

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Work – Justice – Solidarity



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND FORESTS
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT

RACZ PROJECT

*« Strengthening resilience and adaptation to negative impacts
of climate change in Guinea's vulnerable coastal zones »*



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Version 0.1	02 November 2016
Pre-final version	11 November 2016
Final version	09 December 2016

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i. OPENING PAGE

Title of UNDP supported GEF financed project	Strengthening resilience and adaptation to negative impacts of climate change in guinea's vulnerable coastal zones
UNDP and GEF project ID	UNDP ID: 00072654 GEF ID: 4023
Evaluation time frame and date of evaluation report	From 16 September 2016 to 27 October 2016
Region and countries included in the project	Guinea
GEF Operational Program/Strategic Program	Climate Change
Implementing Partner and other project partners	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEWF)

Evaluation team members:

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Acknowledgements:

The evaluation mission expresses its thanks to all the UNDP-Guinea staff and to the project team (PT) who have demonstrated a high level of readiness and availability to achieve the objectives of this evaluation. It expresses in particular its gratitude to the following persons who have made many efforts for the success of this mission: Mr. Mamadou Kalidou DIALLO, UNDP Environment and Sustainable Development Program in Guinea, and Mr. Kande Bangoura RACZ Project Coordinator.

It also wishes to express its thanks to Mr. Yaya Bangoura who was driving the vehicle put at the disposal of the mission.

ii. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Project title:	Strengthening resilience and adaptation to negative impacts of climate change in guinea's vulnerable coastal zones			
GEF Project ID:	4023		<i>approval (USD)</i>	<i>upon completion (USD)</i>
UNDP Project ID:	00072654	GEF financing: Strategic Program LDC	2,970,000	2,970,000
Country:	Guinea	Executing Agency financing: own:	500,000	699,304
Region:	Lower-Guinea	Government:	300,000	42,254
Focal area:	Climate Change LDCF	Subvention		
Operational Program:	Adaptation to climate change	Government: In kind	585,000	585,000
Executing Agency:	UNDP	Total Project Cost:	4,355,000	4,296,558
Other Partners involved:	Ministry of environment, water and forests	ProDoc Signature (project start date):		8 November 2010
		(Operational) Closing Date:	Proposed: December 2015	Real: December 2016

Source: Table provided by ToR, completed by the UNDP's responsible for the M&E and finalized by the evaluation mission according to the available data

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

According to the expected Guinean's climate scenarios, economic development, coastal natural resources, agricultural production and food security would be significantly affected by: (i) sea level rise and saline intrusion; (ii) disruption of rainfall patterns; (iii) frequent drought in the north coastal zone. In this context, agriculture in coastal areas where population grows, in particular mangrove rice, is extremely vulnerable because of its dependence on raising sea level and salt concentration in the soil.

The RACZ project "Strengthening resilience and adaptation to negative impacts of climate change (CC) in guinea's vulnerable coastal zones" has been identified within the Guinean's NAPA framework. It aims to reduce vulnerability to CC impacts in low-lying coastal areas, including sea-level rise, through implementation of adaptation measures according to a consultative process:

- Improving legal and institutional framework at both national and prefectural levels;
- Strengthening the adaptation capacities of local populations in areas of agricultural production, including rice, and fisheries;
- Planning of actions to conserve and restore mangrove ecosystems in order to protect natural resources;
- Improving information, education and communication on climate risks and environmental education for coastal populations.

3. EVALUATION RATING TABLE

The evaluation mission conducted the rating of the items in the following table in accordance with the recommendations in Annex D of the ToRs in Annex 1.

Evaluation notes:			
1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	<i>Rating</i>	2 Executing agency / Implementation agency	<i>Rating</i>
Design of the M&E at the start of the project	Satisfactory (S)	Quality of implementation by UNDP	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)
Implementation of the M&E plan	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Quality of execution: executing agency	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)
Overall quality of the M&E	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Overall quality of implementation and execution	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)
3 Assessment of Outcomes	<i>Rating</i>	4 sustainability	<i>Rating</i>
Relevance	Relevant	Financial resources:	Moderately Likely (ML)
Effectiveness	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Socio-economic:	Moderately Unlikely (MU)
Efficiency	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Institutional framework and governance:	Moderately Unlikely (MU)
Overall rating of the project	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Environmental:	Likely (L)
		Overall probability of sustainability:	Moderately Unlikely (MU)

Source: Evaluation team based on the project logical framework (PLF) provided by the ToR

4. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS

▪ *Conclusion*

The RACZ project has contributed to creating an enabling environment for adaptation to CC in central administration as well as in coastal communities, in particular by integrating CC issues within the Local Development Plans (LDPs).

Similarly, it has allowed implementing a demonstration of pilot adaptation measures to CC in four targeted sites:

- Strengthening the adaptation capacities of local populations through the protection of vulnerable rice fields;
- Initiation of income-generating activities: Implementation of 4 oyster farms, construction and exploitation of 52 improved fish-smokehouses, support of 13 groups for solar salt production and support of 12 women's groups for market gardening;
- Conservation and restoration of mangrove ecosystems through reforestation of 166 hectares (ha) and deferred grazing of 200 ha as well as distribution of improved cook stoves;
- Improving information and communication on climate risks.

Moreover, the project's strategy and activities were in line with the national development priorities and in perfect coherence and complementarity with key national policies and strategies including the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP III, 2013-2015). The project's objectives were also consistent with the

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2007-2011) as well as with the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP, 2013-2017). However, the great aspect in terms of relevance is that the RACZ project meets the expectations expressed by local communities and socio-economic groups.

In terms of efficiency, the project's objective achievements rate (58%) was moderately satisfactory. However, there is a wide disparity in the achievements of the project's results. So,

- While the results (1) and (2) were relatively well achieved (about 70%);
- Results (3) and (4) were weakly reached (30-35%).

Furthermore, the project has demonstrated a moderately satisfactory effectiveness in gender equality and effectiveness of community actions although some signs of low sustainability are already visible.

In terms of efficiency, the rice land management costs are in line with the standards applied in Guinea. On the other hand, they suffer from a number of technical shortcomings as well as gross maintenance deficiencies.

Project activities at the community level have produced effects and socio-economic impacts that have helped to strengthen the resilience of these local communities to climate hazards. Reforestation and distribution of improved cook stoves have had significant impacts and effects on the environment, including: (i) reducing stress on mangrove plantations and (ii) mitigating Greenhouse effect (GHG) emissions.

In fact, the Local Advisory Committees (LACs) and the Management Committees (MCs) have a weak capacity to ensure sustainability of the project achievements (rice land management, income-generating activities, etc.). In addition, these committees have not been integrated into the traditional decision-making systems at community level.

The project has introduced a slight change in the interaction of local communities with their environment. However, this change was not enough to change their mindset. Indeed, these local communities are victims of an assistantship-based mentality that prevents any ownership initiative of even successful and profitable activities.

In terms of sustainability, the maintenance of rice land facilities required a minimum of financial resources that were not planned by the project and are not mobilized by the Government. As for the appropriation of the project's achievements by socio-economic groups and local communities, it remains weak especially because of an assistantship based mentality. On the other hand, all the project activities would have a positive impact not only on the environment of the Guinean's coastal regions but also on the global environment through the reduction of GHG emissions.

Despite these shortcomings, the project has played a leading role in CC adaptation in coastal regions of Guinea.

▪ *Lessons learned*

The main lessons learned from the RACZ Project are as follows:

- The bottom-up approach, which has been adopted and structured around three levels (local, prefectural and national), was relevant and effective by means of coordination;
- Although local communities are aware of the need to preserve environment, it is not obvious that they will change their behavior if they do not have a profitable income-generating alternative;
- If the project's achievements are not institutionalized and integrated into a decision-making process, they will not be sustainable;

- In terms of partners' ownership, the classic awareness is still limited. It is recommended to set up a coaching approach to accompany beneficiaries and to inculcate entrepreneurship and basic elements of a business accounting.

▪ ***Recommendations***

In regards to the project's performance, the evaluation mission recommends:

- **Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project**
 - Ensure a minimum of coherence between the results of the project, in particular in terms of the relative importance of each of them;
 - Sustainability should be taken into account in the project design;
 - Improve administrative and financial management of the project through shortening of deadlines.
- **Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project**
 - Support local communities in order to integrate management systems, responsibility and maintenance of the project's achievements into their traditional decision-making systems;
 - Promote leadership that can initiate change in the behavior of local communities.
- **Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives**
 - A new project covering the entire Guinean's coastal zone (almost 15 000 km²) represents a risk in terms of scattering of resources;
 - Adopt a coherent planning framework and integrated management of field activities
 - Adopt an approach by spinneret;
 - Integrate project's activities into community based economy.

iii. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism.
ARIG	Agronomic Research Institute of Guinea
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CC	Climate change
CERESCOR	Scientific Research Center of Conakry-Rogbané
CO	Country Office
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNF	Guinean Franc
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
K-RDP	Kakossa-Rural Development Project
LAC	Local Advisory Committee
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDP	Local Development Plan
LFA	Logframe Analysis
LO	Liaison Officer
MC	Management Committees
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEWF	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEX	National Execution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPF	GEF Operational Focal Point
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PM	Project Manager
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PLF	Project Logical Framework
ProDoc	Project document
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy paper
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PT	Project Team
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
RC	Rural community
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations framework convention on climate change

1- INTRODUCTION

According to the UNDP and GEF procedural requirements and project evaluation policies, all medium and full-size UNDP supported projects with GEF financing, should be subject to a terminal evaluation (TE) at project completion.

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

The TE of RACZ project, which has been performed in accordance with the ToR listed in Annex (1), was conducted regarding the evaluation methodology defined in the UNDP's Evaluation Guidance¹. It aims to assess the achievement of RACZ project objectives in view of its original ones and to draw lessons that could improve sustainability of project benefits. It will also serve as a vector of change for the UNDP and GEF programming process as well as for the host country.

This TE will also play a critical role in the strengthening of accountability and institutional learning through:

- Assessment of relevance, performance and success of the project in achieving its objectives;
- Identifying early signs of a possible impact and sustainability of results;
- Identification/documentation of lessons learned and recommendations to improve design and implementation of other UNDP/GEF projects;
- Increasing organizational learning with an emphasis on development work;
- Formulation of recommendations to enable informed decision-making and improves the development and implementation of policies in the host country.

1.2. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

1.2.1. SCOPE

The TE of the RACZ project has covered the entire project implementation period (from December 2010 to December 2015) with focus on all actions and activities carried out by the project or with the support of the project.

1.2.2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The methodological approach adopted for this evaluation mission is based on:

Documentation reviews

The evaluation mission has conducted a review and analysis of all available documentation. This includes project documents (ProDoc), project logical framework (PLF), mid-term evaluation, some annual project reports and other reports. The documents list is set out in Annex 5.

Participatory approach of consultation and coordination with:

- Key project partners including GEF operational focal point (OFP), Guinean's UNDP Country Office (CO), project team (PT), UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and other partners.
- Key project stakeholders at central level in Conakry as well as at prefectural and community levels.

Field mission

The evaluation mission has conducted field mission in both Boffa prefecture (Koba and Kito Island) and Forécariah prefecture (Rural Communities of Kaback and Kakossa), which aims to assess the project's achievements and impacts regarding resilience of local communities and their capacities to adapt.

¹ UNDP 2012, Evaluation Office, guidance for conducting terminal evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed projects.

A standardized UNDP methodology adapted to local context

Performance of project evaluation was refereed on expectations set out in the PLF and was based on performance and impact indicators. It covers relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability criteria. It was conducted in accordance with UNDP/GEF evaluation methodology² through a question matrix tailored to the local context: see Annex 6

1.2.3. RUNNING OF THE MISSION

The evaluation mission was carried out as follows;

- 21st September 2016: Briefing with key partners at UNDP-CO and meetings with the national expert and the RACZ Project Manager (PM).
- 22-23rd September 2016: Meetings at the central level in Conakry;
- 24th September 2016: Working meeting with the PM and their assistants;
- 26th September 2016: Continuation of meetings at the central level in Conakry;
- 27-30th September 2016: Field mission to Boffa prefecture (Rural Communities of Koba and Kito Island) and to Forécariah prefecture (RCs of Kaback and Kakossa). The field mission itineraries are listed in Annex 2, The list of people interviewed are set out in Annex 3 and the field mission summaries are given in Annex 4;
- 1st October 2016: Meeting for preliminary findings managing with UNDP's partners and the National PM.

1.3. ENCOUNTERED DIFFICULTIES AND STUDY LIMITATIONS

1.3.1. ENCOUNTERED DIFFICULTIES

The evaluation mission did not encounter any major difficulties likely to prevent its ongoing; however, it has been faced with:

- Late evaluation mission planning,
- Slowness of some actors to provide the requested information, including financial information from the CO-UNDP.
- Absence of project database.

1.3.2. STUDY LIMITATIONS

The evaluation mission, after consultation with the project coordinator and key partners, carried out a sampling of sites to be visited and local communities to be met at each of the four main project sites. This approach is well-founded given the time assigned to the mission, however it induces bias.

Similarly, due to a lack of time, some findings on handling knowledge and impact of received training, are based solely on the statements of persons interviewed and not on tests.

Furthermore, the evaluation mission took place in full rainy season, so some project sites were inaccessible.

However, the evaluation mission considers that it has taken all the necessary precautions and proceeds to check usage. Also, it is able to assert that the information provided in this TE is of acceptable reliability.

1.4. STRUCTURE OF THE EVALUATION REPORT

Structure of this TE report was defined by the ToR, it is as follows:

- i. Opening page:

² (UNDP 2012, Evaluation Office, guidance for conducting terminal evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed projects)

- ii. Executive Summary
 - Project summary table
 - Project Description
 - Evaluation Rating Table
 - Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons
- iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Project description and development context
 - 2.1. Purpose of the evaluation
 - 2.2. Scope & Methodology
 - 2.3. Encountered difficulties and study limitations
 - 2.4. Structure of the evaluation report
- 3. Findings
 - 3.1. Project Design / Formulation
 - 3.2. Project Implementation
 - 3.3. Project Results
- 4. Conclusions, recommendations & lessons
- 5. Annexes

2- PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

2.1. PROJECT START AND DURATION

For a period of 4 years, the RACZ project was originally scheduled to start on December 2009. However, the RACZ project was launched by an ad hoc workshop held in Conakry from 21st to 25th December 2010. The actual activities of the project were started in June 2011 and were completed in December 2015.

2.2. PROBLEMS THAT THE PROJECT SOUGHT TO ADDRESS

The Guinean's coastal areas are inherently vulnerable to adverse effects of CC. They face several problems in connection with: i) population with low adaptive capacities and largely dependent on the most vulnerable sectors to CC: rice growing, fishing, and other activities, ii) energy demand heavily dependent on forest resources, and iii) environmental concerns including threats to mangrove ecosystems.

The RACZ project contributed to address these problems through:

- Improving the legal and institutional framework;
- Building adaptive capacity of local populations through rice land-use management and initiation of income-generating activities;
- As well as the environment preservation through mangroves conservation and restoration actions.

2.3. IMMEDIATE AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The immediate objective of the RACZ project is to reduce vulnerability of low-lying coastal areas to impacts of CC, including sea level rise by contributing to:

- i. Mainstreaming of climate risk reduction into plans, policies and programs in coastal areas at the national and sub-national levels;
- ii. Capacity building of stakeholders in vulnerable socio-economic groups including woodcutters, fishermen, farmers and local government officials in charge of implementation of legal codes of management.

The development objective of the RACZ project is to slowdown land degradation through building institutional and individual capacities as well as mainstreaming sustainable land management into the sustainable development strategies with a view to improving the living conditions of Guinean population.

2.4. BASELINE INDICATORS ESTABLISHED

The indicators set out in the PLF are 15. They were defined as follows:

Table 1 Project Indicators

Objectives / results	Indicators
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of national budget allocated and spent on adaptation to CC in coastal areas. 2. Percentage of prefectural budget allocated and spent on adaptation to CC. 3. Number of Guinean actors (NGOs, associations, research institutes and technical services) involved in the implementation of CC adaptation activities in coastal areas.
Result 1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Number of RCs that have integrated concerns related to CC adaptation in their LDP and proceeding to their implementation. 5. Number of zoning by-laws developed and/or modified to mainstreaming climate adaptation concerns. 6. Level of key stakeholders' awareness regarding CC and its impacts.
Result 2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Percentage of stakeholders targeted implementing supported practices through demonstration initiatives. 8. Percentage of target communities having adopted and implemented the alternative of subsistence income-generating activities. 9. Percentage of coastal rice production land resistant to projected sea-level rise. 10. Percentage change in mangrove coverage of target communities.
Result 3:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Number of ministries that have seen their capacities strengthened in the analysis of the CC cost-benefit ratio. 12. Types of tools adopted and frequently used in the same ministries.
Result 4:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Number of national and international partner's organizations to which lessons learned has been transmitted. 14. Number of visits to relevant pages of the project's websites. 15. Number of contributions to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM).

Source: RACZ Project Document

2.5. MAIN STAKEHOLDERS

The following table presents the main project's stakeholders as well as their potential roles.

Table 2 Main Project Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Description	Potential role in the project
Direct beneficiaries: Socio-economic groups, local communities,	Farmers, rice producers, market gardening groups, fishmongers, fishermen, woodcutters, salt producer, etc. Local communities in Koba, Kito, Dubrekah, Kaback and Kakossa.	These direct beneficiaries will also manage the project demonstration activities.
National Councils and Ministries	National Environment Council, Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Environment, Economy and Finance, Planning, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Research.	They are the relevant vectors for mainstreaming CC into the preparation, adoption and implementation of policies and strategies. They benefit from targeted capacity building.

Prefectures and local authorities	RC and coastal prefectures of Boké, Boffa, Dubréka, Coyah and Forécariah, and Conakry.	They are involved in demonstration activities. They benefit from targeted capacity-building under the project.
Village cooperatives	To share workloads, debt and market access.	They are participants to implement some project activities in a collective manner.
Technical and research institutes	The Agronomic Research Institute of Guinea (ARIG), the CERESCOR, the National Meteorological Service and other centers...	They provide scientific and technical data and support to the project for a better management of coastal areas.
International organizations	UNDP-CO and other UN agencies, GEF-OFP, other multilateral agencies.	They provide technical support and financial resources for the project implementation.
NGOs and national associations	Local NGOs, national NGOs (ADAM, APHEC Agriculture, etc.) and international (universal, CMC, etc.)	They are partners in charge of raising awareness and implementing of some activities.

2.6. EXPECTED RESULTS

In accordance with the PLF, there are four expected project's results:

- **Result 1:** Capacity to plan and respond to CC in coastal areas is improved;
- **Result 2:** Climate risk management measures are implemented in coastal communities;
- **Result 3:** National capacities building to undertake analytical work on developed CC's economics are strengthened;
- **Result 4:** Lessons learned from pilot demonstration activities, initiatives of capacity building and changing policies, are collected and widely disseminated.

3- FINDINGS

3.1. PROJECT DESIGN / FORMULATION

3.1.1. ANALYSIS OF LFA/RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Coherence of the objectives and expected results

By referring to the subsection (2.3), the comparison of the immediate objective and the development objective of the RACZ project highlights a good coherence and complementarity.

As defined, the four expected results should contribute effectively to the achievement of the project objectives. The analysis of their coherence highlights a relative disproportionality in terms of importance:

- The result (1) contributes to promote an enabling environment for CC adaptation at the central administration as well as the coastal prefectures and RCs;
- In a complementary way, the result (2) allows a demonstration of adaptation to CC measures on the four sites targeted by the project;
- In comparison with the above results, the result (3) is not sufficiently substantial to form alone a single result. Activities related to this result could easily be integrated in result (1).
- The result (4) completes other results through the dissemination of lessons learned and experiences at both national and international level.

Overall project strategy

The project strategy can be summarized as follows:

- Act at national level by supporting the development of a programmatic approach to CC adaptation through mainstreaming it into sectoral policies and strategies.

- In a complementary way, include climate risk reduction into planning and prefectural programs through the revision of the LDPs of coastal rural communities targeted by the project,
- At the same time, support socio-economic groups and RCs to adapt to CC through pilot demonstration actions in terms of: i) rice production management; ii) reforestation and deferred grazing of mangroves, iii) support market gardening groups, salt producing and oyster farming, iv) and production and distribution of improved cook stoves, etc.,
- Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders at all levels: socio-economic groups, RCs and technical staff at central and prefectural levels,
- Complete this by implementing awareness-raising campaigns for adaptation to negative effects of CC among vulnerable communities, socio-economic groups, prefectural staff, etc.
- Finally, best practices should be disseminated for duplication in other areas.

Project indicators

Eight indicators (3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 15) out of the fifteen selected from the PLF, or 53% of the total indicators, are well formulated and compliant to the quality standard of a SMART³ indicator. In contrast, other indicators present ambiguities in terms of relevance, measurability and verification:

- Indicators (1) and (2) are difficult to be measured because access to the medium-term fiscal framework and Guinea's finance laws was not obvious.
- Indicators (9) and (10) exhibit ambiguity in their definition concerning the absence of an initial state and the kind of activity: Is it reforestation or simply the development of degraded areas?
- Finally, the indicators (6) and (12) are qualitative and therefore difficult to be measured.

3.1.2. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

With reference to the PLF, assumptions and risks have been defined both for the objective and for each result. They are presented in the following table:

Table 3 assumptions and risks defined in the project logframe

Assumptions and risks	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CC Impacts are much greater than expected; ▪ Agriculture sector in coastal areas is affected by global crises ▪ Will of policy will not be constant throughout the project
Result 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak ministerial coordination. ▪ Weak operational capacity of relevant agencies. ▪ Weak capacities of local government officials.
Result 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The villagers do not see the interest of new practices and/or social conflicts prevent the adoption of new practices. ▪ The maintenance of the rice production areas is insufficient to allow effective adaptation measures. ▪ Capacities of national services are insufficient to support farmers' actions (weather services, advice/popularization, etc.)
Result 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge about the CC cost-benefit analysis and its integration into the budgets is not shared with the relevant authorities. ▪ Low commitment of prefectures. ▪ High renewal rate in the staff of the institutions.
Result 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic information does not represent most of coastal regions and thus, lessons

³ SMART: Specific, Measurable, Acceptable, Relevant and Time-bound

- | |
|---|
| learned are not disseminated.
▪ Internet in Guinea is unreliable |
|---|

Source: Project Document

The risks and assumptions identified at the objective level are plausible even if they have not been realized. However, the occurrence of Ebola virus in Guinea was not identified as a risk that could affect the progress of the project.

In the result (1), identified risks and assumptions have been proven to be relevant and have slightly affected the progress of the project without being a major risk.

The risks and assumptions identified in result (2) have been proven to be relevant:

- The risk “Maintenance of production areas...” has proven to be the main risk that has affected the sustainability of achievements. In fact, it was underestimated as much as it should also include maintenance of dykes, improving fish-smokehouses, etc.
- The risk “weak capacity of national services...” is relevant, it has been the cause of some failure. For example, the bulletins provided by the national meteorological service are scientific, incomprehensible for both advisors and local communities.

The risks and assumptions identified in result (3) have been proven to be relevant and have affected the implementation of activities. However, another unidentified risk has played a harmful role in achieving this result namely, “the low awareness and lack of knowledge in the cost-benefit analyses related to CC and other fields”.

Risks and assumptions identified in result (4) are irrelevant. Another unidentified risk has played a role in the low degree of achievement of this result, “the low awareness and lack of knowledge in the communication and dissemination of information at the international level”.

3.1.3. LESSONS LEARNED FROM OTHER RELEVANT PROJECTS

The project designers have identified other national⁴ projects, which have similar interests as well as direct or indirect contributions on environmental and socio-economic activities in the project sites. It was envisaged that working relationship would be maintained with different PTs (RACZ Project Document). The coordinator believes that the RACZ project has benefited from lessons learned from Charente Maritime NGOs, Universe Salt, and ADAM, which have been taken from the initiatives of solar salt production and reforestation in mangrove. On another side, the evaluation mission considers that there is no truly capitalization and integration of lessons learned from these previous projects.

3.1.4. PLANNED STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

At the national level

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been created. It includes 25 members representing key ministries, supporting Scientific Institutions, prefectures, main beneficiaries (RCs and socio-economic groups), an NGO and the UNDP. The PSC is involved in the approval of an annual work plan (AWP).

UNDP’s Responsibility: Ensure that the PSC’s decisions are made in accordance with standards that ensure management for development results. In absence of consensus within the PSC, the final decision is taken by the chief executive officer of the UNDP.

⁴ i) The Kakossa Rural Development Project (K-RDP), Islamic Bank-financed project; ii) Rice project in Lower-Guinea (Rice-LG) funded by AfDB; iii) The Village Communities Support Program (VCSP), co-financed by the AfDB and the GEF; iv) Local initiatives supported in particular by Charente-Maritime Cooperation (CMC) or the French Universal Association.

The Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEWF) is the National Execution (NEX) agency. The daily activities of implementation and management will be provided by a project coordination unit (PCU) within the ministry.

The PCU includes the Project Manager (PM) and three Liaison Officers (LO) assigned to the prefectures.

At the Rural Communities (RCs) level

Local Advisory Committees (LAC) will be installed in each RC. It includes the elected RCs representatives and prefectures staff. They will be responsible for implementing pilot project demonstration initiatives. The LOs will be responsible to support the implementation of these LACs.

3.1.5. REPLICATION APPROACH

The project has not developed a replication approach however, it was expected that the lessons learned from implementation will be compiled and disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders especially through the GEF Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM). The objective is to ensure a contribution and a benefit of CC adaptation experiences across the GEF portfolio.

However, the approach adopted in the areas of intervention (the prefectures of Boffa and Forécariah) could be adapted to other Guinean's coastal areas with some appropriate adjustments and with taking into account lessons learned.

3.1.6. UNDP COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

The UNDP comparative advantage within the project lies at five levels:

- **Fund Security:** In the Guinean's socio-political and institutional context, the UNDP was an institution that could guarantee the security and traceability of funds;
- **Existence of financial procedures:** The UNDP financial management procedures were tested in time and in dozens various countries. They are able to ensure transparency in the management of fund;
- **Good knowledge of the project's problems:** As an institution at the forefront of sustainable development and CC adaptation issues, the UNDP has an institutional capital of knowledge on issues addressed by the project;
- **Long experience in capacity building:** The UNDP as an institution has a long experience in this field;
- **A thorough knowledge of the country:** Installed for some decades in Guinea, the UNDP has a thorough knowledge of the country socio-economic framework.

3.1.7. LINKAGES BETWEEN PROJECT AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS WITHIN THE SECTOR

The project has interdependencies and complementarities with a number of projects and development programs for environmental and natural resources management in lower-Guinea (see 3.1.3).

Thus, in order to ensure complementarity and mutual support, an initial co-financing agreement was signed between the K-RDP project (Kakossa Rural Development Project) and the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry within the framework of its sectoral support program in the Guinean's coastal zone. Furthermore, using the village communities support program's approach (VCSP), an important role in the implementation of pilot CC adaptation initiatives has been awarded to the RCs and to the LAC, which were established in each RC.

This collaboration was extended to the incorporation of CC in new LDP especially through complementarity to the capacity-building of RCs and their local elected officials.

However, it seems that there is not a real linkage and systematic consideration of interventions within the sectors that have been targeted by the project.

3.1.8. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project was implemented by the UNDP in accordance with the NEX modalities. The management system was determined on the basis of an institutional assessment conducted during the preparatory phase. The project management arrangement is set out as follow:

- **The PSC**, approves the project activities on the basis of an AWP, ensures the follow-up and the evaluation of activities as well as the control of processes and products quality.
- **The Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEWF)** provides monitoring and control of the work on behalf of the Government. The PM, appointed by the Ministry, is responsible for the administrative and financial management of the project in collaboration with the UNDP-CO.
- **Three Liaison Officers (LOs)** provide technical and administrative links between prefectures, RCs and central Government. They are supported by technical officers from decentralized services of the MEWF and the Ministry of Agriculture.
- **Local Advisory Committees (LAC):** They have the responsibility to implement adaptation initiatives and establish the link between communities and project.
- **Monitoring & evaluation (M&E):** It is provided by an expert whose mission is to assist the national coordinator in the development of the M&E framework.
- **Potential risks** and mitigation measures have been explicitly taken into account in the project design.
- **UNDP technical and financial support.** The UNDP and the Government are responsible for coordination and technical supervision of the project.
- **UNDP manages the resources of the RACZ project**, on behalf of the Government of Guinea. In this context, there are three levels of financial control: i) project control; ii) order/approval of the national PM, and finally iii) the UNDP. This strict procedure, while consuming time ensures the quality control.

3.2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

This section deals with the analysis of the project implementation through its financing, its adaptive management, its M&E and partnerships developed during execution.

3.2.1. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The project has adopted an adaptive management approach through a regular adjustment of the AWP based on assessments and needs expressed by direct beneficiaries. In this regard, we mention the main implemented adaptive management measures:

The spread of epidemics of Ebola fever. in some project sites such as Forécariah and Boffa (annual report of RACZ project for the year 2015), was accompanied by some acts of vandalism, which slowed down the start-up of stakeholders and operator. The AWP for the year 2015 has been revised and some activities have been relocated to other localities.

Community based activities: In response to needs expressed by local communities and socio-economic groups, the project has incorporated new income-generating activities such as market gardening, improved charcoal production, which were not planned in the project document.

Mainstreaming CC within LDPs: Initially, the project has planned the revision of 15 LDPs. Interested by this experience, 23 other coastal municipalities have applied for the review of their LDPs and the project responded favorably to their expectations.

UNDP pre-finances some operating activities: In order to deal with the delay in the approval of the annual budget during the months of January and February.

In terms of design, the project has not experienced any change. However, the project's mid-term evaluation has already identified significant delays in the implementation of results (3) and (4) which should have been restructured in the light of this lack of progress.

3.2.2. PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of some activities was carried out through partnerships/collaborations of various kinds:

- Work of enhancement and clogging of dykes to protect the rice-growing plains and cleaning drains and drainage channels, have been entrusted to NGOs on the basis of agreements: GAATGE, GAGE, ECOMO, BICS and BERCA-BARRA.
- The ARIG was commissioned to prepare studies on rice varieties adapted to new climatic conditions.
- The CERESCOR was commissioned for the production of improved cook stoves and the development of two fish-smokehouses centers at Kaback and Kakossa, as well as for the preparation of studies on the CC impact on coastal infrastructures.
- The project has supported the institutional capacities of CERESCOR through funding of 9 candidates in master and PhD degree.
- The national meteorological Service of Guinea was commissioned to develop and disseminate agrometeorological bulletins to farmers in selected sites.

It should also be noted that, with a view to creating a spinneret to flow out the solar salt, contacts have been undertaken with the World Food Programme (WFP) in Guinea without having been followed.

3.2.3. FEEDBACK FROM M&E ACTIVITIES USED FOR ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The M&E activities used for adaptive management have been carried out at several levels:

Field visits: They are carried out periodically by the PT and the M&E expert. They were held to exchange information, with main beneficiaries and technical services of prefectures as well as with the RCs, on the progress of the project implementation, difficulties and alternatives.

Budget monitoring: It has been largely assured by the UNDP Programme Manager in consultation with the PT. This monitoring has to have regular level of consumption and remain by budget line.

Reports preparation: Planning reports were developed, often with the support of the UNDP. However, delays were observed in their transmission.

Meetings of the PSC: Planned meetings of the PSC were organized with sometimes a lag especially during the last year of the project. These meetings have contributed to the analysis of project progress, difficulties and alternatives.

In brief, the M&E system operates regularly, but it is often limited to simple inputs of information relating to the progress of the project activities.

3.2.4. PROJECT FINANCE

The main funding for the project comes from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) of the GEF. It has been complemented by additional funding from the UNDP. In the implementation phase, the Guinean Government had to provide a national contribution of US \$ 885,000 (including US \$ 300,000 in-cash and 585,000 in-kind). While the contribution in kind has been honored through provision of necessary personnel for various reasons, particularly for political and economic nature, the Government of Guinea has honored his contribution very partially (US \$ 42,254 out of US \$ 300,000). It should also be mentioned that the Government of Guinea has secured the implementation of the project and authorized the use of property, equipment and infrastructure of the Riz-Kakossa project in Kakossa and the infrastructure of the Ministry of Agriculture in Kaback and Koba.

Table 4 Project funding sources (in millions USD)

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP's own funding		Government		GEF-FLDC		Total	
	Expected	Real	Expected	Real	Expected	Real	Expected	Real
Subventions	500,000	699,304	300,000	42,254	2,970,000	2,970,000	3,770,000	3,711,558
In-kind			585,000	585,000			585,000	585,000
Other								
Totals	500,000	699,304	885,000	627,254	2,970,000	2,970,000	4,355,000	4,296,558

Source: Table provided by ToR, completed by the UNDP's responsible for the M&E and finalized by the evaluation mission according to the available data

Moreover, there are also some delays in mobilizing funds. Thus, in 2015, the advance GEF funds were mobilized only at the beginning of the 4th month of the year. Accordingly, there was a delay in some implementation of activities.

3.2.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION: DESIGN AT ENTRY AND IMPLEMENTATION

The following table provides the M&E framework outlined in the project document, comments the process and provides appreciations⁵.

Table 5 Implementation status of the expected M&E activities

M&E activities	Implementation status	Comments	Appreciations
Inception report of the project	Available	Developed at the end of a consultation workshop and a field visit	Satisfactory
Annual reports	Available	Transmitted sometimes with some delays	Moderately satisfactory
Tripartite meetings and report	Final tripartite review has not yet been realized	The interim report is being developed	Moderately unsatisfactory
External mid-term evaluation	Performed	The report is available	Satisfactory
Final report	PIR 2016 is available	A final report (2011-2016) was compiled by the PM	Moderately satisfactory
Audit	There were 4 annual audits (2011 to 2014).	The reports are not available	Moderately unsatisfactory

⁵ Using a six-point rating scale: (6) Highly Satisfactory, (5) Satisfactory, (4) Moderately Satisfactory, (3) Moderately Unsatisfactory, (2) Unsatisfactory and (1) Highly Unsatisfactory

Field visits	Several field visits were conducted	The reports do not mention all the shortcomings	Moderately unsatisfactory
Lessons learned	Available at the mid-term evaluation report	Not formulated at the same time of execution and not applied	Moderately unsatisfactory
Technical reports	Technical reports are available	Some are relevant. They should be enhanced	Moderately satisfactory
External TE	Performed	Conducted in satisfactory conditions	Satisfactory

The mid-term evaluation report notes that all reports are available in paper and electronic versions in the office and under a HTML index housed on a web site of the GUINEA GUI-WEATHER-CLIMATE. Unfortunately, at the time of the TE, this site is no longer operational. Similarly, there is some slowness and inconsistency in the provision of information, particularly on the project financing.

In conclusion, the design of the M&E framework at the start of the project was satisfactory, however, due to some malfunctioning; its implementation was moderately unsatisfactory. In short, the overall M&E quality was moderately unsatisfactory.

3.2.6. UNDP AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNER, IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION, COORDINATION, AND OPERATIONAL ISSUES

As an implementing partner of the GEF, the UNDP-CO has participated in the project implementation through:

- Coordination with the Government and the technical supervision;
- The national coordinator, in consultation with the PM, has assumed the day-to-day management of technical and administrative issues of the project;
- Providing technical support such as advice to guide the project implementation and to monitor its compliance with procedural requirements for goods and services tendering;
- Providing financial support to the project in order to contribute to its implementation and ensure payments related to the project management;
- Financial management has been provided by the UNDP: Despite delays in the administrative/financial procedures, this management is relatively satisfactory.

As an executing agency, the MEWF participated in the project execution, notably through:

- Support for the planning of activities;
- Coordination with other ministries and public institutions involved in the project;
- Provision of administrative and technical support, etc.;
- Set up of a Project Coordination Unit (PCU), which provided support in terms of planning, preparation of reports, M&E and provision of technical assistance to national and local demonstration activities;
- Contribution to the development of ToRs for various studies, training and other.

At the operational level, delays were observed in the mobilization of funds from the GEF during the first three months of the year. This is due to deadlines for approval and signing of the AWP and its budget.

In summary, UNDP and MEWF implementation qualities as well as the overall execution and implementation quality, are considered moderately unsatisfactory.

3.3 PROJECT RESULTS

The outcomes and the project performance review were based on the:

- Available annual activities' reports and the 2011-2016 final report,
- Project Implementation Report, PIR 2016,
- Mid-term evaluation report,
- Available reports developed throughout the project,
- Data and information collected in the field through interviews and meetings.

Moreover, the set of statistics and survey findings outlined in this chapter have been extracted from the final report on activities impacts of the RACZ project from 2011 to 2013 in rural communities of Kaback, Kakossa and Koba, August 2014.

3.3.1. OVERALL RESULTS

This sub-section analyzes the achievement of the project's results.

Weighted analysis

We have adopted a weighted analysis approach based on the rating of each indicator. This weight is defined by the evaluation team on the basis of their experience and judgment, it reflects:

- The relative importance of the indicator in achieving the result;
- The relevance and ease of measuring this indicator.

The assessment of results achievement rates was performed according to the following approach:

- **Step 1:** For each result, a weight was assigned to each indicator.
- **Step 2:** We have estimated the achievement rate of each indicator by comparing what was expected and what was really achieved. It should be noted that for some indicators, and due to a lack of reliable and measurable information, we were obliged to make an estimation based on our expert judgment.
- **Step 3:** The result achievement rate was calculated by summing the achievement rates of each indicator weighted with the weight assigned.

Rates of results achievement

The achievement rate of expected results in the PLF is shown in the table below. Assessment details of this results achievement rate are listed in Annex (7).

Table 6 Estimated results achievement rate

Achievement rate%		Comments
Result 1	72	<p>The project has made interesting performances in terms of revising LDPs to integrate CC concerns. It was thus possible to revise 38 LDPs instead of 15 initially planned.</p> <p>In terms of awareness, even if the level of the direct beneficiaries (communities and socio-economic groups) is relatively interesting, that of the stakeholders at central level is less important</p>
Result 2	73	<p>The project succeeded in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involving all direct beneficiaries of the pilot sites in Koba, Kaback Kakossa and Kito; ▪ Implementing adaptive practices to CC through demonstration initiatives; ▪ Initiating income-generating livelihood alternatives such as market gardening. <p>This success is somewhat nuanced as the field mission has noted that there is no process to ensure sustainability of these achievements.</p>

Result 3	35	With the exception of developing a methodological guide for the integration of CC in the LDPs, there is a little evidence of national capacity to undertake analytical work on the economic aspects of CC.
Result 4	30	Despite efforts in awareness and capacity building, the achievement rate of this result remains low. At this level, the UNDP office in Guinea should have played a catalytic role and initiated contacts with national organizations and international partners as well as with the GEF Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM). Similarly, the project has planned the recruitment of an international consultant, who would certainly help to give impetus to achieve this result.

Source: Estimate by the evaluation mission on the basis of a documentation reviews and interviews

There is a great disparity between the satisfactory achievement rate of results (1) and (2) and the low achievement rate of results (3) and (4).

3.3.2. RELEVANCE

The Relevance of the RACZ project was analyzed according to the:

- Key national policies and strategies in relation,
- Expectations of local communities and socio-economic groups.

Project relevance regarding main national policies and strategies

Poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) III (2013-2015)

The PRSP III (2013-2015) of Guinea notes that the major challenges for the economy development and progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight including one on CC mitigation and adaptation. Furthermore, the PRSP III has allowed an assessment of adaptation to CC funding needs, additional to the official development assistance, estimated between 670 and 1,700 million US\$. On the other hand, taking into account its development goal related to strengthening communities' protection and Guinean coastal areas vulnerable to the negative effects of CC as well as its achievements in terms of income-generating activities, the RACZ project is a development project that fits perfectly to the PRSP III.

Five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan-SEDP (2011-2015)

Regarding to the high challenges and issues in the various socio-economic areas, the SEDP (2011-2015) has defined five strategic axis⁶. As a development project, the RACZ project fits perfectly in the SEDP and contributes directly to the:

- Axis 1: By integrating adaptation planning to CC at national and prefectural levels;
- Axis 2: By initiating income-generating activities, and;
- Axis 3: Through the development of infrastructures to protect rice fields against marine intrusion.

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs, 2007):

The Guinean's PANA has identified coastal areas as the most vulnerable to CC. Similarly, it has also identified poor people in coastal areas and socio-economic groups whose activity depends on the exploitation of natural resources (farmers, fishermen, salt producer, etc.), as being the most vulnerable to CC. The RACZ project has been identified in the PANA process; it covers more than one identified priority:

⁶ i) Improving governance; ii) poverty reduction; iii) development of basic infrastructure; (iv) economic expansion and promotion of growth sectors; v) restructuring of the armed and security forces.

- Priority 2: Development of knowledge and best practices;
- Priority 3: Promotion of mangrove adaptation technologies;
- Priority 5: Agriculture protection in coastal regions;
- Priority 6: Improvement information, education and communication on climate risks.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other documents

In terms of natural resource management, the NEPA has identified several challenges including i) fight against land degradation, ii) control of water resources, iii) improvement of natural resources contributing to the national economy, and vi) adaptation to the negative effects of CC and CC mitigation. The RAZC project fits perfectly within the framework of solutions to meet these challenges.

More generally, the RACZ project also fits with other previous policies: the agricultural development policy Letter⁷, the livestock protection policy and the forest policy Letter.

Project relevance regarding expectations expressed by local communities

All stakeholders consulted at national level have asserted that the RACZ project is of a great relevance for Guinea. The field missions have allowed to confirm this finding and this unanimity regarding the relevance of the project for local communities and targeted socio-economic groups. They affirm without hesitation that the RACZ project supports them to implement CC adaptation measures, initiates income-generating activities and therefore strengthens their resilience to climate hazards.

With regard to the main national policies, strategies and expectations expressed by direct beneficiaries, the RACZ project was deemed to be relevant.

3.3.3. EFFECTIVENESS

In a first step, we will analyze, in a quantitative way, the project effectiveness⁸ through objective and results achievement rate. In a second step, the analysis will focus on the overall project effectiveness through complementary elements of analysis.

Results and project objective achievement

The basic element for assessing the project effectiveness is the achievement of the project's objective and results. The following table shows the percentage of objective and results achievement, which were based on the indicators defined in the PLF.

Table 7 Percentage of achievement rate

	Objective	Result 1	Result 2	Result 3	Result 4
Achievement rate	58%	72%	73%	35%	30%

The objective achievement rate is 58%. This level of achievement, more than 50%, is deemed to be satisfactory and it is reasonable to assert that the RACZ project has relatively achieved its objective. This level of achievement conceals a wide disparity in the achievement of results. Thus:

- While the results (1) and (2) were relatively well reached.
- The results (3) and (4) were weakly reached.

The capacities of the PT to implement field activities as well as the adopted management system at three levels (national, prefectural and local level), were at the origin of a good performances for result (1) and (2). However, low awareness and lack of tradition in cost / benefit analyses related to CC were at the origin

⁷ A new policy for agricultural development, which aims, by 2015, to: i) improve the efficiency and effectiveness of local agricultural systems and markets; ii) promote private agriculture; iii) improve access to national, regional, and international markets. and iv) ensure sustainable management of natural and environmental resources

⁸ It is the extent to which an objective has been achieved or is likely to be achieved

of a weak performance regarding result (3). As for result (4), the absence of a project website and the Unfamiliarity with the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM), were the cause of a weak performance.

In term of awareness-raising

At the start of each activity, awareness sessions have been organized at prefectures and RCs. Thus, five awareness workshops were organized by the RAZC Project at the local level: i) in Boké from 9 to 11 April 2013, ii) in Koba on 29 August 2013, iii) in Kaback on 27 August 2013, iv) in Koba (Kitto-Daoro) and (Taboriah-Bandikoro) on 21 November 2013, and v) in Forecariah (Kaback) on 24 December 2013 (Reference: PM). They focused on climate risks-related topics. In addition, a workshop dedicated to the prevention of Ebola virus was organized by the RACZ project in Kaback, Kakossa and Koba. Workshops details (title, number of participants) are listed in Annex (8).

On the basis of this information, we could assert that at least 400 people were sensitized about CC-risks in their locality. These elements indicate that efforts were made to raise awareness. These efforts have been recognized by the most local stakeholders encountered during the evaluation mission.

In terms of information dissemination, several options have been used by the project to make direct beneficiaries and public decision-makers change their behavior:

- Awareness-raising meeting in villages,
- Meeting with local opinion-leaders (village chiefs, religious leaders),
- Three documentaries on the project were produced. They were broadcasted on websites,
- Media broadcast of the work of rehabilitation of rice-growing fields (from Kitikata to Koba and from Madona to Kito) were disseminated in newscasts (EVASION, RTG and National Radio),
- Development and distribution of awareness papers, etc.

At the international level, a project documentary was disseminated during the 20th and 21st Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC which took place respectively in Lima (December 2014) and Paris (December 2015). Although local awareness of CC issues has been relatively satisfactory, that of the central stakeholders in Conakry is still moderate. It should be noted that the project has shown moderately satisfactory effectiveness in raising awareness among target groups.

In term of capacity-building

The RACZ project has organized five training and capacity-building workshops: i) in Conakry from 25 to 26 July 2013, ii) in Conakry on 10 December 2013, iii) in Coyah from 6 to 9 January 2014, iv) at the CNPG from 2 to 3 September 2015 and v) at the CERESCOR on November 2015 (Source: PM). Workshops details (title, number of participants) are listed in Annex (8). They focused on topics directly related to the project needs:

- Taking into account CC effects in the master plans of land-use and urban planning,
- Early warning system to support management of coastal areas,
- Integration of CC into the prefectural investment plans of the Guinean coastal zone,
- CC economy and public investments programming process focusing on climate vulnerability.

These workshops have targeted representatives of ministries in charge of urbanism, housing and construction, land-use planning and finance. They helped to train and build capacity of nearly 212 executives. At the same time, the project has supported 9 candidates in Master and PhD from the CERESCOR Doctoral School.

For lack of information, we were unable to issue judgments about the targeted people trained. However, the reference to some training materials, allowed us to outline the moderate quality for some training including that relating to the economy of CC. It was appropriate to involve international consultants or companies to conduct it.

In term of community based activities

The main community based activities carried out during this project include: **i)** clogging dykes to protect farmland from sea intrusion, **ii)** reforestation of coastal mangroves, **iii)** construction of fish-smokehouses, **iv)** distribution of improved cook stoves, **v)** use of new salt production technology, **vi)** introduction of market gardening's techniques and others. These activities were carried out in full consultation with local communities and on the basis of their expressed needs. In terms of effectiveness, we can assert that these community based activities are one of the project highlights.

In term of stakeholders' communication

Stakeholder's communication was analyzed through several levels:

- Communication between various stakeholder and debate within the PSC was deemed to be interesting and satisfactory by interviewees;
- Communication between the PM, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Project Management Unit was also good;
- The PM has established a permanent dialogue with the LOs, the technical and administrative staff of targeted prefectures as well as with the RCs and the LAC;
- Finally, the field mission has revealed a strong relationship between the PM, the local communities and the socio-economic groups.

In conclusion, we can reasonably assert that the communication among stakeholders during the project implementation period has been satisfactory.

In term of gender equality

Women's participation in the RACZ activities was differentiated according to the types of activities.

▪ **Mainly female activities**

Market gardening: the RACZ project has supported 12 market gardening groups with 340 members, which show a clear predominance of women (70%). See the table below:

Table 8 Market gardening groups supervised by the RACZ project

Site	Groups	Workforce			
		Women	%	Men	%
Kaback	Féraba Fomouna I	10	66.67	5	33.33
	AGDEK	22	73.33	8	26.67
Kakossa	Lanféma	10	55.56	8	44.44
	Söøbè	10	58.82	7	41.18
	Limanyah	14	63.64	8	36.36
	Limanyah Wondifari	12	75.00	4	25.00
Koba	CAT	26	76.47	8	23.53
	Munafanyi	12	30.00	28	70.00
	Söøbè	62	97.00	2	3.00
Kito	Bocari Sinènè	22	61.11	14	38.89
	Amara Sönti	17	65.38	9	34.62
	Mama Tömbö	18	81.82	4	18.18
Total		235	69.12	105	30.88

"Improved fish-smokehouses" activities⁹: The RACZ project has supported 4 groups with 53 members, 42 of which were women (79, 25%). See the table below:

Table 9 Groups using improved fish-smokehouse

Site	Groups	Location	Workforce			
			Women	%	Men	%
Kaback	Allanouwali	Konimodouya	10	90.90	1	9.09
Kakossa	Allanana	Baridabon	20	90.90	2	9.09
Koba	Bokhinènè	Bokhinènè	ND		ND	-
Kito	Doyéma	Doyéma	12	60.00	8	40.00
Total			42	79.25	11	20.75

▪ **Activities with low female participation**

Open days have been held on 21 November 2013 in Koba (Kitto-Daworo and Taboriah-Bandikoro) and on 24 December 2013 in Forécariah (Kakossa and Kaback). The objective was to sensitize farmers on the "Testing of new rice cultivars that tolerate salt water and soil acidification" and the "Direct seeding tests on the mangrove rice production area". The reading of the following table shows that the presence of women is only between 26 and 28%:

Table 10 Open days Participation in Koba and Forécariah

Site	Men	Women	Total	Gender %
Kitto-Daworo	43	14	57	24.5
Taboriah-Bandikoro	40	16	56	28.5
Total	83	30	113	26.5
Kakossa - Kiranènè	8	2	10	20
Kaback - Yélibanè	44	19	63	30.2
Total	52	21	73	28.8

▪ **Female participation in field mission**

This female participation rate, close to 30%, was similar to the observations gathered by the evaluation mission during the field mission and meetings with local communities.

▪ **Low youth engagement**

In terms of youth engagement, the project does not seem to have succeeded in reaching this part of population. Individual contacts, with some of them, have confirmed that the project had not made special efforts in this direction.

In short, we can assert that the project has supported activities where women were dominant, and vice versa. Comparing this with gender inequalities in the country¹⁰, we can reasonably conclude that the project has supported women's participation. As for youth mobilization, it is still weak. The project effectiveness in terms of gender equality was moderately satisfactory.

⁹ A fish-smokehouse consists of a cement shed in which are built 6 cement brick kilns equipped with relatively solid fences to ensure their viability

¹⁰ In 2011, Guinea adopted a National Gender Policy. Despite this, the analysis of human development indicators highlights gender inequalities with a gender index of 0.439 (SIGI Index OCDE), Guinea is among the 8 countries (78 out of 86) with the largest disparities between women and men in non-OECD countries.

Assessment of overall effectiveness

To sum up briefly:

- The achievement of the project's results and objective was moderately satisfactory (objective: 58%, average results: 52.5%);
- Effectiveness in term of awareness-raising was moderately satisfactory;
- Effectiveness in term of capacity building was moderately satisfactory;
- Effectiveness in term of community based activity was satisfactory;
- Effectiveness in term of stakeholders' communication was satisfactory;
- Effectiveness in term of gender equality was moderately satisfactory

In short, for most of effectiveness elements, the project has demonstrated a moderately satisfactory effectiveness. This is also the case for achieving the project's results and objective, which is the determining factor. Also, for the overall project, effectiveness was judged to be moderately satisfactory.

3.3.4. EFFICIENCY

The efficiency assessment will be based on the following elements:

Regarding selection of project sites

The project has chosen to intervene in Boffa prefecture (Koba and Kito) and in Forécariah prefecture (Kaback and Kakossa). These regions have already been identified in the NAPA as being among the most vulnerable zones in Guinea. On this basis, they were identified during the project design, explicitly mentioned in the project document and confirmed during the project start-up workshop.

The selection of these two regions has allowed the involvement of large number of stakeholders. It has also given the opportunity to test some CC adaptation measures with various ethnic groups. However, long distance between sites has not been taken into account regarding travel time, road delays, awareness costs, etc. This would be likely to increase the project management and monitoring cost.

Regarding achievements costs

The evaluation team was not able to collect much information on the costs of various achievements. The final activities report of 2011-2016, prepared by the PM, has mentioned some costs¹¹ related to the rice land-use management or rehabilitation of fields:

- The land-use management /rehabilitation cost of Daoro areas amounts to 241,352,000 GNF, the equivalent of 35,167 US \$. The cost per hectare is of 1,695,126 GNF, or 247 US\$ (6,863 GNF for 1 \$).
- The cost of the rice land-use management/rehabilitation in the Bandikoro area amounts to 432,586,940 GNF, or 63,032 US \$. The cost per hectare is 2,794,670 GNF, or 407 US\$.

These costs seem to be initially very low; however, after discussion it was proven to be reasonable and falls within the norms practiced in Guinea.

Regarding quality of the rice land-use management

Several implemented land-use management and community based activities, which were one of the project highlights, have also considered insufficient in terms of efficiency. Thus:

¹¹ The total cost has been related to area in order to give improvements /rehabilitation cost per hectare. It takes into account the volumes of supply and works related to the unit prices practiced in the zone in HIMO as well as the costs of supplying a batch of small tools for work execution and future managements.

- Clogging of dykes: Some dykes were ceded due to the quality of execution and the lack of maintenance;
- In Kakossa, the farmers consider that they do not properly control the water flow because of the broken dykes and the sea inlets that were blocked, compromising thereby the water evacuation;
- Local communities in Kakossa feel that a track access to the village is essential and that several income-generating activities could not be done if the village remains isolated during the rainy season.

The efficiency of other activities was variable:

- Reforestation of coastal mangroves area: the success of this activity varies according to the region, it has been evaluated in 2014 at 70%, which was a satisfactory rate;
- Construction of fish-smokehouses: Some improved fish-smokehouses were in good condition while others were in disrepair.
- Nearly 63% of interviewed persons declare that the distributed cook stoves were of excellent quality, while 37% found them to be just of a good quality (Survey in 2013);
- Almost 40% assert that the lifetime of the distributed cook stoves ranges from 6 to 12 months, while for 47% the lifetime exceeds one year. This finding indicates a good quality of the improved cook stoves because initially their lifetime was estimated at only 6 months;
- The distribution of lighting equipment using solar energy: overall, it was successful; however, in some places the equipment is no longer operational;
- The use of new salt production technology: was efficient and appreciated by all beneficiaries. Nevertheless, problems remain in the flow of salt on the market.

Similarly, in accordance with ToRs, contractors and/or NGOs in charge of the rice land-use management were called upon to use local labor. The field mission noted that the process was fairly successful, however, some contractor/NGOs found difficulties with the local workforce, which was not very efficient. That said, some rice land-use management has been made with great efficiency. Thus, the secondary canal of Kabak, which is 4.2 km long, was cured in 2011. Until now, the water flows correctly and the cleaning seems to be efficient.

With regards to all these elements, the evaluation mission considers that the efficiency of the quality of rice land-use management was moderately unsatisfactory.

Regarding training/capacity building and studies

Performed trainings and capacity building were conducted by local trainers who did not always have the required skills on new topics such as cost-benefit analysis of CC. However, concerning integration of CC adaptation concerns within the LDPs, national expert was able to implement training sessions which were used subsequently.

On the basis of the consulted sample of studies, we can assert that the performed studies have induced some documents which have been all technically validated even if they have not been adopted by concerned Ministries.

Regarding budget execution and monitoring

The analysis of budget execution and monitoring was based on the budget lines of the project results for which data were available.

Table 11 Budget execution rate (in %)

Results	Allocated budget (in USD)	Expenditure (in USD)	Execution rate (%)
Result 1	704,808	704,808	100%
Result 2	1,519,909	1,487,088	98%
Result 3	486,711	486,711	100%
Result 4	356,920	423,759	119%
Management	648,007	673,067	104%
Total	3,716,355	3,775,433	102%

Source: PBB Atlas 2011-2016

The table above makes it possible to note the following conclusions:

- The budget implementation rate highlights a good level (close to 100%) for all results.
- There is a little disparity between the budget execution rates with the exception of the result (4), whose execution rate is 119%;
- The overall budget execution rate is satisfactory (102%) nevertheless; it is out of phase with the average project's objective achievement rate (58%). This reflects low overall efficiency.
- Results (1) and (2) have had a satisfactory achievement rate (close to 70%), also they show a good efficiency in budget execution;
- However, results (3) and (4), which have had a low achievement rate (about 30%), exhibit a low efficiency in the budget execution.

Regarding respect of the execution schedule

Consultation of the various reports shows that some activities have been carried out with delays, especially during the first three months of the year where there are delays in funds commitment. In addition, some activity reports have been prepared and submitted with sometimes significant delays. This led to a shift between various annual schedules and delays in carrying out activities. It is concluded that the project was not efficient regarding the execution schedule.

Regarding human resources and financial means

The project management cost is about US \$ 673,067. This represents 17.8% of the total project budget of US \$ 3,775,433. This is consistent with the standards to the extent that it is below 20% which is the benchmark for the most projects of development. This rate is relatively satisfactory, reflecting a relative efficiency in the project management.

Assessment of overall efficiency

The efficiency was satisfactory in the selection of project sites. On the other hand,

- It is moderately satisfactory in terms of i) execution costs, ii) human resources and financial means, and iii) training/capacity-building and studies.
- It is moderately unsatisfactory in terms of i) quality of land-use management, ii) budget execution and monitoring, and iii) compliance with the execution schedule.

It should be noted that the project has shown a moderately unsatisfactory efficiency.

3.3.5. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

The Guinean's Government has honored its commitments in terms of provision of human resources. On the other hand, it has only partially honored its mobilization of financial resources for the project management. The evaluation mission considers that this is due to an institutional dysfunction and to a lack of discernment in priorities rather than a country ownership.

In addition, there is a satisfactory commitment of the MEWF in the project coordination and follow-up. This was reflected in the organization of most of the PSC's meetings as agreed. Similarly, issues addressed by the project are integrated into sectoral plans and strategies. However, the attitude and behavior of beneficiaries regarding the project achievements suggest a moderate degree of ownership.

The evaluation mission considers that the country's ownership of the project was moderately satisfactory.

3.3.6. MAINSTREAMING

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2007-2011) has identified five strategic priorities. The RACZ project fits perfectly into the 2nd strategic priority "Improving governance and building institutional and human capacity" as well as the 5th strategic priority "Preservation of environment and sustainable management of natural resources".

Similarly, the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP, 2012) for the period 2013-2017, has defined two effects that are in direct relationship with the RACZ Project, whose implementation contributes to their achievement. They are:

- CPAP effect 3: By 2017, the most vulnerable populations, especially women and youth in the poorest areas, have an increased production capacities, better jobs opportunities, sustainable incomes and their food security is improved.
- CPAP effect 4: By 2017, public, private, local and community sectors are adopting new techniques and behaviors conducive to a sustainable environment and better prevention and management of natural hazards and disasters in the context of adaptation to climate change.

Similarly, the RACZ project fits perfectly with the:

- Environment and sustainable development results of the UNDP Strategic Plan: The capacity of the developing countries to integrate climate change adaptation policies into national development plans is strengthened.
- Expected CP Result(s): i) Natural resources are better protected through an improved legal and institutional framework; ii) The forest areas have increased.
- Expected CPAP Products: (i.1) National protection and sustainable environment management policy is elaborated, adopted and implemented; (i.2) Good practices and appropriate technologies are adopted and disseminated; (ii.1) Mangrove fields have operational development plans.

The relevance of the project to the policy of United Nations and UNDP is highly satisfactory.

3.3.7. SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability¹² assessment takes into account the risks likely to affect the continuation of project results. The UNDP guidance¹³ defines four dimensions for addressing the risks to sustainability that need to be assessed separately and then noted.

Financial risks

The maintenance of rice land-use management as well as dykes, requires a minimum of financial resources which have not been foreseen by the project and there is no subsidy from the Government in this direction. However, with a minimum of initiative, local communities would have been able to establish an economically viable maintenance system. On the other hand, income-generating activities, such as fish smoking, market gardening and salt production, are economically viable activities. Some beneficiaries have appropriated these activities and expect to make them sustainable in the future. However, other

¹² Sustainability is generally considered to be the probability of continued benefits after project completion

¹³ UNDP 2012, Evaluation Office, guidance for conducting terminal evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed projects

beneficiaries, dominated by an assistantship-based mentality, have not taken any initiatives in this direction.

Socio-economic risk

The main risk to the sustainability of the project's results/benefits is related to the weak ownership by socio-economic groups and local communities. This is due to:

- A low awareness to support long-term project's objectives.
- An assistantship-based mentality, which inhibits initiatives and leaves the beneficiaries waiting for a new project for easy benefits.

In fact, despite several fields' activities, with an interesting success rate, the project was able to initiate only a limited change towards the integration of project activities into the community based economy.

Institutional framework and governance risks

The project has not implemented sustainable strategy or even withdrawal measures. Nine months after its closure (September 2016), the project's logistical means have not yet been completely secured and made at the disposal of agencies that can use and maintain them. Similarly, some income-generating activities, such as market gardening and salt production, require the setting up of spinnerets to support beneficiaries to flow out their goods. The evaluation mission had the opportunity to visit two improved fish-smokehouses: one was well managed while the second was suffering from catastrophic and poorly transparent management. The evaluation team believes that the project's management, accountability and transparency systems have not been sufficiently integrated in the traditional decision-making at community level.

Risks related to the environment

The project field activities do not involve any environment risk. Thus, reforestation and restoration of Mangrove planting and the use of improved cook stoves reduce environmental stress. On the other hand, the new salt production technique systematically removes the use of wood. In fact, all the project's activities should have a positive impact not only on the coastal environment of Guinea but also on the global environment through the reduction of the GHG emissions.

The following table summarizes the sustainability of the project's achievements according to these four dimensions.

Table 12 Analysis of sustainability based on four dimensions

Sustainability Risk Dimension	Risk Assessment
Financial risks	Moderately likely (ML)
Socio-Economic risk	Moderately unlikely (MU)
Governance risks	Moderately unlikely (MU)
Environmental risks	Likely(L)

The UNDP/GEF recommends that the overall score for sustainability should be that of the lowest rated. On this basis, the project achievements sustainability was considered to be Moderately Unlikely (MU). This would imply that there are significant risks that the main results will not last after the project completion, although some results and activities are expected to last.

3.3.8. IMPACT

The impact¹⁴ assessment concerns the spin-offs of actions at the level of final beneficiaries, which can be reasonably attributed, in whole or in part, to the project's action. For this end, the evaluation mission was

¹⁴ The actual or expected changes, positive or negative, global environmental benefits, as verified by environmental stress, or change of state, and also taking into account the impacts of sustainable development, including modified livelihoods

based on the content of the individual interviews and on the working meetings carried out during the field mission as well on as the survey¹⁵ findings, in order to assess impacts at:

- The evolution of supported socio-economic groups after accompaniment and training.
- The project's impact from a social and economic point of view.
- Changes that likely to be identified in the medium and long term among beneficiaries.

Socio-economic impact assessment

▪ **Improvement of rice-growing Plains**

The developments of rice-growing plains led to an increase of 18.64% in cultivated areas (from an average of 2.95 ha to 3.50 ha in 2013-14 after management). These managements have provided beneficiaries with 4 types of benefits: i) yield increase (58.2%), ii) protective dykes reinforced (18%), iii) no flood (13.6%) and decrease in salinization (10.2%).

▪ **Support for market gardening activities**

The support for the market gardening activities has doubled the area of eggplant; heightened by 4.5 for that of pepper and 1.5 for okra. This resulted in a significant increase in income from an average of 1,325,000 GNF per group before to the project's arrival to a 3,336,486 GNF, which is an increase of 250%.

▪ **Use of improved cook stoves**

With the use of improved cook stoves, wood requirements for cooking have decreased significantly (see following table).

Table 13 Cost (GNF) average daily consumption of fuel per household for the needs of kitchen

Site	Before the Project	With the project	Reduction rate (%)
Kaback	ND	4,750	-
Kakossa	8,315	4,026	51.58%
Koba	4,625	2,375	48.65%
Kito	4,687	1,750	62.66%
Average	5,875	3,225	45.10%

Thus, the average daily expenditure per household for the purchase of fuel went from 5,875 GNF before the project to 3,225 GNF with the project. This reduction of 45% would be 967,250 GNF for the whole year. For the 3,750 households who have benefited from improved cook stoves, the total annual reduction in fuel spending would be 3,627,187,500 GNF.

▪ **Use of improved fish-smokehouses**

The use of improved fish-smokehouses in Kaback and Kito has contributed to the income improvement; spend an average of 1,450,000 GNF/group/month before the project to 2,800,000 GNF (nearly the double).

Environmental impacts

▪ **Use of improved cook stoves**

The use of improved cook stoves has resulted in a reduction of wood consumption, estimated to about 6.62 kg per day, or close to 2,383 kg/year/ household. For the 3,750 households who have benefited from cook stoves, the reduction in the annual wood consumption could reach 8,934 tons that is approximately 89,515 tons of CO₂ avoided.

¹⁵ Surveys conducted as part of Final Report on activities Impacts of the RAZC Project 2011-2013 in Rural Communities of Kaback, Kakossa and Koba (August 2014)

With a view to an exhaustive generalization of the use of improved cook stoves in the 4 project sites, the estimated reduction for 15,458 households is expected to reach 36,834 tons of wood per year that is about 369,067 tons of CO₂ avoided. This simple calculation shows the impact of the use of improved cook stoves on reducing the exerting pressure on mangrove.

▪ **The new salt production technique**

The new salt production technique systematically avoids the use of wood. So, before the project implementation, the average consumption of wood was about 7.17 tons per year; across 13 groups, the unused wood amount was about 93 tons/year. Across the 24 identified groups in the project area, this amount would be 172 tons per year;

Assessment of the replication catalyst effect

▪ **In terms of socio-economic groups**

The project "Group-based" approach has allowed not only to target a large number of beneficiaries, but also to promote sustainability of benefits. 50 groups have benefited from all initiated and developed activities; they are listed in the following table.

Table 14 Groups supported by the Project according to targeted site

Site	Market Gardening	Oyster	Salt production	Smoking fish	Beekeeping	Coalcutter
Kaback	2	1	3	1	2	0
Kakossa	4	1	3	1	2	0
Koba	3	1	4	2	2	4
Kito	3	1	3	2	2	1
Douprou					1	1
Total	12	4	13	6	9	6

The replication catalytic effect in behavior change has been mentioned in discussions with socio-economic groups. These interviews have revealed a slight change in behavior, resulting in the appropriation of some income-generating activities such as market gardening, but it remains low and limited.

▪ **At the level of technical institutions and some Ministries**

The acquisition and mastery of knowledge is the first level of impact. The second level of impact concerns the concrete applications carried out by trained persons. Thus:

- The satisfactory achievement rate of result (1) provides a reasonable basis to conclude that the acquired skills in integrating CC issues within prefectural investment plans and within master plans for land-use and urban planning, have been used wisely;
- In contrast, the low achievement rate of result (3) provides a reasonable basis to conclude that the training acquired in CC economical analysis were not sufficient and have not led to effective use.

▪ **At the level of Management Committees**

The MCs have been set up to monitor and manage the project's achievements and planning. During the project, some of them were financed by the contributions of local beneficiaries, which gave them each 8 kg of rice. This self-financing process allowed them to fulfill their mission in a relatively correct way. Unfortunately, the field mission revealed that they were unable to fulfill their role of monitoring and management of the project planning. Even worse, nine months after the project completion, they disappeared.

▪ **At the level of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of Guinea**

In 2015, the Guinean country developed its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). They represent commitments of Guinea to the Paris Agreement. While highlighting the two major challenges facing the country namely, poverty and food security, the Guinean's INDCs have given particular importance to CC adaptation especially in coastal regions. Thus, Guinea is committed to:

- Preserve, for the benefit of Guinean populations and the West African region, the quality and quantity of water resources;
- Set up necessary measures for protection, conservation and management of ecosystems, revitalization of economic activities and strengthening the resilience of populations in coastal zone;
- Accompany the adaptation efforts of rural communities to develop agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques that allow them both to continue their activities and to preserve resources on which they rely.

The INDCs have been approved by the Government and submitted officially to the UNFCCC secretariat (September 2015). Thereby, the RACZ project had a catalytic effect on the MEWF, which has coordinated the development of Guinea's INDCs and ensured the integration of CC adaptation measures in the Guinean coastal areas.

Are these impacts sustainable?

We will outline a set of analysis and assessment elements, which were acquired during the evaluation mission, and that could allow us to make judgment about the project's achievements.

▪ **Institutionalization ensures sustainability of achievements**

Initially, the project has planned the review of 15 LDPs. Following this, 23 other coastal municipalities have asked the National Development Direction to review their LDPs. Therefore, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization has officially involved the MEWF and the UNDP in order to deal with these 23 LDPs.

This institutionalization of CC's concerns in prefectural planning is a guarantor of the sustainability of these achievements.

▪ **Reforestation : Nuances in its sustainability**

According to observation¹⁶ made in the field, the reforestation achievement rate was estimated to 74%. The evaluation mission is only able to assert that this achievement rate has certainly declined since 2013. The main reasons for the failures in reforestation activities are, i) the localized delays in setting up of plant nurseries, ii) the destruction by uncontrolled fires, iii) the lack of development of defense zones and above all iv) the lack of monitoring and maintenance by promoters.

Despite this, in Kakossa, unsupported groups have carried out significant reforestation in family and community areas. In Kaback, there is a tradition of reforestation; many communities and private plantations were protected by firewalls, which were installed by the communities themselves.

The project has supported farmers in the production of plant nurseries and some of them have adopted it as an income generating activity. All beneficiaries have seen the activities benefits; however, only one part has appropriated it, which was due to an assistantship-based mentality.

¹⁶ Final report on activities impacts the RAZC RACZ project from 2011 to 2013 in Rural Communes of Kaback, Kakossa and Koba, August 2014

- **Lack of leadership**

The management of the improved fish-smokehouses has had different impacts depending on regions and mentality of beneficiaries, thus:

- The woman in charge of the improved fish-smokehouse in Kabak, maintains it properly and keeps it active. She expects to expand its activities and she wishes to be supported in order to have a storage capacity to avoid the fish rotting during the fishing season.
- However, the improved fish-smokehouse in Kito Island is completely abandoned. The MC continues to pick up 2000 GNF/day for the use of a fish-smokehouse without spending anything for maintenance. It is an activity that would be economically profitable all the same.

- **Various aspects that may contribute to the unsustainability of rice-growing developments**

- Financial aspects: beneficiaries do not have financial autonomy to acquire alone evacuation pipes.
- Technical aspects: 33% of beneficiaries believe that dykes are weak in terms of height and width.
- Exogenous aspects of the project: Drainage channels that are insufficient to control water are belong other activities outside the project.

- **Assistantship behavior**

Almost half of the interviewed households (48.6%) believe that the use of improved cook stoves is very profitable, while a similar proportion (46.5%) judges it quite profitable. Despite these encouraging statements, regarding the renewal of their cook stoves, results are surprising. Indeed:

- 82% of interviewed persons expect to receive a new improved cook stove in the form of donation
- Only 13% will take initiative to buy new improved cook stoves.

Table 15 Proportion of households according to the means of acquiring new cook stoves

Site	Purchase		Loan		Donation		Total	
	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%
Kaback	87	15.40	43	7.70	434	76.90	564	100.00
Kakossa	78	11.80			588	88.20	666	100.00
Kito	44	12.50	44	12.50	262	75.00	349	100.00
Koba	38	12.50			268	87.50	306	100.00
Set	247	13.10	87	4.60	1,551	82.30	1,885	100.00

Outside these claims, there is no reason to assert with certainty that the use of these improved cook stoves will have a permanent character. The reason is simple: people continue to develop a mentality of “assistantship” and are still waiting for new projects that will ensure the improvement of cook stoves not in use.

4- CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS

Following the review of the project achievements, the outcome assessment and performance and the identification of shortcomings at various levels, the evaluation mission formulates the following conclusions, recommendations and lessons.

4.1. CONCLUSION

The RACZ project has contributed to create an enabling environment for CC adaptation at the central administration as well as the prefectural and local levels notably through the integration of CC issues in 38 LDPs.

At the Community level, the RACZ project has allowed the implementation of a set of activities to mitigate CC and adapt to its negative effects:

- The readjustment of the height of dykes up to 50 cm over a length of 52 km in the vulnerable rice-fields identified in Koba, Kaback and Kakossa.
- The reforestation of 166 hectares of degraded mangrove areas as well as defending of 200 ha on the seafront at pilot demonstration sites.
- Production and distribution of 7,500 improved cook stoves in 3,750 households.
- Construction and operation of 52 fish-smokehouses in 6 hangars.
- Installation of 43 photovoltaic systems.
- Support to 13 groups and associations for the production of solar salt through the distribution of 1600 polyethylene tarps in the 4 sites of the project.
- Support to 12 market gardening groups of women in the 4 project sites.

In terms of awareness and capacity-building, the impacts assessment of the actual use of acquired skills needs to be qualified. Thus:

- The mainstreaming of CC concerns within 38 revised LDPs as well as within Master plans for development and urban planning is synonymous with a good use of the knowledge acquired.
- However, weakness of national capacity to undertake analytical work on CC economic shows the limited impact of the skills acquired in this area.

The overall performance of the project is moderately satisfactory. The evaluation mission has noted a number of shortcomings:

- Low achievement rates of results (3) and (4);
- Moderately unsatisfactory performance in terms of efficiency and impact;
- Lack of tradition in maintenance and facilities management of rice-land
- Absence of a genuine project ownership attitude despite the strong interest of the project achievements;
- Some shortcomings in the M&E process as well as delays in the implementation of some demonstration activities.

In terms of sustainability, the project achievements impact on environment was beneficial notably through the reduction of stress on the mangrove fields. However, some socio-economic and other governance considerations involve some risk to the sustainability of the project's achievements. The LACs and the MCs did not have adequate capacities to ensure sustainability of achievements. In fact, the insufficiency was due to the non-integration of these structures into traditional decision-making systems at Community level.

The project has introduced a slight change in the local communities' interaction with their environment however; this change was not enough to modify the mentality of local communities. They are victims of an assisted- mentality that prevents any initiative of the appropriation of successful and economically profitable activities.

Despite some shortcomings, the project has played a leading role for CC adaptation in the coastal areas of Guinea.

4.2. LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned from the implementation of the RACZ Project are likely to be used in similar projects. They are as follows:

- The problem of CC adaptation is essentially trans-disciplinary and multi-sectoral. It requires federating the efforts of various stakeholders and harmonizing their position within a coordinated framework;
- Adaptation to CC is more effective when it is broached using a bottom-up approach. Good coordination between the three local-prefectural and national levels is necessary for such approach;
- When enhancing the capacities of personnel acting in an administration that does not function effectively, there is a little chance that this capacity building will be sufficiently valued;
- Even if local communities are aware for the need to preserve the environment, it is unlikely that they will change their behavior if they do not have an income-generating alternative economically profitable;
- If the project achievements are not institutionalized and integrated into a decision-making process, they will not be sustainable;
- Taking into account actual achievements in the field as well as their socio-economic relevance and that it is associated with a low degree of ownership by beneficiaries, we realize that there is a limitation in the classical awareness;
- The adoption of a participatory approach with the project partners requires a minimum of organization and structuring otherwise it could lead to confusion and profusion in queries and requests from beneficiaries.

4.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the project performance, constraints and lessons learned, the evaluation mission recommends:

4.3.1. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

Project design

Ensure a minimum of consistency between results, in particular in terms of importance of each of them. Also, ensure that the indicators are indeed SMART.

Ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements

It is strongly recommended that sustainability should be taken into account in the project design. It should be outlined in the PLF and the M&E system and should result in specific indicators.

Strengthen this bottom-up approach by ensuring coordination between the three levels

As it is structured around three levels (central, prefectural and local), the project management system is relevant and functional. We recommend:

- Strengthening the role of LOs and making them more responsible in terms of technical monitoring of developed work and its maintenance,
- Ensuring the institutional anchoring of the LAC in RCs.

Improve the administrative and financial management of the project through the shortening of deadlines

The UNDP provides administrative and financial management with significant benefits in terms of available procedures, transparency and funds security. However, this management is penalized by deadlines that cause delays. The challenge is therefore to reduce delays without affecting the quality of management. This issue is not specific to the RACZ project; it has certainly been noted for other projects managed by the UNDP.

4.3.2. ACTIONS TO FOLLOW UP OR REINFORCE INITIAL BENEFITS FROM THE PROJECT

Using traditional decision-making systems

The LACs involved in RCs as well as MCs are two structures created during the project that they will disappear with the project completion. It is recommended to support Local Communities in incorporating project management, accountability and maintenance systems into their traditional decision-making systems.

Create a leadership who can initiate change in local communities' behavior

Project achievements and outcomes, even the most successful ones, such as market gardening and reforestation, have not generated the expected impact on targeted communities. This is largely due to a weak leadership, which should be able to enhance these successes, create a ripple effect and subsequently initiate a change in the behavior of local communities.

Ensure the Quality of the M&E System

There is a need for a quality M&E system that is not limited to simple inputs of project results. This system should be a tool for anticipating adaptive management that would take into account longer-term results and impacts.

4.3.3. PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE DIRECTIONS UNDERLINING MAIN OBJECTIVES

Guidelines for new project

The terminal evaluation mission of the RACZ project met another mission working on a study of feasibility of another CC adaptation project for the whole coastal zone of Guinea:

- The design of this new project must be based on the achievements of the RACZ project,
- A project throughout the Guinean coastal zone (300 km over a width of 50 km, or a 15,000 km²) presents a risk in terms of dissipation of resources,
- The option to target the same areas as the RACZ project can be considered as a viable option. It has at least the advantage of adopting a consolidation approach.

Adopt an integrated management of field activities

The project has carried out several activities including dykes clogging, canals clearing and reforestation of several perimeters. The implementation of these activities was made according to request of beneficiaries without planning and spatial coherence. There is a need for a coherent planning process and integrated management of field activities.

Create motivation

Direct beneficiaries find their motivation in the benefits generated from project activities. However, other important partners for the project such as prefecture technical staff and MCs have no particular motivation. It is recommended to enhance motivation for these key partners.

Adopt a spinneret approach

The salt production has allowed a production of salt of good quality but different from the salt obtained by heating. Local communities do not want to consume this salt; furthermore, they have problems to sell it. It is recommended not only to implement income-generating pilot activities, but also to adopt a spinneret initiated approach.

Beyond awareness: coaching

Awareness has been proven to have limitations, particularly through examples where the beneficiaries, even when they have been sensitized, they do not appropriate income-generating activities that are economically profitable. It is recommended to establish a coaching system to support beneficiaries in their pilot ownership initiatives by instilling in them the spirit of entrepreneurship as well as basic elements of a business accounting.

Project activities integration into community production system

It should be ensured that supported activities and project achievements, especially income-generating initiatives, are necessarily integrated into the Community production system.

Improve coordination at local level

The Project implementation was marked by good collaboration between the LAC, the LOs and the direct beneficiaries. However, the weak monitoring and maintenance of activities did not promote sustainability of the project's benefits. Coordination at local level should be improved especially in terms of management and maintenance.

4.3.4. BEST AND WORST PRACTICES IN ADDRESSING ISSUES RELATING TO RELEVANCE, PERFORMANCE AND SUCCESS

The best practice

The PM has a very good relationship with all stakeholders at both local and national level. He gives the impression of knowing all beneficiaries and always has the right word to answer concerns of each beneficiary.

The worst practice

The improved fish-smokehouse in Kito Island is in disrepair. The MC does not spend anything for its maintenance; in spite of this, it continues to receive remunerations for its use. Better management of this fish-smokehouse is probably an economically viable and profitable activity, yet the MC does not seem interested in that perspective.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE TERMINAL EVALUATION OF THE RACZ PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

Conformément aux politiques et procédures de suivi et d'évaluation du PNUD et du FEM, tous les projets de moyenne ou grande envergure soutenus par le PNUD et financés par le FEM doivent faire l'objet d'une évaluation finale à la fin de la mise en œuvre. Ces termes de référence (TDR/TOR) énoncent les attentes d'une évaluation finale (EF/TE) du Renforcement de la Résilience et Adaptation aux Impacts Négatifs du Changement Climatique dans les Zones Côtières Vulnérables de la Guinée (PIMS 4023).

Les éléments essentiels du projet à évaluer sont les suivants :

TABLEAU DE RÉSUMÉ DU PROJET

Project title	Renforcement de la Résilience et Adaptation aux Impacts Négatifs du Changement Climatique dans les Zones Côtières Vulnérables de la Guinée			
ID de projet du FEM :	4023		<i>à l'approbation (USD)</i>	<i>à l'achèvement (USD)</i>
ID de projet du PNUD :	00072654	Financement du FEM :	2.970.000	2.970.000
Pays :	Guinée	Financement de l'agence d'exécution/agence de réalisation :	500.000	635.000
Région :	Basse Guinée	Gouvernement :	580.000	ND
Domaine focal :	Changement Climatique	Autre :	11,500,000	
Objectifs FA, (OP/SP) :	Adaptation au changement climatique	Cofinancement total :	150.000.000	
Agence d'exécution :	PNUD	Coût total du projet :	165.855.000	
Autres partenaires participant au projet :	Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts	Signature du DP (Date de début du projet) :		8 Novembre 2010
		Date de clôture (opérationnelle) :	Proposé : Décembre 2015	Réel : Décembre 2016

OBJECTIF ET PORTÉE

L'objectif du projet est de réduire la vulnérabilité des zones côtières de basse altitude aux impacts du changement climatique, y compris l'élévation du niveau de la mer (ENM)" en contribuant à: (a) l'intégration de la réduction des risques climatiques dans les plans, politiques et programmes dans les zones côtières aux niveaux national et sous-national, et (b) le renforcement des capacités des acteurs clés dans les groupes socio-économiques vulnérables à savoir les bûcherons, les pêcheurs, les agriculteurs et les élus locaux en charge de la mise en œuvre des textes réglementaires sur la gestion.

Les deux objectifs ci-dessus seront atteints à travers les quatre résultats ci-après :

Résultat 1: Capacité à planifier et à répondre au changement climatique dans les zones côtières améliorée;

Résultat 2: Des mesures de gestion des risques climatiques mises en œuvre dans les communautés côtières;

Résultat 3: Renforcement des capacités nationales clés pour entreprendre des travaux d'analyse sur l'économie du changement climatique développés;

Résultat 4: Les leçons tirées des activités pilotes de démonstration, des initiatives de développement des capacités, et des changements de politiques sont collectées et largement diffusés.

L'évaluation finale sera menée conformément aux directives, règles et procédures établies par le PNUD et le FEM comme l'indique les directives d'évaluation du PNUD pour les projets financés par le FEM.

Les objectifs de l'évaluation consistent à apprécier la réalisation des objectifs du projet et à tirer des enseignements qui peuvent améliorer la durabilité des avantages de ce projet et favoriser l'amélioration globale des programmes du PNUD.

APPROCHE ET METHODE D'EVALUATION

Une approche et une méthode globales¹⁷ pour la réalisation des évaluations finales de projets soutenus par le PNUD et financés par le FEM se sont développées au fil du temps. L'évaluateur doit articuler les efforts d'évaluation autour des critères de **pertinence, d'efficacité, d'efficience, de durabilité et d'impact**, comme défini et expliqué dans les directives du PNUD pour la réalisation des évaluations finales des projets soutenus par le PNUD et financés par le FEM.

Une série de questions couvrant chacun de ces critères ont été rédigées et sont présentées à l'Annexe C des présents TDR. L'évaluateur doit modifier, remplir et soumettre ce tableau dans le cadre d'un rapport initial d'évaluation et le joindre au rapport final en annexe.

L'évaluation doit fournir des informations factuelles qui sont crédibles, fiables et utiles. L'évaluateur doit adopter une approche participative et consultative garantissant une collaboration étroite avec les homologues du gouvernement, en particulier avec le point focal opérationnel du FEM, le bureau de pays du PNUD, l'équipe chargée du projet, le conseiller technique du PNUD-FEM basé dans la région et les principales parties prenantes. L'évaluateur devrait effectuer une mission sur le terrain à Conakry ainsi que dans les préfectures de Boffa (CR de Koba et Ile de Kito) et de Forécariah (CR de Kaback et Kakossa).

Les entretiens auront lieu au minimum avec les organisations et les particuliers suivants : (i) Directions Nationales de la Météorologie, du Développement Local, de l'Urbanisme et Habitat, (ii) Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinée, Centre de Recherche Scientifique de Conakry-Rogbane, Centre National de Recherches Halieutiques de Boussoura etc. (iii) autorités préfectorales en charge de l'administration décentralisée, de l'environnement et des eaux et forêts, de l'agriculture, (iv) élus locaux des Communes Rurales et des Districts, (v) des Comités Locaux Consultatifs des Communautés Bénéficiaires, (vi) responsables des groupements bénéficiaires (saliculture, maraîchage, apiculture, ostréiculture, etc.), (vi) partenaires d'exécution de terrain (BERCA-Baara, ADAM, AGRETAGE, GAATGE, APHEG, etc.)

L'évaluateur passera en revue toutes les sources pertinentes d'information, telles que le descriptif de projet, les rapports de projet, notamment le RAP/RMP et les autres rapports, les révisions budgétaires du projet, l'examen à mi-parcours, les rapports sur l'état d'avancement, les outils de suivi du domaine focal du FEM, les dossiers du projet, les documents stratégiques et juridiques nationaux et tous les autres documents que l'évaluateur juge utiles pour cette évaluation fondée sur les faits. Une liste des documents que l'équipe chargée du projet fournira à l'évaluateur aux fins d'examen est jointe aux présents termes de référence (Cf. Annexe B).

¹⁷ Pour de plus amples informations sur les méthodes, lire le chapitre 7 du [Guide de la planification, du suivi et de l'évaluation axés sur les résultats de développement](#), à la page 163

CRITERES D'EVALUATION ET NOTATIONS

Une évaluation de la performance du projet, basée sur les attentes énoncées dans le cadre logique du projet (Cf. Annexe A) qui offre des indicateurs de performance et d'impact dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du projet ainsi que les moyens de vérification correspondants, sera réalisée. L'évaluation portera au moins sur les critères de **pertinence, efficacité, efficience et durabilité**. Des notations doivent être fournies par rapport aux critères de performance suivants conformément au tableau ci-dessous.

Le tableau rempli doit être joint au résumé d'évaluation. Les échelles de notation obligatoires sont fournies à l'Annexe D des présents TDR.

Notes d'évaluation :			
1 Suivi et évaluation	<i>Notation</i>	2 Agence d'exécution/agence de réalisation	<i>Notation</i>
Conception du suivi et de l'évaluation au démarrage du projet		Qualité de la mise en œuvre par le PNUD	
Mise en œuvre du plan de suivi et d'évaluation		Qualité de l'exécution : agence d'exécution	
Qualité globale du suivi et de l'évaluation		Qualité globale de la mise en œuvre et de l'exécution	
3 Évaluation des résultats	<i>Notation</i>	4 Durabilité	<i>Notation</i>
Pertinence		Ressources financières :	
Efficacité		Sociopolitique :	
Efficience		Cadre institutionnel et gouvernance :	
Note globale de la réalisation du projet		Environnemental :	
		Probabilité globale de la durabilité :	

FINANCEMENT/COFINANCEMENT DU PROJET

L'évaluation portera sur les principaux aspects financiers du projet, notamment la part de cofinancement prévue et réalisée. Les données sur les coûts et le financement du projet seront nécessaires, y compris les dépenses annuelles. Les écarts entre les dépenses prévues et réelles devront être évalués et expliqués. Les résultats des audits financiers récents disponibles doivent être pris en compte. Les évaluateurs bénéficieront de l'intervention du bureau de pays (BP) et de l'équipe de projet dans leur quête de données financières pour compléter le tableau de cofinancement ci-dessous, qui sera inclus dans le rapport d'évaluation finale.

Cofinancement (type/source)	Propre financement du PNUD (en millions USD)		Gouvernement (en millions USD)		Organisme partenaire (en millions USD)		Total (en millions USD)	
	Prévu	Réel	Prévu	Réel	Prévu	Réel	Réel	Réel
Subventions								
Prêts/concessions								
• Soutien en nature								
• Autre								
Totaux								

INTÉGRATION

Les projets financés par le FEM et soutenus par le PNUD sont des éléments clés du programme de pays du PNUD, ainsi que des programmes régionaux et mondiaux. L'évaluation portera sur la mesure dans laquelle le projet a été intégré avec succès dans les priorités du PNUD, y compris l'atténuation de la pauvreté,

l'amélioration de la gouvernance, la prévention des catastrophes naturelles et le relèvement après celles-ci et la problématique hommes-femmes.

IMPACT

Les évaluateurs apprécieront dans quelle mesure le projet atteint des impacts ou progresse vers la réalisation de ceux-ci. Parmi les principales conclusions des évaluations doit figurer ce qui suit : le projet a-t-il démontré: a) des progrès vérifiables dans l'état écologique, b) des réductions vérifiables de stress sur les systèmes écologiques, ou c) des progrès notables vers ces réductions d'impact.¹⁸

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMANDATIONS ET ENSEIGNEMENTS

Le rapport d'évaluation doit inclure un chapitre proposant un ensemble de conclusions, de recommandations et d'enseignements.

MODALITES DE MISE EN OEUVRE

La responsabilité principale de la gestion de cette évaluation revient au bureau de pays du PNUD Guinée. Le bureau de pays du PNUD contactera les évaluateurs en vue de garantir le versement en temps opportun des indemnités journalières à l'équipe d'évaluation et de finaliser les modalités de voyage de celle-ci dans le pays. L'équipe de projet sera chargée d'assurer la liaison avec l'équipe d'évaluateurs afin d'organiser des entretiens avec les parties prenantes et des visites sur le terrain, ainsi que la coordination avec le gouvernement, etc.

CALENDRIER D'EVALUATION

L'évaluation durera au total 30 jours ouvrable selon le plan suivant :

Activité	Durée	Date d'achèvement
Préparation	4 jours	7 juin-10 juin
Mission d'évaluation	15 jours	13 juin-01 juillet
Projet de rapport d'évaluation	8 jours	04 juillet -13 juillet
Rapport final	3 jours	14 juillet -18 juillet

PRODUITS LIVRABLES EN VERTU DE L'EVALUATION

Les éléments suivants sont attendus de l'équipe d'évaluation :

Produits livrables	Table des matières	Durée	Responsabilités
Rapport initial	L'évaluateur apporte des précisions sur le calendrier et la méthode	Au plus tard deux semaines avant la mission d'évaluation.	L'évaluateur envoie au BP du PNUD
Présentation	Conclusions initiales	Fin de la mission d'évaluation	À la direction du projet, BP du PNUD
Projet de rapport final	Rapport complet, (selon le modèle joint) avec les annexes	Dans un délai de trois semaines suivant la mission d'évaluation	Envoyé au BP, examiné par le CTR, le service de coordination du programme et les PFO du FEM
Rapport	Rapport révisé	Dans un délai d'une	Envoyé au BP aux fins de

¹⁸ Un outil utile pour mesurer les progrès par rapport aux impacts est la méthode ROTI (Review of Outcomes to Impacts) mise au point par le Bureau de l'évaluation du FEM : [ROTI Handbook 2009](#)

final*		semaine suivant la réception des commentaires du PNUD sur le projet	téléchargement sur le site du CGELE du PNUD.
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*Lors de la présentation du rapport final d'évaluation, l'évaluateur est également tenu de fournir une « piste d'audit », expliquant en détail la façon dont les commentaires reçus ont (et n'ont pas) été traités dans ledit rapport.

COMPOSITION DE L'EQUIPE

L'équipe d'évaluation sera composée d'un évaluateur international et d'un consultant national. Les consultants doivent disposer d'une expérience antérieure dans l'évaluation de projets similaires. Une expérience des projets financés par le FEM est un avantage. L'évaluateur International est le Chef d'équipe.

Les évaluateurs sélectionnés ne doivent pas avoir participé à la préparation ou à la mise en œuvre du projet et ne doivent pas avoir de conflit d'intérêts avec les activités liées au projet.

Le ou la consultant(e) International(e) doit avoir les qualifications suivantes :

- Etre titulaire d'un diplôme d'études supérieures (Bac + 5) dans l'un des domaines suivants : développement rural, environnement, gestion des ressources naturelles, sciences sociales ou tout autre domaine pertinent ;
- 07 ans minimum d'expérience professionnelle pertinente ;
- une connaissance des procédures du PNUD et du FEM ;
- une expérience antérieure avec les méthodologies de suivi et d'évaluation axées sur les résultats ;
- des connaissances techniques et une grande expérience dans les domaines de l'adaptation au changement climatique, la gestion des zones côtières, la résilience des moyens de subsistance ; et une grande expérience dans le domaine de changement climatique ;
- disposer de connaissance sur les problématiques de la gestion durable des ressources naturelles de la zone côtière de la Guinée ou d'un pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest ;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise de l'anglais;
- Avoir des capacités de travail en français.

Le ou la consultant(e) national(e) doit avoir les qualifications suivantes :

- Etre titulaire d'un diplôme d'études supérieures (Bac + 5) dans l'un des domaines suivants : développement rural, environnement, gestion des ressources naturelles, sciences sociales ou tout autre domaine pertinent ;
- 05 ans minimum d'expérience professionnelle pertinente ;
- une connaissance des procédures du PNUD et du FEM ;
- une expérience dans le suivi et l'évaluation axée sur les résultats ;
- des connaissances techniques et une grande expérience dans les domaines de l'adaptation au changement climatique, la gestion des zones côtières, la résilience des moyens de subsistance ; et une grande expérience dans le domaine de changement climatique ;
- disposer de connaissance sur les problématiques de la gestion durable des ressources naturelles de la zone côtière de la Guinée ;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise du français.

GRILLE D’EVALUATION ET NOTATION DES OFFRES

L’évaluation des offres se fera sur la base de la grille d’évaluation technique des consultants.

Grille d’évaluation Consultant international

Qualification requise		Note maximum	Consultants internationaux				
			A	B	C	D	E
1.	Masters en sciences du climat, de l’environnement, de l’économie, du développement ou tout autre domaine équivalent	15					
2.	Un minimum de 7 ans d'expérience progressive et pertinente dans le domaine de l’adaptation au changement climatique ou tout autre domaine pertinent	35					
3.	Connaissances et expériences avérées en adaptation au changement climatique et de la gestion des zones côtières, des liens entre changement climatique et développement des zones côtières, participation du secteur privé dans la gestion du changement climatique, le développement, la mise en œuvre et le suivi - évaluation des projets d’adaptation au changement climatique	35					
4.	Excellentes capacités de rédaction et de communication en anglais et connaissance du français	15					
Total		100					

Grille d’évaluation Consultant national

Qualification requise		Note maximum	Consultants nationaux				
			A	B	C	D	E
1.	Masters en sciences du climat, de l’environnement, de l’économie, du développement ou tout autre domaine équivalent	20					
2.	Un minimum de 5 ans d'expérience progressive et pertinente dans le domaine de l’adaptation au changement climatique ou tout autre domaine pertinent	35					
3.	Connaissances et expériences avérées en adaptation au changement climatique et de la gestion des zones côtières, des liens entre changement climatique et développement des zones côtières, le développement, la mise en œuvre et le suivi - évaluation des projets d’adaptation au changement climatique	35					
4.	Excellentes capacités de rédaction et de communication en français	10					
Total		100					

CODE DE DÉONTOLOGIE DE L'ÉVALUATEUR

Les consultants en évaluation sont tenus de respecter les normes éthiques les plus élevées et doivent signer un code de conduite (voir Annexe E) à l’acceptation de la mission. Les évaluations du PNUD sont menées en conformité avec les principes énoncés dans les [« Directives éthiques de l'UNEG pour les évaluations »](#)

MODALITES DE PAIEMENT ET SPECIFICATIONS

L'échéancier de paiement est le suivant :

10 % : À la présentation et validation du plan de travail

45 % : Suite à la présentation et l'approbation du 1er projet de rapport d'évaluation finale

45 % : Suite à la présentation et l'approbation (par le BP et le CTR du PNUD) du rapport d'évaluation finale définitif (français et anglais)

PROCESSUS DE CANDIDATURE

Les candidats sont invités à postuler en ligne procurement-notice.undp.org au plus tard le xx juin 2016. Ils peuvent soumissionner à travers des structures ou en qualité de consultants individuels.

Les consultants individuels sont invités à envoyer leur candidature, ainsi que leur curriculum vitae pour ces postes. La candidature doit comprendre un curriculum vitae à jour et complet en français ainsi que l'adresse électronique et le numéro de téléphone du candidat. Les candidats présélectionnés seront invités à présenter une offre indiquant le coût total de la mission (y compris les frais quotidiens, les indemnités quotidiennes et les frais de déplacement).

Le PNUD applique un processus de sélection équitable et transparent qui tient compte des compétences et des aptitudes des candidats, ainsi que de leurs propositions financières. Les femmes qualifiées et les membres des minorités sociales sont invités à postuler.

ANNEXE A : CADRE LOGIQUE DU PROJET

Objectif / Résultats	Indicateur	Situation de référence	Cible à la fin du projet	Source d'informations	Risques et hypothèses
Objectif - Renforcer la protection des communautés et zones côtières guinéennes vulnérables contre les effets négatifs du changement climatique et de la variabilité du climat	1. Pourcentage du budget national alloué et dépensé pour l'adaptation au changement climatique dans les zones côtières	0%	0.5 %	Cadre budgétaire à moyen terme (CDMT) et les lois de finances	Les impacts du changement climatique sont beaucoup plus importants que prévu
	2. Pourcentage du budget des préfectures alloué et dépensé pour l'adaptation au changement climatique	0	2%	Budgets des préfectures et de Conakry	Le secteur de l'agriculture dans les zones côtières est touché par les crises mondiales
	3. Nombre d'acteurs guinéens (ONG, associations, instituts de recherche et services techniques) participant à la mise en œuvre des activités d'adaptation au changement climatique dans les zones côtières	0	20	Conseil national pour la base de données sur l'environnement Rapports du projet	La volonté politique ne sera pas constante tout au long du projet
Résultat 1 – Les capacités en matière de prévision et de réponse au changement climatique dans les zones côtières sont renforcées	4. Nombre de CRD ayant intégré les préoccupations liées à l'adaptation au changement climatique dans leurs PDL et procédant à leur mise en œuvre	0	15	Plans de développement local	La coordination entre ministères est faible
	5. Nombre de règlements de zonage élaborés et / ou modifiés en vue d'y intégrer les préoccupations liées à l'adaptation au changement climatique	0	6	Règlements de zonage locaux pour les grandes villes côtières.	Faiblesse des capacités opérationnelles des organismes concernés Les capacités des élus locaux sont faibles
	6. Niveau de sensibilisation des	Inexistant,	Haut	Rapports de projet,	

Objectif / Résultats	Indicateur	Situation de référence	Cible à la fin du projet	Source d'informations	Risques et hypothèses
	principales parties prenantes concernant le changement climatique et ses impacts	faible		enquêtes spécialisées, entrevues, discussions	
Résultat 2 – Mesures liées à la gestion des risques climatiques mises en œuvre dans les communautés côtières	7. Pourcentage des parties prenantes ciblées mettant en œuvre les pratiques soutenues à travers les initiatives de démonstration	0 %	60% des communautés ciblées.	Rapports de projet, réalisations sur le terrain	Les villageois ne voient pas l'intérêt de nouvelles pratiques et / ou les conflits sociaux entravent l'adoption de nouvelles pratiques.
	8. Pourcentage des communautés ciblées ayant adopté et mis en œuvre des activités alternatives de subsistance génératrices de revenus	0	50 %	Rapports de projets. Rapports des agents de liaison locaux /enquêtes communautaires	L'entretien des zones de production de riz est insuffisant pour permettre des mesures d'adaptation efficaces
	9. Pourcentage de terres côtières de production de riz résistant à l'élévation prévue du niveau de la mer	0	50 %	Rapports de projet. Rapports des agents de liaison locaux	Les capacités des services nationaux sont insuffisantes pour soutenir les actions des agriculteurs (services météorologiques, conseils / vulgarisation, etc.)
	10. Pourcentage de changement dans la couverture en mangrove des communautés ciblées.	0	75 %	Rapports de projet. Rapports des officiers de liaison locaux. Rapports de diagnostic	
Résultat 3 – Les principales capacités nationales permettant d'entreprendre des travaux analytiques sur les aspects économiques du	11. Nombre de ministères qui ont vu leurs capacités renforcées en matière d'analyse du rapport coût/ bénéfice lié au changement climatique	0	10	Rapports de projet, entrevues, discussions	Les connaissances relatives à l'analyse coût /bénéfice du changement climatique et leur intégration dans les budgets ne sont pas partagées

Objectif / Résultats	Indicateur	Situation de référence	Cible à la fin du projet	Source d'informations	Risques et hypothèses
changement climatique sont renforcées	12.Types d'outils adoptés et fréquemment utilisés dans les mêmes ministères	0	Augmentation de la nature et de la fréquence d'utilisation	Rapports de projet	avec les administrations concernées Faible engagement des préfectures Important taux de renouvellement du personnel des institutions
Résultat 4 – Les enseignements tirés des activités de démonstration pilotes, des initiatives de renforcement de capacités et des changements de politique sont rassemblés et largement diffusés	13.Nombre d'organismes partenaires nationaux et internationaux auxquels les enseignements tirés du projet ont été transmis	0	50	Rapport d'exécution du projet, bureaux locaux des partenaires et organismes internationaux	Les informations de base ne sont pas représentatives de la majorité des régions côtières et ainsi, les enseignements tirés ne sont pas diffusés
	14.Nombre de visites sur les pages pertinentes des sites Internet associés au projet	0	100/mois	Site Internet qui fournira ces informations	La connexion Internet en Guinée est peu fiable
	15.Nombre de contributions au mécanisme d'apprentissage en matière d'adaptation (ALM)	0	3/année	Siège du PNUD qui fournira ces informations	

ANNEXE B : LISTE DES DOCUMENTS A EXAMINER PAR LES EVALUATEURS

Document de Projet

Situation de Référence

Rapport Annuels d'Activités 2011 à 2015)

Plans de travail et budgets du projet

Rapports de mise en œuvre du projet (PIR) APR/PIR)

Rapports des comités de pilotage

Rapports techniques et publications du projet

Série de rapports de mission

Série rapports d'ateliers

Rapport de l'évaluation à mi-parcours

Articles divers

Plan Cadre des Nations Unies pour l'Aide au Développement

CPAP

Rapport d'évaluation à mi-parcours de l'UNDAF (2013-2017)

Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté

Plan Quinquennal de Développement socio-économique

ANNEXE C : QUESTIONS D'EVALUATION

Il s'agit d'une liste générique, devant être détaillé par l'ajout de questions par le bureau de pays et le Conseiller technique FEM du PNUD sur la base des spécificités du projet.

Critères des questions d'évaluation	Indicateurs	Sources	Méthodologie
Pertinence : Comment le projet se rapporte-t-il aux principaux objectifs du fonds des pays les moins avancés du FEM (GEF/LDCF) et aux priorités en matière d'adaptation au changement climatique, d'environnement et de développement au niveau local, régional et national ?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les objectifs et les résultats attendus du projet étaient-ils pertinents avec les objectifs des plans et des stratégies nationaux et locaux dans le domaine du changement climatique? Et qu'en est-il des objectifs stratégiques du FEM et du cadre d'intervention du PNUD ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appréciation sur le niveau de pertinence avec les objectifs des plans et des stratégies nationaux et locaux dans le domaine du changement climatique Appréciation sur le niveau de pertinence avec les objectifs stratégiques du FEM Appréciation sur le niveau de cohérence avec le CPAP du PNUD et UNDAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cadre de programmation du PNUD Cadre de programmation du FEM UNDAF CPAP Plans de développement nationaux Stratégies locales Partenaires techniques et financiers Partie Nationale Communautés rurales PDL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revue documentaire Entretiens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les objectifs et les résultats attendus du projet étaient-ils cohérents avec les besoins et les aspirations des communautés bénéficiaires ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appréciation sur le niveau de pertinence avec les besoins exprimés par les bénéficiaires au niveau des sites et leur évolution exprimés dans les plans de développement locaux et nationaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communautés locales bénéficiaires Organisations et associations locales Communes rurales ONG et bureaux d'études locaux Plans de développement locaux et nationaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens Groupes de discussion Revue documentaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment l'approche genre a-t-elle été prise en compte dans le développement du projet et comment est-elle intégrée dans la mise en oeuvre des activités ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niveau de prise en compte de l'approche genre lors de la formulation du projet Niveau d'intégration de l'approche genre dans les stratégies de mise en oeuvre des activités, au sein du comité 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document de projet Cadre logique Rapports d'activités Rapports thématiques Plans de travail annuels Membres comité de pilotage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens Groupes de discussion Revue documentaire

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> de pilotage et des organes de gestion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapport de démarrage PIRs Partie Nationale Unités de coordination PNUD Communautés bénéficiaires Organisations et associations locales ONG et bureaux d'études locaux Associations féminines 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les activités développées ont-elles permis une séquestration ou/et une réduction des émissions de CO₂ ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficie reboisée, restaurée ou sauvée 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapports d'activités Rapports thématiques Partie Nationale Unités de coordination Communautés bénéficiaires Organisations et associations locales ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens Groupes de discussion Revue documentaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les activités mises en œuvre ont-elles protégées les périmètres rizicoles contre les intrusions des eaux de mer ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficie des rizières protégées 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapports d'activités Rapports thématiques Partie Nationale Unités de coordination Communautés bénéficiaires Organisations et associations locales ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens Groupes de discussion Revue documentaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Des solutions alternatives ont-elles permis l'amélioration des revenus des populations ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombres de bénéficiaires, Taux d'accroissement des revenus Autres indicateurs de l'amélioration des conditions de vie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapports d'activités Rapports financiers Rapports thématiques Partie Nationale Unités de coordination Communautés bénéficiaires Organisations et associations locales ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens Groupes de discussion Revue documentaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les activités développées ont-elles contribué à 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taux d'accroissement des Rendements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapports d'activités 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens

l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire des populations ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accroissement des Superficies rizicoles et des autres cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports thématiques • Partie Nationale • Unités de coordination • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groupes de discussion • Revue documentaire •
Efficacité : Dans quelle mesure les résultats escomptés et les objectifs du projet ont-ils été atteints ?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les résultats relatifs au renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés des zones cibles du projet ont-ils été atteints ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niveau d'atteinte des résultats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques • Indicateurs de suivi • PIRs • Partie Nationale • Unités de coordination • PNUD • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entretiens • Groupes de discussion • Revue documentaire •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quel est le taux d'appropriation du projet, de ses activités et résultats par les bénéficiaires ? • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niveau d'appropriation par les bénéficiaires des activités du projet • Niveau de satisfaction des partenaires et bénéficiaires vis-à-vis de l'implication dans le processus décisionnel et de gestion • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membres comité de pilotage • Partie Nationale • Unités de coordination • PNUD • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux • Communes rurales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrevues • Groupes de discussion •
•		•	•
Efficience : Le projet a-t-il été mis en œuvre de façon efficiente, conformément aux normes et standards nationaux et internationaux ?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les coûts des activités de reboisement sont-ils raisonnables comparés aux bénéfices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapport cout-bénéfices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports financiers • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entretiens • Groupes de discussion

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans de travail annuels Indicateurs de suivi PIRs Communautés bénéficiaires Organisations et associations locales ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revue documentaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les procédures de sélection des opérateurs ont-elles été respectées ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appréciation sur les procédures de sélection des opérateurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties nationales Unité de coordination PNUD Organisations et associations locales Communautés locales bénéficiaires ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les coûts des endiguements des rizières sont-ils raisonnables comparés aux bénéfices? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapport coûts -bénéfices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapports financiers Rapports d'activités Rapports thématiques Plans de travail annuels Indicateurs de suivi PIRs Communautés bénéficiaires Organisations et associations locales ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens Groupes de discussion Revue documentaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quelle est l'appréciation sur les cadres de collaboration mis en place entre les différentes organisations actives au sein du projet et l'appréciation sur la qualité du travail réalisé par les bureaux d'études et les ONG locales ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appréciation sur le travail réalisé par les bureaux d'études et les ONG locales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partie Nationale Unités de coordination PNUD Communautés bénéficiaires Organisations et associations locales ONG et bureaux d'études locaux Communes rurales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les dispositifs de suivi, d'accompagnement et d'évaluation en interne sont-ils réalisés tel que prévu dans le document de projet? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appréciation sur les procédures et les outils de SE et de rapportage Pertinence avec les exigences du PNUD et du FEM en matière de SE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document de projet Rapport atelier de démarrage Plans de travail annuels Rapports d'activités 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entretiens Revue documentaire

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIRs • Membres comité de pilotage • Unités de coordination • PNUD 	
Durabilité : Dans quelle mesure existe-t-il des risques financiers, institutionnels, socio-économiques ou environnementaux au maintien des résultats du projet à long terme ?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les Comités Locaux se sont-ils appropriés des résultats du projet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niveau d'appropriation des résultats par les comités locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partie Nationale • Unités de coordination • PNUD • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux • Communes rurales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrevues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les collectivités locales, les institutions décentralisées, régionales et nationales se sont-ils appropriés les résultats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niveau d'appropriation des résultats par les collectivités locales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partie Nationale • Unités de coordination • PNUD • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux • Communes rurales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrevues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quel est le taux de réussite des activités de reboisement et de mise en défens ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taux de réussite de reboisement et de mise en défens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quel est le taux de mise en valeur des rizières réhabilitées ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taux de mise en valeur des rizières 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux • Indicateurs de suivi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revue documentaire • Entrevues • Groupes de discussion •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quelle a été la demande en 2016 des foyers améliorés ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de foyers améliorés demandés 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques • Indicateurs de suivi • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revue documentaire • Entrevues • Groupes de discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quel est le taux actuel de réussite des fermes ostréicoles ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taux de réussite des fermes ostréicoles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revue documentaire • Entrevues • Groupes de discussion •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ajouter tout autre indicateur de durabilité pertinent... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Impact : Existe-t-il des indications à l'effet que le projet a contribué au (ou a permis le) progrès en matière de réduction de la tension sur l'environnement, ou à l'amélioration de l'état écologique ?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quel est le niveau de réalisation de l'ensemble des produits attendus et des indicateurs de résultats ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niveau de réalisation de l'ensemble des produits attendus • Niveau de contribution des produits réalisés par rapport aux résultats attendus, sur la base des indicateurs de résultats • Evolution de la valeur des indicateurs • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadre logique • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques • Plans de travail annuels • Indicateurs de suivi • PIRs • Partie Nationale • Unités de coordination • PNUD • Communautés bénéficiaires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revue documentaire • Entrevues • Groupes de discussion •

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les conditions préalables à l'obtention des impacts ont-elles été mises en place ? • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appréciation sur la probabilité d'atteinte des impacts • Facteurs pouvant influencer sur l'atteinte des impacts • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadre logique • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques • Plans de travail annuels • Indicateurs de suivi • PIRs • Partie Nationale • Unités de coordination • PNUD • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revue documentaire • Entrevues • Groupes de discussion •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le projet a-t-il eu des effets attendus ou non attendus sur les revenus et la vie des bénéficiaires et a-t-il contribué à la réduction du stress environnemental et/ou l'amélioration du statut écologique • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effets et changements attendus ou non sur les revenus et la vie des bénéficiaires • Niveau de sensibilisation du public sur les questions de conservation de la biodiversité et le soutien du public pour les activités de conservation • Degré de contribution des activités du projet à l'atteinte des OMD et du changement climatique avec une attention particulière concernant, le genre et de la réduction de la pauvreté • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadre logique • Rapports d'activités • Rapports thématiques • Plans de travail annuels • Indicateurs de suivi • PIRs • Partie Nationale • Unités de coordination • PNUD • Communautés bénéficiaires • Organisations et associations locales • ONG et bureaux d'études locaux • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revue documentaire • Entrevues • Groupes de discussion •

ANNEXE D: ÉCHELLES DE NOTATIONS

<p><i>Notations pour les résultats, l'efficacité, l'efficience, le suivi et l'évaluation et les enquêtes</i></p> <p>6 Très satisfaisant (HS) : pas de lacunes 5 Satisfaisant (S) : lacunes mineures 4 Modérément satisfaisant (MS) 3 Modérément Insatisfaisant (MU) : des lacunes importantes 2 Insatisfaisant (U) : problèmes majeurs 1 Très insatisfaisant (HU) : de graves problèmes</p>	<p><i>Notations de durabilité :</i></p> <p>4 Probables (L) : risques négligeables pour la durabilité 3 Moyennement probable (MP) : risques modérés 2 Moyennement peu probable (MU) : des risques importants 1 Improbable (U) : risques graves</p>	<p><i>Notations de la pertinence</i></p> <p>2 Pertinent (P) 1 Pas pertinent (PP)</p> <p><i>Notations de l'impact :</i></p> <p>3 Satisfaisant (S) 2 Minime (M) 1 Négligeable (N)</p>
<p><i>Notations supplémentaires le cas échéant :</i></p> <p>Sans objet (S.O.) Évaluation impossible (E.I.)</p>		

ANNEXE E : FORMULAIRE D'ACCEPTATION DU CODE DE CONDUITE DU CONSULTANT EN EVALUATION

Les évaluateurs :

1. Doivent présenter des informations complètes et équitables dans leur évaluation des forces et des faiblesses afin que les décisions ou les mesures prises soient bien fondées ;
2. Doivent divulguer l'ensemble des conclusions d'évaluation, ainsi que les informations sur leurs limites et les mettre à disposition de tous ceux concernés par l'évaluation et qui sont légalement habilités à recevoir les résultats ;
3. Doivent protéger l'anonymat et la confidentialité à laquelle ont droit les personnes qui leur communiquent des informations ; Les évaluateurs doivent accorder un délai suffisant, réduire au maximum les pertes de temps et respecter le droit des personnes à la vie privée. Les évaluateurs doivent respecter le droit des personnes à fournir des renseignements en toute confidentialité et s'assurer que les informations dites sensibles ne permettent pas de remonter jusqu'à leur source. Les évaluateurs n'ont pas à évaluer les individus et doivent maintenir un équilibre entre l'évaluation des fonctions de gestion et ce principe général.
4. Découvrent parfois des éléments de preuve faisant état d'actes répréhensibles pendant qu'ils mènent des évaluations. Ces cas doivent être signalés de manière confidentielle aux autorités compétentes chargées d'enquêter sur la question. Ils doivent consulter d'autres entités compétentes en matière de supervision lorsqu'il y a le moindre doute à savoir s'il y a lieu de signaler des questions, et comment le faire.
5. Doivent être attentifs aux croyances, aux us et coutumes et faire preuve d'intégrité et d'honnêteté dans leurs relations avec toutes les parties prenantes. Conformément à la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, les évaluateurs doivent être attentifs aux problèmes de discrimination ainsi que de disparité entre les sexes, et s'en préoccuper. Les évaluateurs doivent éviter tout ce qui pourrait offenser la dignité ou le respect de soi-même des personnes avec lesquelles ils entrent en contact durant une évaluation. Sachant qu'une évaluation peut avoir des répercussions négatives sur les intérêts de certaines parties prenantes, les évaluateurs doivent réaliser l'évaluation et en faire connaître l'objet et les résultats d'une façon qui respecte absolument la dignité et le sentiment de respect de soi-même des parties prenantes.
6. Sont responsables de leur performance et de ce qui en découle. Les évaluateurs doivent savoir présenter par écrit ou oralement, de manière claire, précise et honnête, l'évaluation, les limites de celle-ci, les constatations et les recommandations.
7. Doivent respecter des procédures comptables reconnues et faire preuve de prudence dans l'utilisation des ressources de l'évaluation.

Formulaire d'acceptation du consultant en évaluation¹⁹

Engagement à respecter le Code de conduite des évaluateurs du système des Nations Unies

Nom du consultant : _____

Nom de l'organisation de consultation (le cas échéant) : _____

Je confirme avoir reçu et compris le Code de conduite des évaluateurs des Nations Unies et je m'engage à le respecter.

Signé à lieu le date

Signature : _____

¹⁹ www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

ANNEXE F : GRANDES LIGNES DU RAPPORT D'EVALUATION²⁰

- i.** Page d'introduction :
 - Titre du projet financé par le FEM et soutenu par le PNUD
 - N° d'identification des projets du PNUD et du FEM
 - Calendrier de l'évaluation et date du rapport d'évaluation
 - Région et pays inclus dans le projet
 - Programme opérationnel/stratégique du FEM
 - Partenaire de mise en œuvre et autres partenaires de projet
 - Membres de l'équipe d'évaluation
 - Remerciements
- ii.** Résumé
 - Tableau de résumé du projet
 - Description du projet (brève)
 - Tableau de notations d'évaluation
 - Résumé des conclusions, des recommandations et des enseignements
- iii.** Acronymes et abréviations
(Voir : Manuel de rédaction du PNUD²¹)
- 1** Introduction
 - Objectif de l'évaluation
 - Champ d'application et méthodologie
 - Structure du rapport d'évaluation
- 2** Description et contexte de développement du projet
 - Démarrage et durée du projet
 - Problèmes que le projet visait à régler
 - Objectifs immédiats et de développement du projet
 - Indicateurs de base mis en place
 - Principales parties prenantes
 - Résultats escomptés
- 3** Conclusions
(Outre une appréciation descriptive, tous les critères marqués d'un (*) doivent être notés²²)
- 3.1** Conception/Formulation du projet
 - Analyse ACL/du cadre des résultats (Logique/stratégie du projet ; indicateurs)
 - Hypothèses et risques
 - Enseignements tirés des autres projets pertinents (par exemple, dans le même domaine focal) incorporés dans la conception du projet
 - Participation prévue des parties prenantes
 - Approche de réplique
 - Avantage comparatif du PNUD
 - Les liens entre le projet et d'autres interventions au sein du secteur
 - Modalités de gestion
- 3.2** Mise en œuvre du projet
 - Gestion adaptative (modifications apportées à la conception du projet et résultats du projet lors de la mise en œuvre)
 - Accords de partenariat (avec les parties prenantes pertinentes impliquées dans le pays/la région)

²⁰ Le rapport ne doit pas dépasser 40 pages au total (en excluant les annexes).

²¹ Manuel de style du PNUD, Bureau des communications, Bureau des partenariats, mis à jour en novembre 2008

²² Utilisation d'une échelle de notations de six points : 6 Très satisfaisant, 5 : Satisfaisant, 4 : Partiellement satisfaisant, 3 : Partiellement insatisfaisant, 2 : Insatisfaisant et 1 : Très insatisfaisant. Voir la section 3.5 à la page 37 pour plus d'explications sur les notations.

- Commentaires provenant des activités de suivi et d'évaluation utilisés dans le cadre de la gestion adaptative
 - Financement du projet :
 - Suivi et évaluation : conception à l'entrée et mise en œuvre (*)
 - Coordination au niveau de la mise en œuvre et de l'exécution avec PNUD et le partenaire de mise en œuvre (*) et questions opérationnelles
- 3.3** Résultats des projets
- Résultats globaux (réalisation des objectifs) (*)
 - Pertinence(*)
 - Efficacité et efficience (*)
 - Appropriation par le pays
 - Intégration
 - Durabilité (*)
 - Impact
- 4** Conclusions, recommandations et enseignements
- Mesures correctives pour la conception, la mise en œuvre, le suivi et l'évaluation du projet
 - Mesures visant à assurer le suivi ou à renforcer les avantages initiaux du projet
 - Propositions relatives aux orientations futures favorisant les principaux objectifs
 - Les meilleures et les pires pratiques lors du traitement des questions concernant la pertinence, la performance et la réussite
- 5** Annexes
- TR
 - Itinéraire
 - Liste des personnes interrogées
 - Résumé des visites sur le terrain
 - Liste des documents examinés
 - Tableau des questions d'évaluation
 - Questionnaire utilisé et résumé des résultats
 - Formulaire d'acceptation du consultant en évaluation

ANNEXE G : FORMULAIRE D'AUTORISATION DU RAPPORT D'EVALUATION

(à remplir par le BP et le conseiller technique du PNUD-FEM affecté dans la région et à inclure dans le document final)

Rapport d'évaluation examiné et approuvé par

Bureau de pays du PNUD

Nom : _____

Signature : _____ Date : _____

CTR du PNUD-FEM

Nom : _____

Signature : _____ Date : _____

ANNEX 2 ITINERARY

Number	Date	Place of departure	Place of arrival
1	27 Sept 16	Conakry	Forécariah (prefectural authorities meeting)
2	27 Sept 16	Forécariah	Kaback (meeting with local and community authorities, visit of achievements)
3	27 Sept 16	Kaback	Coyah (night)
4	28 Sept 16	Coyah	Kakossa (meeting with local and community authorities, visit of achievements)
5	28 Sept 16	Kakossa	Boffah (night and meets prefectural authorities)
6	28 Sept 16	Boffah	Koba (meeting with local and community authorities, visit of achievements)
7	28 Sept 16	Koba	Kito (meeting communities and visit achievements)
8	28 Sept 16	Kito	(Back from Kito) Koba; Visit of the ice factory End of mission
9	30 Sept 16	Koba	Back to Conakry

ANNEX 3 LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Number	Name and first names	Address
1	Pr. Kandè Bangoura	Coordinator of the RACZ project
2	Dr. Thierno Alhousseyni Barry	Expert capacity-building of the RACZ project
3	Mr. Elhadj th. Saidou Diallo	Expert M&E of the RACZ project
4	Dr Selly Camara	Manager of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program
5	Mr Eloi Kouadio IV	Deputy Manager of UNDP Guinea
6	Mr. Mamadou Kalidou Diallo	Expert M&E of the UNDP Conakry environment program
7	Mr Sylvain Ki	Expert M&E in UNDP Conakry
8	Mr. Sékou Camara	Head of Planning Division, National Direction of Land-Use and urban planning (LUPD)
9	Dr Mamadou Lamine Bah	National Meteorology Manager
10	Mr Facinet Soumah	Head of equipment Division at the National Meteorology Direction
11	Mr. Mamadou Tounkara	Executives of the National Meteorology
12	Dr. Famoï Béavogui	General Manager of the Agronomic Research Institute of Guinea (ARIG)
13	Dr Mamadou Soumah	Head of the ARIG Station in Koba, Boffah
14	Mr. Ahmadou Sébory Touré	GEF National Operational Focal Point
15	Dr. Amadou Lamine Bamy	General Manager of the National Fisheries Research Center of Boussoura (NFRCB)
16	Mr Djibril Sacko	Deputy General Manager of NFRCB
17	Dr. Youssouf condé	General Manager of the Scientific Research Center of Conakry Rogbané (CERESCOR)
18	Ms. Aminata Camara	LO of the RACZ Project in Koba
19	Mr. Alhassane Camara	Prefect of Forecariah
20	Mr. Sekou Koyah Mara	Deputy Prefect of Kaback
21	Mr. Naby Yansané	Mayor of Kaback
22	Mr M'bemba Youla	President of the Local Advisory Committee (CDC) of Kaback
23	Mr. Mohamed Lamine Camara	Deputy Prefect Assistant of Kakossa
24	Mr. Elhadj Daouda Camara	Mayor of Kakossa
25	Mr. Lansana Sylla	President of the LAC of Kaback
26	Mrs. Hadja Aisha Sacko	Prefect of Boffah
27	Mr Amadou Soumah	Mayor of the Boffah Urban Community
28	Mr. Thierno Diao Baldé	General secretary decentralization Boffah
29	Mr. Ibrahima Soumah	Prefectural Director of the Boffah Environment
30	Mr Lamine Touré	Deputy Prefect of Koba
31	Mr. Mohamed Lamine Bangoura	Mayor of Koba
32	Mr. Koni Fodé Bangoura	President of the LAC of Koba

ANNEX 4 SUMMARY OF FIELD VISITS

	Institutions met	Summaries of interviews
1	Project team	Making contact with the PT in collaboration with the Project Coordinator Pr. Kande Bangoura. The team explains the project's objectives and achievements (restoration of mangrove, improved cookstoves, solar power for lighting of public places, oyster farms, solar salt production, improved rice resistant to salt water, crops-land protection with dikes and dykes, taking into account the CC in local development plans (LDPs) and the development of the Master Plan for Coastal Cities).
2	Guinea UNDP country office	Meeting with the Deputy Manager of the Guinean's UNDP-CO and with the UNDP Evaluation Office personnel. Reminder of the M&E principles and conditions by Mr. Eloi Kouadio IV as well as the M&E requirements, including compliance with the contract deadline and independence of consultants' opinions.
3	Land-Use and urban planning Direction (LUPD)	The LUPD has benefited from the support of the project for the development of the master plan of the coastal cities of Boké, Conakry and Coyah. The LUPD wishes the continuation of the project to receive more support because of its relevance.
4	National Fisheries Research Center of Boussoura	An officer from this research center was a consultant to the project in order to study the basic situation. Three oyster farms and three improved fish smokehouses has been made by the project for the benefit of the communities. Project is relevant, effective and sustainable regarding the environmental and financial aspects. However, awareness raising and training of beneficiaries must be strengthened, and promote intercommunity exchange for ownership
5	Scientific Research Center of Conakry Rogbané (CERESCOR)	The project has supported doctoral training at the Center, collaborate in the construction of 7000 cookstoves and two ovens. Through the support of National Meteorology, CERESCOR has benefited from an automatic weather station. Finally, some scientific studies related to climate change have taken place
6	National Weather Direction	The National Meteorology has received 5 automatic stations, 6 laptops and 350 peasant rain gauges. Similarly, an agrometeorological station was installed at the agronomic station of Koba. On his side, the National Meteorology has developed an Agrometeorological bulletin for three years. Also, the NM has disseminated information to rural development executives and to the media for which it has provided training. Although the collaboration between this project and the NM was successful, two problems beset the NM: The cost of operating the stations and the transmission of information in real time.
7	Agronomic Research Institute of Guinea (ARIG)	According to the choice of the farmers based on the results of research, a variety adapted to the salinity of soil, where vegetative cycle ranging from 140 days to 120 days was adopted; The yield went from 1T to 3.5T According to the ARIG management and experts, this project was relevant (short cycle variety), effective (yield ranging from 400kg to 3.5T), efficient (increase in income) and sustainable (choice of variety by farmers). However, the ARIG cannot continue to support farmers. It is important to develop the necessary technologies; Therefore, a new phase of the project is requested.
8	Prefecture of Forecariah	The prefect met recognizes the benefits of the project. He gladly responds that the project was relevant, effective, efficient, and certainly sustainable by the fact of having trained executives of the prefectures and communes to the taking into account of climate issues in development programmes and plans. He particularly appreciated the restoration of mangrove forests for the

		Islands plains protection, the support for developing the master plan for urban development, the provision of cook stoves. He wishes the continuation of the project.
9	Commune of Kaback	Authorities and communities have welcomed the mission with fervor. The Deputy Prefect expresses the satisfaction of people who have recognized the relevance of the project interventions that helped to solve their problems: restoration of some places of the main dyke in the island, restoration of dykes, dredging of a formerly blocked channel, support for women in market gardening and cook stoves, production of solar salt, Oyster farm, reforestation the supply of solar lighting kits, improving performance of rice crops, improved fish and Kenyan beehives Smokehouses. In summary of the interview, the big problem for the island of Kaback is the reconstruction of the main protection dyke without which all other activities will be doomed to failure. Now, an advisor will be responsible for climate change within the Commune Office.
10	Commune of Kakossa	The two islands are situated close to each other. All Kakossa activities are the same as those of Kaback. The problems encountered are also identical. Kakossa land level is dangerously low. This island is in real danger of flooding, to the point that the mission could not visit the achievements of the project because of the flooding on roads that are merely dykes. In terms of sustainability, the shortage of skilled workers to repair improved stoves has been reported. Other achievements would be replicable.
11	Kaback	In Boffah, the prefect is new. It is the Prefect Director of Environment who briefed the mission on the achievements of the project: Training of local elected representatives on integrating CC in development plans, reforestation in mangrove, market gardening, improved smokehouses, farmland planning, Oyster farming, Kenyan beehives, revision of LDP. The authorities were well involved in the phases of the project. Formulated wishes: Extend the project and scope it to other sub-prefectures of Boffah.
12	Commune of Koba	The Mayor of the Commune and the Deputy Prefect were met. The two personalities are unanimous that the project has completed all planned activities. The meeting with the populations under the aegis of the president of the local communities acknowledged the same facts: very successful reforestation, improvement of the crop yield, dyke protection successful to the point that people returned to the fishing port of Kindiady and prevent now all cutting wood in the mangrove. However, crop plains need better protection by rebuilding the belt. In addition to other activities listed by the Prefect Director of Environment, there is also an ice factory for fishmongers.
13	Kito Island	Located in front of Koba, Kito communities are satisfied with the support of the project. They say they are able to perform all activities made in their favour by the project but they wish to continue having benefit from this assistance, which costs them no effort.

ANNEX 5 LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

The RACZ project document

- Annual report of RACZ project, December 2011.
- AWP 2012, Resilience and Adaptation, RACZ, January, 2012.
- AWP 2012, Resilience and Adaptation, UNDP, February 2012.
- Call for applications for the initiation of farmers' groups of Kito, Koba, kakossa and Kaback the oyster farming technology as part of the RACZ project implementation, September 2011.
- Capacity assessment of meteorological data services, National Direction of Meteorology, December 2011.
- Climate Change Impacts on fisheries, RACZ, November 2011.
- Coordination of the RACZ project, final activity report (2011-2016), June 2016.
- Evaluation mission report on dykes and agr in kabck, kakossa, koba and kito, RACZ, March 2012.
- Impacts of improved cook stoves distributed by the RACZ project, March 2012.
- Initiation Project of Oyster farming technology for farmers' groups in Kito, Koba, Kaback and Kakossa, agretage, August 2011.
- Land-Use and urban planning and climate change, LUPD, November 2011.
- M&E report 2011, RACZ, December 2012.
- Mission report on market gardening, salt production and awareness on the rational use of improved cook stoves, RACZ, June 2012.
- Mission report on market gardening, salt production and awareness on the rational use of improved cook stoves, RACZ, May 2012.
- National Direction of Meteorology, preparation and dissemination of bulletin on meteorological advice for 2014.
- Project document, project title: Strengthening the resilience and adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change in vulnerable coastal zones of Guinea, Thierno Saïdou DIALLO Monitoring & Evaluation Expert, February 2012.
- RACZ Project, final report on impact of activities carried out by the RACZ project from 2011 to 2013 in rural communities of Kaback, Kakossa and Koba, August 2014.
- RACZ Project, Mid-term evaluation report, Tamara Levine and Ahmed Faya Traore, February 2014.
- RACZ Project, Report of Capacity Building Workshop on Economics of Climate Change, CERESCOR, 2-3 September 2015.
- Report of the first quarter of 2012 and the distribution of cook stoves, 2011.
- Report of the first quarter of 2012, RACZ, April 2012.
- Report of the second quarter of 2012, RACZ, July, 2012.
- Report on RACZ project mission, August 2012.
- Report on RACZ project mission, M&E, August 2011.
- Report on RACZ project mission, November 2011.
- Steering Committee 2011, RACZ, December 2011.
- Training of Stakeholders on the risks of Climate Changes and their negative impacts on socio-economic activities in the Guinean coastal zone, RACZ, January 2012.

National policy/strategy papers

- Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan, Republic of Guinea, SEDP 2011-2015.
- National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, PANA-Guinea, October 2007.
- National Environmental Policy, Ministry of Environment Water and Forestry, MEWF 2011.
- National Gender Policy, Republic of Guinea, 2011.
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Republic of Guinea, PRSP III 2013-2015.

UNDP

- Guinean's UNDP-CO, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNDAF 2007-201.
- UNDP, Evaluation Office, 2012: Guidance for conducting terminal evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed projects

Other

- Special Services Agreement N° 007 / RACZ 2011.
- Special Services Agreement N° 008 / RACZ 2011.
- Special Services Agreement N° 009 / RACZ 2011
- Special Services Agreement N° 010 / RACZ 2011.
- Special Services Agreement N° 011 / RACZ 2011.
- Special Services Agreement N° 012 / RACZ 2011, NGO AGRETAGE, October 2011.

ANNEX 6 EVALUATION QUESTION MATRIX

Questions
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF/LDCF) and to climate change adaptation, environment and development priorities at local, regional and national levels?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the objectives and expected results of the project relevant to the objectives of national and local plans and strategies in the field of climate change? • Were the objectives and expected results of the project relevant to the strategic objectives of the GEF and the UNDP policy framework?
Were the objectives and expected outcomes of the project consistent with the needs and aspirations of the beneficiary communities?
How has the gender approach been taken into account in the development of the project and how is it integrated into the implementation of the activities?
Have the editing and the definition of the institutional arrangements of the project been flexible enough to take into account the evolution of the national context and stakeholders.
Effectiveness: To what extent the expected results and project objectives have been achieved?
What is the success rate of reforestation and deferred grazing activities?
What is the rate of development of rehabilitated rice fields?
What was the demand in 2016 for improved cook stoves?
To what extent have the results related to strengthening of climate resilience in targeted sites been reached?
Efficiency: Has the project been implemented efficiently, in accordance with national and international standards?
Are reforestation costs reasonable compared to the benefits?
Have the operators' selection procedures been followed?
Are the costs of dams in rice fields reasonable compared to the benefits?
What is the assessment of the communication and collaboration frameworks that have been set up between various organizations involved in the project, and the assessment of the quality of work done by offices and local NGOs?
Are the internal monitoring, support and evaluation arrangements carried out as planned in the project document?
Have alternative solutions made it possible to improve the incomes of the populations?
Have the mechanisms, modalities and means of coordination and administrative, accounting and financial management been effective?
Has the project implemented the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation mission
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic or environmental risks to maintain the project results in a long term?
Have Local Committees agreed on the results of the project?
Have Local Authorities, decentralized, regional and national institutions agreed on the results of the project?
Have indicators 1 to 3 on the resilience capacities of local communities been achieved?

Impact: Are there any indications that the project has contributed to (or allowed for) progress in reducing stress on environment, or improving the ecological condition?
What is the level of achievement of all expected outcome and results indicators?
Have the preconditions for achieving impacts been implemented?
Have the project had any expected or unexpected effects on the beneficiaries' incomes and lives, and has it contributed to reducing environmental stress and / or improving ecological status?
Does the developed activities allowed a sequestration or/and a reduction in CO2 emissions?

ANNEX 7 ACHIEVING OF INDICATORS

Objective / Outcome	Indicator (assigned weight)	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Elements of analysis	Achievement rate (%)
Objective: strengthen the protection of vulnerable Guinean coastal communities and areas against the negative effects of climate change and climate variability	1. Percentage of national budget allocated and spent on adaptation to climate change in coastal areas (0.4)	0%	0.5%	The five-year SEDP 2011-2015 has allocated \$ 1,142,857 US in the MEWF as the Government contribution to environment protection projects. We assume that this part will be used for the protection of coastal plains against marine intrusions. This represents 0.35% of the investment budget for Guinea.	70%
	2. Percentage of the budget of the prefectures allocated and spent on adaptation to the CC (0.4)	0	2%	Estimated by the PT to about 0.5%	25%
	3. Number of Guinean actors (NGOs, associations, research institutes and technical services) involved in the implementation of adaptation activities to the CC in coastal areas (0.2)	0	20	53 Guinean actors have participated in the project implementation: - 7 public institutions (ARIG, CERESCOR, SPMMC, CNSHB, OGUIDAP, National Meteorology, CREVIST), -28 associations and groups of the project sites, and -18 NGOs and engineering & consulting firm	100%
Achievement rate of objective					58%
Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate change in coastal	4. Number of RC having integrated CC adaptation issues into their LDPs and	0	15	Initially, the project has planned the revision of 15 local development plans (LDPs). 23 other coastal municipalities belonging to the prefectures targeted by the project, asked the National	100%

areas improved	proceeding to their implementation (0.4)			Directorate of local development, to revise their LDPs. So, a total of 38 LDPs was revised in terms of integration of CC adaptation concerns.	
	5. Number of zoning by-laws developed and / or amended to integrate CC adaptation concerns (0.4)	0	6	The project has supported the integration of climate risks in the master plan for urban planning: -cities of Kamsar and Dubréka. -the city of Conakry extended to the Coyah Prefecture On the other hand, a methodological guidance for the integration of CC was developed and adopted by the Ministry of city and regional development.	50%
	6. Level of awareness of key stakeholders regarding climate change and its impacts (0.2)	Inexistent, weak	High (3 out of 5) Medium to high	Current status: medium to high. If the level of awareness of beneficiaries (Local communities and socio-economic groups) is relatively interesting, the stakeholder at central level (in Conakry) is less important. .	60%
Achievement rate of the outcome (1)					72%
Outcome 2: Climate risk management measures implemented in coastal communities	7. Percentage of targeted stakeholders implementing practices supported through demonstration initiatives (0.3)	0%	60% of the targeted communities.	All of the direct beneficiaries of the project (local communities and socio-economic groups) sites of Koba, Kaback Kakossa and Kito drivers have implemented practices supported through demonstration initiatives. NB: There is no precise information at this level especially with regard to the initial state	100%
	8. Percentage of targeted communities that have adopted and implemented alternative livelihood activities (0.3)	0	50%	A number of targeted communities have adopted and implemented alternative subsistence income-generating activities. NB: There is no specific information at this level in particular as regards to initial state.	80%
	9. Percentage of coastal	0	50%	Actually, developed rice production land is about	15%

	rice production land resistant to expected sea level rise (0.2)			30,000 ha. As a result, the project target is 15,000 ha. The project enhanced the resilience of 2,154 ha of rice plains in Kaback, Kakossa, Koba and Kito.	
	10. Percentage of change in mangrove coverage of target communities (0.2)	0	75%	<p>The project has reforested 167 ha in mangrove and around mangrove in various districts including areas set up by the coal producers in Douprou and Tanene (Dubréka). And more of 210 ha have been defended in the 4 project sites.</p> <p>NB: There is no specific information about the initial state. After consultation with the PT, it was estimated that the change % in mangrove coverage of target communities is 60%</p>	80%
Achievement rate of the outcome (2)					73%
Outcome 3: Key national capacities for undertaking analytical work on the economics of climate change developed	11. Number of ministries that have strengthened capacities for cost-benefit analysis related to climate change (0.5)	0	10	<p>12 institutions (including 10 Ministries) participated in trainings that dealt with issues related to CC. Only one workshop focused on cost-benefit analysis.</p> <p>Interviews with various ministries revealed that there is a low knowledge about cost-benefit analysis related to CC.</p>	40%
	12. Types of tools adopted and frequently used in the same ministries (0.5)	0	Increased nature and frequency of use	A methodological guidance for the integration of CC in LDPs was developed by the National Directorate of Local development within the Ministry of land-use planning and regional development. This tool deals superficially with the economic aspects of CC	30%
Achievement rate of the outcome (3)					35%
Outcome 4: Lessons learned from pilot demonstration	13. Number of national and international partner organizations that the	0	50	It was not any specific initiatives of transmission of lessons learned from the project to national and international partner organizations. However, the	60%

activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes are collected and widely disseminated	lessons learned from the project were sent (0.4)			<p>project has carried out several activities that can contribute to this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6 awareness workshops at the local level with the participation of around 400 people. ▪ production of three documentaries on the project ▪ at the international level: the 20th and 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC respectively in Lima (December 2014) and Paris (December 2015). It is estimated to 30 the number of national and international partner agencies with which the learned lessons from the project have been shared 	
	14. Number of visits to the relevant pages of the project websites (0.3)	0	100/month	<p>The PT has put at our disposal 06 links of websites in relation to the project: i) the UNDP link is working, ii) one link without any relationship to the project and iii) other 4 links are not working. The mid-term evaluation noted that the websites of guimeteoclimat and dan sjp1.estis.net/sites/cerescor are working</p> <p>It is estimated the achievement rate of this activity is 20%.</p>	20%
	15. Number of contributions to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) (0.3)	0	3/year	<p>The project has taken no initiative for sharing lessons learned from the project with the ALM platform</p>	0%
Achievement rate of the outcome (4)					30%

ANNEX 8 THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECTS

ANNEX 8.1. AWARENESS WORKSHOPS

Awareness workshops		
Place	Designation	Participants
Boke: 9-11 April 2013	Stakeholders information and awareness workshop on the risks of CCs and their negative impacts on infrastructure	39
Coyah: 17-19 April 2013		48
Koba: 29 August 2013	Stakeholder's information and awareness workshop on negative impacts of CC in coastal area.	64
Kaback: 27 August 2013		63
Koba (Kitto-Daoro) and (Taboriah-Bandikoro): 21 November 2013	Open days on trials "Tests of new rice cultivars tolerant to salt water and soil acidification" and "Direct sowing tests of rice in mangrove rice-land"	113
Forécariah (Kaback): 24 December 2013		73
Kabak/ Kakossa/ Koba	Workshops to raise awareness and support against the spread of the Ebola virus in relation to the CC in 03 RCs (Koba, Kaback and Kakossa)	Not available

ANNEX 8.2. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS

Training & capacity building workshops			
Place	Designation	Participants	Organizer
Conakry: 25-26 July 2013	Training workshop of 20 officers from the Ministry of urban planning, Habitat and Construction on taking into account effects of CC in the master plans of planning and urbanism (SDAU) of Kamsar and Dubréka	25	ARTECH Engineering Office
Conakry: 10 December 2013	Initiation workshop on an early warning system to support the management of coastal zones and the implementation of a monitoring system of risks and impacts related to CC	45	Engineering Office GUI-METEO CLIMAT
Coyah: 6-9 January 2014	Stakeholder training workshop on the integration of CC into the prefectural investment plans of Guinean coastal zone.	42	RACZ Project
CNPG: 2-3 September 2015	Capacity building workshop for decentralized structures of the Ministry of Planning and for stakeholders on CC economy and design of adaptation measures	40	IAC/BUDEC RACZ
CERESCOR November 2015	Training workshop for focal points designated by their technical departments on the CC economy and guidance on the programming process for public investments focusing on climate vulnerability.	60 Including 15 women	RACZ Project

ANNEX 8.3. REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES AND DEFERRED GRAZING

SITE	Activities carried out	REFORESTATION		Comments
		District/Village	Area/ha	
Kaback	Reforestation	Karangbany1Gore	0.7650	Private plantation
		Karangbany 1	18.0025	Community plantation
		Karangbany 2	2.96153	Private plantation
		Karangbany 3	20.2069	Community plantation
		Konimodia	6.93441	Private plantation
		Keka	4.0	
Kakossa	Reforestation	Village	Area/ha	
		Menyire	2.646680	Community plantation
		Menyire	3.879530	Community plantation
		Kainte	0.332351	Private plantation
		Kainte	0.481758	Private plantation
		Kainte	0.217097	Private plantation
		Gbengbeta	1.094590	Community plantation
		Yeniyah	0.994756	Private plantation
		Yeniyah	1.300920	Community plantation
		Yeniyah	1.334190	Community plantation
		Bouboude		
		Khelifili	2,644668	Community plantation
		Soungouya	0.33235	Private plantation
		Khelifily	2.300	
		Soungouya	2.01621	Private plantation
		Soungouya	0.21710	Private plantation
		Kansiyire	2.56219	Community plantation
		Bouboude	1.300610	Community plantation
Koba	Reforestation	Site of Koba		
		Menkinet	2.077790	Private plantation
		Kabonton/Taboriah1	6.20382	Private plantation
		Kabeleya / Souguebounyi	4.12325	Community plantation
		Blue/Souguebounyi	5.22160	Community plantation
		Bokhinene/Dixinn	12.00000	Community plantation (mangrove)
		Kindiadi/Kobarare	2.500	Community plantation (mangrove)
		Boussoura	4.07735	Private plantation
		Kassonya /Konibale	1.00659	Private plantation
		Taboriyah1	3.08647	Community plantation
		Kabeleya	4.14139	Private plantation
		Kitikata/Taboria1	4.03844	Community plantation (mangrove)
		Sayonya	10.0	Community plantation (mangrove)
		Kito website		
		Daoro/Boro	0.92446	Private plantation

SITE Kito	Activities carried out	REFORESTATION		Comments
		District/Village	Area/ha	
		Douéra/Koteya	3.42252	Community plantation
		Mampaya/Yangoya	4.000	Community plantation
		Doyema/Boro	11.61440	Community plantation
		Katande/Koteya	2.164190	Private plantation
		Sinene/Booro	7.69938	Community plantation

REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED RICE LAND

Commune	Activities carried out	REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED RICE LAND		Comments
		Village	Protected area / (ha)	
Kaback	Building dykes of protection, secondary channel drainage	Konimodouya	250	Community area
		Katonko	113	Community
		From Yelibanet to Bolimanda: dredging of the secondary canal 4.2 Km	160 ha	Community
Kakossa	Strengthening dykes, dredging of channel, closing of drains	Village	Area/ha	
		Toneta	250	Community
		Diguekhambi	290	Community
Koba	Building dykes of protection, Dredging of channel Rehabilitation of Kindiady control structure	RICE GRADIENTS PERIMETERS		
		Kabonton / district Taboriah2	164	Community
		Bandikoro/District Taboria2	154	Community
		Kindiadi/District Kobarare (rehabilitation work)	511	Community
		Kitikata/District Taboriah2	150	Community
Kito				
		Daoro/Boro	87	Community
		Sinene/Booro	77	Community
		Dakonta	87	Community
		Madona	149	Community

CONSTRUCTION / REHABILITATION IMPROVED FISH SMOKEHOUSES

Town / Sites	Installation locations	Number of fish smokehouses	Activities carried out	Status
Kaback	Konimodouya	10	Construction equipment.	Community
Kakossa	Menyire	10	Construction equipment.	Community

Town / Sites	Installation locations	Number of fish smokehouses	Activities carried out	Status
Koba	Bokhinene / Dixinn District	10	Construction equipment.	Community
	Village of Kindiady	06	Rehabilitation	Community
Kito	Doyema port / District of Boro	20	Construction and rehabilitation equipment.	Community
TOTAL		56		

STORAGE STORES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND STORAGE STORES OF SOLAR SALT

Town	Type of equipment	Activities carried out			Comments
			District	Number	
Kaback	Storage of agricultural products	Facilities / infrastructure	District of Bolimanda	1	Community
	Salt storage		District of Yelibanet	1	Community
Kakossa	Storage of agricultural products	Facilities / infrastructure	District Yeniah Center	1	Community
	Salt storage		District Menyire	1	Community
Koba	Storage of agricultural products	Facilities / infrastructure	Taboriah	1	Community
	Salt storage		Kindiady / Kobarrare	1	Community
Kito	Storage of agricultural products	Facilities / infrastructure	District of Taboriah	1	Community

ICE FACTORY UNIT

Koba	Ice factory unit (2.5 tons day)	Facilities / infrastructure	Port of Taboriah/District Taboriah	1	Community
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PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY LIGHTING

Town / Sites	Installation locations	number	Activities carried out	FACILITIES KITS PHOTVOLTAIQUES	Status
				District / location	
Kaback	Health Center	1	Installation equipment /	Communal	Community
	Sub-prefecture	1		Yelibanet	Community
	Town Hall	1		Town Hall	Community
	Places of worship	2		yetia	Community
	Dwelling house	2		Local Advisory Committee	Private
	Phones batteries recharging points	5		Port, Jetty market	Community
	Project Liaison Office	1		Yelibanet	Community

Town / Sites	Installation locations	number	Activities carried out	FACILITIES KITS PHOTVOLTAIQUES	Status
				District / location	
Kakossa	Health Center	1	Installation equipment	Communal	Community
	Under Prefecture	1		Yenia Center	Community
	Town Hall	1		Yenia Center	Community
	Dwelling house	2		Local Advisory Committee	Private
	Places of worship	2		Yenia, Taouya	Community
	Phones batteries recharging points	5		Market, Port, Jetty	Community
	Project Liaison Office	1		Yeniah Center	Community
Koba	Health Center	1	Installation equipment	Communal	Community
	Under Prefecture	1		Tatema	Community
	Town Hall	1		Tatema	Community
	Dwelling house	2		Local Advisory Committee	Private
	Places of worship	4		Taboria, Konibale, Katep, Dixinn	Community
	Phones batteries recharging points	5		Port Taboriah, Sougueboundji	Community
	Project Liaison Office	1		Konibale	Community
Kito	Health Center	1	Installation equipment	Koteya	Community
	Places of worship	3		Yangoya, Koteya, Sinene	Community
	Dwelling house	3		Local Advisory Committee and private	Private
	Phones batteries recharging points	5		Port Sinene, Stageless, Koteya	Community
TOTAL		53			

ANNEX 9 EVALUATION CONSULTANT AGREEMENT FORM

Formulaire d'acceptation du consultant en évaluation³

Engagement à respecter le Code de conduite des évaluateurs du système des Nations Unies

Nom du consultant : M. YADH LABANUE

Nom de l'organisation de consultation (le cas échéant) : /

Je confirme avoir reçu et compris le Code de conduite des évaluateurs des Nations Unies et je m'engage à le respecter.

Signé à CONAKRY, Le 16/09/2016

Signature : 