

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Adaptation & Coastal Erosion in DR Congo**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4965 |
| GEF ID | 5280 |
| Title | Resilience of Muandas communities from coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo |
| Country(ies) | Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Dem. Rep. of the Congo |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Water and Oceans |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| According to the report of the second national communication on climate change (2010) , the Democratic Republic of Congo’s coastal zone, with a coastline of about 40km, is facing coastal erosion due to a combined effect of topography, sandy nature of soil and ocean dynamics (height and direction of the swell, tide height, current velocity, storms etc.). The different national reports on coastal vulnerability (NAPA, SNC and Programme on Coastal Erosion) clearly indicate that land, biodiversity socio-economic infrastructure and community livelihood will be seriously affected by coastal erosion. With the rate of shoreline retreat that is likely, it is expected that the road between Banana-Muanda will be completely lost between 2050 and 2100. The proportion of lands lost to encroaching sea will double (200 m around Nsiamfumu and 100 m between Muanda city and Banana). In total, DRC can expect to see the reach of its coastal zone reduced from 50-100 m by 2100.    LDCF resources will be used specifically for the complementary costs of strengthening national and local adaptive capacity, while improving the resilience of Muanda communities and implementing as soon as possible a set of adaptation emergency drivers and an early warning system to meet the urgent threats posed by coastal erosion on coastal populations and economies. Barriers to achieve this goal are: i) lack of operational risk management system; ii) weak institutional and technical capacity to generate real-time weather information for the management of an early warning system; iii) limited financial capacity to protect local communities and coastal infrastructure of climate risk and disaster.    This project will help increase the capacity of local communities to cope with climate risks in coastal areas and their awareness of the vulnerability of coastal zones in the context of climate change in the DRC. Through a participatory and systemic approach, the project will revolve around the integration of information on climate risks in the relevant planning policies and investment in the protection and surveillance of the coastal zone against climate risks. The expected results include:  • Strengthening the capacity of climate risk management authorities of central and provincial government and all stakeholders to integrate climate information in policy and investment planning;  • Measures of urgent and immediate adaptation are implemented in favour of the most vulnerable coastal communities to reduce the simultaneous effects of several climatic risks while developing capacities weather forecasting and climate monitoring, including the establishment of an Early Warning System (EWS) |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

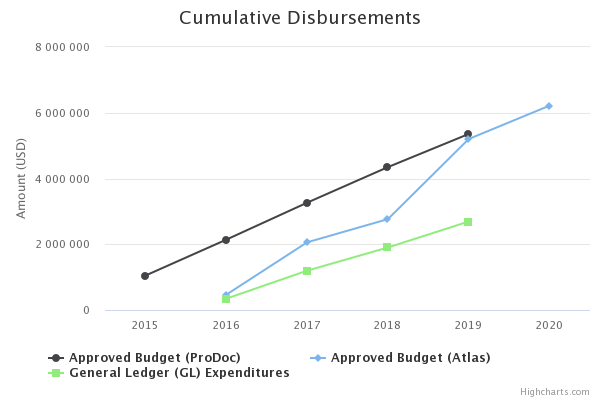
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Enhance climate resilience of Muanda communities (Bas Congo Province) through the establishment of relevant climate risk information for planning and budgeting, and the piloting of coastal protection measures, Democratic Republic of Congo** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 1:  Number of people affected by the impacts of coastal erosion that adopted climate resilient technologies/practicies (disaggregated by gender)  (AMAT indicator 4) | At least 67,000 people in Muanda territory are severely affected by coastal erosion with the ocean winning around twenty meters on the continent on Banana- Muanda segment, recurrent flooding and saltwater intrusion affects groundwater and soil, loss of biodiversity in the mangrove marine park and loss of property and agricultural production, sand deposits etc. Considering the current intensity of the decline in the coastline and the likely amplification of climate change in the region, it is necessary to consider that by 2050, nearly two thirds of the area of the city of Vista and the village of Nsiamfumu will be lost | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 15% of the population in target sites (Muanda city, Banana, and Nsiamfumu) covered by risks management measures such as early warning system, coastal infrastructures, alternative livelihoods, and long term adaptation planning & budgeting system | 3,647 households (1,762 women and 1,885 young people), or 36.4% of the project total beneficiaries target, are adopting five (5) resilient livelihoods in 3 sites through diversification activities:  1. Use of resilient varieties of seeds.  -2,548 households including 447 women and 2,101 young people received resilient seeds; in the 3 project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);    2. Breeding of goats and poultry,  - 473 households, including 288 women and 185 young people, are breeding small livestock (goats and poultry) as an income-generating activity; in the 3 project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);  -3 Women have been trained on the management of veterinary pharmacies.    3. Fish farming  -73 households including 11 women and 62 young people adopted fish farming as resilient fishing practice, (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);    4. Manufacture and use of improved stoves to reduce pressure on mangrove wood consumption (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);  -550 households including 100 women and 450 young people use and manufacture the improved stoves.  - By mid-September 2018, three shops will be built for the manufacture of improved stoves in the three intervention sites: Muanda village, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5  (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village); | 5,048 people of whom 2,466 are women and 2,582 young people, (50.48 percent of the project target) have adopted climate-resilient technologies or practices to address the impacts of climate change from coastal erosion.    A total of four (4) resilient practices continue to be implemented by the project at four sites through income-generating activities (fish farming, market gardening, livestock farming and production of improved cookstoves).    3,048 households including 890 women and 2,158 young people received resilient seeds in the project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village).    530 households, including 301 women and 229 young people, are breeding small livestock (goats and poultry) as an income-generating activity; in the three project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);    - 130 persons whom 50 women have been trained on the management of veterinary pratices;    - 160 households including 30 women and 130 young people adopted fish farming as resilient fishing practice, (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);    -560 households including 102 women and 458 young people use and manufacture the improved stoves.    - Tree Fitting shops were built for the manufacturing Stoves and other mechnics things at Muanda village, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5  (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Climate change risk management capacity strengthened (for provincial, municipal officials and parliamentarians, private sector representatives, and coastal communities) to integrate climate information in policy and investment planning** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 2:  Number of provincial plans strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures (AMAT indicator 13) | The Bas Congo Province has developed its development Plan for 2011-2015, supported by five pillars: (i) good governance and peace-building, (ii) macroeconomic stability and accelerating growth, (iii) improving access to basic social services and reducing vulnerability; (iv) combat HIV, and (v) support for community dynamics. However, little attention to the impacts of coastal erosion and no investment are expected to support the protection of communities against climate impacts. Institutional capacity at the provincial level is low and needs to be strengthened to include climate change in provincial and municipal policies and strategies | *(not set or not applicable)* | Bas Congo Development Plan will include sustainable erosion adaptation strategies to maintain natural coastal processes and resources, and consider community needs in both the short and long term  A shoreline erosion management plan will be developed to provide a framework for the sustainable use, development and management of land vulnerable to erosion by considering the environmental, social and economic values of the land, adaptation costs and the physical coastal processes acting on the foreshore. | As of June 30, 2017 there were 2 Plans for 2017-2021, one for the province and the other for the territory.  The situation has remained unchanged until today, except that an update of this provincial plan is planned for the 2018-2022 period. This update is now at the preparatory stage. | Three plans in total have been strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures (two drafts 2017–2021 and 2018–2022).  One currently being implemented for the 2019–2023 period, one for the province and one for the territory.    The PANA Coastal Zone project is working in collaboration with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Thematic Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development (GTCCDD) to integrate the coastal protection dimension into the Provincial and National Development Plan.    The NAP project has just launched the process of updating the Provincial and National Development Plan and the formulation of the Priority Action Programme. The coastal protection aspect was considered in the updating exercise of those plans. |
| Indicator 3:  Type and number of people with increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation (gender disaggregated) (AMAT indicator 5) | The Direction of sustainable development (DDD) is communicating about coastal erosion within the broader context of awareness raising during Environment Day. Several schools and NGO engaged in mangrove protection exist in the area most do not have education material about erosion or the coast that they regularly distribute or direct people towards.  However, coastal communities (land/hotel owners, households, fisherman, farmers, oil companies, etc.) are lacking information on the adaptation options available to manage anticipated risks and hazards. Many people are unaware of the role that erosion plays in building and maintaining beaches and other coastal features, so there is rarely any consideration of the consequences of extensive shoreline hardening. In addition, the DDD does not have much scientific and technical information to provide to the public to give guidance and direction on dealing with coastal erosion. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 10,000 people (among them 30% women) including land/hotel owners, households, fisherman, farmers, oil companies, etc. increase their understanding of climate change impacts, natural coastal processes and associated uncertainties, and the costs, benefits and consequences of various erosion control options and the potential impacts of climate change | This target is on track.    Several people were sensitized on the adverse effects of climate change and on adaptation around the various activities carried out by the project, including: fishermen, village chiefs, green grocers and vegetable producers, local and provincial authorities, housewives, heads of commercial establishments, and restaurants, heads of churches and NGOs, mechanics and assemblers for the manufacture of improved stoves, livestock farmers; and the entire community living within and around the project intervention sites.    5,074 beneficiary households (1,644 women and 3,430 young people) are aware of climate change impacts, and have the skills and technologies needed to prevent the effects of current and future climate change.  -46 members - of which 6 women - of the various Steering Committees and Advisory Committees are aware of the impacts of climate change.    -136 women have been sensitized and are aware of the impacts of climate change following activities carried on International Women's Day, from 8 to 10 March 2018 in Muanda.  -873 people - of which 384 women - participated in the capacity building workshop on climate change and are now aware of the negative impacts of climate change;  -751 households, including 326 women and 425 young people, were sensitized during the vaccination campaign for poultry and small ruminants (goats) against the Avian Peripneumonia and Small Ruminant Plague. Overall 96.22% of surveyed poultry and 98.65% of surveyed goats, were vaccinated at the project sites (Nsiamfumu, Banana km5 , km3 and Muanda village).    - 2,840 households, including 725 women, sensitized on climate change during awareness-raising activities in project sites  - 318 households, of which 11 women, were sensitized on climate change during manufacturing training and improved stove use.  - 150 people were sensitized, including 56 women and 94 young people, on World Environment Day  To date, the project has signed contracts with three local radio stations for raising awareness of the impacts of climate change.    Therefore the majority of Muanda residents are informed on climate change impacts through local media.  In addition to Media, since June 2017 many training, awareness and advocacy workshops have been organized. | Type of person  - Fishers  - Market gardeners  - Political and administrative authorities (territory, province and national)  - Local churches  - Local businesses  - Social organizations  - The public, through awareness-raising and broadcasts by partner radio stations  - Teachers and students, universities  - NGOs  - Women’s and youth associations  - Civil society  - Land owners  - Hotels owners  - Households  - Farmers  - Oil companies  - The military  - Livestock farmers  - Shopkeepers  - Congolese State institutions  - Mechanics, fitters  - The community    Number of people  About 7,142 people, of whom 3,482 are women, i.e. 71.42 percent of the project target, are aware of the effects of climate change.  All strata of communities, political and administrative authorities, institutions, private companies and civil society are aware of the impacts of climate change on vulnerabilities and know how to adapt to the palpable consequences of climate change in Muanda. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Urgent and immediate adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable coastal communities of Muanda to reduce the concurrent impacts of multiple climate risks, while building functional weather and climate monitoring capacity** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 4: number of people with the access to improved, climate related early-warning information  (AMAT indicator 8) | Responses to coastal hazard events are likely to be inadequate with very little operational capacity, included equipment, communication infrastructure and know-how for the key stakeholders in terms of preparedness, risk prevention and response. The CVM and METTELSAT weather and coastal bathymetry monitoring systems have limited data availability and difficulties connecting local disaster impact assessments with national monitoring systems. During the PPG, it is reported that coastal communities are not receiving timely and understandable warnings of impending hazards and they also highly lack of communication systems and arrangements for ensuring that early warnings are acted on successfully. The capacity to produce reliable loss and impact information remains a great challenge. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 1 Community based Early Warning system will be in place for the 5 coastal communities: Muanda City and villages of Muanda, Nsiamfumu, KM 5 and Kitona so that communities can respond appropriately and also support effective implementation of evacuation plans | This target is on track. Early Warning System Equipment (Buoy, anchor, tide gauge ...) is currently being shipped from France (Toulon) and should arrive by November 2018, the EWS will then be installed and put into operation.  The system will be put in place for the 5 coastal communities: Muanda City and Muanda villages, Nsiamfumu, KM5 and Kitona. The Community-based Early Warning System will provide the best available information on potential hazards, in a timely manner, so that communities can respond appropriately and effectively implement evacuation plans. | About 5,073 people, of whom 2,448 are women, i.e. 50.73 percent, have been made aware of early-warning information.    The EWS (consisting of the Alizé buoy and the tide gauge) has been in place since February; awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement have begun with planning for the publication of a weather bulletin after six months’ experience (August 2019) in view of the country’s lack of ocean data and the need to send the data analysis and warning team for training.    The EWS has been implemented for the five coastal communities: Muanda city and the villages of Muanda, Nsiamfumu, km5 and Kitona. The EWS is not functional pending the training of METTELSAT personel in charge of analysing the EWS data and transmitting early warnings to coastal communities. |
| Indicator 5:  Number of people affected by the impacts of coastal erosion that adopted climate resilient technologies/practicies (disaggregated by gender)  (AMAT indicator 4) | The oil company PERINCO is engaged for some years now to protect their infrastructures from coastal erosion through the improvement and regular maintenance of national roads, particularly those in the city of Muanda and Boma, and roads linking Tshiende and Nsiamfumu. Unfortunately, these interventions are highly localized and few initiatives are taken to protect livelihoods (fishing), biodiversity areas (mangrove) or properties against coastal erosion. The implementation of identified adaptation options often requires considerable financial resources and expertise. The Provincial budget is inadequate to meet adaptation costs including protection, maintaining and upgrading infrastructure and funding additional services provided to their communities on behalf of other levels of government. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Cliff stabilization measures:  \*Cliff-dewatering measures by creating horizontal or vertical drains that reduce the effect of water runoff;  \*Growing vegetation cover in the form of shrubbery that can hold the soil together;  \*Establishment of additional rocks material at the base of the cliff to reduce incident wave energy.  Fish-landing site rehabilitation measures  \*Rehabilitation works including the construction of a quay and relevant facilities;  \*Establishment of boulders and rocks in front of landing site to break seawater and protect the infrastructures from heavy waves | Two anti-erosion feasibility studies were carried out: (1) for the construction of a boat landing stage (wharf) at Nsiamfufu (3,500,000 USD); (2) and for cliff stabilization between Nsiamfumu and Muanda village (13,800,000 USD).    Procurement processes have been launched; and two contractors were selected, one for the boat landing construction in Nsiamfumu and the other for land-stabilizing vegetation.  Requests for funding will be submitted to UNDP no later than August 2018 | 5,048 people, of whom 2,466 are women, or 50.48 percent of the project target,  have adopted climate-resilient technologies or practices to address the impacts of climate change from coastal erosion.    The community has skills and technologies to prevent the effects of current and future climate change.  Two anti-erosion feasibility studies have been carried out: construction of the jetty (landing stage) for canoes in Nsiamfumu and stabilization of the cliffs between Nsiamfumu and Muanda village (US$13,800,000).    Two contractors have been selected and have been working on the following studies for three months:  1. Construction of the jetty for canoes by the firm General Consult for a total amount of US$1,500,000.  2. Stabilization of cliffs through planting by the Higher Navigation Institute for the amount of US$92,000. |
| Indicator 6  Number of targeted household and young benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient options (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT Indicator 3) | PERINCO established Social Responsibility Programme to support the development of the local community by targeting five major issues: infrastructure, access to drinking water, access to electricity, health and employment. PERENCO is running a reforestation programme across the Muanda Territory. However the target province has been affected by a series of economic and political crises since its independence. This situation explains mainly the prevalence of poverty, which affects 69% of the inhabitants. This has led to unsustainable exploitation of mangroves (in order to meet urban expansion needs and fuel for household and smoking fish). Faced with unemployment, young people are more and more engaged in marine sand exploitation. Unsustainable sand extraction practices can undermine the resilience of coastal communities. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 250 households and young engaged on resilient fish farming & fish products processing, promoting improved cooking stove and on exploitation of quarries stone. | A total of 3,647 households including 1,762 women and 1,887 young people benefited from and adopted various climate resilient livelihoods options.  1. the use of resilient varieties of seeds.  -2,551 households, including 450 women and 2,101 young people, received resilient seeds; in the 3 project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village).    2. Livestock of goats and poultry,  - 473 households, including 288 women and 185 young people, are breeding small ruminants and poultry as an income-generating activity; in the 3 project sites (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village).  3. Fish farming  Fish Farming employs several young people across 15 fish ponds, of which 9 ponds supported by the project have been put under the responsibility of local youth and women associations, as pilot ponds or “school ponds”.  -73 households including 11 women and 62 young people adopted fish farming as a resilient activity, instead of fishing in the ocean, (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);  4. Manufacture and use of improved stoves to reduce pressure on mangrove wood consumption. (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);  -304 households use improved stoves.  By mid-September 2018, three fitting shop will be built for the manufacture of improved stoves in the three intervention sites: Muanda village, Nsiamfumu and Banana km5  (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village);  -Three (3) veterinary pharmacies were installed in the project intervention areas.  - 3 women managers of veterinary pharmacies | About 5,048 people, including 2,848 women and 2200 young people, were given information on the impacts of climate change.  Total of four means of subsistence expanded IGAs to improve household living standards in the project’s four pilot sites.    1. Fish farming  This practice begins with training and community support.  Up to 25 ponds are being built and are under way in the intervention sites and others outside the sites by the communities that participated in the training (Nsiamfumu Banana km5 and km3, Muanda village and others).    2. Market gardening  The project conducts training and distribution of improved resilient seeds to about 3048 households.  Several heads of households who were previously only engaged in fishing and their wives have adopted this practice at and outside the project sites, as the ocean is producing fewer fish than in the past.    3. Goat and poultry farming  This practice begins with community training and support (distribution of billy goats and cocks from improved breeds) to increase the level of family income; then the establishment of three (3) veterinary pharmacies and vaccination against epidemics.    4. Production and use of improved cookstoves  This practice begins with training and support for communities in terms of manufacturing equipment for young entrepreneurs. This activity has given young people employment at the project sites and are even being sold in Angola.  Thanks to the improved cookstoves, pressure on the mangrove has decreased and several charcoal burners have stopped being used due to a lack of profit.  450 households are already using the improved cookstoves. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 50.26% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 50.26% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,691,601 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,355,000 |
| Co-financing | 11,500,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jul 3, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | May 18, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Aug 11, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Aug 14, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 13, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jun 15, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-27 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Environmental | 1. Environmental risk: landslides eroding the coast and drought for crops are major risks. The project recruited a service provider to build anti-errosion infrastructures in the village of Nsiamfumu for a total length of 1,050m with GEF financing. |
| Financial | 2. Financial risk: the funds available for the project are not sufficient to meet the challenges of coastal erosion. Ongoing efforts are undertaken to seek additional funding for combat coast erosion, a request has been sent to the GCF, another one to provincial authorities. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| 1. Launch workshop: the project suffered delays in 2015 and started implementation in 2016 instead. This was mostly due to administrative formalities and due to difficulties in setting up the project team.    2. Midterm review: Currently undertaken by UNDP following a delay in recruiting a firm for the work. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Country Office has had difficulty in identifying an available International Francophone Consultant, Team Leader.  Some consultants have been pre-identified in the past, with the help of regional advisers (UNDP RBA). But in all cases, the consultants eventually declined the offer for one reason or another, sometimes referring to security issues in remote areas of the DRC and sometimes mentioning the issue of Ebola Virus Disease.  Currently, with the support of the UNDP Regional Office rosters of consultants are being developed to facilitate this work. Thus, currently the negotiation process is under way to find available consultants, based on these rosters. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The mid-term review should have been conducted much earlier, but the country office was not able to finalise the recruitment of a firm until recently. The mid-term evaluation is currently being undertaken, late, and will be essential in providing guidance to ensure the proper completion of the project and meet the targets its intends to achieve. For the terminal evaluation, the process should be started much earlier by the country office to avoid facing similar delays, which are commonplace in DRC where it can be difficult to mobilize suitable experts for assignments. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | For 2018, financial implementation was below 40 percent due to the non-disbursement of funds as agreed in the 2018 Annual Work Plan (AWP). The reason given was the political instability due to the electoral period in the country.  2019 has started well with regard to the disbursement of funds.    To date, the results achieved in the implementation of the project have been moderately satisfactory, as the basis has been laid for accelerating all activities.  Activities under the first component on mainstreaming climate risk information into planning policies are about 50 percent complete, particularly the awareness-raising component. Several awareness-raising workshops, mobilization initiatives, awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns have been carried out and a partnership with three radio stations has been established to raise awareness and broadcast information about climate change.  The integration part is under way together with the NAP project and GTCCDD.    As regards the activities relating to the second component, based on investment in the protection and monitoring of the coastal zone, there has been some progress to date:  1) The EWS (which consists of the Alizé buoy and the tide gauge) has been in place since February; awareness-raising and stakeholder mobilization have begun, with the planned publication of a weather bulletin;  2) Coastal works are also under way, construction of the jetty is 50 percent complete and planting is 40 percent complete.  However, it should be noted that coastal protection requires significant financial resources with which the GEF grant cannot cover. Additional resources are needed. Some coastal protection activities require substantial funds to be implemented, such as gabions or groynes that are used to combat coastal erosion. The project is seeking additional funds from various development partners, including the Green Climate Fund and others.  3) Community income support activities have an average completion rate of 50.43 percent.    Awareness activities on the impacts of climate change have been sufficiently development, but the activities that are not sufficiently advanced are those on coastal protection. These activities require substantial resources. While we are building a structure to protect the coast over a length of 1050m, this is not sufficient and cliffs span a length of 20km and require costly infrastructures. Similarly, for income-generating activities, fisheries, seeds and stock breeding need to be strengthened or they risk collapsing at the end of the project. The project is working to identify potential donors to support those activities in the future, including the Green Climate Fund. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | All in all, despite the apparent delay experienced by the project, all objectives are still achievable and over time. The project made interesting achievements despite the financial implementation rate (apparent low delivery).    During the period concerned, the project has made some progress in protecting the coast:  (\*) the start of coastal protection works, including the construction of the fish landing site and its annexes at Nsianfumu (preparation of a wharf for berthing of the canoes);  (\*) acquisition and installation of a meteorological buoy;  (\*) support for the diversification of income-generating activities and contributing to the reduction of pressure on the maritime coast.    The biggest constraint facing the project is financial.  Contributions in terms of co-financing must become effective for all project stakeholders.  Indeed, both national (central), provincial and local authorities must clearly involve themselves and facilitate the project's work.  For the public authority, these include the provision of quarries rubble, to protect the coast. Indeed, in the Muanda area, the soil is sandy, and the stones are almost non-existent while they are greatly needed by the projects. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project remains extremely constrained by the financial safeguards put in place in DRC and limiting payment options and payment amounts for a smooth implementation. The election held end of 2018 also forced the country office to exercise extreme caution in those periods of uncertainty during the governmental transition. As of now, those measure have relaxed and the project is able to keep on expanding results of activities that were started in previous years. While implementation improved in the course of 2019, the project is facing major delays in some key activities making it difficult to get back on track. The project team, supported by the country office, has been able to identify major risks related to implementation in light of changing conditions in the DRC, and is able, to the extent possible, of putting in place corrective risk management measures, such as those applied during the electoral crisis facing the country end of 2018.    All of the components are making progress towards their intended targets, but more efforts are needed to increase the number of people benefiting from the project’s climate resilient technologies and practices. Income-generating activities supported in the four project sites are making those communities become more resilient to the impacts of climate change in this region.    Under component 1, adaptation strategies are taken into account in various local and provincial level planning processes, also as part of the NAP process. Awareness activities are close to their targets, with media partnerships and campaigns in place to reach out target communities.    Component 2 is making progress this year after it was finally possible to install the necessary equipment for the collection of data. The system is not operational as of yet, but capacity building and training of meteorological services is under way to allow them to analyse data and in the future disseminate early warnings to communities. The boat landing and cliff stabilization are key activities under this component. Feasibility for these two activities are underway after difficulties in finding suitable contractors for the work below the budget allocated for those activities. The cost of cliff stabilisation is higher than the resources allocated by the project, which will require additional external resources to be implemented. The adoption of resilient activities in the project sites have exceeded the project targets.  This project also continues to meet and exceed its gender and youth targets in almost all its activities and the project has been able to integrate gender and youth aspect efficiently in the monitoring and evaluation. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| --- |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| There is no evidence of linkages between sexual violence and the project activities. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Since the project’s inception, women and men have participated indiscriminately in IGAs initiated by the project, such as market gardening, fish farming and small livestock farming, contrary to the habits of the region, which meant that only women were engaged in agricultural activities; men now play an active role in market-gardening activities. Women’s participation is quite active and enables them to be self-sufficient in income generation and to pay for their children’s education through the sale of agricultural products. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Income-generating activities contribute to improving the family environment and enable communities to withstand the impacts of climate change by implementing resilience measures. Income generating activities (resilient seeds distribution, gardening, fishing, improved stove) are activities involving predominantly women and young people. At the same time, men willing to join those efforts are also welcome to join them. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Yes, the environmental risk worsened during the project period, especially in the case of coastal erosion, which was exacerbated by landslides and the destruction of houses. The project hired a service provider to build wall protection using bricks and gabions on the coast off Nsiamfumu over a distance of 1,050m, financed by the GEF. |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| Yes, the project has received and continues to receive complaints about the impacts of climate change from the community, for example, rising sea levels, continuing coastal erosion and drought due to the scarcity of rainfall. Some people are losing their homes as a result of coastal erosion. The project unit has been the target of some of those complaints. |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Since the inception of the PANA Coastal Zone project, beneficiary communities have understood that climate change, which is often talked about on the radio, is a reality and its adverse effects are palpable in the project area. Thanks to the project’s awareness-raising, beneficiary communities know how to adapt to the effects of climate change by (1) adopting resilient practices as alternatives to fishing, such as:  - integrated fish farming  - market gardening  - small livestock farming  - the production and use of improved cookstoves  (2) the installation of the EWS to help people make rescue arrangements in the event of natural disasters.  The construction of the jetty in Nsiamfumu, the project’s intervention site, will enable fishers to berth safely and prevent erosion in this part of the site. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Projects disseminate information using various channels:  1. The PANA website http://www.pana.cd  2. Information bulletins PANA Info  3. Information bulletins Echo de PANA-ZC  4. Local radio stations  5. Fixed display panels  6. Facebook/PANA Coastal Zone  7. WhatsApp/PANA Coastal Zone  8. Flyers  9. Banners  10. Information panels    Some publications made by people outside the project are available at:  oneocean.undp.org  https://news.mongabay.com/2017/04/conserving-congos-wild-places-on-a-shoestring/  http://sugieroleer.blogspot.com/2017/05/seeing-forest-for-trees.html  http://www.slate.com/articles/news\_and\_politics/roads/2017/05/can\_an\_endangered\_mangrove\_forest\_in\_congo\_be\_saved\_without\_further\_impoverishing.html  http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2017/4/26/Oceans-of-fortune-oceans-of-peril.html  https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/the-best-of-both-worlds |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [4965\_LDCF\_DRC Coastal-CEO Endorsement 13May2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4965/213720/1677260/1677541/4965_LDCF_DRC%20Coastal-CEO%20Endorsement%2013May2015.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.