

Mid term review of the UNDP-GEF project
 Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas and communities
 to climate change in Guinea Bissau

PIM 4978

Inception report

Project title	Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas and communities to climate change in Guinea Bissau		
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GEF project ID (PIMS)	6998	CEO endorsement date	
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Country	Guinea Bissau	Date project manager hired	
Region	Africa	Inception workshop date	
Focal area	Climate change	Midterm review completion date	24/6/2022
GEF focal area strategic objective	LDCF Objectives: CCA-1 "Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability at local, regional and global level" CCA-2 "Increasing adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability at local, national, regional and global level" CCA-3 [Objective 3]: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	Planned closing date	10/5/2023

Trust Fund	LDCF	If revised, proposed op. closing date	
Executing agency / implementing partner	UNDP Guinea Bissau Country Office / Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity Guinea Bissau (MAB)		
Other executing partners	Coastal Planning Office (GPC) Directorate for Rural Engineering (ER) Directorate for Agricultural and Rural Development (DGAg) Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) National Institute of Research and Studies (INEP) (INEP)		
Project start date	3/5/2019		
Project end date	3/5/2024		
Project Financing	At CEO endorsement (US\$)	At midterm review (US\$)	
1 GEF financing	12,000,000	12,000,000	
2 UNDP contribution	500,000	500,000	
3 Government	57,629,172	57,629,172	
4 Other partners	0	0	
5 Total co-financing	58,129,172	58,129,172	
PROJECT TOTAL COST	70,629,172	70,629,172	

28 April 2022

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Acronyms

ToC	Theory of Change
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EQ	Evaluation Question
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MAB	Ministério do Ambiente e Biodiversidade (ex Ministerio do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável MADS)
MTR	Mid Term Review
NCE	Nature, Climate and Energy
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OECD / DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development / Development Assistance Committee
PB	Project Board
PT	Project Team
RTE	Regional Technical Advisor
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWOT	Strengths - Weaknesses - Opportunities – Threats
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US\$	United States Dollars

1. Background and context

The *Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas and communities to climate change in Guinea Bissau* (SRGB) project enhances the country adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate risks. This action funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), is framed in Sustainable development goals SDG 13: *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*, SDG 14: *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources*, SDG 9: *Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation* and SDG 15: *Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss as well as SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere*.

UNDP-GEF has designed this project to support Guinea Bissau in sustainably addressing urgent and immediate barriers linked to policy, institutional, individual and financial aspects of its current coastal zone management framework, as well as to improve stakeholders' overall knowledge and capacity related to effective climate risk management and climate resilient development in its coastal zone

The Objective of this project is to strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate risks in Guinea-Bissau

The project is articulated in four components, each targeting an outcome:

1. Governance frameworks for climate risk management in the coastal zone which focuses on supporting the establishment of an enabling political, institutional and administrative environment for advancing the management of the climate risk in the coastal zone

→ Outcome 1 . Policies, regulations institutions and individuals mandated to manage the coastal zone are strengthened in order to reduce the risks of climate change

2. Coastal protection investments which aims to finance additional investments in hard and soft coastal protection measures to help maintain critical economic and natural infrastructures in the face of sea level rise and coastal degradation. This includes interventions in the agricultural and fisheries sectors, as well as those related to nature protection and ecosystem restoration.

→ Outcome 2. The vulnerability of coastal investments to climate risks is reduced through the design, construction and maintenance of coastal protection measures

3. Diffusion of technologies to strengthen coastal communities' climate resilience: this entails contributing to strengthen climatic resilience through livelihood options for the coastal communities with emphasis on the most vulnerable groups such as women and youths.

→ Outcome 3 Communities adaptive capacity is reinforced, and rural livelihoods are enhanced and protected from impacts of climate change in the coastal zone

4. Monitoring and evaluation: This includes the development and implementation of long-term monitoring and evaluation schemes for the entire project duration to ensure the intended project objectives are being met

→ Outcome 4. Effective monitoring and evaluation of the Project

The project sites are located along Guinea-Bissau's rural coastal zone in three zones:

Zone 1. The Bolama-Bijagós Archipelago. This area includes a complex of coastal-marine protected areas subject to special management arrangements.

Zone 2. Varela-Cacheu. This area is highly affected by natural and climate-driven erosion. It includes man-made and natural assets that are vulnerable to climate change.

Zone #3 – 3a “Mansoa-Buba-Cufada” and 3b “The South” -. These two zones have been combined into one for the management of project activities. They include areas that are important for coastal agriculture and protected areas.

The UNDP is the GEF implementing agency. The Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity of Guinea Bissau (MAB) is the Executing Agency in charge of recruitment, procurement, contract management, and all the administration of the project directly or through the Project Management Unit (PMU). They are also in charge of progress and financial reporting to UNDP quarterly, working closely with the Project Team (PT). MAB in charge of financial reporting for the fund they receive directly from UNDP. The UNDP Guinea Bissau Country Office supported by the Nature, Climate and Energy (NCE) Regional Technical Advisor (RTE) ensures that the GEF investments support the intended project outcome delivery in the framework of the delivery of the relevant objectives of GEF / LDCF (Least Developed Countries Fund):

CCA-1 “Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability at local, regional and global level”

CCA-2 “Increasing adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability at local, national, regional and global level”

CCA-3 [Objective 3]: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.

The GEF contribution is made of a GEF US\$ 12,000,000 grant, a UNDP TRAC US\$ 500,000 contribution and a MoA US\$ 58,129,172 co-financing for a total US\$ 70,629,172 project budget.

This report presents the conceptual framework and work tools that are used in conducting the Mid Term Review (MTR).

2. Mid-term review objective, purpose and scope

The purpose of the MTR is (1) to assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document, (2) to assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results and (3) to review the project’s strategy and its risks to sustainability.

The MTR focuses on the (1) effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of project implementation, (2) highlights issues requiring decisions and actions and (3) presents initial lessons learned about project design, implementation, and management.

Its findings are going to be incorporated as recommendations for enhancing the performance and implementation during the final half of the project’s term.

The MTR assesses project performance against expectations set out in the project's Logical Framework/Results Framework. This exercise assesses results according to the criteria outlined in the Guidance for conducting Midterm review of UNDP-supported GEF-financed Projects.

The MTR covers the duration of the execution of the project until 31/3/2022, i.e. the performance of the field survey.

It focuses on achievements, impacts and lessons learned that can improve the performance of the project and improve overall UNDP programming. It captures lessons learned and good practices from the project and to provide information on the nature, effectiveness and sustainability of the initial results of the project. It also makes recommendations on *adaptive management* to cope with the impact of COVID-19 and other external factors (environmental, institutional, etc.) that influence its performance and outcomes. This information will be used for decision making on the planning of the project activities as well as of its exit strategy and will be disseminated to help increase stakeholder accountability. The analysis frames the response to the Assessment Questions within the OECD / DAC and cross-cutting criteria.

3. Cross cutting issues

The Evaluation questions include a specific one about Gender equality and women's empowerment. Its answer will consider the project expected impact on gender and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in climate resilience management. Environmental sustainability and knowledge management are central topics of the project - especially at the micro-scale - and their analysis is part of that of the project impact and sustainability.

4. Mid-term review approach and methodology

The MTR combines the analysis of the project documents with the feedback provided by key informants through interviews and field visits to cross-check the progress made by the project from different viewpoints. This approach makes possible to incorporate in the assessment the contribution of the participants to the project implementation and to speed up the survey. The first-hand information collected by the experts provides not only the evidence that corroborates the content of the documents and identifies the influence of the context on the partners' and beneficiaries' contribution to the project activities.

At the start of the mission, the experts study the project documents in detail and identifies key elements for its analysis and topics to be explored during interviews with informants. The result of this exercise is used to finalise the Evaluation questions and to elaborate the Evaluation matrix. On the basis of these tools, the experts develop the interview guide with open-ended questions that capture the different perspectives of informants. Such format doesn't limit the interview to the project topics but makes possible to expand their object to the context and factors that influence

the behaviour of the informants. This guide is used in conducting the interviews to capture the viewpoint of the informants, to collect data complementary to that provided by the project documents and to structure them to answer to the Evaluation questions (EQ). Its format may be revised in collaboration with the PT, on the basis of the feedback of the first 1-2 days of field visits, to incorporate new topics highlighted by the respondents.

The survey and analysis tools include, the stakeholders' analysis (Annex 1), the reconstructed theory of change (Annex 2), the list of informants (Annex 3, to be finalised in collaboration with the PT at the start of the field phase), the documents analyses (annex 4), the survey guide (annex 5), the project budget (Annex 6), the table of co-financing (Annex 7), the outline of the MTR report (Annex 8) and the Tracking tool (Annex 9) and MTR timeline (annex 10).

The interview plan is based on a list of informants, notably representatives of MAB and other institutions, local authorities, local organisations and PT. The selection of the informants is based on the relevance of the topics addressed by the project for the mandate and actions of their organisations. Thus, they include project partners as well as other entities that active at the national level and in the intervention areas in the conservation and sustainable use of the resources of coastal areas. The feedback of the interviews is entered in an Excel data sheet to analyse them in a comparative way.

The experts analyse the evidence collected through the interviews and visits to a sample of the project sites representing the different kinds of actions of the project and triangulates it with the project documents/reports and with the target values of the Logical framework to formulate the preliminary conclusions and recommendations. The project assessment includes the Strengths - Weaknesses - Opportunities - Threats (SWOT) analysis of the project components, and the development of the flow diagram of its activities that connects the progress made towards the achievement of the project objectives to the modalities and execution time of planned activities.

The results of this exercise are completed and validated during the restitution workshop whose inputs are used to finalise the MTR report.

5. Mid-term review mission plan

The performance of the planning, data collection and analysis of the project is framed into the following phases.

5.1 Inception

Timeframe: 3 week, 14 working days (7-29/4/2022)

During the start-up phase, the consultants discuss the main elements of the MTR and the work plan with the UNDP Commissioning unit and the Project team.

The Inception phase focuses on:

- (i) the preliminary analysis of documents made available by the PT,
- (ii) the elaboration of the work tools of the project, and
- (iii) the elaboration of the Inception report.

The initial analysis of the project documents has been directed to elaborate the Stakeholders' analysis and reconstructed Theory of change of the project, that are presented in the sections 8 and 9 of this report. These exercises have served to identify the main actors of the project, to refine the Evaluation questions and to define the conceptual framework of the analysis (see Table 1. Evaluation matrix) and guide to be used to collect information through the survey interviews.

The experts collaborate with the PT in planning the interviews, establishing contact with informants and in finalizing the survey schedule.

5.2 Desk review and survey

Timeframe: 3 weeks, 16 working days (2-20/5/2021)

This phase is centered on the in-depth Desk review of the project documents/reports, the field visits and stakeholders' interview, wrap-up meeting and online presentation of initial findings.

The detailed analysis of the project documents clarifies the key elements to be discussed with the informants and identifies the missing information to be collected during the interviews.

The field survey starts with the arrival of the International consultant at Bissau and organisation of the briefing with MAB and PT representatives to discuss the progress of the mission and finalise the arrangements for the field visit.

After this meeting, the experts visit the three target coastal areas and conduct the interviews with the help of the survey guide. The experts visit sites in the three zones that represent the different actions of the project: zone 1 (Bubaque, Bruce, Ancadjedje), zone 2 (Suzana - Santo Domingo, Cacheu), zone 3a (Bubatchinque, Buba). Meetings with communities of fishermen and processors will be conducted along the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) modality by ensuring the participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups.

Once back in Bissau, they will undertake the interview of the key informants at the national level. If they will not be available at the appointed time, the experts will reschedule the interviews or interview other informants to be identified with the assistance of the PT. The meetings in the villages will be conducted through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) modality. Upon return to Bissau, the experts complete the survey by meeting the representatives of the partner institutions and the national stakeholders.

The experts synthesize the responses of the informants and develops the preliminary conclusions and lessons learned from the survey for their validation during the presentation workshop with members of the Executing and of the Implementing agencies, conducted with the aid of a PowerPoint presentation.

The proposed workshop program includes:

1. Presentation of the participants
2. The MTR
 - The conduct of the survey
 - The results of the survey
2. Discussion:
 - The context of the project
 - The results of the project and the challenges for their continuation
 - Conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations
3. Recap by the representative of the Commissioning unit

5.3 Synthesis

Timeframe: 3 weeks, 15 working days (23/4-20/6/2022)

The experts systematize, revise and triangulate in detail the information collected and formulates the Draft report. This exercise includes developing the SWOT analysis for each Result and the project activity flow diagram – which links the results, issues, and corrective actions within the sequence of activities and their connections.

The International consultant, upon reception of comments on the Draft report, incorporate them in the text and submits the MTR report and Audit trail.

6. Evaluation matrix

The following table presents the Evaluation matrix.

Table 1. Evaluation matrix

<i>Evaluation criteria</i>	<i>Key questions</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Methodology</i>
Relevance	How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF Focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national level?	MAB role in and contribution to the goals achievement	Policies, project documents	Documents review
Effectiveness	To what extent have the expected outcomes and	MAB institutional and technical capacities	Results framework,	Documents

	objectives of the project been achieved?	Institutional engagement	interview of beneficiaries, FGD	review, survey
Efficiency	Was the project implemented efficiently, in line with international and national norms and standards?	Partners contribution to the project implementation Rate of performance of project activities / delays	Interviews of project partners	Documents review, survey
Sustainability	To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-political, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?	Project exit strategy Diversification in the access to resources	Visit to project sites, interviews of project partners	Survey
Gender equality and women's empowerment	How does the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Gender issue integration in MAB strategy and work plans	Project documents, visit to project sites, interviews and FGD	Survey
Impact	Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?	MAB / project inputs adopted integrated in national, local strategies and plans	Results framework, visits to project sites, interviews and FGD	Survey
Monitoring & Evaluation	Has the monitoring feedback been used in taking decisions on the project execution?	Monitoring inputs contribution to the project steering (PSC decision)	Project documents, Results framework, interview of partners	Documents review, survey
UNDP oversight /implementation	Has UNDP steering of the project ensured its coherence with other initiatives contributing to its overall objective?	Project collaboration with other UNDP/GEF initiatives	Country programm, Project documents, interviews of project staff and partners	Survey
Implementing Partners Execution	Have the Implementing partners steered the engagement of the regional and national partners?	National and local partners engagement in project activities Rate of co-financing	Interview of project partners, project budget	Survey

7. Deliverables and milestones

The deliverables of the MTR by date are:

<i>Deliverable</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Date</i>
1. MTR Inception Report	Inception	19/4/2022
2. Initial findings presentation	Desk	29/4/2022
3. Draft MTR Report	Synthesis	3/6/2022
4. Final MTR report and Audit Trail	Synthesis	20/6/2022

The milestones of the MTR by date are:

<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Date</i>
1. MTR Inception Report approval	Inception	29/4/2022
2. Survey completion	Survey	20/5/2022
4. Final MTR report approval	Synthesis	24/6/2022

8. Resource requirements

The field visits are intended to develop the experts' first-hand understanding of the relations between the project activities and the capacities and exigencies of the beneficiaries, local authorities and their partners. The collaboration with the PT makes possible to perform such task in a flexible way by integrating in the planning exercise the feedback of the target groups and contextual factors influencing the field deployment of the survey.

9. Ethics

The MTR is performed along the principles stated in the UNDP Ethical evaluation rules. Specifically, the experts anonymise the answers of the interviewees before citing them in the text and annexing to the report.

10. Data risks and limitations

The available documents relate to the main elements of the project identification and have to be completed with those that concern its implementation that are needed to comply the informative requirements of the MTR. Travel may be subject to restrictions imposed by the response to the

COVID-19 pandemic, thus the expert perform their tasks in a flexible way by adapting the field schedule to the evolving situation.

The more likely risk that could affect the performance of the survey consists in the fact that some informants could not be available at the interview time. For such reason, we expect that the proposed work plan be tentative and most probably it will have to be revised at the beginning of the field phase in Bissau, to finalise the schedule of the interviews. As a last resort, we will email the questionnaire to informants who will not be available for direct interviews.

11. Annexes

1. Stakeholders' analysis

This *Stakeholders' analysis* consists in the characterization of the key actors of the programme with the purpose of identifying their relations with the drivers of the project strategy and to reconstruct its Theory of change.

The interests of public and private actors in coastal protection and sustainable development are strictly linked to their socio-economic development. The establishment of a planning framework that make possible the development of the economic use of these zones, e.g. in fishery, agriculture, forestry, transportation, tourism along with their residential uses (i.e., that doesn't penalize the welfare of the people living there) is critical for ensuring the sustainable development of the local communities and not only the extraction of their natural resources to support national economic priorities.

The stakeholders act at different level, regional, subregional, national, and local. The organisations that represent them as the MAB and national institutions are constantly coordinating their strategies or collaborating in their implementation. This situation creates the conditions for the establishment of governance mechanisms to negotiate and align local development with national priorities and notably climate actions. Here below we examine their positioning and role in relation to the project by clustering them in two major categories (national and local entities) that share similar patterns in the build-up and strengthening of the coastal zones protection in the frame of the climate governance goals of Guinea Bissau.

The project is axed on the strengthening of MAB and its national partners in climate resilience. Their partnership is fundamental to establish work modalities that harmonise their interventions and collaboration with the coastal communities, individuals and the private sector. Their interaction makes possible the mobilization of the political, financial and professional expertise and creates opportunities for development and implementation of coastal protection actions aligned to climate priorities. Of course, sector governance requires an evolving and shared vision and the development and use of compatible work tools, as in the case of information sharing.

National actors

The MAB and the other national institutions shape, negotiate and harmonise the national priorities with those of the local communities and private organisations interested in the conservation and use of the resources of the coastal areas. They also mainstream the climate action into community development thus fostering sustainable development and benefitting both local residents and the country at once. They represent them, develop strategies and approaches, facilitate the negotiation and implementation of agreements. Also when endowed with a mainly technical mandate, as the MAB, its contribution to the unification of the endeavors and actions of the national and local stakeholders is central to their mandate and operations. Thus, they deal with the shaping and implementation of the political, legal, socio-economic framework of development in relation to the

management of climate actions in the coastal areas, with their implications on biodiversity and other natural resources management. They facilitate dialogue among institutions, businesses and Civil society organisations collaborating and sharing the benefits of the coastal areas. This implies that they contribute to the dialogue and play a leading role in orientating the decision making of Governments and the private sector such as farmers, fishers, traders and other service providers. As such, they exercise the core functions in the climate actions mainstreaming in the coastal areas. It is clear that the governance of the resources of these zones is critically linked to sustainable development policies but also to the local human preferences for the cheap exploitation of natural resources.

Governments and other national entities are in charge of the implementation of the relevant provisions of the climate actions governance in the coastal areas. They ensure the mutual recognition of rights, mobilise resources and control the operations through the enforcement of the legal provisions. They supervise and coordinate the action of the coastal areas stakeholders and create the favorable environment for the private initiative. The stakeholders negotiate their different needs and expectations bilaterally or at the national level through the institutions and establish targeted collaborations to achieve their individual objectives. Thus, the joint management of climate actions entangles political confrontation to merge or to make compatible the technical and economic barriers to the protection and sustainable use of the resources of the coastal areas.

Local actors

State and non-state actors, including business, communities, civil society organisations and individuals are the final beneficiaries of the management of coastal areas. They contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of their natural resources. They provide complementary services often coordinate their actions to establish synergies thus mobilizing a broader set of expertise and resources. They are mainly dealing with national institutions but also represented at the local level, e.g. communities and the private sector. Their level of aggregation, capacities and interests are very diversified and make possible flexible approaches. As they are mainly concerned with their livelihoods and wellbeing, their conflicting interests require the guidance of institutional actors through policies, legislation and support by public services. They expect to be closely engaged in the formulation of policies and legislations governing the conservation and access to coastal areas resources but, due to their partial vision, are not well positioned in assessing and addressing the sectoral challenges.

Overall, the interaction between these groups is a complex and often conflicting process. The MAB plays the key role in the sector governance by harmonising the exigencies of the national and local actors to jointly address the climate actions priorities in the frame of sustainable development policies by providing advise and assistance, concretise the governance mechanisms through consultation, coordination, mediation and advocacy tasks that overcome the capacities of each actor. The strengthening of their consultation and coordination role, in which the MAB plays the technical tasks, is expected to strengthen their action through consensual, orderly and regular interactions in the governance of the coastal zones.

Stakeholders' analysis

<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Interests & expectations</i>	<i>Sensitivity to labour migration</i>	<i>Potentials and deficiencies</i>	<i>Implications and conclusions for labor migration management</i>	<i>Labour migration governance</i>
Development agencies, Development banks	High level technical expertise, management skills, access to public finance.	Socio-economic development, gender equality, environmental conservation	Understanding of socio-economic / environmental challenges, local-national-international development interactions.	Managing financial resources, brokering, innovation.	Brokering resources, best practices, collaborations along regional, national, local priorities. To leverage high-level international expertise.	Advising on and funding the strengthening of national policies and actions in coastal management to achieve the sustainable development goals.
MAB	Sector mandate and coordination	Balancing the interests of different groups of stakeholders, framing environmental policies inside the development ones.	Understanding of coastal erosion, protection issues, Sensitivity for policy and legal issues.	Liaison among institutions. Sharing of experiences, mainstreaming of environmental concerns in coastal protection and sustainable use of resources approaches.	Facilitating the dialogue at the national level, sharing information and experiences, promoting best practices.	Advising institutions and local actors on coastal areas management challenges, actions
Governments institutions, regulatory bodies, development agencies	Representation of broad sets of people, interests. Interface with other sectors. Regulatory, supervisory role.	Stabilization, macro development, geographical / sectors coordination in a sustainable development perspective.	Understanding of socio-economic drivers and opportunities of sustainable use of coastal areas resources.	Creates the regulatory framework for Coastal areas resources management. Key actor in sustainable development planning.	Brokering and coordinating innovative regulations. To be informed on options and progress in regional integration of coastal areas management.	Establishing and enforcing regulations, building capacities, communication at national and local level. Negotiating coastal areas priorities and actions.
Local authorities, communities	Context, people' needs knowledge, Representation of communities, individual interests Conflict resolution expertise.	Stabilization, local service delivery. Balancing the interests of communities, individuals, economic actors.	Understanding of socio-economic / technical challenges of coastal erosion. High sensitivity for equality, access to resources issues	Coordination of local services concerning the conservation and sustainable use of coastal areas resources. Adaptation of national policies, socio-economic conflicts mitigation.	Assistance to and coordination of local development actors. To be assisted in developing planning, coordinating (local governance), monitoring and assistance capacities of local communities.	Coordinating the implementation of coastal protection actions, mobilizing people and local actors.

Private sector, service providers, traders	Context / actors / market knowledge, access to financial / technical resources. Mobilization of economic resources, knowledge and skills.	Continuous opportunities to do business, income and risk diversification in the coastal areas affected by sea rise / land erosion, loss of biodiversity.	Sensitivity for business opportunities and risk avoidance in investing in coastal areas. Openness to technical, organization change.	Brokers of technical, economic change and diversification of the local economy, sustainable use of coastal areas resources.	To develop, adopt innovation. To be assisted in learning about challenges of coastal areas management.	Providing advise, capacity building, technical and commercial services to institutions, local authorities, coastal community residents.
CSOs, NGOs	Context / actors knowledge, local resources, people's mobilization skills.	Local development, social sustainability, access to and transfer of innovation.	Understanding of local context, social challenges, local needs, dynamics, human rights, gender, youth, vulnerable groups	Coordination of local actors in participation to coastal resources management, adaptation of innovation, coordination of local actors.	Local delivery of services communities. Representation of citizens', vulnerable people' interests.	Initiate, participate to dialogue on coastal protection and resources, governance, development issues.
Resident population, women, youth	High socio-economic vulnerability and adaptability. Strong community and emulation spirit.	Access to coastal areas resources (land, halieutic, economic).	Limited commitment to take risk, sensitivity for relations among livelihoods and welfare.	Socio-economic decision making at household, neighborhood level.	To improve participation in coastal areas governance. To be made aware of conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources challenges to family welfare.	Develop awareness on the challenges of coastal areas and welfare, livelihood. Organise themselves to deal with the social and family welfare issues in this perspective.
Vulnerable people, minorities in the communities	Lack of resources, social stigma, dependence on external guidance, inputs.	Assistance in overcoming barriers in the governance of coastal areas and their resources to reduce risk of change of way of life.	Sensitivity to the human rights, integration in host community, access to external aid. Limited conscience of sustainability challenges.	Risk avoidance, waste of coastal areas resources. Dependence on external decisions, assistance to overcome socio-economic, psycho-physical barriers.	To learn and access to capacities / participate in community life. To be assisted in assessing opportunities for conservation and sustainable use of coastal areas resources.	Develop awareness on the challenges of coastal areas management. Organise themselves to deal with the social and human rights issues of living in coastal areas communities.
Academia, Education bodies	High analysis skills, access to innovation, variable context knowledge.	Opportunities for studies, innovation on coastal areas management and conservation and sustainable use of their resources. Knowledge	Openness to technical change, understanding of technical, environmental challenges.	Fast learning, adapting to innovation, hands-off commitment to change.	To provide expertise for studying, developing and transferring knowledge, building capacities, strategies development.	Study and advise. Advise governments and the public on the options for coastal areas protection and sustainable use of their resources.

development,
dissemination.

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2. Reconstructed Theory of change

The reconstructed project *Theory of Change* (ToC) is based on the study of the project documents. The ToC identifies the sequence of conditions and factors deemed necessary for projected outcomes to yield impact (including context conditioning and actor capacities) and assesses the current status of and future prospects for achievements.

Strategy

The Objective of this project is to strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate risks in Guinea-Bissau.

The project improves the resilience of the communities living in the coastal areas by strengthening the capacities of coordination of the MAP and national institutions and using them in mainstreaming innovative approaches in the target areas.

The project recognizes the different roles of the national and local actors play in political and technical fields and their concurrent, coordinated contribution to the coastal conservation and sustainable development of the surrounding people. The MAB, its national and local partners, in collaboration with the implementing agency and its partners, are expected to develop and put in place consultation, coordination, planning, information management, funding and monitoring procedures that collaborate in ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of the coastal resources. The project strategy is very comprehensive and aims at establishing the development of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management framework that encompasses the socio-economic, operational and financial aspects of the protection and sustainable use of the resources of these areas.

The combination of protection and sustainable development actions is the core of the project strategy. MAB facilitates the exchange of information and discussions and provides guidance to the action of the national partners that have concurring capacities to develop the coastal protected areas. The national institutions are expected to support the coastal areas authorities and communities in developing, aligning and harmonizing their strategies and actions in the frame of the national conservation and development policies, regulations. They also facilitate the representation of the local people viewpoint and interests in the strategic decision making on the coastal economy. The MAB technical mandate and expertise plays the executive role in the establishment of the coastal areas resources governance. The project addresses the weaknesses of the institutions and local authorities and creates their capacities and patterns of interaction across the two main intervention fields, from coordination and consultation to information management and access to finance, etc. its support to the policy making is less evident as this is embedded in the existing operations of the MAB and its national partners. Gender equality plays a central role in the project strategy as women have been identified as active players of their family and community economy and the project assist them in actively participating to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

External factors

External conditions that influence the success of sector governance range from environment, demography and professional expertise to the socio-economic conditions in the target regions and deployment of climate resilience protection and development actions at the local level. Their dialogue is an underlying condition for the orientation of strategic decisions on the target areas, i.e. the performance of the governance procedures envisioned by the project. Information sharing, discussion, negotiation and collaboration make possible the creation of consensus and facilitate the implementation of the shared decisions. This process allows the integration of the action of the stakeholders, starting with the MAB and national institutions in coherent strategies and their contribution to the continental development.

In fact, the proposed climate resilience approach is broadly articulated in environmental, economic, social and governance fields that have a great potential of leveraging resources to produce mutual understanding and shared benefits among the people living in the coastal areas and their local, national and regional counterparts.

Climate resilience governance

The buildup of capacities to plan and coordinate the strategies and actions involves *political* and *operational or technical aspects*. This implies the elaboration and adoption of a business model conducive to improved, participative budget planning (budgetisation) of the coastal areas protection and sustainable development management. Building the MAB and its partners capacities in this field is essential to ensure that the sector governance effectively canalizes the stakeholders' expectations and contributions to improve the climate resilience management with the multi-sector benefits envisaged by the project strategy.

Challenges

The project activities are broad ranging and conducive to achieve mutually reinforcing conservation and development goals in the target areas and link them to the national socio-economic trends. The scale of their undertaking is the main hurdle to the project design. Each of them requires the progressive expansion of the mobilized resources to be effective. The performance of advocacy and communication actions is sensitising the decision makers is a core element of the project strategy whose direct output is the continuation of its benefits after its end. The success of this action is also dependent on the availability of and mobilization of private resources. Thus, the project has to ensure the broader dissemination and discussion of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management framework to involve the people, their communities and entrepreneurs to adopt it as the rallying point for participating to the sector governance, invest and harvest benefits from their joint actions. Such commitment to advocacy and communication contributes to create a consensus on the joint goals, to harmonise the actions of the stakeholders and of course to smoothen the political problems that are intermingled to the management of coastal areas, notably, the access to their natural resources and strengthening of the value chains of halieutic and land products and environmental services generated there. Overall, tringing together the stakeholders to agree on the

framework and to collaborate on its implementation is a great challenge the project is contributing to address.

3. Informants

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Instituição/direção</i>	<i>Nome</i>	<i>Função</i>	<i>Telefone</i>	<i>E-mail</i>
MINISTERIO DO AMBIENTE E BIODIVERSIDADE (MAB)					
01	Direção Geral do Ambiente	Lourenço António Vaz	Secretário Geral PRESIDENTE	(245) 955307577 (245) 966640959	vaz_coni61@yahoo.com.br
02	Direção Geral do Desenvolvimento Durável (DGDD)	Joãozinho Sá	Director Geral	(245) 955506648	Joaozinho311061@gmail.com
03	Gabinete de Planificação Costeira (GPC)	Joãozinho Sá	Director Geral	(245) 955506648	Joaozinho311061@gmail.com
04	Instituto de Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas	Justino Biai	Director Geral	(245) 955803849	Justinobiai.ibap@gmail.com
05	Instituto de Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas	Abilio Rachid Said	Encarregado de Programa	(245) 955803851	arsaid.ibap@gmail.com
06	Alta Autoridade de Avaliação Ambiental Competente (AAAAC)	Mario Biague	Director Geral	(245) 955935078	marmol.biague@gmail.com
07	Alta Autoridade de Avaliação Ambiental Competente (AAAAC)	Yanick Santos Soares		(245) 955635706	yanicksoares@hotmail.com
MINISTÉRIO DE AGRICULTURA E DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL					
08	Direção Geral de Agricultura (DGAgri)	Julio Malam Indjai	Director Geral	(245) 955427229	jumaingw@hotmail.com
09	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa Agrária (INPA)	João Aruth	Presidente	(254) 955998259	Joaoaruth56@yahoo.com
10	Direção Geral de Engenharia e Desenvolvimento Rural	Filomeno Domingos Neto	Director Geral	(254) 955532371	filosuz1982@gmail.com
MINISTÉRIO DE ECONOMIA E INTEGRAÇÃO REGIONAL					
11	Direção Geral do Plano	Issa Jandi	Director Geral	(254) 955375948	issajandi@hotmail.com
12	Direção Geral do Plano	Augusta Vaz		(254) 955251386	
MINISTERIO DAS OBRAS PUBLICA, HABITAÇÃO E URBANISMO					
13	Direção Geral do Ordenamento do Território	António Vladimir Vieira Fernandes	Director Geral	(245) 955402940	avieirafernandes@yahoo.com.br
14	Direção Geral do Ordenamento do Território	Ramalho Cubaba	Director de Serviço	(245)956374693	ramalhogomesclubaba@gmail.com
MINISTÉRIO DE TRANSPORTE E COMUNICAÇÃO					

15	Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INM)	Feliciana Mendonça	1 Vogal	(245) 955906878	mendoncafelician@yahoo.fr
16	Administração dos Portos da Guiné-Bissau	Alberto Tipote		(245) 955906876	
MINISTÉRIO DAS PESCAS					
17	Direção Geral da Pesca Artesanal	Inluta Incom	Director Geral		
18	Centro de Investigação Pesquisa Aplicada (CIPA)	Geramias Intchama	Diretor Geral		
MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO NACIONAL E ENSINO SUPERIOR					
19	<i>Instituto Nacional Estudos e Pesquisas (INEP)</i>	Samba Tenem Camará	President e	(245) 956048542	sambatecamara@gmail.com
OUTROS PARCEIROS NACIONAIS E INTERNACIONAIS					
20	<i>PNUD/ Bissau</i>	José Levy	Representante Operações		Jose.levy@undp.org
21	<i>FAO</i>	Mario dos Reis	Encarregado de Programa	(245) 966897520	marioreis65@yahoo.com.br
22	<i>GEF-SGP</i>	Aliu Gomes		(245) 955353801	aliu.gomes@undp.org
23	<i>UN- Habitat</i>	Edinilson Augusto da Silva	Chefe de Missão	(245) 955420420	
SOCIEDADE CIVIL					
24	<i>ONG Acção Desenvolvimento AD</i>	Tumane Camará	Director Executivo	(245) 966602448	Tomane.camara@gmail.com ad.gbissau@gmail.com
25	Fundação BIOGUINÉ				
26	Associação de Mulheres com atividades econômicas, AMAE	Antónia Adama Djalo (Vice-president), consulted			
27	NGO Tiniguena				
28	NGO Nantinian				
OUTROS					
29	Chamber of Commerce Industry and Services				
30	Instituto Nacional de Estatística	Braima Manafá, Director Geral			
UNIDADE DE GESTÃO DO PROJETO					
31	<i>Projeto COASTAL</i>	João Lona Tchedná	Coordenador do Projeto-SECRETARIO	(245) 955422007	joao.tchedna@undp.org j_lona@yahoo.fr

			(Auxiliado pelo oficial da AFP)		
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4. Documents

Guidance for the TE of UNDP GEF financed projects

Audit trail

Country programme document for Guinea Bissau, 2016-2020

Country programme document for Guinea Bissau 2022-2026

Coastal Project identification form, 2014

Environmental and social screening summary

Maps of Project zones

Initiation plan, 17/01/2016

Coastal Project document, 2019

Minutes of COPIL I, 14/2/2019

Project budget balance, 11/12/2020

Plano de trabalho annual 2020

TdR do diagnóstico da situação de base para a implementação do projeto Coastal, 2021

Management work plan 2019, 2020, 2021

Acta do COPIL II, 11/03/2021

Plano de trabalho annual 2021

Project indicators table, 2022

1o relatório de monitorização e avaliação do projeto, April 2022

5. Survey guide

1. English version

n.	
Date	
Informant(s)	
Task(s)	
Organisation	
Place	
Zone	1, 2, 3a, 3b
Questions	
1	Involvement in the identification of project activities
2	Problems and unsolved issues addressed or not addressed by the project. Benefits received or expected from the project.
3	Involvement in the coordination and implementation of project activities
4	Communication with and linkages with project partners
5	Women's contribution to steering project activities and expected benefits
6	Modalities of access to coastal resources, their benefits and costs

7	Awareness of and reporting on project activities
8	Connection to other initiatives contributing to coastal resources conservation and sustainable use
9	Awareness on environmental services, opportunities for new actions improving livelihoods, wellbeing

2. Portuguese version

n.	
Data	
Informante(s)	
Tarefa(s)	
Organização	
Lugar	
Zona	
Perguntas	
1	Envolvimento na identificação das atividades do projeto
2	Problemas e questões não resolvidas abordadas ou não abordadas pelo projeto. Benefícios recebidos ou esperados do projeto.
3	Envolvimento na coordenação e implementação das atividades do projeto
4	Comunicação e ligações com os parceiros do projeto
5	A contribuição das mulheres para orientar as atividades do projeto e os benefícios esperados
6	Modalidades de acesso aos recursos costeiros, seus benefícios e custos
7	Conscientização e relatórios sobre as atividades do projeto
8	Conexão com outras iniciativas que contribuem para a conservação e uso sustentável dos recursos costeiros
9	Conscientização sobre serviços ambientais, oportunidades para novas ações que melhorem os meios de subsistência, bem-estar

6. Budget

1. Initiation plan

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount
						US\$
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project		62160	GEF TRUSTEE	71200	International Consultants	125000
	UNDP			71300	Local Consultants	75000

				71600	Travel	42000
				72500	Supplies	10000
				75700	Consultations and workshops	30000
				71400	Contractual services	15000
				74500	Miscellaneous	3000
					PROJECT TOTAL	300000

2. Project expenditures by year

01/09/2018 31/12/2023

2018	Activity	Approved budget	Commitments	Expenses - Full asset cost	Outstanding NEX advance	Budget balance
	Total for output	0	0	0	0	

2019	Activity	Approved budget	Commitments	Expenses - Full asset cost	Outstanding NEX advance	Budget balance
1	Policy Institutional	236750	0	203,364 45,000 33,386 86		
2	Coastal protection I	0	0	85	0	-85
3	Community resilience	30000	0	51	20000	29494
	M&E	0	0	0	0	0
	PMC	118250	0	22660	0	95590
	Total for output	385000	0	226159	65000	158841

2020	Activity	Approved budget	Commitments	Expenses - Full asset cost	Outstanding NEX advance	Budget balance
1	Policy Institutional	48485	0	13853	-45000	34632
2	Coastal protection I	15000	0	5852	0	9148
3	Community resilience	0	0	0	-20000	39
	M&E	2000	0	0	0	2000
	PMC	114400	0	72889	0	41511
	Total for output	179885	0	92594	-65000	87291

2021	Activity	Approved budget	Commitments	Expenses - Full asset cost	Outstanding NEX advance	Budget balance
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1	Policy Institutional	683256	5112	52979	0	625165
2	Coastal protection I	2650098	0	94,365	0	2555733
3	Community resilience	1195000	0	32550	0	1162450
	M&E	110500	3845	0	0	106655
	PMC	219476	0	92971	0	126505
	Total for output	4858330	8957	272864	0	4576508

3. Cumulative project expenditures

Year	Approved budget	Commitments	Expenses - Full asset cost	Outstanding NEX advance	Budget balance
2018	0	0	0	0	0
2019	385000	0	226159	65000	158841
2020	179885	0	92594	-65000	87291
2021	4858330	8957	272864	0	4576508
Total		8957	591617	0	4822640

7. Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Co-financing amount confirmed at CEO Endorsement (US\$)	Actual Amount Contributed at stage of Midterm Review (US\$)	Actual % of Expected Amount
GEF	GEF	LDCF	12000000	591617	4,93
UNDP	UNDP	TRAC	500000		
AGIR	Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock, in connection with Project Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR)- Sahel and West		51729172		
AfDB	Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock, in connection with AfDB's Rice Value Chains Project		6400000		
		TOTAL	70629172	591617	0,84

8. Outline of the MTR report

- i. Title and project information table
- ii. Acknowledgements
- iii. Table of Contents
- iv. Acronyms and Abbreviations

1. Executive Summary (3 pages)

The project
Evaluation Ratings Table
Findings
Conclusions
Lessons learnt
Recommendations summary table

2. Introduction (2 pages)

Purpose and objective of the MTR
Scope
Methodology
Data Collection and Analysis
Ethics
Data limitations
Structure of the MTR report

3. The project (2 pages)

Project start and duration, including milestones
Development context: environmental, socio-economic, institutional, and policy factors relevant to the project objective and scope
Problems that the project sought to address, threats and barriers targeted
Immediate and development objectives of the project
Expected results
Stakeholders' mp
Theory of Change

4. Findings (2 pages)

4.1 Project Design/Formulation

Analysis of Results Framework: project logic and strategy, indicators
Assumptions and Risks
Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated into project design
Planned stakeholder participation
Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector

4.2 Project Implementation (2 pages)

Adaptive management
Actual stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements
Project Finance and Co-finance
Monitoring & Evaluation: design at entry (*), implementation (*), and overall assessment of M&E (*)
Has the monitoring feedback been used in taking decisions on the project execution?
UNDP implementation/oversight (*) and Implementing Partner execution (*), overall project implementation/execution (*), coordination, and operational issues

Has UNDP steering of the project ensured its coherence with other initiatives contributing to its overall objective?

Risk Management, including Social and Environmental Standards

4.3 Project Results and Impacts (12 pages)

Progress towards objective and expected outcomes (*)

Relevance (*)

How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF Focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national level?

Effectiveness (*)

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

Efficiency (*)

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

Overall Outcome (*)

Sustainability: financial (*), socio-economic (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environmental (*), and overall likelihood (*)

To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-political, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?

Country ownership

Have the Implementing partners steered the engagement of the regional and national partners?

Gender equality and women's empowerment

How did the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment?

Cross-cutting Issues

GEF Additionality

Catalytic/Replication Effect

Progress to Impact

Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?

5. Conclusions, Lessons Learnt, Recommendations

Conclusions (2 pages)

Lessons Learnt (2 pages)

Recommendations table (2 pages)

6. Annexes

ToR

List of interviewees

Bibliography

Evaluation Question Matrix

Questionnaire

Budget

Co-financing

MTR Rating scales

In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria marked with (*) are given a rating.

9. Tracking tool

Project identification		
Project title:	Strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of Guinea Bissau vulnerable coastal communities to climate risk	
Country(ies):	Guinea Bissau	GEF project ID: 6988
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	Agency project ID: 00095375
Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	Council/ CEO Approval date: 14-feb-19
Project status at submission:	CEO Endorsement/ Approval	Tool submission date:

Project baselines, targets and outcomes							
Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline at CEO Endorsement	Target at CEO Endorsement	Actual at mid-term	Actual at completion	Comments (e.g. specify unit of measurement)	Target at mid-term
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change							
Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries	number of people	391	60.820	391		The targeted figure is derived from the project's stakeholders count (Annex F). Refer also to PRODOC Table 3. (Indicative list of priority sites (localities) with beneficiary population, as of the 2009 Census). The proposed end-of-project target at CEO Endorsement stage = 75% of the population in	30.410

					the selected project localities in that table.	
	% female	20%	50%	20%		35%
	vulnerability assessment (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	A vulnerability assessment has been carried out for the population and 80% of the coastal areas will be affected by climate change	n/a
<i>Outcome 1.1: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced</i>						
Indicator 2: Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	ha of land	0	309.903	0	Targets at CEO End = 90% total area of the project indicative intervention landscapes. Mid term target set at 50% of completion target.	154.952
	ha of marine area (protected)	0	813.011	0		406.506
	km of coast	0	423	0	Target at CEO End = total length of coastal area under project interventions (Bijagos + Varela Peninsula coastline). Mid term target as above.	212
	km of roads	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
	ha of wetlands	0	15.034	0	Target at CEO End = 90% of estimated wetlands/mangrove/rice cultivation areas	7.517

					coverage. Mid term as above.	
	ha of mangrove	0	218.226	112,5		109.113
	ha of rice cultivation	0	62.506	0		31.253
	TOTAL (wetlands, mangroves, rice)	0	295.766	0		147.883
<i>Outcome 1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened</i>						
Indicator 3: Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	Number of people in 1) Bolama-Bijagós, Project Zone #1	60	29.182	60	Top-down approach: considering entire population of each one of the selected landscapes, including overall gender marker. Targets at CEO End set at 80-90% of the total population. Baseline = number of community members consulted during the PPG. Male-female ratio was balanced - assumed with a slight prevalence of men (40% women). Mid-Term targets set at 50% of CEO End targets.	14.591
	% female	20%	51%	20%		51%
	% of targeted population	0,2%	43%	0.2%		22%
	Number of people in 2) Masoa-Buba-Cufada, Project Zone #3a	120	16.451	120		8.226
	% female	20%	50%	20%		50%
	% of targeted population	0,7%	24%	0.7%		12%

Number of people in 3) Varela-Cacheu, Project Zone #2	140	13.537	140		6.768
% female	20%	48%	0		48%
% of targeted population	1,0%	20%	1.0%		10%
Number of people in 4) The South, Project Zone #3b + Other	0	1.651	0		825
% female	0%	48%	0.0%		48%
% of targeted population	0%	2%	0.0%		1%
TOTAL number of people	320	60.820	320		30.410
% female	20%	50%	0		50%
% of targeted population	0,5%	90%	0.5%		45%
Number of beneficiaries (rural producers) of the project's grant-making scheme for, bottom-up livelihoods' economic diversification activities that both move up in existing value chains (e.g. cashew) and/or develop new value chains, under the following approaches: a) Value chain development, innovative agricultural and	0	4.000	0	Bottom -up approach: considering number of people engaged in specific livelihood activities (cashew alternatives, fisheries and natural resources management), wiith special emphasis placed at women beneficiaries, as they are highly reliable on mangroves and wetlands extractivism, and from the cashew and riziculture plantations on the project's target intervention areas. Mid term targets set at 50% of targets at project completion.	2.000

	agro-industrial, alternatives to or improved approaches to cashew cropping and handling, rice cultivation, beekeeping, horticulture etc.					
	Of which women	0%	80%	0.0%		80%
	Number of beneficiaries in b) Wetlands fisheries and NRM on Bijagos Archipelago	0	5.000	0		2.500
	Of which women	0%	80%	0.0%		80%
<i>Outcome 1.3: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up</i>						
Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/ practices						
	number of people	0	1.500	0	The target pertains to community members who will adopt the climate-resilient technologies and practices.	750
	% female	0%	50%	0.0%		50%
	% of targeted	0%	2,5%	0.0%	% of total projected number of direct beneficiaries - target for scaling up (refer to Ind. 2)	1,2%

					Climate resilient technologies will be adopted through Comp 2 outputs in mangrove, wetland and rice cultivation areas in a form of restoration activities and investment in new/improved infrastructure and management tools. The targets are set as the direct area of the adoption of aforementioned measures.	
number of wharfs	0	3	0			1
% of targeted	0%	100%	0.0%		Extensive preparatory works foreseen until project Mid-Term. Completion of the wharfs projected between mid term and project completion.	Projects completed, ESIA approved and construction works complete in 20%
number of ha wetlands	0	1.500	0			750
% of targeted	0%	10%	0.0%		% of total projected wetland area to be strengthened/ better managed - target for scaling up (refer to Ind. 2)	5%
number of ha mangroves	0	2.500	0			1.250
% of targeted	0%	1%	0.0%		% of total projected mangrove area to be strengthened/ better managed - target for scaling up (refer to Ind. 2)	0,6%
number of ha rice cultivation	0	1.000	0			500

	% of targeted	0%	2%	0.0%		% of total projected rice cultivation area to be strengthened/ better managed - target for scaling up (refer to Ind. 2)	0,8%
	TOTAL area	0	5.000	0			2500
	% of targeted	0%	2%	0.0%		% of total projected rice cultivation area to be strengthened/ better managed - target for scaling up (refer to Ind. 2)	0,8%
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation							
<i>Outcome 2.1: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation</i>							
Indicator 5: Public awareness activities carried out and population reached	Yes/No	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	number of people	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	% female	n/a	n/a	n/a			
<i>Outcome 2.2: Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local level</i>							
Indicator 6: Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Indicator 7: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved climate information services	number of people	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	% female	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Indicator 8: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	number of people	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	% female	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)	n/a	n/a	n/a			

<i>Outcome 2.3: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures</i>						
Indicator 9: Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of people	71	500 + 1500	71	The baseline includes only Bissau-based national level decision makers, who participated in PPG events. The CEO End target will include decision makers and communities in localities respectively. The Mid Term target includes both national level decision makers and community members.	250
	% female	20%	50%	20%		35%
Indicator 10: Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of institutions	77	77	77	CEO End target - all relevant institutions fully identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures. Mid Term target - all 83 relevant institutions initiated to prioritize and implement adaptation strategies and measures.	77
	score	163	408	163		Refer to Tab. 5 for scoring results.
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes						
<i>Outcome 3.1: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened</i>						

Indicator 11: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	number of countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	score	n/a	n/a	n/a	(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)	
<i>Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</i>						
Indicator 12: Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of policies/plans/ processes	0	6 (a) - d) fully operational and effective, e) - f) at least initiated)	0	Climate Adaptive and Integrated Coastal Zone Monitoring Framework, including: a) Risk management systems b) Strategic assessments c) Forum for Coastal Stakeholders d) Relevant coastal research e) Climate Proof coastal investment plan f) Coastal Risk Monitoring Program (longer-term, community based, sustainable)	4 (a) - d)) initiated
	score	0	9	0	Max score per policy/framework = 10. Baseline is 0 as the frameworks are not in place. Project completion targets set at 90% of maximum score, mid term target = 50%.	5

						ICZM framework in Guinea-Bissau	Progress towards the development of ICZM framework made, evidenced by e.g.: proposals drafted regarding the legal statute texts, for the establishment of a strong, capable, and fully mandated institution responsible for coordinating action in the coastal zone
	number of policies/ plans/ processes	0	1	0			
	score	0	9	0			5
	number of policies/ plans/ processes	0	1	0		10-year sustainable investment plan for the coastal zone	Plan developed and being discussed
	score	0	9	0			5
Indicator 13: Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of plans/ processes	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	score	n/a	n/a	n/a		(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)	
<i>Outcome 3.3: Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened</i>							
Indicator 14: Countries with systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation	number of countries	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	score	n/a	n/a	n/a		(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)	
Reporting on GEF gender indicators							
Q1: Has a gender analysis been conducted during project preparation?			YES	Yes			NA

Q2: Does the project results framework include gender-responsive indicators, and sex-disaggregated data?	YES	Yes		Res Framework indicators 1, 8 and 9.	NA
Q3: Of the policies, plans frameworks and processes supported (see indicators 12 and 13 above), how many incorporate gender dimensions (number)?	3	3			NA
Q4: At mid-term/ completion, does the mid-term review/ terminal evaluation assess progress and results in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment?	YES	Yes			NA

10. MTR timeline

N	Activity	April			May				June				Deliverable	
		2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
1	Inception													
1.1	Documents review and MTR Inception report elaboration	■	■											
1.2	MTR Inception report presentation			■										Inception report
2	Desk review and survey													
2.1	Briefing with PT				■									
2.2	Field survey				■	■								
2.3	Interviews in Bissau						■							
2.4	Preliminary findings presentation workshop						■							
3	Synthesis													
3.1	Draft MTR report elaboration							■	■					
3.2	Final MTR report and Audit Trail elaboration											■		Draft MTR report
3.3	Final MTR report and Audit Trail approval												■	Final MTR report