TERMINAL EVALUATION

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name	
Resilience of Muanda’s Communities from Coastal Erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo	
Country	
Congo DR	
GEF ID	Implementing Agency
5280	UNDP
Executing Entity	
Government	
Trust Fund	Project Type
LDCF	FSP
Objective	

B. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval	Agency Approval
5/18/2015	8/11/2015
Implementation Start	First Disbursement
8/11/2015	3/2/2016
Expected MTR	MTR Submission
12/31/2019	3/7/2025
Actual MTR	Expected Completion
	6/15/2020
Actual Completion	Actual TE
4/24/2024	2/28/2023
TE Submission	Final Disbursement
3/7/2025	

C. Disbursements

Project Financing	Cumulative Disbursement
5863725	4813387.85

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Main Terminal Evaluation Findings

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

In the light of these results mentioned above, the evaluation makes the following recommendations:

1. **The retaining wall is built vertically**, so it does not withstand ocean waves well. In a second phase, **the wall would have to be sunset (in a swing)** to attenuate the power of the ocean waves.

2. **Also, Barriers should be created before the retaining wall**, that is to say, throw rubble (stones) at least 3 meters before the wall with a height of about 1.50 distant from 3 meters with the wall to protect it well like the wall of stones thrown by the Belgian colonizer in Banana (mouth of the Congo River) since 1942 and which holds up to this day. The Nsiafumu wall is already in trouble only 3 years after its construction;

3. The wall built by the PANA Coastal Zone project is only about 8 km long, while the DRC coast is about 40 km. Work should quickly continue with a second phase of this project to combat coastal erosion, which is progressing very quickly;

4. **The construction of a landing stage for fishermen to date has not been completely completed**. Fishermen are not able to use it because canoes cannot dock because of its condition. As for the retaining wall, this work requires adjustment work for the good of the users (fishermen) ;

5. **The signaling buoy** was installed on the high seas. The other equipment accompanying this buoy was never delivered. Training of fishermen did not take place on the early warning system. Early warning issues to protect sinners have not been resolved. We continue to record deaths of fishermen on the high seas during periods of bad weather. It is essential that this tool be operational for the safety of fishermen on the high seas and the activation of the early warning system for the entire region;

6. Carry out advocacy with the public institutions involved in the process for better ownership/integration of the project's achievements by the country, for example by organizing forums or open days to present the project's salient results and see how to improve the ownership of its execution by the national party;

7. Given the advanced degree of coastal erosion, special attention must be given to carrying out an in-depth study of the climatic, socio-economic, cultural and ecological vulnerability in order to prepare adequate responses to the vulnerability of the area for the future actions;

8. Know the socio-economic profile of farmers who have made a real improved plot and that of farmers who have fenced their plots but have not been able or did not want to exploit this investment;

9. Take into account the climate and the agricultural calendar when granting inputs to vulnerable households;

10. Establish relevant information for climate risk planning and budgeting and management measures to protect the DRC coastline;

11. Given the climatic fragility in the project area, particular attention must be paid to carrying out an in-depth study of climatic, socio-economic, cultural and ecological vulnerability in order to prepare specific responses to each area for future actions.

12. Ensure the long-term sustainability of the project by implementing another phase

B. Stakeholder Engagement

All stakeholders identified in the Prodoc have been engaged in the implementation or monitoring of activities. The Direction du Développement Durable (DDD) was the executing agency that coordinated the implementation of the project in collaboration with the provincial authorities of Bas-Congo, community organizations and civil society established in the target sites of the project.
The project steering committee has been responsible for making project management decisions, particularly when advice is required by the project manager. The Steering Committee has played a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation to ensure the quality of processes and products using evaluations to improve project performance, accountability and learning. He has ensured that the necessary resources are committed and arbitrates conflicts arising in the project or negotiates a solution to all problems with external bodies. In addition and approved the appointment and responsibilities of project managers and any delegation of responsibilities. Based on the approved annual work plan, the Project Steering Committee also reviewed and approved the quarterly plans and also approved any major deviations from the original plans.

To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for project results, Steering Committee decisions executed in accordance with standards that ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In the event that consensus was not reached within the Steering Committee, the final decision rests with the project managers and UNDP.

C. Gender Equality

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

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

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

Moreover, even if women are in the majority within the groups, it is not certain that they will be able to maintain their gains in the management of activities after the project. Their achievements in most of the project activities remain very fragile. In summary, during its implementation, the NAPA Coastal Zone was concerned, where possible, to promote access for women and young people to the benefits of the project. Many of the activities that have been done, for example in small domestic livestock, family fish farming and market gardening, are mostly left to women and young people. The groups of beneficiaries who exploit them were mostly made up of women and young people.
The selection of women's groups and young people as beneficiaries of these activities is a great opportunity for them. Indeed, in the Coastal NAPA areas, women and young people are those who devote themselves largely to market gardening activities, small livestock (goats and poultry), trade in fishing products while having very little support in this direction. They have problems accessing land on an equal basis with men and receive very little funding from financial institutions because of their limited means. The boost provided by the project, by allowing them to benefit from these activities, is a real lifeline to increase their income by giving them more options. In the long term, this support will certainly contribute to strengthening their capacities to have more autonomy and to access and manage the resources available in their communities with the same opportunities as men.

The specific activities that have been carried out in this direction relate to:
- The provision of seeds for crops (establishment of market gardening perimeters for the benefit of women's groups, etc.);
- Support for the conservation of fishery products and the manufacture of livestock feed (Cattle feed factory and fish conservation unit).
- Support for the launch of poultry and fish farming activities

D. Knowledge Management

Raising awareness for the adoption of resilient livelihoods in 3 sites through diversification activities: use of improved seed varieties - goat and poultry breeding - Fish farming - Manufacture

and use of improved stoves to reduce pressure on wood consumption of mangroves in Banana – Nsiamfumu – Km 5 and Km 3 – Muanda village (2017)

Adoption of climate resilient technologies or practices to address climate change impacts of coastal erosion

Since its implementation, the project has organized hundreds of awareness and training workshops for all sections of the population: traders, churches, students, administrative and political authorities, farmers, fishermen.

3,500 people, including 875 women, reached through radio broadcasts, posters and workshops for increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation

Raising awareness on coastal climate risks for the coastal population, the city of Muanda, local political and administrative authorities (all heads of municipal services), provincial authorities (all heads of provincial services) and members of the public and businesses companies grouped together within the Federation of Congo Enterprises (FEC).

A total of 1,500 people (15% of the 10,000 inhabitants of the target sites), including 485 women, benefit from risk management measures IN THE coastal town of Muanda – in Nsiamfumu and Matadi (2017)

III. Core Indicators

IV: Co Financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Anticipated at CEO($)	Materialized at MTR($)	Materialized at TE($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant				400000
Total Co-financing				**0.00**	**0.00**	**400,000.00**

Comments

V: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
			Medium/Moderate

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

VI. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Title
M and E Document	TE DRC (GEF 5280 / UNDP 4965)