

Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP/GEF project (EbA-South) “Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries”								
Name of legal entity	Country	Overall project value (EUR)	Proportion carried out by candidate (%)	No of staff provided	Name of client	Origin of funding	Dates (start/end)	Name of partners if any
Sustainable Seas Ltd	Seychelles, Nepal, Mauritania	30,000	100%	1	UNEP	GEF	Feb 2020 to Nov 2020	N/A
Detailed description of project					Type of services provided			
<p>The project “Enhancing capacity, knowledge and technology support to build climate resilience of vulnerable developing countries” (hereafter called the “EbA South Project”) was developed to address these gaps and to catalyse large-scale implementation of EbA adaptation technologies across Africa and Asia-Pacific regions. The project was to build on, and link with, existing networks and initiatives on EbA in Africa and Asia-Pacific. The project was to collate, synthesize and disseminate outcomes and lessons learned from GEF and non-GEF projects, including expertise from China using a standardized methodology. The aim was to use a rigorous scientific approach to build an evidence base for EbA across a range of ecosystems, including coastal, mountain and arid/semi-arid. The project was to build on the technology analyses and training material developed for a global Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project implemented by UN Environment. The ‘on-the-ground EbA interventions’ the project was to implement were to focus on climate-resilient interventions for mangrove restoration (550 ha) in the Seychelles, community-based watershed restoration (495 ha) in Nepal, and multi-use desert greenbelt establishment (450 ha) to control desertification in Mauritania. The three countries were selected since they represent three priority and diverse ecosystems, are developing countries highly vulnerable to climate change impacts including droughts, desertification, flooding, landslides, sea-level rise and extreme weather events. In addition to the concrete country-level interventions in the pilot countries, the project was to extend capacity and knowledge support to other developing countries. The three countries are also included in the China’s SSC programme on climate change.</p> <p>In line with the UN Environment Evaluation Policy and the UN Environment Programme Manual, the Terminal Evaluation (TE) is undertaken at completion of the project to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the project, including their sustainability</p>					<p>Jonathan McCue (on behalf of SSL) was employed as Team Leader to submit the following services and deliverables the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception Report: containing an assessment of project design quality, a draft reconstructed Theory of Change of the project, project stakeholder analysis, evaluation framework and a tentative evaluation schedule. • Preliminary Findings Note: in the form of a PowerPoint presentation, • Draft and Final Evaluation Report: containing an executive summary that can act as a stand-alone document; detailed analysis of the evaluation findings organised by evaluation criteria and supported with evidence; lessons learned and recommendations and an annotated ratings table. • Evaluation Bulletin: a 2-page summary of key evaluation findings for wider dissemination through the EOU website. 			