutions.	• Activity reports • Relevant national institutions • Beneficiaries	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with key partners.
15. Environmental sustainability	• Have the conducted activities helped to improve understanding of the variations of	• Technical and scientific publications produced by	• Relevant national institutions	• Documentary analyses

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
	climate change impact indicators ?	national institutions and the project's partners (UNESCO-COI)	• Project national and regional teams • Beneficiaries	• Interviews with key partners.
IMPACTS: Are there indications confirming that the project contributed, or allowed progression towards a reduction of environmental stress/improvement of the ecological situation? ***3 POSSIBLE RATINGS: S (Significant) ; M (Minimum), N (Negligible)***				
16. Verifiable improvement of the environmental situation	To what extent have the long-term activities served, directly or indirectly, to alleviate or promote the expected or unexpected outcomes of climate change?	Verifiable data (baseline) of the sites concerned	• Final report of the PDF • Final report of the national projects	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with key partners.
17. Verifiable abatement of stress on ecosystems	To what extent have the activities diminished the stress (vulnerabilities) due to climate change and biodiversity?	Verifiable data (baseline) of the sites concerned	• Final report of the PDF • Final report of the national projects	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with key partners.
18. Progression of stress reduction on the ecosystems and/or ecological improvement	To what extent does stress abatement occur on the scale of natural systems?	Verifiable data (baseline) of the sites concerned	• Final report of the PDF • Final report of the national projects	• Documentary analyses • Interviews with key partners.

ANNEXE 4: COUNTRY EVALUATION RATINGS

Mauritanie

1. Monitoring and Evaluation	***Rating***	**2. IA& EA Execution**	***Rating***
M&E design at entry	*3*	Quality of UNDP Implementation	*5*
M&E Plan Implementation	*2*	Quality of Execution – UNESCO-COI	*6*
Overall quality of M&E	*2*	Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	*5*
3. Assessment of Outcomes		**4. Sustainability**	
Relevance	*2*	Financial resources:	*6*
Effectiveness	*5*	Socio-political:	*5*
Efficiency	*5*	Institutional framework and governance:	*6*
Overall Project Outcome Rating	***3***	Environmental sustainability :	*5*
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	*5*

The Gambia

1. Monitoring and Evaluation	***rating***	**2. IA& EA Execution**	***Rating***
M&E design at entry	100	Quality of UNDP Implementation	100
M&E Plan Implementation	85	Quality of Execution – UNESCO-COI	100
Overall quality of M&E	92	Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	100
3. Assessment of Outcomes		**4. Sustainability**	
Relevance	100	Financial resources:	85
Effectiveness	85	Socio-political:	70
Efficiency	90	Institutional framework and governance:	100
Overall Project Outcome Rating	**91**	Environmental sustainability :	65
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	75

Cape Verde

1. Monitoring and Evaluation	**Rating**	**2. IA& EA Execution**	**Rating**
M&E design at entry		Quality of UNDP Implementation	
M&E Plan Implementation		Quality of Execution – UNESCO-COI	
Overall quality of M&E		Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	
3. Overall Project Outcome Rating		**4. Sustainability**	**Rating**

Relevance		**4. Sustainability**	
Effectiveness		Financial resources:	
Efficiency		Socio-political:	
Overall Project Outcome Rating		Institutional framework and governance:	
		Environmental sustainability:	

Guinea Bissau

1. Monitoring and evaluation	***Rating***	**2. IA& EA Execution**	***Rating***
Monitoring and evaluation design at entry	3	Quality of UNDP Implementation	3
Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan	3	Quality of Execution – UNESCO-COI	3
Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation	2	Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	3
3. Assessment of outcomes		**4. Sustainability**	
Relevance	3	Financial resources:	3
Effectiveness	3	Socio-political:	3
Efficiency	2	Institutional framework and governance:	3
Overall project outcome rating	**2**	Environmental sustainability :	3
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	3

Senegal (national)

Components	**Ratings**	**Results**	**Ratings**
SO 1: Develop protection actions for ecosystems and adaptation for coastline communities to CC	MS	Outcome 1.1: The protection and adaptation capacity leading to advantages in terms of biodiversity has been enhanced	MS
SO 2: Integrate the climate change dimension into the development process of the CR of Palmarin - Faccao;	S	Outcome 2.1. the climate change dimension is integrated into the planning process at the CR level of Palmarin Facao;	S
		Outcome 2.2. Popularisation of the national legislation in the area of EIE	MS
		Outcome 2.3.: the administrative watch mechanism at the level of the Palmarin Facao CR is reinforced (sharing of information and monitoring of natural resources)	S
		Outcome 2.4: income generating activities integrating the climate change dimension are promoted	MS
OS 3: Ensuring successful management of the project	MS	Outcome 3.1: a functional mechanism for coordination and management has been set up	S
		Outcome 3.2: a collection of good practices in the field of adaptation to climate change is prepared and popularised	MS
		Outcome 3.3: The monitoring-evaluation/control is carried out	S

Rating grid: Highly satisfactory (HS) satisfactory (S), moderately satisfactory (MS), moderately unsatisfactory (MU), unsatisfactory (U) and highly unsatisfactory (HU)

ANNEXE 5: LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

1. Mame Dagou Diop, UNDP Regional
2. Dr. Papa Samba Diouf, WWF WAMER
3. Pr. Isabelle Niang, ACCC Regional Coordinator
4. Mamadou Dior Diaw, Director of Decentralised Cooperation, Ministry of Decentralisation
5. Anne Simon, EU Delegation
6. Anis Diallo, Centre for oceanographic research, ISRA Hann
7. Samba Cor Saw, BREDA