

# Strengthen National Decision Making towards Ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions

## Project Evaluation

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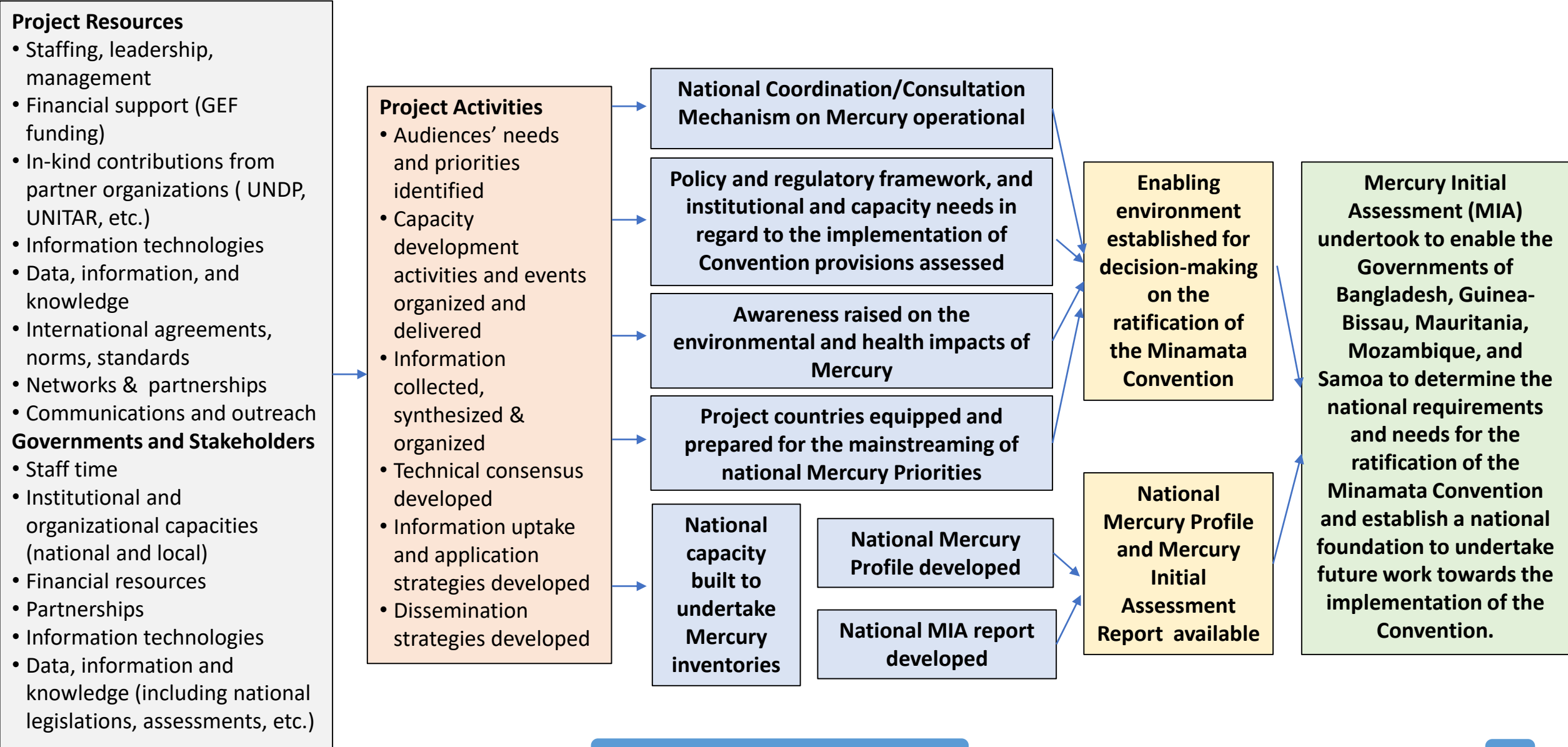


# Objectives of the Evaluation

- **The purpose of the global MIA project evaluation is primarily to strengthen accountability**, but we also aim to promote organizational learning.
- **Scope of the evaluation is the global MIA project period i.e. 2015 to 2019.** Some of the specific questions the evaluation will attempt to address include:
  - How did 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 levels?
  - To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?
  - Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?
  - To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?
  - Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?
- **The Evaluation's mandate** is to determine, as systematically and objectively as possible, the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact of the project.



# Simplified Theory of Change at Evaluation





# Project Assumptions

- It is assumed that in the situation that a country disposes of an **Inter-Agency Coordinating Mechanism on Chemicals** – responsibilities related to Mercury can easily be added to their TORs.
- It is assumed that all involved institutions are **willing to share information** about current **capacity, gaps and needs**.
- It is assumed that all government institutions are willing to **share accurate information** about the **health effects** of Mercury and the **potential health exposure** for certain risk groups.
- It is assumed that once the project has agreed on which Hg priorities to mainstream, **national development plans are being reviewed** and it is timely to mainstream selected priorities.
- It is assumed that the project will have **available sufficient funds** to hire technical experts that have already a proven track record in the area of Hg.
- The project team is able to **collect the necessary data** and information that would be necessary to prepare a high-quality Mercury Profile.
- The MIA report is of sufficiently high quality and in line with government expectations, that it can be **approved and adopted relatively fast**.



- Global MIA Project Team (UNITAR/UNDP)
- UNITAR Chemicals and Waste Management Programme
- The GEF
- Ministries of Environment
- Ministries of Finance
- Ministries of Health
- Ministries of Energy
- Ministries of Mining
- Ministries of Local Government and Municipalities/City Councils
- Private sector
- CSOs



- Secondary Sources
- Interviews
- Survey



# Schedule of the Evaluation

Task	March 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019
<b>Phase 1: Inception</b>				
<b>Draft</b>				
<b>Evaluation design/question matrix</b>				
<b>Phase 2: Data collection</b>				
<b>Full desk review</b>				
<b>Interview preparations</b>				
<b>Interviews with ministries</b>				
<b>Interviews with other key stakeholders (remote)</b>				
<b>Stakeholder surveys</b>				
<b>Phase 3: Analysis and reporting</b>				
<b>Analysis and zero report drafting</b>				
<b>Zero draft comments from Evaluation Manager</b>				
<b>Draft report preparation and presentation</b>				
<b>Draft report comments from stakeholders</b>				
<b>Report finalisation</b>				





# Limitations to the Evaluation

- No country visits, which may reduce opportunities for collecting evidence of impact at national level and of the challenges faced during project implementation.
- Short time frame available for the research may not allow for a comprehensive collection of survey responses.
- Possible unavailability of data may be another challenge if not all narrative reports are available due to changes in project management.
- Consultations with Samoa may be limited due to the 13-hour time difference between the country and the consultant's home base (France).
- Project implementation in Mozambique was very delayed, which may limit the depth and scope of the assessment.
- Gender is an area which might be difficult to evaluate in this type of project.