

**MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE
RESPONDING TO COASTLINE CHANGE
IN ITS HUMAN DIMENSIONS IN
WEST AFRICA THROUGH INTEGRATED
COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT (ACCC)**



Credit Photo: ACCC Project The Gambia, Training workshop for sustainable oyster culture, September 201

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PREFACE

This report provides a mid-term evaluation of the UNDP/GEF funded Adaptation to Climate and Coastal Change in West Africa - Responding to coastline change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management (ACCC). This report is delivered in compliance with the Terms of References of the approved project document. The evaluation is based upon collected reference materials from the project, as well as a series of interviews carried out during an evaluation mission to the region in October 2010. The conclusions and recommendations set out in the report are solely those of the evaluator and not binding upon the project management and sponsors.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACCC	Adaptation to Climate and Coastal Change in West Africa - responding to coastline change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
APPEL	Alliance des Elus Locaux pour la Protection du Littoral Ouest Africain
DEEC	Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés – Senegal
DEX	Direct Execution Arrangement
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IDRC	International Development Research Centre (CRDI in French))
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NSC	National Steering Committee
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEX	National Execution Arrangement
NFP	National Focal Point
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPD	National Project Director
NPMT	National Project Management Team
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODINAFRICA	Ocean Data and Information Network in Africa
PIR	Project Implementation Reviews
PRCM	Programme Régional de Conservation de la Zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest
ROOFS-Africa	Regional Ocean Observing and Forecasting System for Africa
RPMU	Regional Project Management Unit
RPSC	Regional Project Steering Committee
SINEPAD	Interim Secretariat for the NEPAD Environment Initiative
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SNC	Second National Communication
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-CO	UNDP Country Office
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The aim of the project '*Adaptation to Climate Change, Responding to Coastline change in its human dimensions in West Africa through Integrated Coastal Area Management*' (ACCC) is to deliver local and global benefits that will:

- (i) Enhance the capacity of coupled social-ecological systems to adapt to climate change, and
- (ii) Improve the management and the use of biodiversity through measures that both promote a combination of conservation and ecosystem resilience improvements.

In order to achieve these objectives, the project should "*target highly vulnerable communities in the five West African countries, and assist them in increasing their capacity to adapt to long-term climate change including variability. This will be done within the context of the SPA guidelines, so that while assisting communities to increase their adaptive capacity, global environmental benefits in the biodiversity focal area will simultaneously be made resilient to climate change as per guidelines in the SPA (GEF/C.27/Inf.10, para. 26)*". The ACCC overall goal is "*to reduce vulnerability and to increase adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change in the focal areas in which the GEF works*". The emphasis of the ACCC project was put on the four following components:

1. Implementation of pilot activities to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastline ecosystems in regions vulnerable to climate change impacts;
2. Integrating climate change and adaptation issues into coastal area management policies and programmes;
3. Increasing monitoring of coastal erosion and capacity building in coastal management and planning to improve the capacities of institutions and human resources; the development and the implementation of adaptation strategies and measures in coastal environment
4. Increasing learning, evaluation, and adaptive management with the establishment of a learning mechanism for adaptive management and the enhancement of cooperation at the regional level to address climate change impacts on coastal area management.

Components 1 and 2 are implemented at the national level in the five beneficiary countries, mostly through demonstration pilot activities in five selected sites in Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal to enhance the adaptive capacity of ecosystems to climate change. The sites have been identified to be vulnerable to climate change, including variability, induced coastal erosion and have a high potential to generate global environmental benefits in the biodiversity focal area. Components 3 and 4, implemented at the regional level, are managed in Dakar, at the BREDA -UNESCO office with the following specific objectives:

CONTEXT AND PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

As defined in the UNDP GEF project document, the purpose of this evaluation is "*to review the performance of the ACCC project. The review will evaluate progress in programme implementation measured against the planned outputs in the Project Document and assess the likely impacts of the project. The evaluation will recommend improvements for the project*". The mid-term evaluation was planned as described in the project document in the monitoring and evaluation process: Field trips were prepared and organized in October 2010 to two countries (Senegal and the Gambia) to provide an independent review of the current situation of the project before its final year of implementation.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

The ACCC project was designed as a regional project to carry out components located in five countries that need to interact smoothly to achieve the overall objective of the programme. The project was designed during the PDF B Phase to contribute to the efforts made at national level to adapt to climate change. It is therefore integrated to other national developments; in particular since the National Project Directors all have an important role in their national administration. Effectiveness of the institutional arrangements in implementing the programme at national and regional levels is however limited because the national components are managed totally independently from the regional unit. If this is increasing the role of the national partners, it has sometimes the effect of reducing the regional impacts of this initiative (due to the lack of rigorous scientific advice with a view beyond national borders of shared ecosystems and shoreline). At the same time, the fact that the national components are centrally managed in the capitals (for example distant from project sites) does not always allow the full impact that was expected at local levels with the communities.

For countries under UNDP NEX modalities, the HACT system (Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfer) will bring a major improvement in terms of disbursement. Once this bottle neck is over (and the learning curve is on both sides, UNDP staff and project management), the role of UNDP country offices is certainly an asset, in particular to facilitate a good synergy with other on-going sustainable development activities and climate change projects that do need to be connected to basic development expertise. UNESCO is hosting the regional unit in the BREDA office in Dakar and its national commissions that are directly involved with the Sandwatch programme and linked to Parliamentarians organisations, provides relevant expertise and networking. These activities should enter into a more clearly structured and result oriented approach.

Based on the financial information received, it is clear that the cost sharing that was announced in the budget of the project document did not materialise as much as it was hoped. National teams have therefore difficulties in planning the full implementation of some activities (in Mauritania for example). At the same time, it is also difficult to assess whether the five countries will be able to implement their full national component and disburse the amounts already available by the end of 2011.

Component 1 - pilot activities to increase adaptive capacities - has picked up slowly over 2009-2010 because of various time consuming administrative procedures added to national bottleneck. Activities are either fully or partly implemented in the five project sites, from the building of the eco-tourism camp in the Gambia to stabilization of coastal shoreline or dunes. Support to the livelihoods of the communities to increase their resilience to climate change is under preparation.

Component 2 - integration of climate and adaptation issues and coastal area management to policies - is still lagging behind which is due to the difficulty of the task that is depending on the policy development at national and local levels. Several examples were found such as draft legislation in Senegal, Mauritania and the Gambia. One of the reason for the lack of progress at national levels is that there are currently no specific agreement (and agreed guidelines for the national, regional and international levels) requiring the formulation of development plans including elements on coastal zones management and climate change.

Component 3 - monitoring of coastal erosion and capacity building in coastal management - most activities have been advancing well. Three regional technical training workshops were organised: on climate change and coastal zones, mangrove restoration techniques, shoreline afforestation techniques and coastal zone cartography. Finally, a fourth one on integrated coastal zone management and climate change is under preparation to be held soon.

Component 4 - learning, evaluation and adaptive management increased -.An important quantity of material is now available that was produced under component 1, 2 and 3.

Networking with relevant stakeholders is underway but did not materialize yet in formal agreements.

Recommendations and lessons learnt

- The aspect of supporting livelihoods to improve resilience to climate change impacts should be systematically enhanced in the final phase of the project: offering practical training when it was not done, providing decentralized financial facilities such as micro-finance (or competitive grants) to aim to sustainability.
- All activities that are taking place at the local levels with communities (from afforestation to income generation activities) should be monitored at the local levels and involve local decision makers that are close from the beneficiary on a day to day basis. A practical solution would be to explore working in cooperation with other initiatives, in particular the GEF Small Grant programme (SGP). This option is already planned in Mauritania where the ACCC project team will provide training in 2011, facilitating small grants implementation with a solid technical and scientific support.
- Capacities have been built in the regions and countries by the programme. Experience should be capitalised; the material produced should be systematically disseminated in a didactic format, in particular the outputs of the national and regional technical trainings. Material is now available that was produced under component 1, 2 and 3 that can be used to enhance the outputs of this component in terms of knowledge sharing.
- ACCC stakeholders (National and Regional Units) could consider using their experience to provide background knowledge, for example feeding the process of the development of a Protocol on Coastal Zone Management and Climate Change to the Abidjan Convention.
- The need for further extension of the project either at national (other pilot sites) and/or sub regional levels (other countries) should be discussed at the next Project Steering Committee. Baring in mind the approval of other large adaptation projects in various countries and the large regional UEMOA initiative. An option could be to reformulate grant requests using the findings of the implementation of ACCC activities to carry out remaining unfunded activities, in particular concrete plans, and economic and legal analysis related to the relocation of communities in safe place when the no regret rehabilitation of the vegetation cover is clearly insufficient to protect people against climate change impacts that are already occurring now.
- The best good practice that can be identified is certainly the case of the Gambia with the successful implementation of the ecotourism initiative directly involving the communities. Depending on the modalities that will be negotiated for the final step to make it operational (in a participatory manner and to the mutual benefits of stakeholders or not), the initiative can become a total success story. The dynamism of the project management is certainly the key factor to make it happen.

1. INTRODUCTION

KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

The mid-term evaluation review should *'evaluate the relevance of project objectives and assess effectiveness in project implementation. Progress should be measured at national and regional levels against the objectives and outputs stated in the project document and the work plans, including the relevance and flexibility of the work plans, compliance with work plans, monitoring and evaluation framework, and activities completed..And assess whether the outcomes could be achieved at national and regional levels by:*

- *Assessing the effectiveness of the institutional arrangements in implementing the programme at national and regional levels, examine their role in monitoring of the quality of the outputs generated by national teams, and provision of strategic direction. It will identify any adjustments that would be needed for a more effective implementation of the project. It will also determine whether the implementing agencies, including the UNDP country offices and regional partners, are carrying out various activities in a timely and appropriate manner.*
- *Examining how the project is integrated in the efforts made at national level to adapt to climate change. To the extent possible, the evaluation will assess whether the project has been able to enhance local, national and regional capacities on climate change issues.*
- *Identifying good practices and highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the different activities. It will focus on the process rather than the project outputs. Attention should be given to the nature and level of interaction between the programme and countries, including issues addressed; effectiveness of workshops; frequency of communications; follow-up activities as a way to potentially identify good practices to respond to countries' needs. The evaluation may comment on project sustainability, strategic partnerships, and the effectiveness of the programme to manage, co-ordinate and oversee the provision of technical assistance in a cost-effective and efficient manner*
- *Assessing the project design, its relevance and budget allocation for project activities*
- *Developing recommendations, 'not only recommending ways to improve the performance of the project to increase resilience of communities, ecosystems and institutions to the impacts of climate change in coastal regions. It will identify activities and countries/regions in need of greater attention and may consider the potential role of the project in the future, if any, in light of this experience'.*

METHODOLOGY OF THE EVALUATION

In consultation with the RPMU, the international consultant carried out the mid-term evaluation according to the following methodology.

- A desk review of relevant documentation was made before and after the field trips. It included the GEF project document, workshop reports, mostly those that can be found on the ACCC project web site. A large number of documents were then provided during the field visits, including by the RPMU and national project managers such as national and regional work plans, technical reports and relevant legislation, materials developed by the project, progress reports.

- Since it was not possible to visit the five project partner countries within the time and available budget, visits were organised to two project countries, Senegal and The Gambia. It started in Dakar (Senegal) with interviews with the Regional Coordinator of RPMU, located at the BRED/UNESCO office in Dakar, the Executing Agency of the project, the National Project Director and Coordinator as well as Executive Managers at the Ministry of Environment (DEEC) and the National Unit in charge of support to management of the Ministry of Finance (CAP). Several other interviews were organised with the UNDP Country Office manager, the Interim Secretariat of NEPAD for environment and key stakeholders such as APPEL, IUCN, ENDA TM, IDRC Office Dakar for West Africa and the EC Delegation. A field visit was organised to Palmarin Facao, the project site for Senegal where meetings were organised for three days with Local Authorities, non-state actors and visits to project sites. The second visit was to Banjul (The Gambia) meeting with the National Project Director and the project Manager at the National Environment Agency; attending a National Steering Committee meeting; visiting the Tanji Reserve, and the Bijol Island. The field trip to the Gambia ended with a visit to the local UNESCO Office.
- A four page questionnaire (in French and in English) was prepared in cooperation with the RPMU which was sent to project partners and key stakeholders. It was formulated to obtain views on the design, the performance, and the implementation of the ACCC project at the national and regional levels as well recommendations and lessons learnt. The narrative feedback received from all the participating countries through the written survey is included in the content of this report and the score to precise questions are available under Annex 6.
- Telephone interviews, combined with emails to a selected number of partners and institutions interested by the project such as the regional executing agency (IOC/UNESCO Paris office) and the GEF secretariat were made to clarify some implementation issues, refine the understanding of the problems and brainstorm on possible corrective measures.

STRUCTURE OF THE DRAFT MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT

The draft evaluation report has been structured in accordance with the UNDP Guidelines for Evaluation. It covers issues set out in the Term of Reference for this evaluation.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Section 1 | Description of key issues that should be addressed by the mid-term evaluation; the methodology used to carry it out and the structure of the report. |
| Section 2 | Description of the context, of its development, objectives, possible adaptation pilot measures to be implemented and budget. |
| Section 3 | Description of the main findings of the mid-term evaluation issues related to the overall management and implementation of the four project components; |
| Section 4 | Concluding recommendations about corrective or follow-up actions that would reinforce initial benefits and possible future direction for the project. |
| Section 5 | Synthesis on lessons learnt based on interviews and questionnaires. |
| Annex 1 | Terms of Reference of the Mid-term evaluation |
| Annex 2 | 3 and 4 Information about field trips. |
| Annex 5 | List of 102 documents sorted by types and origin consulted for the evaluation |
| Annex 6 | Survey questionnaire in English (with score) and French version. |

2. THE PROJECT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

BACKGROUND

The coastal and marine environment of Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Cape Verde is a highly productive ecosystem of significant marine biological diversity. It underpins a significant portion of livelihoods opportunities of the coastal communities. However, several assessments based on country National Communications to the UNFCCC, the second assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as well as several other GEF-funded projects have concluded that *'widespread coastal erosion due to climate change is one of the most serious anticipated environmental problems facing the region'*.

Even though coastal erosion and sedimentation have been a reality for centuries in these countries, and are not solely a consequence of climate change due to entropic carbon emission, both processes are strongly influenced by changes in climatic conditions. Climate change scenarios for the West African region include an anticipated increase in mean surface temperature of up to 0.5° C per decade, increased evapo-transpiration, increased rainfall variability and intensity, accelerated sea level rise of around 1 m per century, any reduced coastal upwelling resulting from weakening of the Azores high and the trade winds, exacerbated by disruption from freshwater plumes of continental origin. The resultant shifts in the hydro-graphical and oceanic conditions due to climate change are likely to exacerbate coastal erosion and sedimentation problems in the West African region.

All five participating countries are within the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem, thereby aligned across an important environmental transition which is likely to be modified by sea level rise and climate change, a coastwise shift in climatic, hydro-graphical and oceanic conditions northward along the coast with global temperature increase will be better identified and addressed by each of these countries if they understand features and processes in neighbouring states¹.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This ACCC project was designed to foster a collaborative effort by implementing a series of activities that should lead to the improvement in the adaptive capacity to climate change of sensitive coastline ecosystems in five West African countries. This objective was defined within the context of the SPA guidelines, so that *"while assisting communities to increase their adaptive capacity, global environmental benefits in the biodiversity focal area will simultaneously be made resilient to climate change as per guidelines in the SPA (GEF/C.27/Inf.10, para 26)"*, including the *"implementation of restoration, protection and adaptation measures in identified hotspots and sensitive areas"*.

The ACCC project was designed to address four specific objectives that are consistent with the GEF SPA guidelines.

- *To increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastline ecosystems in regions vulnerable to climate change impacts.*
- *To integrate Climate change and adaptation issues and coastal area management into policies and programmes.*

¹ GEF Project document ID 2614

- *To monitor and enhance coastal erosion and capacity building in coastal management and planning to effectively monitor coastal erosion and build capacity at the national level to implement adaptation measures.*
- *To increase learning, evaluation and adaptive management to achieve good management and coordination tools at national and regional levels in order to share the experiences in the different countries.*

The project outcomes, framed in the context of the eligibility criteria for GEF SPA-funded adaptation projects include the following elements:

- *Pilot/demonstration component that contributes to improving adaptive capacity (through demonstration activities) and leading to global environmental benefits in biodiversity*
- *Policy change/integration of climate change and adaptation issues into integrated coastal area management policy*
- *Capacity building on tools for increasing the ability to plan for, and respond to, climate change induced coastline erosion”.*

The first two components were designed to be implemented at national level by five beneficiary countries.

- Pilot demonstration activities were identified on selected sites (see map below), based on their vulnerability to climate change, the occurrence of coastal erosion together with potentialities to develop or increase the biodiversity. The selection process used principles developed in the Adaptation Policy Framework and was based on large consultation processes with the main stakeholders. These activities should be accompanied by capacity building, awareness raising, training and information at the level of local communities.
- The main target of the second objective is to develop the practice of integrated coastal zone management which is considered as the best way to implement adaptation options with regards to climate change impacts in the coastal zone and to integrate climate change issues into national development plans.

The last two components were designed to support and enhance at the regional level activities implemented at the national level.

PROJECT START, ITS DURATION AND BUDGET

The final project document was approved by the GEF in November 2007. The project was launched a year later in November 2008 in Dakar, at a meeting which was followed by the first ACCC Regional Steering Committee meeting.

The project document (ID 2614) indicates that *“the time frame for implementation of the project was four years. Co-financing of approximately US\$9,800,000 in cash, parallel-financing and in-kind contributions has been secured at the approval date. Additional co-financing was expected to be confirmed through continuous bilateral discussions during implementation, and will further contribute towards country-ownership and sustainability beyond the lifetime of the contribution made by GEF SPA funds”.*

A summary of the project budget (cf. ACCC project document and GEF website) is provided in Box 1.

Box 1: ACCC project time line formulation process and budget

Pipeline Entry Date.....December 22, 2004	PDF B Amount.....700,000 US\$
PDF-B Approval Date.....January 11, 2005	GEF Project.....3,300,000 US\$
Approval Date.....August 01, 2006	GEF Grant.....4,000,000 US\$
CEO Endorsement Date.....August 29, 2007	
GEF Agency Approval...November 20, 2007	Co-financing Total.....4,000,000 US\$
	Project Cost.....8,000,000 US\$
	GEF Agency Fees.....360,000 US\$
	Co-financing Total.....9,729,517 US\$
	Project Cost (CEO Endo.).....13,729,517 US\$

Source: *www. TheGEF.org*

- **Project duration shortened:**

At the first Project Steering Committee meeting in November 2008, the decision was made to reorganise the project over 3 years instead of the 4 originally planned. The full project should now close by the end of 2011. The evaluator could not review the final agreed compressed budget over 3 years.

3. MAIN FINDINGS

3.1 MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS, COORDINATION & OPERATIONAL ISSUES

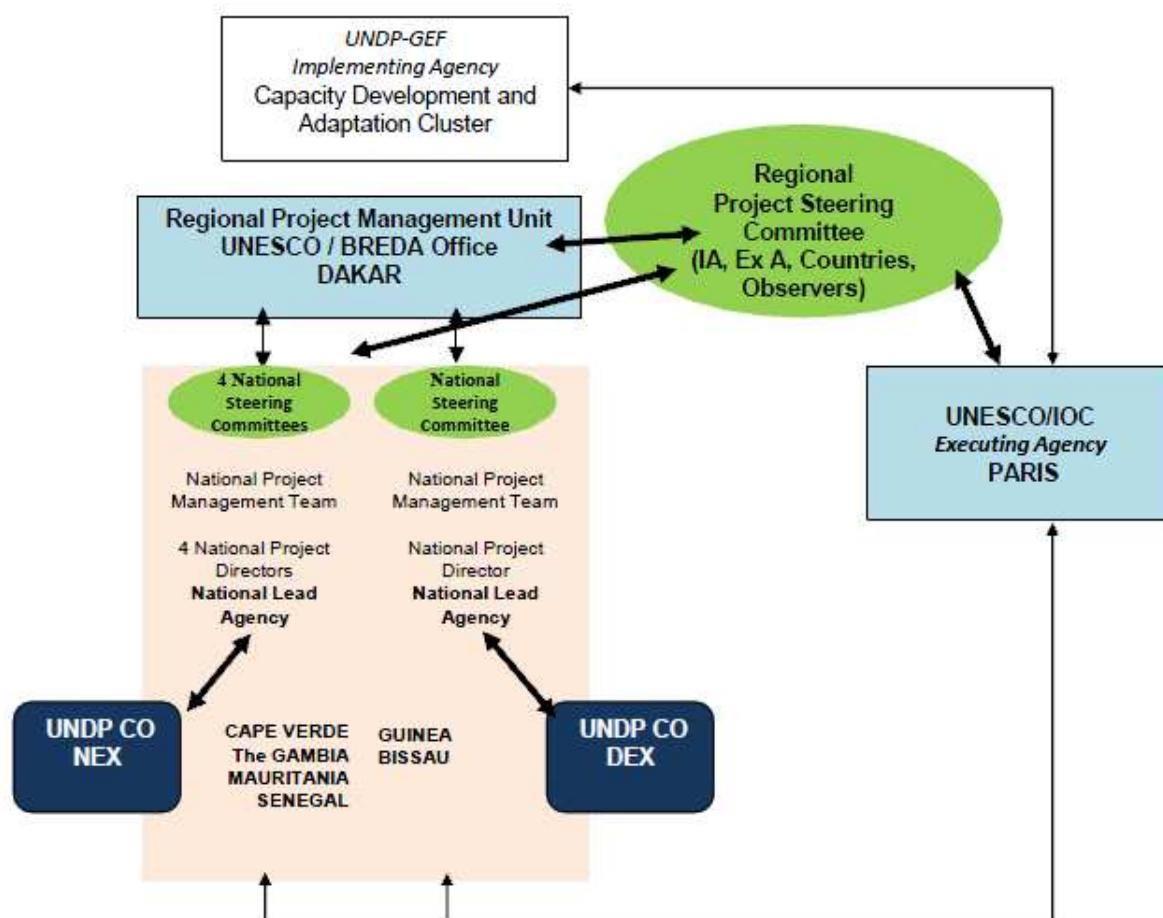
Mid-term evaluation findings

The five participating country have put in place a national execution mechanism. Senegal, Mauritania, the Gambia and Cape Verde are directly managing the project under national execution (NEX) UNDP procedures.

In Guinea Bissau, the national executing role is delegated to UNDP as requested by this country during the PDF-B phase because of lack of national capacity to carry out management tasks. The UNDP CO Guinea Bissau is handling execution activities (DEX procedure) in close cooperation with the project team.

A National Project Management Team (NPMT) was established in every county; they chaired by National Project Directors (NPD) who were assigned by the Lead Agency as in-kind contribution (See Figure 1 below, Schematic overview of the implementation arrangements).

Figure 1: Schematic overview of the implementation arrangements



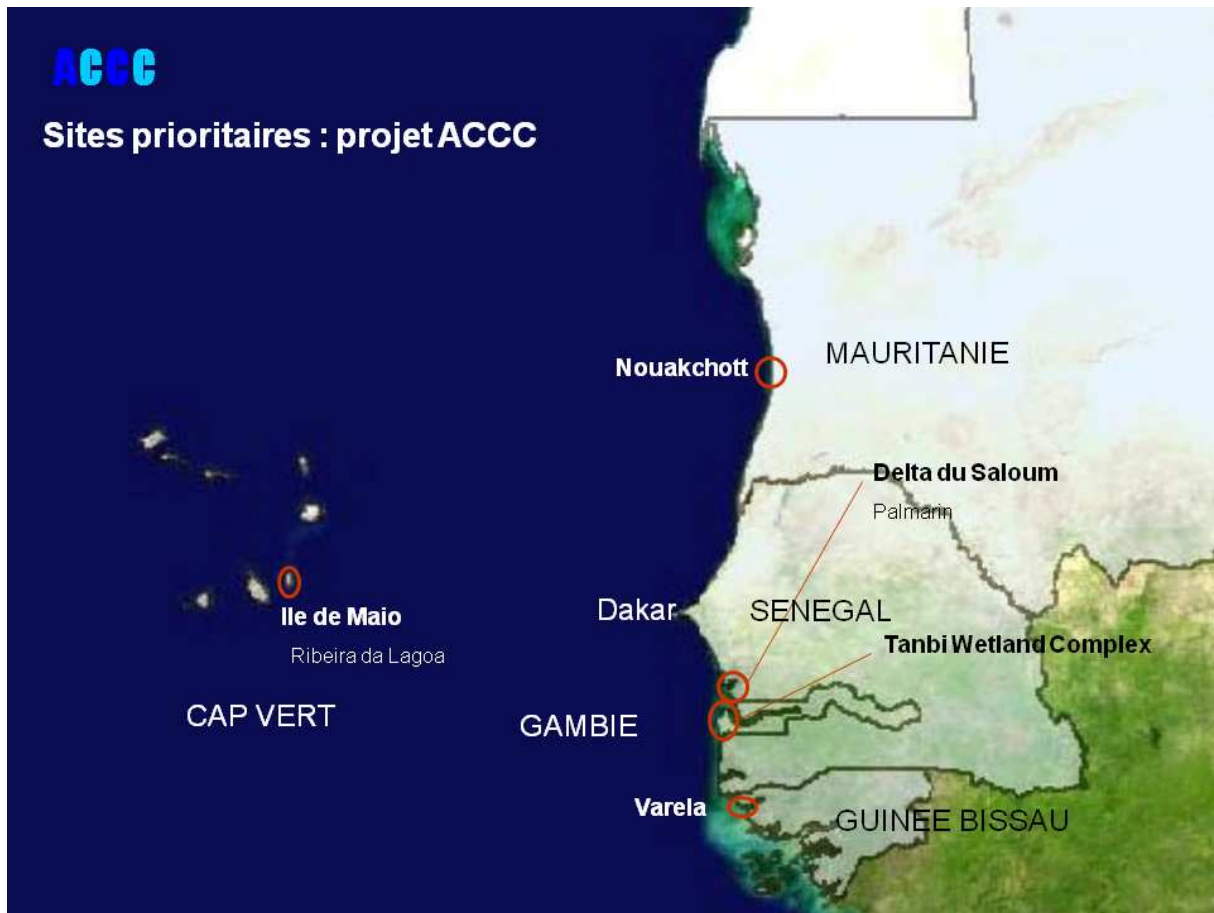
Source: Adapted from the GEF project document

The Lead Agencies identified for the ACCC project are:

- Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature, *Direction de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature, (DEEC)* in Senegal.
- *National Environment Agency (NEA)* in the Gambia.
- Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement, *Direction de l'Environnement* in Mauritania.
- Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, *Direction Générale de l'Environnement* in Cape Verde, and:
- Ministerio dos Recursos Naturais, *Direcção General do Ambiente* in Guinea Bissau

The five National Project Directors (NPD) were appointed in time to attend the First Regional Project Steering Committee held in November 2008. At national level, NPDs are heading 'National Steering Committee' (NSC) meetings. Four of the five National Project Coordinators (NPCs) were also appointed by November 2008 and the fifth one, in the Gambia, in 2009. NPCs ensure appropriate linkages with other relevant Government structures and work in close collaboration with the national Lead Agency. Figure 1 provides a schematic overview of these implementation arrangements.

Map 1: Location of the ACCC pilot project sites defined in 2008



Source: ACCC RCMU, 2008

Several remarks can be made in particular when examining the geographical distribution of the selected project sites and the type of activities to be carried out.

- **Geographical location:** As shown on the Map 1, in three countries (Bissau to Varella, Praia to the Maio Island, and Dakar to Palmarin) travels are needed without easy means of transportation to reach project sites, for example, a 6 hour drive on a difficult track to reach Palmarin in the Saloum Delta, or even a flight to reach the Island of Maio from Praia. Baring in mind that this project should both reach local population and protected areas, it seems absolutely essential to find ways of reducing the distance between managers and field activities. Cape Verde has anticipated the problem with the recruitment of a local project coordinator based in the Island of Maio but the problem remains acute in Palmarin.
- **National Steering Committees composition:** At country level, NCSs were sometimes established late; they all are now established and running but their composition is not always satisfactory because of the absence local stakeholder's representatives: in Senegal for example, the NSC does not include representative from the project site. The reason is probably also linked to the issue of the geographical distance between project partners (see Map 2).
- **Choice of the National Lead Agencies:** The working conditions of a National Environment Agency (results oriented) are different from those of the Directorate of a National Ministry which is, by definition, a political entity. In the Gambia for example, the

fact that the project is hosted at NEA (an agency, not a ministry) is certainly one of the reasons for its success. All national lead agencies however are specialised institutions/ministries whose legal mandate is to work in the field of environment. Increasing human resilience of the population exposed to climate hazards goes beyond environmental matters: land use management, agriculture, fishery and economic development at large are key factors involved to provide the solutions that are needed in a sustainable manner. In many cases, it appears that cross cutting issues were difficult to manage beyond the competence of the ministry of the environment.

- **Overall project linkages:** The managerial split of the regional project into 6 different entities (5 country offices and the regional BREDA/UNESCO-GEF WA unit) is leading to some disconnection among ACCC project staff that has to cope with different situations according to local conditions. This has an impact on practical issues (such as decisions on project offices, means of transportation etc...) and content wise which make it difficult to the regional coordinator to contribute to pilot projects and other activities primarily conceived and carried out at the national level..

3.2 PROJECT RELEVANCE AND COUNTRY OWNERSHIP/DRIVENESS

The five countries involved with ACCC were Least Developed Countries in the early 2000 (even if Cape Verde is an LDC anymore). Therefore, in addition to their National Communications to the UNFCCC, these countries have produced National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) identifying national priorities for climate change adaptation. Most of the activities 2 and 3 carried out under ACCC were included in their NAPAs. The findings of the PDF phase were essential in targeting beneficiaries and their potential ownership.

3.3 FINANCIAL PLANNING INCLUDING CO-FINANCING AND LEVERAGED RESOURCES

It was time consuming to obtain systematic financial information since the beginning of the project and clearly understandable for the mid-term evaluation from the 6 implementation points. Some countries provided full ATLAS consolidated reports. Financial planning could not be globally assessed because of the lack of information to compare disbursement and budgeted amounts; some countries had started expenditures in 2008, it was not possible to precisely assess the overall mid-term disbursement performance against planned budget. However, based on various activity reports, including financial ATLAS information, the following findings were made:

- After a very low total disbursement in 2008, expenses increased slowly in 2009 and more rapidly in 2010 but they are still insufficient in particular in Senegal (see Tables 1 and 2).
- Important administrative delays have sometimes defeated the objectives of the project. A glaring example was the failure to obtain funding in time to plant trees at the right season; and rapid financial support adjustments when trees planted at the dry season needed watering.
- The UN Fund control system early closing date in December, followed by a late opening of a new budget year is not facilitating implementation and creates delays that are not sufficiently anticipated by project partners.

- The introduction of the HACT (Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfer) is important and should facilitate project implementation in the future. From 3 weeks, it should now be down to 45 days for UNDP's approval and action, as stated by the UNDP, Res Coordinator of the Gambia during our visit.

Table 1 and 2 below provide a rough summary estimate of expenses and project balance for year 3.

Table 1: Tentative summary of budgets and expenses by country and RPMU (2008 – October 2010)

	2008				2009				2010 As of November			
	BUDGET	EXPENSES	%	BALANCE	BUDGET	EXPENSES	%	BALANCE	BUDGET	EXPENSES	%	BALANCE
CAPE VERT*	27'700	27'059		640'41	215'769	210'029	97	5'740	240'868	106'767		134'101
GAMBIA*	0	0		0		162'432			197'250	156'096		41'154
GUINEE BISSAU*	25'000	28'50		24'971	193'245	166'690		13'516	337'983	142'981		192'683
MAURITANIA*	4'730	4'516	95.5	213	233'350	189'806	81	43'538	248'250	178'556	71.9	69'694
SENEGAL*									295'533	197'192	39%	180'378
UNESCO/BREDA**		19'183			300'600	298246		2'354	318'850	291'420		27'430
TOTAL												

* ATLAS REPORTS

** RPMU reports

Table 2: Rough estimate based on ACCC project staff and Atlas reports (GEF only)

	GEF TOTAL BUDGET*	TOTAL EXPENSES 2008 – 2010	BALANCE
CAPE VERT	473'200	316'796	156'404
GAMBIA	473'200	318'528	154'672
GUINEE BISSAU**	473'200	309'689	163'511
MAURITANIA**	473'200	372'878	100'322
SENEGAL*	473'200		
UNESCO/BREDA***	934'000	608'849	325'151
TOTAL	3'300'000		

* GEF Grant Award

Another striking feature is the fact that little co-financing materialized when comparing the signed project document and payments to date (see Tables below from the project document).

Table 3: National component budget for Cape Verde

Summary of funds	Project document	Cost-sharing payments to date
GEF	473,200	
UNDP (cash)	100,000	61'613
Govt (cash)	66,668	16,524
Govt (parallel/ in kind)	639,668	
Total parallel/ in kind	639,668	
Grand total	1,279,536	

Table 4: National component budget for the Gambia

Source of funding	Project document	Cost-sharing payments to date
GEF	473,200	
Govt (parallel/ in kind)	800,000	
UNDP		25'000
Total Cash	473,200	
Total parallel/ in kind	800,000	
Grand total	1,273,200	

Table 5: National component budget for Guinea Bissau

Summary of funds	Project document	Cost-sharing payments to date
GEF	473,200	
UNDP contribution		100,000
Government (parallel)		56,344
Grand total	473,200	

Table 6: National components budget for Mauritania

Source of funding	Project document	Cost sharing payments to date
GEF	473'200	
Govt (parallel/ in kind)*	1'660'000	37'500
NGO/UICN (parallel/ in kind) *	817'750	0
Total Cash	473'200	
UNDP CO		75'000
Total parallel/ in kind	2'477'750	
Grand total	2'950'950	

*Amounts expected in 2011: Gov 37'500 UNDP 25'000

Table 7: National components budget for Senegal

Source of funding	Project document	Cost-sharing-payments to date
GEF	473'200	
Govt (parallel/ in kind)	3'018'181	
NGO/IUCN (parallel/ in kind)	817'750	
Bilateral/JICA (parallel/in kind)	1'500'000	
Total Cash	473'200	
Total parallel/ in kind	5'335'931	
Grand total	5'809'131	

Table 8: Regional components budget / UNESCO

Source of funding	Project document	Cost sharing payments to date
GEF	934,000	
Unesco (Cash)*	60,000	15'000
Unesco (In Kind)	250,000	
CSE		4'299
MAE France		2'978
Total Cash	994,000	
Total parallel/ in kind	250,000	
GEF PDF B	700,000	
Grand total	1,944.000	

* A grant of USD 5'000 is expected in 2011

3.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- The ACCC Project Steering Committee met in November 2008 and in 2009 made decisions that have reoriented the project (project duration in 2008 for example).
- Quarterly progress reports are regularly produced and most of the time sent to UNDP Country Offices (direct administrative supervisor). This means that the RPMU is not always systematically informed.
- Scientific monitoring however that would improve the coherence of programmes outputs seems to be lacking, in particular from the RPMU who cannot properly assess work plans and activity reports and make recommendations on proposed activities and priorities at the national level.
- The RPMU produced two important evaluation assessments and academic studies that can provide very useful information (see Ref 18 and 35)
- Two officers of the Natural reserves of Palmarin produced reports on the climate change challenges that the population is faced with as well as progress on afforestation (see Ref 37 and 38)
- The UNDP CO of Dakar gave for example a strong monitoring and evaluation signal with a Tripartite Evaluation (UNDP-DEEC-CAP) in August providing a list of conclusions for action (See Ref 38) that was followed by the decision to hold back further payments based on findings.
- Indicators are sometimes mentioned, in the Annexed to UNDP project reports but little details are given and are not covered in a systematic manner.

3.5 ATTAINMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES

COMPONENT 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF PILOT ACTIVITIES IN FIVE COUNTRIES

During the implementation of the project formulation phase (GEF PDF B), each country selected three potential coastal sites that were described in the PDF final reports. The final selection process took place after carrying out a survey in each country to finalize the type of activity that will be developed. The measures to contribute to the reduction of climate driven impacts on coastal erosion were described in the GEF project ID 2614 as follows:

- *“Stabilised coastal erosion through rehabilitation of indigenous vegetative cover*
- *Soil conservation measures implemented to reduce runoff (SPA funded; to be implemented in Vile das Pombas and Ribiera da Lagoa (Cape Verde); Bald Cape to Cape Point, (The Gambia)*
- *Planting of local species for the stabilization of sand dunes (to be implemented in Bald Cape to Cape Point (The Gambia); Nouakchott (Mauritania).*
- *Alternative livelihoods (beekeeping, ecotourism, forest management) developed and to be implemented in Allehein to Bald Cape (The Gambia); Varela Beach and Bubaque Island (Guinea Bissau) and N’Diago (Mauritania).*

- *Mangrove reforestation to be implemented in Porcos Island (in Guinea Bissau); from Djiffère to Palmarin, Fimela, Niodor, Palmarin, Sokone namely (in Senegal); N'Diago (in Mauritania).*
- *Dissemination of new technologies (especially in energy) to release the pressure of degradation of ecologically important mangrove resources."*

The final choices were formulated in subsequent national reports that were presented at the Project Inception meeting in November 2008. The measures were finalized in December 2008 in the RPMU project report (see Table 9 below) and roughly correspond to the agreed PDF proposals.

Table 9: Sites chosen and activities to be carried out in 2008

Pays	Sites choisis	Superficie/Cible	Caractéristiques	Activités
Mauritanie	Nouakchott	50 ha (4 km de côtes)	Zone urbanisée, inondations (ruptures du cordon littoral), érosion	Réhabilitation du cordon par apports de sable et fixation par végétation
Sénégal	Palmarin	5 à 6 ha (10 km de côtes)	Zone estuarienne, réserve communautaire	Reboisement de filaos (cordon littoral) et reboisement mangroves
Gambie	Tanji Bird Reserve and Bijol islands	4 communities living in the parc	Ramsar site, biodiversity, zone estuarienne et îles	Ecotourism, raising awareness
Cap Vert	Ribeira de Lagoa (Maio Island)	13 ha	Zone estuarienne, parc naturel, biodiversité (tortues), agriculture, barrage, salinisation, érosion	Réhabilitation du couvert végétal (dunes), plan de gestion intégrée de la rivière et de la zone côtière
Guinée Bissau	Varela	7 km, 100 ha	Côte ouverte, érosion, lieu de ponte des tortues	Plantation, suivi biodiversité, étude érosion côtière

Source: Inception Meeting Report, November 2008 (updated 2009)

Activities selected in each country evolved over time such as in the Gambia which also initiated mangrove restoration. The results obtained were analyzed in this section against agreed indicators (see Table 10).

Table 10: Key activities and corresponding indicators of component 1

KEYS ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove restoration; • Rehabilitation of indigenous vegetative cover; • Stabilisation of coastal dunes • Development of alternative livelihoods • Dissemination of new technologies to release the pressure of degradation of ecologically important resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of newly constructed, rehabilitated coastal protective (soft and hard) systems. This includes for example, new number of developments with new materials/methods, set-back of new developments</i> • <i>Length of coast protected, reduction in erosion rates, sediment loads, number of channels constructed, plant coverage in pilot sites (in ha), reduction in forest clearance in pilot sites, number and extent of fire belts, increase in forest cover.</i> • <i>Perceptions of efficacy and relevance of project outcomes with</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>increases in household income,</i> • <i>number and area extent of community conservation projects,</i> • <i>number of households using new sources, wood consumption,</i> • <i>number of stakeholder exchanges on climate change</i> • <i>And coastal management.</i>

Midterm evaluation findings

Component 1 has picked up slowly over 2009-2010 because of various time consuming administrative procedures added to national bottleneck... In October 2009, the RPMU manager reported an implementation rate rather limited for this activity in the five participating countries. As of October 2010, based on field trips and reports available, it can be said that pilot activities are on-going in the five countries, but bottle necks, sometimes major ones, remain to be overcome in 2011. One of the main reasons seems to be linked to the short time made available to implement the work; in particular support to the livelihoods of the communities to increase their resilience to climate change remains to be solidified.

In the case of Senegal, for example, the first national steering committee meeting was held in May 2009; the inception workshop was held at the Ndiambour Hotel, in Dakar in July 2009; and the first local inception workshop was held in Palmarin Ngounoumane, at the Djidjack resort for 300 participants in September 2009. This means that the first year was almost entirely dedicated to preparatory activities (and in any case only at the end of the year on the location of the site itself). The UN accounts close in mid December and new budgets were not available until April 2010. And after the Tri-partite review in August 2010, payments were stopped. The slow process to some extent, are understandable because of the difficulty of the tasks in the given complex institutional context. Similar delays were encountered in the other participating countries although to a lesser extent. In the Gambia, the active role played by the PCU as well as the newly reorganised and trained UNDP CO has allowed to catch up with their work plan to obtain their objectives. The reduced project length certainly also explains that a four year project that turned into a three year project is not bringing the full results that were expected at a 'mid-term' period which in fact should have been made in 2011. A more specific assessment for each country follows.

SENEGAL

Map 2: Satellite imagery of the Rural Community of Palmarin



Source: SPOT Image 2002

The project site selected in Senegal is Palmarin Facao. This site is located in the 'Biodiversity Conservation Area of the Saloum Delta' (RBDS), also classified 'Réserve de Biosphère' in 1981 and « zone humide d'importance internationale » since 1984 according to Ramsar Convention criteria. 16 different bird species can be found for example. Moreover, since 1996, a new law on decentralisation was passed leading to the establishment of 'Local Authorities' with devolution of powers to Regions, Cities and Rural Communities in some fields. This new legislation allows creating 'Community Natural Conservation Sites'; the Rural Council therefore created the 'Réserve Naturelle Communautaire de Palmarin' which was officially launched in 2002. It covers an area of 10'430 ha corresponding, more or less, to the territory of the 'Palmarin Rural Community', and includes a portion of the maritime area.

Coastal erosion is already ongoing in this fragile ecosystem which is currently exposed to higher risks due to sea-level rise and weather extreme events induced by climate change – while, at the same time an ecosystem of highly significant in terms of globally important biodiversity. The critical position of this site of major environmental significance is therefore rendering its political and administrative management highly complex to handle. This situation explains some of the delays and blockages that the project component is faced with. The decision was made to restore the mangrove in humid zones and to plant filaos in selected areas to ensure a better coastal protection on the shoreline. Mangrove afforestation was successful, with an impressive rate in some location (see Table 11 below).

Table11: Summary of mangroves afforestation activities

Sites	Number of sites afforested	Afforested surface (m ²)	SUCCESS
Diakhanor	1	19530	40 to 50%
Ngounoumane	3	15339	90%
Ngueth	1	35490	70 to 80%
Ngallou	4	39680	70 -80% and 30-40% Depending on the locations
Total	9	110039m ²	

Source: B. Fall, ACCC Consultant, August 2010

The comparative lower results (30 – 40%) obtained in two villages are explained in the technical evaluation report by the inappropriate selection for the location. In addition to mangrove plantations, filaos were also planted in 9 sites of 3 villages to protect the coastal line over 1 718 meters. As illustrated in the evaluation carried out in August (see Ref 52, Fall, 2010), this phase of the pilot activity was not satisfactory. It has even been qualified of disastrous in a pre-final report of a technical survey reviewing the situation a month later (see Ref 17 Barry, September 2010). Practical results obtained were evaluated in August and indicate a large percentage of failure reported below.

Out of the 12 000 seedlings distributed

- 9 637 were effectively planted.
- 3 450 grew successfully
- 6 187 seedling did not survive (50%)
- 2 363 seedlings were not used.

Table 12: Summary of afforestation sites (filao) in the 3 villages of Palmarin

Sites	Nr of sites	Total length afforested	Average width	Nr of seedlings distributed	Nr of seedlings planted	Nr. of trees alive	Number of dead seedlings	Nr. of unused seedlings
Ngounoumane	5	700 m	33 m	5 000	4 575	2 410	2 165	425
Diakhanor	1	294 m	33 m	4 000	2 562	852	1 710	1 438
Ngueth	3	724m	25m	3 000	2 500	188	2 312	500
Total	9	1 718m		12 000	9 637	3 450	6 187	2 363

Source: B. Fall, ACCC Consultant, August 2010

Tables 13 and 14 below provide detailed information for 2 villages in Palmarin, Ngounoumane and Diakhanor.

Table 13: The case of Ngounoumane where 5000 seedlings of filao were received

Périmètres reboisés	Longueur	Largeur	Nombre de plants vivants	Nombre de plants morts	Total par site	SUCCES	FAILURE
Périmètre 1	190 m	45 m	608	228	836	73 %	27%
Périmètre 2	156 m	43 m	120	700	820	15%	85%
Périmètre 3	70 m	44 m	387	559	946	41%	59%
Périmètre 4	157 m	42 m	675	600	1275	53%	47%
Périmètre 5	127 m	44 m	620	78	698	88%	11%
Total	700 m	218 m	2410	2165	4575		

Source: B. Fall, ACCC Consultant, August 2010

Table 14: The case of Diakhanor where 4000 seedlings of filao were distributed

Périmètre reboisé	Longueur reboisée	Largeur	Nombre de plants vivants	Nombre de plants morts	Total par site	SUCCESS	FAILURE
1 Périmètre	294 m	33 m	852	1710	2562	33 %	67%

Source: B. Fall, ACCC Consultant, August 2010

Many reasons for the high rate of failure were given by people interviewed that are illustrating an unfortunate combination of several factors:

- The selection of species were not unanimously adopted with the population
- Unsolved divergence remained about local contracting arrangements
- The timing for planting the seedlings was delayed until the dry season
- Seedlings were planted without sufficiently taking livelihoods pressures into accounts
- Seedlings were not properly protected
- Seedlings were not sufficiently watered.

More comments on other specific evaluation issues can be found under Section 3.2.1 (Operational issues), 3.2.4 (Monitoring and Evaluation), Section 3.2.8 (Stakeholders Selection and Role), and Annex 5 (Summary of field trip visit report to Palmarin).

The conclusion of the evaluation of the activities in Palmarin is that the team goes through a 'learning by doing' phase. They acknowledge the difficulties leading to the limited 2010 results. It seems however that, based on lessons learnt, a momentum is there to respond to the expectations that were raised, increasing resilience of the population to climate risks that are now well known and understood after the recent weather extreme events (flooding and torrential rain) that occurred in this area.

THE GAMBIA

The site chosen for the pilot project for the Gambia is located in the hotspot that was ranked first during the PDF B phase, in the Tanji Bird Reserve in the Southern portion of the River Gambia estuary. The site has rich biological diversity (endangered species are registered) as well as important coastal erosion and population at risk.

The site was visited during the Evaluation Mission (See Annex 4, Summary of Field Visits) where we saw the camp, built with environment friendly material (bricks produced without destroying the sand from the dunes), solar electricity equipment installed on the roof and space for improved cookers prepared. Compared to the case of Senegal, the project site is connected to Banjul via a good road which makes it easy to communicate with the Project management Unit. Representative from the Local groups are member and in fact attending the National Steering project committee meetings at the National Environment Agency.

The project is now reaching a turning point that was discussed at the last October Project Steering Committee meeting, namely how to operate tourism business. The local population confirmed their agreement during the field meeting that the option proposed by the PSC to hand it over to a professional tourist company that will train and employ the local people. This step will be carried out in 2011. The legal and human modalities that will be chosen will be key to achieving the full sustainability of the project.

The ACCC project was entered in April 2009 in the UNDP fund control system. ACCC activities only started in the site in July 2009. The construction of an ecotourism camp in the Tanji Birds Reserve area however was rapidly initiated, involving local contractors and people from the fishermen village who worked on with them.

Other site activities in the hot spot area were carried out with training for sustainable oyster culture, on-going dialogue to explore job creation with women groups in the Lamin Village. Discussions all the stakeholders confirmed that a balanced situation was achieved between local environmental protection and global benefits by offering development opportunities.

For the three other pilot projects in Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Mauritania, more limited information was available to be able to review and evaluate properly the state of the work. Based on 2009 Annual Report and 2010 work plan these are the comments that can be made:

CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde is composed of ten islands. The selected project, Ribeira de Lago, is located in the Islands of Maio, 8 km away from the Porto Ingles. This site is particularly exposed to coastal erosion while important from a biodiversity aspect (turtles and birds). The main activities described in the project document are the following:

- *the construction of an anti-salt dam in the Ribeira de Lagoa Estuary to retain the sediments carried out by the floods; to provoke the leaching of salts and the consequent rehabilitation of saline soils and prevent the rupture of the lagoon on the occasion of floods, therefore to diminish the possibility of entrance of sea water into the estuary zone.*
- *the construction of soil and water conservation mechanical structures to reduce the speed of rain water, provoking its infiltration and recharging the ground water.*
- *the plantation of species suitable to the local climate conditions over 16ha.*

As of July 2010 (mission report of the RPMU), the dam was budgeted but not built yet; a tree nursery was built; it is now functioning and will be used to do the plantations that are described in the project document.

Overall, it seems that the project is moving slowly, both because of long delays due to UNDP procedures but also to national bottlenecks (in particular transportation issues between the main city and the project site) but again, expectations are raised with key stakeholders.

GUINEA BISSAU

The site chosen for the pilot project for Guinea Bissau is the Varela Beach which is located 300m away from the Varela village in the area of Sao Domingos. The activities planned in this site were essentially related to the development of ecotourism and adaptation measures.

According to the June 2010 mission report of the RPMU, field activities are implemented slowly; only the cleaning of the beach seems to have been done. The political context, as well as the financial difficulties of the national administration that could not easily provide the support that was expected, are clearly explaining these delays. The response received from the questionnaire indicate that adaptation measures are more expensive in reality than indicated in the literature and also express the need for more support from the regional unit.

MAURITANIA

The site chosen for the pilot project for Mauritania is the shoreline of Nouakchott. This location is facing a growing urbanization following the worsening of the climate. Today, most districts in the town are settled in low areas liable to flooding. A large population lives in those districts and many socio-economic facilities, some of which are vital to the development of the country, are built there. The climate change impacts will be important in this context through flooding caused by the sea encroachments as well as the heavy precipitations and the rise of the groundwater top related to those occurrences and the sea level rise. The activities that are planned for this component are the following:

- *Assess the breaches in the sand dune cordon*
- *Carry out technical feasibility studies of regeneration of fragile coastal ecosystems*
- *Carry out technical feasibility studies of closing the breaches and vegetating the sand dune cordon*
- *Close the breaches by appropriate material and techniques*
- *Stabilize and vegetate the sand dune cordon*

According to the mission report of the RPMU (June 2010), work is now well advanced: contract are being issued and work done to carry out a number of activities (revegetation of the dune and closing breaches).

COMPONENT 2: INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION ISSUES

This component should contribute to *'develop the practice of integrated coastal zone management which is considered as the best way to implement adaptation options with regards to climate change impacts in the coastal zone. Another option is to integrate climate change issues into national development plans'*. Depending on the countries and the state of revision of their national sectoral plans, the following activities and corresponding indicators were defined.

Table 15: Key activities and corresponding indicators of component 2

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of integrated coastal and watershed management plans/programmes; • Formulation and implementation of zoning regulations for sea-level rise sensitive coastal settlements; • Review existing national plans and policies to integrate adaptation to climate change concerns; • Empowering decentralized governmental agencies and local communities to enforce laws that facilitate adaptation to climate change in coastal regions; • Organization of exchanges and dialogues between policy-makers as well as communities on the impacts of climate change on coastal erosion and adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of governmental and private sector participants in workshops, • Number trained community members in management of coastal resources in the context of climate change and anthropogenic impacts • Awareness of results of monitoring (number of media announcements on climate change and impacts on coastal regions <i>and sea level rise</i>)

Mid-term evaluation findings

Limited information only could be found on those tasks and their related outputs. In particular for item 1 to 3, preparatory/or Draft work was mentioned in a few occasions, such as the draft 'Loi sur le Littoral' in Senegal that will include the climate change dimension for coastal zone management as well as in Mauritania.

The workshop funded by the ACCC project (among other contributors) to sensitize Parliamentarians to the need of integrating climate change into Local development that was held in Praia in 2009. This is an example of a good interaction between national and regional ACCC components.

A difficulty that ACCC staff implementing the project is faced with for this component is often the lack of cooperation among national agencies since local development is not a field of competence for ministry of the environment but most of the time, of the Planning and/or Economic Affairs ministries. A delicate interaction would be needed to enhance the synergy between administrations which is not always feasible.

COMPONENT 3: ENHANCING MONITORING OF COASTAL EROSION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Table 16: Key activities and corresponding indicators of component 3

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop and implement national and regional training courses and other capacity building activities in Integrated Coastal Area Management and Climate Change impacts, and relevant Adaptation Techniques;• Analysis of data and training in climate change science, oceanography and marine sciences to increase knowledge on reducing vulnerability to coastal erosion• Establish a web-based "clearing house" mechanism for monitoring of erosion and lessons learned, based on the "Adaptation Learning Mechanism" emplaced by UNDP;• Develop project information materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>At least 25 information nodes (climate change and coastal management task force members, project staff, community members</i>• <i>GIS products that have been stored in country-selected repositories for general use by stakeholders</i>• <i>Participation of governmental and private sector participants in workshops, number trained community members in management of coastal resources in the context of climate change and anthropogenic impacts</i>

Midterm evaluation findings

Training/Capacity building: Five regional training have been organised since the beginning of the project, three in 2009 and two in 2010 on the following topics:

- a. *Climate change and Coastal Zones in April 2009.*
- b. *Techniques de restauration de la mangrove in April 2009*
- c. *Techniques de reforestation des dunes in June 2009*
- d. *Cartographie des zones côtières, in April 2010*

- e. *Gestion intégrée des zones côtières et les changements climatiques*, to be held, in November 2010.

Several scientific studies, publications, (including an Essay for a Master in Environment) and articles were produced by the project coordinators or consultants (See Annex 5 Ref 15 to 18 and 49); an important contribution was made to the UEMOA study for Mauritania, Senegal and the Gambia. (See Annex 5, Ref 95, 96 and 97).

Communication / Information- Knowledge sharing: A webpage was created, called '*Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Zone of West Africa*' provides basic information related to this initiative (project documents and some reports) as well as background information about the 5 participating countries. It is found at

<http://www.accc-africa.org/>

The page for Mauritania offers 4 videos that are reporting on technical and sensitization regional activities. The site is not updated regularly, in particular regarding work produced by participating countries; information cannot easily be found, training material and reports for example are located in different places. The web tool does not offer interactive features to allow a dynamic exchange of experience among project partners or other interested parties.

Project posters and project flyers in three languages (French, English and Portuguese) were professionally produced and largely disseminated.

COMPONENT 4: INCREASING LEARNING, EVALUATION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Table 17: Key activities and corresponding indicators of component 4

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish project management mechanisms at national levels; • Set up a network of stakeholders in Adaptation to Coastal Erosion; • Organize periodic meetings for participating countries on training, exchanging information and views; • Regional forum between relevant coastal, urban planning and other policy makers in the participating countries; • Establishment of an inter-regional Task Force and/or network on adaptation to climate change impacts on coastal regions; • Develop cross-border adaptation initiatives through experience exchanges and development of transboundary projects and programs. 	<p><i>Perceptions of efficacy and relevance of project outcomes, with</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of stakeholder exchanges on climate change and coastal management.</i> • <i>Participation of governmental and private sector participants in workshops, number trained community members in management of coastal resources in the context of climate change and anthropogenic impacts</i>

Midterm evaluation findings

Since the beginning of the project, the RPMU has regularly visited the five participating NPMU, including site visits with the national project managers and organised Inception and Regional Steering Committee meetings. The RPMU also organised collected information on stakeholders needs and proposed the creation of a working group on coastal adaptation, but as for the agreements with APPEL and PRCM, they are still at the preparatory stage (See Annex 5 Ref 11, 12 and 13).

This ACCC Regional component contributed to targeted sensitization to climate change and coastal zones issues toward key actors. Two of them are targeting children and parliamentarians are particularly interesting:

- **UNESCO SANDWATCH PROGRAMME**

The UNESCO Sandwatch programme (www.sandwatch.ca) provides *'the framework for children, youth and adults, with the help of teachers and local communities, to work together to critically evaluate the problems and conflicts facing their beach environments and to develop sustainable approaches to address these issues, whilst at the same time helping beaches become more resilient to climate change'*. This initiative (see Annex 5 ref 92) is managed by UNESCO, with the involvement of the UNESCO National Committees. ACCC contributed to Sandwatch training of trainer in Praia, Cape Verde (August 2009), funding the participation of 3 participants from Nouakchott (Mauritania) a country that do not belong to the UNESCO regional office. Another synergy with the ACCC project was the appointment by UNESCO BREDA of a teacher from Palmarin who has now created in Palmarin an 'ACCC Teachers Network'.

- ***The Alliance des Parlementaires et Elus locaux pour la protection de l'Environnement du Littoral West Africain (APPEL)***

APPEL, an Alliance of Parliamentarians and elected Local Authorities was created in August 2009 at a workshop organised by IUCN, WWF and Wetland International in Praia. ACCC provided technical expertise and funding to this meeting that produced a final declaration (Declaration de Praia, See Annex 5 Ref. 12) establishing the principles of environmental governance, including the Climate Change dimension. The ACCC continues networking with these stakeholders, who were instrumental in the reading of the 'Loi du Littoral' in Senegal to include the climate change dimension. A draft partnership agreement ACCC-APPEL has been formulated (See Annex 5, Ref 14).

3.6 SUSTAINABILITY

The project design included sustainability and activities are aiming at establishing a sustainable ecosystem framework. Component 1 and 2 are slowly implemented, encountering technical difficulties and cannot engage the full activities because of limited funds (anticipated cost-sharing that did not materialise). It is therefore hard to assume whether after the ACCC project is over by the end of 2011 as currently planned, a sustainable situation will be established in the five countries. The long-term viability and sustainability of the project will depend greatly on the extent to which the pilot activities will be properly maintained.

3.7 CONTRIBUTION TO UPGRADING SKILLS OF THE NATIONAL STAFF

National staff training activities are included in most work plans. They were carried out in parallel to project activities. Further training is expected to take place during the last year of the project (on climate change for the project manager in Senegal for example). A revised training

policy should be reviewed in a coherent manner with a regional vision. This is a topic that would greatly benefit from a strategic discussion item at project steering committees.

3.8 STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Table 11: key stakeholder groups at the 3 levels and their potential role in the project.

STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL ROLE
Global / Regional	
Regional organizations, Projects Conventions: Abidjan Convention & RCU, Canary Current LME, Programme Régional de Conservation de la Zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest, UNEP/UNIDO GEF Project on Tourism in East and West Africa; African Development Bank Projects, etc. GEF, UNDP-GEF, other IAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Global guidance · Project management · Execution of funds · M&E support · Baseline development support · Technical support · Institutional support · Lesson distillation and documentation
National (e.g., as part of an National Coordinating Committee)	
National government departments responsible for fisheries, marine and coastal affairs, infrastructure, environment and tourism National and Regional marine research institutions, universities Government focal point, GEF OFP, National IA project staff, national (UNFCCC) climate change focal points, NGOs, Academics, Private sector partners, other development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Capacity development (trainee and trainer) · Baseline development · Support/outreach to local project participants · Participation in project selection · Participation in funding disbursement and management · M&E
Local	
Communities in coastal regions vulnerable to climate change, NGOs, CBOs, local government, trade associations, others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Capacity development (trainee) · Local V&A assessment · Project identification and proposal development · Baseline development · Implementation of adaptation activities · M&E

Source: Project Document ID 2614

MIDTERM EVALUATION FINDINGS

Stakeholders groups were involved in the national and regional levels during the PDF phase. NGOs and partners were identified. Stakeholders that were listed in the Global/Regional and National levels are regularly consulted and involved.

- **The RPMU** is regularly consulting and interacting with relevant stakeholders as described in mission reports and when carrying project activities (PRCM, APPEL, Conventions) a fact that was confirmed during mid-term evaluation mission interviews.
- **The case of IUCN:** The RPMU is regularly involved with IUCN (Dakar Office) but mostly with the PRCM which is one of the relevant IUCN programme for ACCC. This organization was identified as one of the partners both at regional and nation levels, with direct and parallel contributions which did not happen as indicated in the section below.

At the local level, stakeholders seem to have been much less involved although the core of the project is the pilot projects to be implemented at the field level. It seems however that in some cases they did not play a major role in the implementation phase as of October 2010.

- **Stakeholders' participation to National Project Steering Committees:** No National Project Steering Committee meeting reports were made available for the mid-term evaluation. However, a very good participation of all stakeholders (including women's group) seems to be one of the reasons of the successful implementation of the pilot activity in the Gambia (the evaluator attended one during the mission in Banjul); it seems to also be the case in Cape Verde according to the RPMU's mission report. In Palmarin (Senegal), it was said during interviews, that no representative from the Palmarin communities is a formal member of the National PSC (meetings are held in Dakar).

3.9 PROJECT COST-EFFECTIVENESS

Cost-effectiveness can be considered in terms of the amount spent on a particular activity, what was accomplished using these funds, how much additional funding was leveraged as a result of the activity, and whether the costs would have been greater or lesser using other solutions. Cost effectiveness in the context of this project is difficult to assess in such a project after such a short period of time. Due to the difficulty of implementation and the insufficient financial information provided so far, no solid assessment can be made at this stage. It is quite possible that the results obtain dramatically increase of the next 12 months, once the project moves at full speed on the basis of lessons learnt and changes made to implement it efficiently.

3.10 REPLICATION OF THE APPROACH

Due to the limited implementation of the pilot projects – except in the Gambia – the evaluator cannot conclude in confidence at this stage that the approach (pilot projects in such an institutional setup) could be replicated under this format.

However, the ecotourism camp with local training to enhance people's livelihoods and consensus building that took place in the protected area of Tanji (where poaching used to be very frequent) can certainly be a good example replicated with success.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

As noted earlier, the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project are weak for various reasons. This situation could be corrected, if, building on the good background work that has been done and what has been learnt since 2009, a few institutional changes were put in place.

The Regional Steering Committee could make decisions to improve the implementation of the project and allow achieving expected results targeted to:

- **Reinforce the scientific monitoring modalities in a coherent manner** to ensure that decisions are made in the short and longer term interest of the overall project objectives as defined in the project document but also taking into account new developments in the field of adaptation to climate change
- **Reduce the distance**, where needed, between project managers and project beneficiaries (local communities) to better respond to their needs and support field work on project sites: once a strategy is validated by the national/regional Project Steering Committee; delegating (as it was proposed in Senegal) to local authorities and/or contracting local support in consultation with local authorities and communities, to establish sustainable practice to implement actions in coherence with other on-going development activities.
- **Enhance the dialogue between UNDP managers and project staff** to make them mutually aware of the critical importance of deadlines and the need for flexibility on both sides.

4.2 ACTION TO FOLLOW UP OR REINFORCE INITIAL BENEFITS FROM THE PROJECT

Several targeted actions could be enhanced to improve the implementation of components 1 and 2 which would bring enhance the regional/common dimension of project outputs among ACCC project partners.

- **Capacity building / Knowledge management**

Training material produced for training course at the national and regional level should be reviewed and exploited in a systematic manner. An initiative is already on going with the first meeting of the '**Adaptation Group**' in July 2010 that agreed upon a draft work plan, including a draft content of a Guidebook for local decision makers. This initiative is very useful and should be enhanced as it will offer an opportunity to capitalize on lessons learnt during the implementation of the ACCC project. Twelve topics and authors have been selected. This work does need important professional editorial inputs, management time and sufficient funding to obtain a high quality product. A strong support for the Regional Steering Committee could give a signal to enhance this activity (funds and staff) that could become an ACCC flagship, as for example the UNEP/ISDR 'Regional Training Manual on Disaster Risk Reduction for Coastal Zone Managers (see ref 102). This work should be envisaged as a broader knowledge-sharing initiative that should also include the improvement of the ACCC website.

Technical support on livelihoods needs to be expanded and diversified in all countries as required. Several training courses were already delivered on sustainable income generation which were made together with practical applications such as training in the Gambia on the building of culture racks, a sustainable harvesting tool that will protect the mangrove. Six culture racks were built but it is not clear from the work plan whether follow up action will be provided to make such training sustainable on the longer term. See Box 2 below an excerpt from a training course made for Thailand farm oyster growing.

Example: Follow up to training for sustainable oyster culture

Based on the video that was provided to the evaluator, it not possible to verify how maintenance was planned after initial training. Issues that should in particular be taken care of are:

- Check the racks for damage and promptly replace damaged parts where appropriate.
- The hanging oysters are set just below the normal low tide level.
- Remove sponges growing on the surface of the oysters because they impede the flow of water and food as well as compete for oxygen and food.
- Is there a caretaker's hut close to the racks to deter potential poachers and to facilitate management of the oyster's culture?

For its oyster activity to expand and become sustainable, it should be analysed whether the culture area can be increased especially in coastal areas and protect natural resources in order to ensure a reliable supply of seed. In addition, artificial propagation techniques as well as water pollution control measurements are two major topics which are receiving considerable attention.

- **Socio-economic, Policy Planning and Regulatory Framework Developments**

A concerted effort should be made by project partners with regional guidance, to rationalize the inventory process and systematic review of national/local development plans and legislation progress including climate change into integrated coastal zone management which is required under Component 2. This output is for the moment the weakest one and could be promoted with the creation of a 'watching' framework with the technical support of '**Socio-economic, Policy planning and regulatory framework for Adaptation Group**' composed of country representatives (active in ACCC National Project Steering Committees), possibly including planners, environmental lawyers/economists and social scientist who would propose and actively support a common work plan for ACCC outputs. Senegal has already taken an interesting initiative in this direction with a study (in French) that is not yet exploited called 'Review of national policies taking climate change into account' (See Ref 50). The regional products should contribute to materialize guidance for the international community on sustainable management of coastal eco-systems, combining the human dimension of adaptation to climate change to the protection of biodiversity.

This group could also explore a topic that was not included in the ACCC project document which is now high on the agenda: the human, legal and financial issues linked to the relocation of the population under direct climatic threat. The National Parks Officer in charge of Nature Conservation in Palmarin wrote a dramatic letter request for support after a major storm in

September 2010 destroyed 10m of coastline in a day after the 2 km that have already disappeared over the last 30 years (See Annex 5 Ref 37). Senegal has taken the lead with a survey, not yet exploited on the Socio-economic and cultural assessment of the delocalization of the population (See Annex 5 Ref 51).

- **Financial engineering for income generating activities**

Several interesting initiatives are planned to contribute to enhance the resilience of the local people. Consultations took place, even during the evaluation mission where we met with local groups (women in particular). Expectations are high and ideas well defined starting with shellfish processing and other small business adapted to the situation and population needs.

Income generation activities are relevant to the objective of the project as it allows increasing people's resilience. Overall ACCC funds are limited, and the GEF grant should essentially be used for soft activities. However, as it is currently planned in Senegal in particular, sporadic financial support (providing consumable equipment, buying pirogues etc...) is necessarily unfair, and unsustainable. A longer term option could be enhanced with contribution to micro credit initiatives that could be organized in cooperation with other on-going development projects. For example a request was made during the mid-term evaluation mission to contribute to the rural credit association of Palmarin which was established by IUCN several years with a modest initial contribution of \$5,000 and still correctly functioning. A system consistent with the new regulations on small credit, would certainly be well received and an efficient manner to enhance local resilience.

All activities that are taking place at the local levels with communities (from afforestation to income generation activities) should be monitored at the local levels and involve local decision makers that are close from the beneficiary on a day to day basis. A practical solution would be to explore working in cooperation with other initiatives, in particular the GEF Small Grant programme (SGP). This **option is already planned in Mauritania where the ACCC project team will provide training in 2011**, facilitating small grants implementation with a solid technical and scientific support.

4.3 PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF THE PROJECT

Based on the high quality of the out puts of the 'Adaptation Group' and the Socio-economic, Policy planning and regulatory framework for Adaptation Group and the ACCC stakeholders (National and Regional Units) could consider using their experience to contribute to the necessary knowledge base at the International level, for example feeding a process that could lead to the development of a Protocol on Coastal Zone Management and Climate Change to the Abidjan Convention.

The need for further extension of the project either at national (other pilot sites) and/or sub regional levels (other countries) should be discussed at the next Project Steering Committee. Baring in mind the approval of other large adaptation projects in various countries (and the large UEMOA initiative), an option could be to reformulate grant requests using the findings of the implementation of ACCC activities to carry out remaining unfunded activities, in particular concrete plans, and economic and legal analysis related to the relocation /migration of communities in safe place when the no regret rehabilitation of the vegetation cover is clearly insufficient to protect people against climate change impacts that are already occurring now.

5. LESSONS LEARNT

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

The best good practice that can be identified is certainly the case of the pilot project in the Gambia with the successful implementation of the ecotourism initiative directly involving the communities. Depending on the modalities that will be negotiated for the final step to make it operational (in a participatory manner generating mutually benefits for all stakeholders), the initiative can become a total success story. The dynamism of the project management is certainly the key factor to make it happen.

The worst practice noticed during this evaluation step is the disconnection between field work and central management as it is currently the case between the Palmarin Zone and Dakar. This situation is leading to major loss, ranging from a waste of funds to a defection of people.

CONCLUSION

As the climate continues to change in the region in the coming years, soft measures only (revegetation) won't be enough to counter the increasing erosion of the coastal area. "Buying time" approaches such as tree planting are useful, in particular when this is in relation with other ecosystems protection requirements. Climate change impacts should lead to include disaster management sound planning into development planning. It is absolutely necessary to help community's safe guard themselves from climate related stresses with more drastic solution such as migration towards safe land. These are the views expressed by local communities and local authorities during the mid-term evaluation field visits in Senegal. The ACCC project should reinforce its vision towards such target.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE

MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE GEF PROJECT ON ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE – RESPONDING TO COASTLINE CHANGE IN ITS HUMAN DIMENSIONS IN WEST AFRICA THROUGH INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT (ACCC)

I. Introduction

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework is consistent with UNDP, UNESCO and GEF procedures. A first meeting was organized in Praia (28-30 November 2007). Each country as well as the regional coordination has its own monitoring framework consisting in a set of expected results and related indicators. These frameworks were discussed and completed during the regional inception meeting. A total of 10 indicators corresponding to the 4 outcomes of the project was defined (see annex A5 of the regional inception meeting report). Other aspects of the monitoring will be found in annual country reports. The monitoring framework has four objectives: i) to monitor and evaluate results and impacts; ii) to provide a basis for decision making on necessary amendments and improvements; iii) to promote accountability for resource use; and iii) to document, provide feedback on, and disseminate lessons learned. The monitoring will be applied continuously throughout the lifetime of the project – e.g. periodic monitoring of indicators -, or as specific time-bound exercises such as mid-term review, audit reports and independent evaluations.

As recommended during the second steering committee held in Banjul, the midterm independent evaluation is considered as an essential tool for the monitoring of the project. It was requested that this activity be coordinated and funded by the regional coordination unit based in BREDA/UNESCO.

The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. The mid-term evaluation provides the opportunity to assess early signs of project success or failure and prompt necessary adjustments.

Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to review the performance of the ACCC project. The review will evaluate progress in programme implementation measured against the planned outputs in the Project Document and assess the likely impacts of the project. The evaluation will recommend improvements for the project.

“An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project’s term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.”

Background

The aim of the “Adaptation to Climate Change – Responding to Coastline change in its human dimensions in West Africa through Integrated Coastal Area Management” (ACCC) Project is to deliver local and global benefits in the form of (i) enhanced capacity of coupled social-ecological systems to adapt to climate change, and (ii) the improved management and use of biodiversity through measures that both promote a combination of conservation and improved ecosystem resilience. A combination of adaptive capacity (AC) and biodiversity (BD) related indicators will therefore be used to assess project performance. The project addresses a single, overarching goal and objective, which

are approached by pursuing a set of outcomes, which are in turn realised through a number of different activities. The overall goal of the project is “to reduce vulnerability and to increase adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change in the focal areas in which the GEF works”. As the contribution to the goal, the Objective of the project is: to develop and pilot a range of effective coping mechanisms for reducing the impact of climate change induced coastal erosion in vulnerable regions in five countries in West Africa (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal). To achieve this four main outcomes are proposed:

- Implement pilot activities to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastline ecosystems in regions vulnerable to climate change impacts;
- Integrate climate change and adaptation issues into coastal area management policies and programmes;
- Enhance monitoring of coastal erosion and capacity building in coastal management and planning;
- Increase learning, evaluation, and adaptive management.

At the *national level*, the two first components are considered through the following outputs:

- In selected sites (1 by country), demonstration pilot activities are developed to enhance the adaptive capacity of ecosystems to climate change. The sites have been identified to be vulnerable to climate change, including variability, induced coastal erosion and have a high potential to generate global environmental benefits (in the biodiversity focal area);
- In order to integrate climate change and adaptation issues into coastal area management policies and programmes, three types of activities are considered: the integration of these concerns across sectors; the design of national policies and programmes to facilitate adaptation to climate change in coastal regions and the replication of successful community level approaches to mitigate and adapt to coastline erosion.

At this *national level*, a National Project Management Team (NPMT) consisting of a National Project Director (from the national lead agency), a national Project Coordinator and a financial and administrative assistant works closely with the implementing agency (UNDP country office) to implement the project. The national lead agency is responsible for effective project delivery and for the management of the national components. Of the 5 countries Guinea Bissau, which is under DEX modality, is the exception where the responsibility of the lead national agency has been given to the UNDP country office. In each country a national steering committee is set up to give advice to the project.

At the *regional level*, the project is addressing the two last components. Specific objectives are:

- Regarding the third outcome, which is about monitoring of coastal erosion and capacity building in coastal management and planning to be enhanced, the following outputs are pursued:
 - ✓ Improvement of the capacities of institutions and human resources to develop and implement adaptation strategies and measures in coastal environment;
 - ✓ Establishment of a clearing-facility to capture, store, disseminate lessons and best practices and information products;
- In order to increase learning, evaluation, and adaptive management (outcome 4) the following outputs are identified:
 - ✓ The establishment of a learning mechanism for adaptive management ;
 - ✓ The enhancement of cooperation at the regional level in addressing climate change impacts on coastal area management.

The regional components are conducted by the Regional Programme Management Unit (RPMU) based in BRED/UNESCO office in Dakar and under the supervision of the executing partner, IOC/UNESCO. A regional steering committee is set up with annual meetings to review project progress as a whole.

The project sustains capacity building efforts through knowledge management, best practices, communications and outreach. The ACCC project was launched in November 2008 in Dakar during which it was decided to implement it in three years so that the project will end in December 2011. For the year 2009, a regional steering committee was organized in Banjul in November 2009. The reports of these two meetings are available at the RPMU and on the web site.

II. Objectives of the mid-term evaluation

The evaluation should include, but not be limited to the followings:

Review the relevance of project objectives. In the context of a rapidly-evolving Convention process, the midterm evaluation review will consider the relevance of the objective of the project which is:

- *To develop and pilot a range of effective coping mechanisms for reducing the impact of climate change induced coastal erosion in vulnerable regions in five countries in West Africa (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal).*

Assess effectiveness in project implementation. Progress should be measured at national and regional levels against the objectives and outputs stated in the project document and the work plans, including the relevance and flexibility

of the work plans, compliance with work plans, monitoring and evaluation framework, and activities completed. It will also assess whether the 4 outcomes could be achieved, the first two ones being at national level and the two last being at regional level:

Outcome 1: Pilot activities to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastline ecosystems in regions vulnerable to climate change impacts implemented

On selected sites, based on their vulnerability to climate change, the occurrence of coastal erosion together with potentialities to develop or increase the biodiversity, pilot demonstration activities are proposed. The selection process used principles developed in the Adaptation Policy Framework and was based on large consultation processes with the main stakeholders. The following activities were identified with the view to improve the adaptive capacity of ecosystems and local communities to climate change, reduce coastal erosion and conserve the biodiversity:

- Mangrove restoration;
- Rehabilitation of indigenous vegetative cover;
- Stabilisation of coastal dunes
- Development of alternative livelihoods
- Dissemination of new technologies to release the pressure of degradation of ecologically important resources.

These activities were supposed to be accompanied by capacity building, awareness raising, training and information at the level of local communities.

Outcome 2: Climate change and adaptation issues and coastal area management policies and programmes integrated

The main target here is to develop the practice of integrated coastal zone management which is considered as the best way to implement adaptation options with regards to climate change impacts in the coastal zone. Another option is to integrate climate change issues into national development plans. Depending on the countries and the state of revision of their national sectoral plans, the following activities were suggested:

- Development and implementation of integrated coastal and watershed management plans/programmes;
- Formulation and implementation of zoning regulations for sea-level rise sensitive coastal settlements;
- Review existing national plans and policies to integrate adaptation to climate change concerns;
- Empowering decentralized governmental agencies and local communities to enforce laws that facilitate adaptation to climate change in coastal regions;
- Organization of exchanges and dialogues between policy-makers as well as communities on the impacts of climate change on coastal erosion and adaptation activities.

Outcome 3: Monitoring of coastal erosion and capacity building in coastal management and planning enhanced

This outcome seeks to achieve effective monitoring of coastal erosion and building capacity at the national level to implement adaptation measures. The following activities were proposed:

- Develop and implement national and regional training courses and other capacity building activities in Integrated Coastal Area Management and Climate Change impacts, and relevant Adaptation Techniques;
- Analysis of data and training in climate change science, oceanography and marine sciences to increase knowledge on reducing vulnerability to coastal erosion
- Establish a web-based “clearing house” mechanism for monitoring of erosion and lessons learned, based on the “Adaptation Learning Mechanism” employed by UNDP;
- Develop project information materials.

Outcome 4: Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased

Through this outcome, the programme wanted to achieve good management and coordination tools at national and regional levels in order to share the experiences in the different countries. To achieve that the following indicative activities were suggested:

- Establish project management mechanisms at national levels;
- Set up a network of stakeholders in Adaptation to Coastal Erosion;
- Organize periodic meetings for participating countries on training, exchanging information and views;
- Convene of regional forum between relevant coastal, urban planning and other policy makers in the participating countries;
- Establishment of an inter-regional Task Force and/or network on adaptation to climate change impacts on coastal regions;
- Develop cross-border adaptation initiatives through experience exchanges and development of transboundary projects and programs.

For a complete view of these activities, the contractor should read the document of the project.

Assess the effectiveness of institutional arrangements. The evaluation will assess the effectiveness of the institutional arrangements in implementing the programme at national and regional levels; examine their role in monitoring of the quality of the outputs generated by national teams, and provision of strategic direction. It will identify any adjustments that would be needed for a more effective implementation of the project. It will also determine whether the implementing agencies, including the UNDP country offices and regional partners, are carrying out various activities in a timely and appropriate manner.

Assess the project impacts. This evaluation will examine how the project is integrated in the efforts made at national level to adapt to climate change. To the extent possible, the evaluation will assess whether the project has been able to enhance local, national and regional capacities on climate change issues.

Identification of good practices. The evaluation will highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the different activities, and will focus on the process rather than the project outputs. Attention should be given to the nature and level of interaction between the programme and countries, including issues addressed effectiveness of workshops, frequency of communications, follow-up activities as a way to potentially identify good practices to respond to countries' needs. The evaluation may comment on project sustainability, strategic partnerships, and the effectiveness of the programme to manage, co-ordinate and oversee the provision of technical assistance in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

Assess the project design. The evaluation will assess the project design, its relevance and budget allocation for project activities.

Develop recommendations. The evaluation will not only recommend ways to improve the performance of the project to increase resilience of communities, ecosystems and institutions to the impacts of climate change in coastal regions. It will identify activities and countries/regions in need of greater attention and may consider the potential role of the project in the future, if any, in light of this experience. Some issues for consideration include:

- Which activities in the countries have worked and why? Which activities could be proposed at different levels?
- What capacities have been built in the regions or countries by the programme and how to improve the initiatives?
- What might be the role of implementing agencies in future?
- What is the need for further extension of the project either at national (other pilot sites) and/or sub regional levels (other countries)?

III. Methodologies to be used

The evaluation will be based on the following methodologies, given the fact that it will not be able to visit all the countries and partners as well as stakeholders:

- Desk review of relevant documentation such as the project document, national and regional work plans, workshop reports, materials developed by the project, progress reports, and the project web site.
- Visit to two countries (Senegal and The Gambia proposed) as well as to the RPMU (based in Dakar), the implementing agency (UNDP/GEF), regional executing agency (IOC/UNESCO by phone), and the Interim Secretariat of NEPAD for environment;
- Feedback from other countries through written surveys based on a questionnaire;
- Telephone interviews, as appropriate, combined with emails to a selected number of partners, institutions interested by the project.

A final report will be produced with the suggested plan given in the annex.

IV. Timing

The proposed schedule would be carried out within the following timeframe:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| • Email consultation with the Regional Programme Management Unit | End of July 2010 |
| • Compilation and analysis of relevant documents | August 2010 |
| • Design, implementation and review of surveys, including selection of countries and strategies for interviews | August /September 2010 |
| • Visit to the countries | September 2010 |
| • First draft report and review by agencies involved | October 2010 |
| • Second draft report and review by agencies involved | mid October 2010 |
| • Final report | 1st week of November 2010 |

Number of days required for the consultancy is a maximum of 30 days, with 15 days field visits to Dakar, Palmarin and The Gambia.

Required Skills and Competencies

- At least 8 years experience in conducting evaluations, including in multilateral settings
- Sound thematic expertise in issues related to climate change
- Familiarity with political and development context in Africa
- Strong understanding of the UN system and UNDP, in particular
- Excellent analytical skills
- Ability to organize and interpret data and present findings in both oral and written form
- Evidence of excellent interpersonal skills
- Excellent writing in English and proficiency in English and French

Annex I

Evaluation Report: Suggested Outline

Executive summary

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

Introduction

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

The project and its development context

- Project start and its duration
- Problems that the project seeks to address
- Immediate and development objectives of the project
- Main stakeholders
- Results expected

Main Findings

Project formulation

- Implementation approach
- Country ownership/Direness
- Stakeholder participation
- Replication of the approach
- Cost-effectiveness
- Indicators
- Management arrangements

Implementation

- Financial Planning
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Execution and implementation modalities
- Management by the UNDP country office
- Coordination and operational issues

Results

- Attainment of the objective
- Sustainability
- Contribution to upgrading skills of the national staff
- Co-financing and Leveraged Resources

Lessons learned

- Best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
- Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
- Proposals for future directions of the project

Annexes

- TOR
- Itinerary
- List of persons interviewed
- Summary of field visits
- List of documents reviewed
- Questionnaire used and summary of results

ANNEX 2 - MISSION ITINERARY

The International consultant selected to carry out this mid-term evaluation travelled to Dakar, Palmarin, Banjul and project sites from October 3rd until October 16, 2010.

DATES	ACTIVITIES
03/10/10	Travel to Dakar
04/10/10 - 05/10/10	Interviews in Dakar
06/10/10 - 09/10/10	Field trip to Palmarin Facao area
10/10/10 - 12/10/10	Work and Interviews in Dakar
12/10/10 - 14/10/10	Field trip to Banjul and project site area
15/10/10 - 16/10/10	Interviews and departure from Dakar

* During the trip in Palmarin Facao, sites visits were organised to

- Female, (Sous-préfecture)
- Palmarin Diakhanor
- Palmarin Djifère (not included in the ACCC project sites)
- Palmarin Ngallou Sessène
- Palmarin Ngallou Sam Sam
- Palmarin Ngounoumane
- Palmarin Ngueth.

** During the trip to Banjul, field visits were organised to:

- The Lamin village
- The Tanji Bird Reserve, the Bijol Island and Eco-tourism camp.

ANNEX 3- LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

SENEGAL

Project national and regional staff in Dakar

1. Isabelle Niang, ACCC Regional Coordinator
2. Jean-Laurent Kaly, ACCC National Coordinator, Senegal
3. Cécile Diouf ACCC Programme Administrative and Financial Assistant
4. Elimane Ba, ACCC National Director and Division Chief, Ministry of Environment Senegal

Other National Government Representatives

5. Madeleine Sarr, Ministry of Environment, Senegal
6. Ernest Dione, Deputy Director, Ministry of Environment, Senegal
7. Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla, Director of Environment , Ministry of Environment, Senegal
8. Bakary Signate, Coordonnateur, Cellule à la mise en œuvre des Programmes (CAP), Ministry of Finance, Senegal

Local Authorities / Representatives

9. Amadou Faye, Sous Préfet de Fimela
10. Mustapha Mbaye, Conservateur Réserve Naturelle Communautaire de Palmarin Facao
11. Lieutenant Moussa Diatta, Conservateur Adjoint de la Réserve Naturelle Communautaire de Palmarin Facao
12. Samuel Seck, Président du Conseil Rural de Palmarin Facao
13. Chiefs of the 5 Palmarin Facao villages: Gorgui Seck (Nagallou Sam Sam), Pierre Seck (Ngallou Sessène), Ambroise Sarr (Ngueth), Christoph Diouf (Ngounoumane) and Rogatien Diouf (Diakhanor).
14. Representatives (women) of Palmarin Facao villages, Seynabau Faye (Ngallou), Henriette Diène (Ngueth), Odette Sarr (Ngounoumane), Henriette Faye, and Guignane Ndong (Diakhanor).
15. Gilbert Ndong, Horticulteur (pépinière)
16. Louis Seck, Manager du Groupement d'Epargne et de Crédit (GEC) (crédit mutuel) de la Communauté Rurale de Palmarin Facao et la présidente Seynabou Faye

UNDP

17. Laba Touré, Programme Officer UNDP CO Sénégal

Other experts

18. Mathieu Ducrocq, IUCN Coordinator of the Regional Marine and Coastal Programme West Africa
19. Racine Kane, IUCN Country representative Senegal
20. Prof. Papa Goumba Lo, Geologist, Centre Expérimental Recherches et Etudes pour l'Équipement
21. Mamadou Lamine Thiam, 1er Questeur Assemblée Nationale Senegal
22. Stéphane Halgand, Conseiller, Chef de Section, Développement rural, Société Civile, Environnement, Délégation UE, Sénégal, Anne Simon (Environnement et Développement Rural) et Anne Jean-Bart (Documentation)

23. D. Samuel Njiki Njiki, Executive Secretary for the Environment Component, NEPAD
24. Secou Sarr, Coordinator ENDA TM
25. Boubacar Fall, ENDA TM Senegal and ACCC Consultant
26. Dr. Assize Toure, General Director, Centre de Suivi Ecologique, Dakar

THE GAMBIA

Project staff

27. Momoudou Sarr, ACCC National Director and Executive Director National Environment Agency (NEA), Banjul
28. Dodou Trawally, ACCC National Project Coordinator (NEA)
Aji Awa Jarboh, Administrative & Finance Assistant ACCC Project (NEA)

Other National Government Representatives

29. Mrs Amy Jarra, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources
30. Mr. Momodou Suwareh, Senior Program Officer Coastal & Marine Environment (NEA)

Local authorities and Representatives

31. Ms. Kumba Jarju, President, Women Oyster Collectors Association, Lamin Village
32. Mr. Lamin Manneh, Warden, Tanji Bird Reserve, Department of Parks & Wildlife Management

UNDP County Office

33. Mrs Chinwe M. Diké, UN Resident Coordinator
34. Mr. Dhamendra Raj Shakya, Monitoring and Evaluation
35. Ms. Adama Njie, Finances

UNESCO National Commission Office

36. Mrs. Sukai Bgony, Secretary General
37. Mr. Yahya Al-Matarr Jobe, Principal Programme Officer

ANNEX 4 - SUMMARY OF FIELD VISITS

VISITS TO DAKAR AND THE RURAL COMMUNITY OF PALMARIN FACAO



Photos: A. Bonnin, Palmarin, October 2010 Checking the filao plantations and birds on the Palmarin Facao coastal zone

Destination:	Dakar and Communauté Rurale de Palmarin Facao
Dates:	06/09/10 – 09/10/2010
Field visit mission members:	Isabelle Niang, ACCC Regional coordinator, Jean Laurent Kaly, ACCC National Coordinator, Annie Bonnin Roncerel, Consultant.
Purpose:	Mid Term Evaluation of the ACCC Project Pilot site

OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

As described in the TOR, the objective of the mission was to evaluate progress in programme implementation measured against the planned outputs in the Project Document and assess the likely impacts of the project.

RESULTS

- **Meetings in Dakar:**

A long interview at the RPMU in the BREDA Office with the Regional coordinator allowed reviewing the current implementation of the ACCC project, providing copies of the relevant documentation and agreeing on the various contacts to meet for this evaluation. Several meetings were organized with all the national entities as well as key experts and stakeholders involved with the implementation of the project based in Dakar. Views and comments expressed during these meetings raise very serious concern about its implementation. The results of a recent Tripartite Evaluation made by UNDP CO,-DEEC and the CAF (Unit to support project implementation at the Ministry of Finance) lead the UNDP CO manager in charge of ACCC to refuse further disbursement on the basis of the last report of activities. A combination of factors

(the complexity and the difficulties to implement this project in the location selected with the managerial decisions to be made) can explain this blockage. The institutional, technical and human gaps identified are addressed in more detail under section 3, 4 and 5 of this report.

- **Meeting with Mr. Amadou Faye, Sous-préfet, Fimela.**

Mr. Faye showed a great interest in the ACCC project. He was however extremely critical about its management from Dakar. He highlighted the recurrent delays and last minute information from the ACCC national project management. The Sous Préfet confirmed that a formal decision was made about the establishment of a 'Comité Local d'Information et de Suivi des activités du project ACCC' (CLIS) by Arrêté du 30 juillet 2010. The membership of the CLIS includes a large number of local representatives and stakeholders from all sectors of the population. The CLIS met in July and formulated a number of sensitisation budgeted activities which was communicated to the PCU. To date, no concrete response was received although some of the activities were already proposed to be held in September and October 2010 (See Annex 5, Ref. 33 to 41).

- **Meetings with Palmarin Facao's stakeholders: the Chairman of the Rural Council, the Village Chiefs and Women's group:**

Mr. Samuel Seck, Chairman of the Rural Council, expressed his concern about the slow implementation of the project activities and about the type of measures proposed that is not always taking into account the local situation but most importantly the absence of a local manager. Beneficiaries (local contractors) had to cope with very long delays between different project phases; for example between the activity of tree planting (filao) and the allocation of funds to water them (when the planting was already delayed after the rainy season). The results are suffering from this cascade of bad timing and choices. Insufficient dialogue took place to inform the population about the objective of the proposed activities which are not properly responding to their needs. After the recent extreme weather events of the last 2 seasons (tidal waves in February 2010 in particular) and the on-going acceleration of coastal erosion, he expressed interest in exploring other solutions in the near future such as mechanical protection devices but even more importantly to explore options (and their costs) for the relocation of villages that are permanently exposed to those risks. He concluded by sharing his concern about the current situation in the villages facing acute problems due to coastal erosion.

Afterwards, a meeting was organised together with Village Chiefs who confirmed that the planted trees (filao) take too much time to grow (10 years) and will not provide the protection which is needed now. In addition, tree planting on the coastline remains a conflicting issue with traditional livelihoods (fishermen and small herders) which were not solved yet. In addition, it was said by many of them that other species would provide better results and better accepted by the population (for example cactus, raisin de mer, *Ephedra distachya*, small coconut tree). A better harmonisation of the tree plantation activities was also mentioned that should be taken care of because several initiatives are on-going and not always coherently managed. Women from the villages who did not speak much during this meeting said afterwards that they did not get correctly paid for the work done (watering the plantations); having to do several rounds trips with water cans from the village to the coast. Their common request is that the funds for watering should be given directly to women's group and not through the men.

- **Visit to the mangrove and filao restoration/new planted areas**

A visit to the newly planted mangrove and filao area in the village of Ngueth confirmed the positive assessment of the ACCC Evaluation Report produced in August 2010 by B. Fall (See Annex 5, Ref. 50).who concluded to a 70 % to 80 % rate of success for filao plantation (see page 39, left picture).

A visit to the village of Ngounoumane also confirmed a relative success, reflecting the score in the same evaluation report giving a rate of success ranging between 88% and 11%, -- depending on the selected locations-- for filao plantations (See Annex 5 Ref 52).



Photo: A Bonnin, Filao plantation on the beach in Ngallou,

However, a visit to the village of Ngallou gave a clear example of failure with filao plantation in the selected zone (see picture above). As visible on this picture, filaos were only planted a few weeks ago, right on the shoreline whereas the evaluation report, done in August concluded that trees should only be planted at some distance from the seaside. These trees obviously have little chance to survive to climatic and other human pressure conditions. In a subsequent meeting, Gilbert Ndong, horticulturist confirmed that he was making all possible efforts to replant in the future with appropriate species that

would respond to people's need; he also showed us a field that had recently been cleaned to create a tree nursery; a new well was built for tree watering.

Other findings:

- ***Means of communication between the current ACCC project management and the project site:***

The Palmarin Facao area is located 150 km away from Dakar; most of the road to reach the project site is a typical track (poorly maintained) in the Saloum deltaic area. It took 6 hours (departure 7am arrival 1pm) by car to reach it in October, after the rainy season; one can imagine that more time and efforts are needed during the rainy season. In addition, this area, as most of the country, is affected by daily power cuts resulting, among many other services, in the absence of Internet connections, including for the Community Natural Reserve of Palmarin and the Rural Community Centre. Cellular phones seem to be the only reliable means of communication among people within villages, and to reach the regional (in Fimela) and national authorities (in Dakar).

- ***Micro-finance: meeting with Louis Seck, 'Mutuelle de la Communauté rural de Palmarin' (MECNDAP) Manager with Mrs Senabou Faye, President.***

The MECNDAP is a local rural savings and credit initiative that was established in 2003 by IUCN with an initial grant of \$ 5,000. The purpose of establishing this local micro-finance facility was to provide support to people from Palmarin where there is no other banking system currently at a walking distance. The objective was primarily to offer financial means to allow families (women) to afford buying alternatives to fuels woods (mangrove) and therefore to protect the

local ecosystem. The rolling fund is now around \$ 50,000 and the Credit Union is hoping to obtain a contribution to the micro finance programme to be able to increase loans, to women in particular for the development of income generation activities.

VISIT TO BANJUL AND BIJOL ISLAND, LAMIN, TANJI BIRD RESERVE



Photo: A Bonnin Ecotourism camp built in Tanji with the local community

Destination:	Banjul, Bijol Island, Lamin, Tanji Bird Reserve.
Dates:	12/10/2010 – 14/10/2010
Field visit mission members:	Isabelle Niang, ACCC Regional Coordinator, Dodou Trawally, ACCC National Coordinator, Annie Bonnin Roncerel, Consultant.
Purpose:	ACCC Project Mid-Term Evaluation

OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

As described in the TOR, the objective of the mission was to evaluate progress in programme implementation measured against the planned outputs in the Project Document and assess the likely impacts of the project.

RESULTS

- Meeting with Mr. Sarr, Executive Director NEA and ACCC NPD
- UNDP County office staff
- UNESCO National Committee
- Oysters collectors and visit to mangrove restoration site
- Local group at Tanji ecotourism camp
- Coastal problem sites visits

ANNEX 5 - LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

REGIONAL DOCUMENTATION UNESCO/BREDA - RPMU

Management

1. ACCC Project Document Responding to Shoreline Change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management. Country Regional (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal) Region Africa Focal Area Climate Change Operational Program (SPA), GEF Project ID 2614, UNDP PMIS, ID 3341, November 2007.
2. ACCC National Reports (Annex to the UNDP/GEF project document), Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal, GEF UNDP – UNESCO/IOC (April 2006).
3. Rapport de l'Atelier de démarrage du projet ACCC, 24-26 Novembre 2008.
4. ACCC - Rapport de la Réunion du Comité Régional de pilotage du projet ACCC, 24-25 Novembre 2009.
5. ACCC Quarterly Report, RPMU, November – December 2008, January-March 2009; April – June 2009 - janvier-mars 2010; juillet-septembre 2010.
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7. *Rapport Final sur l'atelier régional ACCC de formation sur les Changements climatiques et les zones côtières*, UCAD II Dakar, Sénégal, 23-25 Avril, 2009.
8. *Rapport sur l'atelier de formation sur les 'Techniques de restauration de la mangrove'*, avril 2009, Dakar, Sénégal.
9. *Rapport sur l'atelier régional de formation sur les 'Techniques de reforestation des dunes'*, Nouakchott, 13-16 juin, 2009.
10. *Rapport final de l'atelier régional de formation sur la 'Cartographie des zones côtières'*, avec le Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Dakar), 26 au 30 avril 2010.
11. Réseaux d'Acteurs sur l'Adaptation au Changements Climatique en Zone côtière de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, janvier 2010; Proposition pour la mise sur pied d'un réseau d'acteurs à la base (sur l'adaptation à l'érosion côtière) dans le cadre du projet ACCC (2010).
12. Déclaration de Praia, Atelier sous-régional Alliance des Parlementaires et Elus Locaux au service de la Gouvernance climatique dans l'Espace PRCM et CEDAO.
13. Compte-rendu de la réunion sur les possibilités de cofinancement du projet ACCC, Mars 2010.
14. Compte-rendu de la réunion du Groupe Adaptation sur le Livret Guide Adaptation, 26 -27 juillet 2010.
15. Protocole d'Accord de partenariat entre l'Alliance des Parlementaires Elus Locaux pour la Protection du Littoral Ouest Africain (APPEL) et le projet ACCC (Avant-projet), juillet 2010.

16. **Coastal Erosion and the Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal zones of West Africa Project**, by Isabelle Niang, UNESCO/BREDA, in *Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies* (2 pages), 2010.
17. **Impacts of climate change in the Senegalese coastal zones: Examples of Cap Vert peninsula and Saloum estuary**, Isabelle Niang, Mamadou Dansokho, Serigne Faye, Khadim Gueye, Pape Ndiaye, *Global and Planetary Changes Volume 72*, (8 pages) Elsevier, July 2010.
18. Evaluation de la mise en œuvre du projet adaptation aux changements climatiques et côtiers en Afrique de l'Ouest, Rapport pré-final, Sonna Barry, Stagiaire ACCC, Septembre 2010.
19. **Mise en œuvre d'une stratégie nationale d'adaptation aux changements climatiques au Sénégal: L'Exemple d'une communauté rurale en zone côtière**, Melody Brown, Master en Environnement, Septembre 2010.

See also for more M and E source of information:

ACCC Mission Reports RPMU: Palmarin (53), Cape Verde (69), the Gambia (75), Guinea Bissau (85) and Mauritania (88); and

Rapport de suivi évaluation des activités de terrain de la première année du projet ACCC à Palmarin, Boubacar Fall (35).

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20. Arrêté portant création, organisation et fonctionnement du Projet ACCC, Ministère de l'Environnement, DEEC, 10/10/2006.
21. ACCC Plan de travail trimestriel, 1er avril au 30 septembre 2009.
22. ACCC Plan de travail trimestriel, 1er avril au 31 Décembre 2009.
23. ACCC Rapport d'activité, 1er avril – 30 septembre 2009.
24. ACCC Rapport d'activités, 4ième trimestre 2009.
25. ACCC Bilan Annuel 2009.
26. ACCC Rapport de l'atelier de Planification pour l'année 2010, 15-20 décembre 2009.
27. ACCC Compte rendu de la réunion du comité de pilotage, DEEC, 31 Décembre 2009.
28. ACCC Plan de travail, 1er janvier au 31 décembre 2010.
29. ACCC Plan de travail trimestriel 1er janvier au 31 mars, 2010.
30. ACCC Rapport d'activités et document Atlas du Premier trimestre 2010.
31. ACCC Rapport d'activités et Plan du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 2010.
32. ACCC Plan de travail trimestriel et documents Atlas, 1^{er} juillet au 30 septembre 2010.
33. ACCC Plan de travail trimestriel, document consolidé et document Atlas 1/07 – 31/12 2010.
34. ACCC Rapport de mission conjointe UNDP, CAP and DEEC sur le site de Palmarin (20 au 21 août 2010).
35. ACCC Rapport de suivi évaluation des activités de terrain de la première année (2009) du projet ACCC à Palmarin, Boubacar Fall, Consultant, août 2010.

36. Correspondence between the CAP and the ACCC National Coordinator, février à septembre 2010.
37. Etat des lieux à Palmarin Ngallou, Lieutenant Moussa Diatta, Conservateur Adjoint RNC, septembre 2010.
38. Rapport d'évaluation du programme ACCC, Reboisement du cordon Maritime de Palmarin, Chef de secteur, Secteur Forestier de Fatick, octobre 2009.

Local authorities

39. Convention de Partenariat, Appui à la mise en œuvre du plan régional d'aménagement participatif des forêts, entre le Conseil Régional Fatick, le Conseil Rural de Palmarin et ACCC, 20/05/2010 et 27/05/2010.
40. CLIS - TDR Atelier de mise en place du Cadre Local d'Information et de Suivi, mai 2010.
41. ACCC - Compte-rendu de la Réunion du Comité Technique du projet ACCC et TDR (5) pour approbation, DEEC, 15/06/2010.
42. CLIS -Compte-rendu de la réunion de mise en place du Comité Local d'Information et de Suivi (CLIS), Palmarin, 02/07/2010.
43. CLIS - Arrêté portant création et nomination des membres du comité local d'information et de suivi des activités du projet ACCC, 23/07/2010.
44. Attestation de cofinancement pour l'élaboration du nouveau plan de Développement Local (PLD), 29/07/2010.
45. Correspondance entre du Sous-préfet du district de Fimela au Coordonnateur ACCC sur la planification des activités, 12/08/2010.
46. CLIS - Procès verbal de la réunion du 24/08/2010.
47. Attestation d'engagement de cofinancement pour la mise en œuvre de la convention de Partenariat Conseil Régional-ACCC, 15/09/2010.
48. Rapport d'Etape pour l'Elaboration du plan local de développement de la Communauté Rurale de Palmarin Facao, 11/10/2010.

49. ACCC INFOS, Bulletin d'information 01, décembre/2009.
50. Revue des politiques nationales en matière de prise en charge du changement climatique, par Birame Diouf, consultant géographe/environnementaliste, janvier 2010.
51. Evaluation socio-économique et culturelle de la délocalisation de Diakhanor, Projet-PNUD/FEM-UNESCO/COI - Composante Sénégal, février 2010.
52. Plan de Gestion de la Réserve Naturelle Communautaire de Palmarin (2010-2014) Direction des Parcs Nationaux, mars 2010.
53. Mission report to Palmarin RPMU, 4-6 mai 2010.
54. **Evolution du trait de côte du littoral de Palmarin, Etude de Cas**, Dr Jean Laurent Kaly, DEEC, mai 2010.
55. (Avant-) Project de loi littorale du Sénégal, 15 Juin 2010.
56. Note de service portant sur la création d'une Cellule de Coordination des Activités de Protection Côtière, Ministère de l'Environnement, DEEC, 06 août 2010.
57. Cérémonie de remise du matériel de suivi de la faune, Palmarin le 07/08/2010.

58. Quelques outils pour la sensibilisation, Palmarin le 07/08/2010.
59. Procès Verbal Assemblée Générale Constitutive de la Mutuelle d'Epargne et de Crédit de Palmarin (MECNDAP), septembre 2007.
60. Les cahiers du plan, Revue d'Analyse et d'information de la direction Générale du plan, Sénégal, (Revue) juin 2010.
61. Plan local d'action pour l'environnement de la communauté rurale de Palmarin-Facao, Document en Partenariat COREPA/Communauté rurale de Palmarin-Facao, septembre 2009.
62. Atelier régional de formation méthodologique sur les changements climatiques : 'Intégration du risque climatique dans les documents de planification et de programmation.de la direction Générale du Plan, Fatick, 22 - 23 juillet 2010.

Project d'études

63. *Pré-étude*, Rapport de mission du diagnostic pour des mesures d'adaptation sur le site de Diakhanor, Mory Diop Cisse (DEEC), août 2010.
64. *Project de recherche*: Vulnérabilité de littoral à Palmarin, (Petite Côte du Sénégal) Master GIDEL, Yves Brahime Diadhoui, Septembre 2010.
65. *Projet de recherche* pour montrer l'impact de la dynamique sédimentaire sur l'équilibre écologique des habitats et sur l'évolution des ressources naturelles, par Badara Diagna, Doctorant UCAD.
66. *Project d'Etude* Protection Côtière du Littoral de Palmarin, Etudes Techniques Préliminaires, André Diouf Dakar, 14 Septembre 2010.
67. *Project de Requête de financement* pour le Projet ACCC, Octobre 2010.

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68. Annual Report (2009).
69. Mission Report RPMU (17 -22 juillet 2010).
70. Annual Workplan 2010.

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71. ACCC Annual work plan and budget, 2010.
72. ACCC Draft Minutes April-June 2010 Quarter meeting of the National Steering Committee Meeting, July 2010.
73. ACCC Quarterly Progress Report (July - September 2010).
74. Project budget balance 14-10-2010.
75. Mission report, RPMU, 11-16 July 2010.
76. The Gambia Environmental Action Plan Phase 2009-2018.
77. EIA Procedures, Banjul July 1999.
78. EIA Guidelines, The Gambia March 1999.

Multi media

79. Video - Coastal erosion in the Gambia, (20mn), August 2009.
80. Video - Documentary on climate change in the Gambia, The Gambian Scenario, (37mn) December 2009.
81. Video - Mangrove restoration in the Gambia, Video (1:07h) 7th and 29th August 2010.
82. Video - Training workshop for sustainable oyster collection, (1:30h) 15th and 16th September 2010.

GUINEA BISSAU

83. Annual Workplan 2010.
84. Annual Report (1st July 2009 – 30th June 2010).
85. Rapport mission Guinée Bissau, RPMU (8 au 12 juin 2010).

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86. Annual Workplan 2010.
87. Annual Report January – June 2010.
88. Rapport de mission du RPMU (20 -24 juin, 2010).

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89. UNDAF Integrating Climate Change Considerations in the Country Analysis and the UNDAF, Guidance Note for United Nations Country Teams, April 2010.
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91. UNDP Results Framework for adaptation project, UNDP EF Business Plan 2010 – 2014.
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94. UNESCO, Sandwatch Manual, Adapting to Climate Changes and Educating for Sustainable Development Cambers and Diamond, August 2009.

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95. GEF Assistance to Address Adaptation, GEF/C.23/Inf8/Rev 1, May 11, 24.
96. Operational Guidelines for the Strategic Priority “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation” (SPA) GEF/C.27/Inf.10, October 14, 2005.
97. Evaluation of the Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA), Draft Evaluation Report, GEF Evaluation Office, September 21, 2010.

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98. Etude de suivi du trait de côte et schéma directeur littoral de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, **Prescription générales**, EUMOA-UICN, 2010 (Embargo).
99. Etude de suivi du trait de côte et schéma directeur littoral de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, **Prescriptions par secteurs**, EUMOA-UICN 2010, (Embargo).
100. Etude de suivi du trait de côte et schéma directeur littoral de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, **Notice de la cartographie**, EUMOA-IUCN, 2010 (Embargo).
101. Rapport Annuel Initiative de la Mangrove en Afrique de l'Ouest (IMAO), UICN et Wetland International, 2009.
102. Dynamiques de gestion durable des mangroves d'Afrique de l'Ouest, UICN, 2010.
103. Regional Training Manual on Disaster Risk Reduction for Coastal Zone Managers, by Loy Rego and Arghya Sinha Roy from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ASPC), with financial and technical contributions from ISDR, UNEP and EuropAid Cooperation Office, 2009.

ANNEX 6 - ACCC MID TERM EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

RESULTS TO THE ENGLISH QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is composed of 3 parts: Part 1 is covering national activities, Part 2 regional activities and Part 3 Lessons learnt. The analysis of the scores and the questions are included into the conclusions of the report.

1) AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Design: On a scale from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) please rate the ACCC project design as described below:

	SCORE	Max. possible score/answers
Is ACCC Component1 well designed?	20	25
Is it addressing the most important climate change related issues to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity in your country?	24	30
Is it focussing on relevant target beneficiaries?	27	30
Have the appropriate stakeholders/institutions been assisted?	21	30
Is ACCC component 2 well designed?	20	25
Is it addressing the most important climate change issues to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity in your country?	21	30
Is it focussing on relevant target beneficiaries?	26	30
Do you think that the ACCC project is relevant to the national development priorities?	27	30

Please add comments if necessary?

Performance: On a scale from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) how would you rate the ACCC project performance as described below at the national level?

	SCORE	Max. possible score/answers
Do you think ACCC has produced the intended results?	21	30
Were the national trainings relevant and useful to stakeholders (government officials, technicians, local communities)?	20	30
Was the support offered to institutions and organisations to implement adaptation to climate change sufficient?	17	30
Was the dissemination of information on adaptation to climate change done properly?	20	30
Was the promotion of stakeholders networking satisfactory?	16	30

Please add comments if necessary? For example on the difference between the project performance at the national level and the local pilot project sites.

Implementation: On a scale from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) how would you rate the ACCC project implementation as described below at the national level?

	SCORE	Max. possible score/answers
Do you think the ACCC project has been well managed (achieving outputs in relation to inputs, costs and time)?	21	37
Has the ACCC project started with a well-prepared work plan?	24	42
Was the management agency responsive to changes needed to implement the ACCC project?	22	39
Was the collaboration established with project stakeholders satisfactory?	22	39
Was the delivery of Government counter parts inputs (cash personnel and premises) satisfactory?	18	32
Was the delivery of partners' inputs (cash personnel and premises) satisfactory?	16	27
Was the backstopping of project properly provided by UNESCO/BREDA?	20	37
Was the backstopping of project properly provided by the respective UNDP Country Offices?	14	24
Was the monitoring at national level done satisfactorily?	24	41

Please add comments if necessary

Recommendations: Please provide recommendations on issues and activities to include as priorities in the final year of the project at the national level?

2) AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Design: On a scale from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) how would you rate the ACCC project design as described below at the national level?

	SCORE	Max. possible score/answers
Do you think that component 3 is well designed?	18	25
Is it addressing climate change issues to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity in West Africa?	18	25
Are they focussing on relevant target beneficiaries?	20	25
Have the appropriate stakeholders/institutions been assisted?	15	25
Do you think that component 4 is well designed?	17	25
Is it addressing issues to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity in the Sub Region?	19	25
Is it focussing on relevant target beneficiaries?	17	25
Do you think that the component is relevant to the development priorities of West Africa?	21	25

Please add comments if necessary

Implementation: On a scale from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) how would you rate the ACCC project implementation as described below at the national level?

	SCORE	Max. possible score/answers
Do you think the ACCC project has been well managed (achieving outputs in relation to inputs, costs and time)?	17	20
Has the ACCC project started with a well-prepared work plan?	17	20
Was the management agency responsive to changes needed to implement the ACCC project?	15	15
Was the collaboration established with project stakeholders satisfactory?	13	20
Was the delivery of partners' inputs (cash personnel and premises) satisfactory?	13	20
Was the backstopping of project implementation properly provided by UNESCO/BREDA?	14	20
Was the backstopping of project implementation properly provided by the UNDP /FEM office?	12	20
Was the monitoring done satisfactorily at regional level?	13	20

Please add comments if necessary

Performances: On a scale from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) how would you rate the ACCC project performances as described below at the national level

	SCORE	Max. possible score/answers
Do you think ACCC has produced the planned results?	15	20
Were the regional trainings offered satisfactory for targeted stakeholders (government officials, technicians, entrepreneurs)?	21	25
Was the support provided to institutions and organisations to implement adaptation to climate change sufficient?	16	25
Was the dissemination of information on adaptation to climate change adequate?	16	25
Was the promotion of stakeholders networking satisfactory?	14	25

Please add comments if necessary

Recommendations: Please provide recommendations on issues and activities to include as priorities in the final year of the project at the regional level?

3) LESSONS LEARNT

Name: _____
Date: _____/11/2010

Signature

Please, after filling this questionnaire, send it back to aroncerel@gmail.com at your earliest convenience and latest on **WEDNESDAY 10th NOVEMBER** to be able to include your opinion into the ACCC Mid-Term Evaluation Report.
I thank you for your help.
Annie Bonnin Roncerel, Consultant

VERSION FRANCAISE

Ce questionnaire se compose de trois parties: 1) évaluation des activités nationales, 2) évaluation des activités régionales et 3) Leçons apprises en général.

1) AU NIVEAU NATIONAL

Conception: Sur une échelle de 1 (mauvais) à 5 (excellent) comment notez-vous la conception du projet ACCC telle que décrite dans les questions ci-dessous:

La composante 1 est elle bien conçue?	1	2	3	4	5
Adresse-elle correctement les problèmes les plus importants en matière de changements climatiques dans votre pays ?	1	2	3	4	5
Cible-t elle correctement les bénéficiaires identifiés?	1	2	3	4	5
Les parties prenantes et les institutions pertinentes ont-elles reçu l'aide nécessaire?	1	2	3	4	5
La composante 2 est elle bien conçue ?	1	2	3	4	5
Adresse-elle correctement les problèmes les plus importants en matière de changements climatiques ?	1	2	3	4	5
Cible-elle correctement les bénéficiaires identifiés?	1	2	3	4	5
Le projet ACCC est il cohérent par rapport aux priorités nationales?	1	2	3	4	5

Prière d'ajouter des commentaires si nécessaire

Performances: Sur une échelle de 1 (mauvais) à 5 (excellent), comment noteriez-vous les performances du projet ACCC telle que décrites dans les questions ci-dessous:

Le projet ACCC a-t il produit les résultats attendus?	1	2	3	4	5
Les formations (nationales) ont-elles été organisées de manière satisfaisante pour les différentes parties prenantes (fonctionnaires, techniciens, acteurs locaux)	1	2	3	4	5
L'appui apporté aux institutions et aux organisations nationale pour mettre en œuvre les activités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques a il été suffisant?	1	2	3	4	5
La diffusion de l'information sur l'adaptation aux changements climatiques a t elle été suffisante?	1	2	3	4	5
La promotion du réseautage des parties prenante a-t-elle été suffisante?	1	2	3	4	5

Prière d'ajouter des commentaires si nécessaire ; par exemple sur la différence entre la situation au niveau de la capitale et celle des sites de projet pilotes.

Mise en œuvre: Sur une échelle de 1 (mauvais) à 5 (excellent), comment notez-vous la mise en œuvre du projet ACCC telle que décrite dans les questions ci-dessous.

Le projet ACCC a-t il été bien géré (en obtenant des résultats en fonction des activités, coûts et temps)?	1	2	3	4	5
Le projet ACCC a-t il démarré avec un plan de travail satisfaisant?	1	2	3	4	5
Le projet ACCC reçoit il une écoute suffisante de la part du gestionnaire pour les changements nécessaires?	1	2	3	4	5
La collaboration établie avec les parties prenantes est elle satisfaisante?	1	2	3	4	5
L'obtention des contributions gouvernementales (liquidités, personnel et locaux) est-elle satisfaisante?	1	2	3	4	5
L'obtention des contributions des partenaires (liquidités, personnel et locaux) est-elle satisfaisante?	1	2	3	4	5
L'appui à la mise en œuvre du projet ACCC a-t il été correctement fourni par le bureau régional UNESCO/BREDA?	1	2	3	4	5
L'appui à la mise en œuvre du projet ACCC a-t il été correctement fourni par le bureau de pays du PNUD ?	1	2	3	4	5
Le suivi de la mise en œuvre est il correctement effectué au niveau national?	1	2	3	4	5

Prière d'ajouter des commentaires si nécessaire

Recommandations: Quels sont les activités prioritaires à inclure au niveau **national** pour la dernière année du projet ACCC?

2) AU NIVEAU REGIONAL

Conception: Sur une échelle de 1 (mauvais) à 5 (excellent), comment notez-vous la conception du projet ACCC telle que décrite dans les questions ci-dessous :

La composante 3 est elle bien conçue?	1	2	3	4	5
Adresse-elle correctement les problèmes les plus importants en matière de changements climatiques en Afrique de l'Ouest ?	1	2	3	4	5
Cible-t elle correctement les bénéficiaires identifiés?	1	2	3	4	5
Les parties prenantes et les institutions pertinentes ont-elles reçu l'aide nécessaire?	1	2	3	4	5
La composante 4 est elle bien conçue ?	1	2	3	4	5
Adresse-elle correctement les problèmes les plus importants en matière de changements climatiques en	1	2	3	4	5

Afrique de l'Ouest?					
Cible-elle correctement les bénéficiaires identifiés?	1	2	3	4	5
Le projet ACCC est il cohérent par rapport aux priorités de la Sous Région?	1	2	3	4	5

Prière d'ajouter des commentaires si nécessaire

Mise en œuvre: Sur une échelle de 1 (mauvais) à 5 (excellent), comment noteriez-vous la mise en œuvre du projet ACCC telle que décrite dans les questions ci-dessous.

Le projet ACCC a-t il été bien géré (en obtenant des résultats en fonction des activités, cout et temps)?	1	2	3	4	5
A-t il démarré avec un plan de travail satisfaisant?	1	2	3	4	5
A-t-il reçu une écoute suffisante sur les changements nécessaires de la part du gestionnaire?					
La collaboration établie avec les parties prenantes est elle satisfaisante?	1	2	3	4	5
L'obtention des contributions de l'agence d'exécution est-elle satisfaisante?	1	2	3	4	5
L'appui à la mise en œuvre du projet ACCC a-t il été correctement fourni par le bureau régional UNESCO/BREDA?	1	2	3	4	5
L'appui à la mise en œuvre du projet ACCC a-t il été correctement fourni par le bureau du PNUD/FEM?	1	2	3	4	5
Le suivi de la mise en œuvre est il correctement effectué au niveau régional?	1	2	3	4	5

Prière d'ajouter des commentaires si nécessaire

Performances: Sur une échelle de 1 (mauvais) à 5 (excellent), comment noteriez-vous les performances du projet ACCC telles que décrites dans les questions ci-dessous:

Le projet ACCC a-t il produit les résultats attendus?	1	2	3	4	5
Les formations organisées au niveau régional ont elles été satisfaisantes pour les différentes parties prenantes (fonctionnaires, techniciens et autres acteurs)	1	2	3	4	5
L'appui apporté aux institutions et aux organisations pour mettre en œuvre les activités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques a il été suffisant?	1	2	3	4	5
La diffusion de l'information sur l'adaptation aux changements climatiques a t elle été suffisante?	1	2	3	4	5
La promotion du réseautage des parties prenantes a-t-elle été satisfaisante?	1	2	3	4	5

Prière d'ajouter des commentaires si nécessaire

3.2 Selon vous, quels sont les sujets et les activités prioritaires à inclure au niveau **régional** pour la dernière année du projet ACCC?

3) LECONS APPRISES

Nom: _____

Signature

Date: /11/2010

Prière de retourner ce questionnaire rempli par email à aroncerel@gmail.com dans les délais les plus rapides - au plus tard le **MERCREDI 10 NOVEMBRE afin d'inclure votre opinion dans le rapport final d'évaluation à mi-parcours du projet ACCC.**

Avec tous mes remerciements pour votre aide.

Annie Bonnin Roncerel, Consultant

MID TERM EVALUATION SYNTHESIS PRESENTED TO THE
PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

**ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE - RESPONDING
TO COASTLINE CHANGE IN ITS HUMAN DIMENSIONS
IN WEST AFRICA THROUGH
INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT - ACCC**



Training in the Gambia

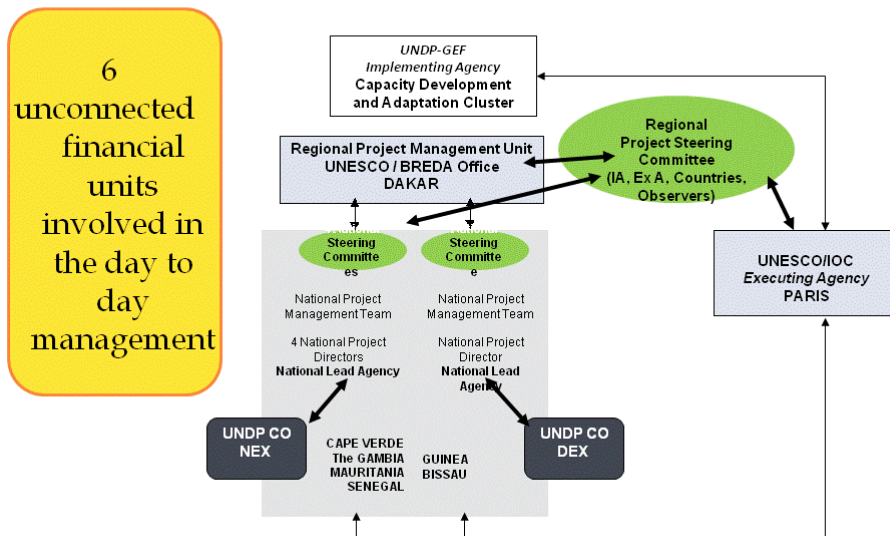
Réunion Régionale du Comité de Pilotage 2010
Bissau (Guinée Bissau) 24 – 25 Novembre 2010

ACCC Mid-Term Evaluation

Key points

- ▣ To assess the effectiveness of the institutional arrangements
- ▣ To assess the project design
- ▣ To identify good practices and highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the different activities.
- ▣ To examine how the project is integrated in the efforts made at national level to adapt to climate change.
- ▣ To develop recommendations

1st Challenge : effectiveness of the institutional arrangements



2nd Challenge: Location of Project Sites

In almost all countries, travels are needed to reach project site locations



3rd Challenge: Financial means

- PDF B Amount.....700'000 US\$
- GEF Project.....3'300'000 US\$
- **GEF Grant... ..4'000'000 US\$**
- Co-financing Total.....4'000'000 US\$
- **Project Cost.....8'000'000 US\$**
- GEF Agency Fees.....360'000 US\$
- Co-financing Total.....9'729'517 US\$
- **Project Cost (CEO Endo.).....13'729'517 US\$**

Reality check as of October 2010 Budget / Disbursements / Balance

Table 2: Rough estimate based on ACCC project staff and Atlas reports (GEF-only)

Country	GEF-TOTAL BUDGET*	TOTAL-EXPENSES 2008--2010	→ BALANCE
CAPE-VERDE	473'200	316'796	156'404
GAMBIA	473'200	318'528	154'672
GUINEE-BISSAU**	473'200	309'689	163'511
MAURITANIA**	473'200	372'878	100'322
SENEGAL*	473'200		
UNESCO/BREDA***	934'000	608'849	325'151
TOTAL	3'300'000		

LINKAGES BETWEEN PROJECT COMPONENTS

- COMPONENTS 1 AND 2
are carried out at national/local levels

- COMPONENT 3 AND 4:
are carried out at regional level

Lack of response and lack of finances,
leads to limited linkages between components

Identifying good practices (1)

- ▣ STAKEHOLDERS - Participatory and country driven national steering committee : The Gambia – Eco-tourism example.
- ▣ NETWORKING : Targeting the public SANDWATCH - ‘APPEL’ examples



Identifying good practices (2)



- ▣ Promotion of ecotourism
- ▣ Training for income generation
- ▣ Enhancing biodiversity protection
- ▣ Increasing coastal protection

All included : climate change and sustainable development aspects?

How is the project integrated in the efforts made at national level to adapt to climate change?



Recommendations (1)

- ▣ **Reduce distance :**
 - **field ACCC project officers when needed?**
 - **using skype?**
 - **promoting travels and exchange among countries?**

- ▣ **Enhance dialogue between UNDP managers,, including at a multi-country levels and ACCC project staff/ conflict solving**

Recommendations (2)

Option to enhance countries' role at regional level

- ▣ **Technical Adaptation Group**
 - Training material/guidance on adaptation tools/options
- ▣ **Socio-economic, Policy planning and Regulatory framework for Adaptation Group**
 - Relocation/ migration
 - Input to the Abidjan Convention (Adaptation to Climate change Protocol)

Recommendations (3)

- ▣ **Capacity building / Knowledge management**
 - Regional Forum (synergie with existing initiatives)
 - Enhance communication and outputs (exploit existing material from countries)
- ▣ **Explore financial engineering for income generating activities and / or small grant type to avoid micro-management (such as GEF Small grant programme).**

EXPECTATIONS ARE HIGH!

