



FUNDING PROPOSAL TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the
Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia)

ANNEX 11 Monitoring and evaluation plan

April 2022

Monitoring				
Data/Source	Collection Tool	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget
Data/Source: Project reports Mid-term and final evaluations	Surey/questionnaire	<i>Annual</i>	Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	<i>TCB</i>
Data/Source: Project reports Mid-term and final evaluations	Surey/questionnaire	<i>Annual</i>	Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	<i>TCB</i>
Data/Source: Project reports Mid-term and final evaluations National statistics	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security	<i>TCB</i>
Data/Source Project reports Mid-term and final evaluations	<i>Field observation visits</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	<i>TCB</i>
Data/Source: Project reports Mid-term evaluations National statistics	<i>GIS data</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice	<i>TCB</i>
Data/Source: Project reports Mid-term evaluations National statistics	<i>GIS data</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under resoration and/or improved ecosystems	<i>TCB</i>
Data/Source: Project reports Mid-term evaluations National statistics	<i>GIS data</i>	<i>Annual</i>	GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered	<i>TCB</i>
Component 1. Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of fisheries habitats	<i>GIS data</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>GIS data</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Ha of mangrove mangrove forests in key fisheries hotspots under Assisted natural regeneration (ANR)	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of community forest management committees (CFMC) established	<i>TBC</i>
Data/Source: Project reports Mid-term evaluations National statistics	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of communities assuming tenure over the restored forrest plots	<i>TBC</i>
Component 2. Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture production	<i>Field observation visits</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Increased fisherry folks' income from fishing and fish processing	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Post-landing fish losses at the project intervention sites (percentage)	<i>TBC</i>
Data/Source: National reports	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Additional yearly fish production from project supported aquaculture activities (tonne)	<i>TBC</i>

Mid-term evaluations Project reports	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of fisheries communities with climate proofed landing sites under full operation	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of fisheries communities operating around targeted mangrove areas receiving efficient technology packaging for fish handling and processing	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Survey/questionnaires</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of aquaculture packages (AP) fully adopted and applied by beneficiaries	<i>TBC</i>
Component 3. Local communities, public and private actors in the fisheries sector anticipate and plan for climate change and adopting suitable and market driven adaptation measures Data/Source: National reports Mid-term and final evaluations Project reports	<i>Government data/records</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of fisher folk and value chain actors strengthened (assuming at least 80% success rate on total participants) in climate adaptation measures	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Survey/questionnaire</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of public sector staff (at central and field level) whose capacity is strengthened to support climate adaptation in the fisheries sector (assuming at least 80% success rate on total participants)	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Government data/records</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Established and operationalized e-extension/outreach system for fisheries and aquaculture	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Surveys</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of technical officers strengthened on georeferenced monitoring NR and investment	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Surveys/questionnaires</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of business to business platforms established	<i>TBC</i>
	<i>Surveys/questionnaires</i>	<i>Annual</i>	Number of women whose capacity of the functional literacy and numeracy have been strengthened	<i>TBC</i>
Total monitoring budget for data generation and collection not covered by AE fee - Initial survey: \$50k - Mid-term survey: \$100k - End-term survey: \$100k - Annual outcome surveys: \$32k (\$8k each in Y1, Y2, Y4, and Y6 - where not full-fledged survey is carried out) - Hiring of Monitoring Specialist of the Project Management Unit: \$108k				390,000

Evaluation			
Type	Timing	Independent/Self-evaluation	Indicative Budget (US\$)
<i>Process</i>	Mid-term evaluation	Independent	94,182
<i>Process</i>	Terminal evaluation	Independent	120,878
<i>Total</i>			215,060

Brief description of the PROREFISH Monitoring and Evaluation System

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with FAO policies. FAO will ensure the existence of a well-designed, operational and effective impact monitoring and measurement system to analyse and quantify the causal and attributable change, the contribution and the overall causal results of the project. This will include the implementation of a monitoring system to understand efficacy, targeting and verifying the assumptions that the program is making, as well as implementing a learning plan so elements emerging from the monitoring systems can feed back into the project implementation and planning Outcomes.

A dedicated project Unit, which will include a National Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, the Project Coordinator, thematic specialists and project field staff, will be responsible to implement the M&E system.

Project components will be monitored separately as well as in relation to the achievement of higher level project results and overall GCF goals. For field-level monitoring, the project will make use of georeferenced monitoring. The project places particular attention on ensuring the monitoring of differential impacts by sex, age and vulnerability, especially monitoring project components relevant to women and more vulnerable populations.

The project will include a baseline study, a mid-term evaluation and final evaluation using short-term consultants with experience in these types of assignments who will work in close collaboration with the FAO Office of Evaluation.

Within the monitoring system, detailed articulation will be ensured between the Project workplan and the action plans for gender, indigenous people, biodiversity and the social and environmental framework to safeguard and ensure a comprehensive and holistic monitoring system, besides the quantitative impact monitoring.

Throughout the reporting period, the project-level monitoring and evaluation will be performed by FAO Gambia in compliance with FAO policies. The PMIU under FAO Gambia will implement tools and methods to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the project. In particular, the PMIU M&E Specialist will develop a database to track project progress, building on the logical framework, and will work in close consultation with the lead technical specialists for each component. The M&E system will aggregate reports from the various activities and stakeholders and consolidate the information and report for each indicator. The M&E specialist will be also responsible for the periodic reporting to the PMIU, the PSC and the TAC, as well as to FAO headquarters and the GCF.

FAO will support the National Coordinator as needed, including through annual monitoring missions. Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by FAO as needed.

A project inception workshop will be implemented in order to: a) orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any change in the overall context that might influence implementation; b) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines; c) review the results framework and discussion, present in detail the

Theory of Change of the project, reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities, and to finalize the M&E plans; d) review financial reporting requirements; and e) planning and scheduling of M&E meetings; and f) finalize the first year work plan. The workshop will generate an inception report that will be presented and approved by FAO.

The National Coordinator and FAO will provide inputs to the Annual Report for each year of implementation. The National Coordinator and the M&E Specialist will ensure that the indicators in the results framework are monitored annually through the online tools and other procedures. The annual performance reports will be due at GCF 60 days after the end of each calendar year. The final project annual report and the terminal evaluation report will serve as the final project report package.

Evaluation Process

To provide an external viewpoint on the progress of the project and the achievement of its objectives, and in line with the AMA signed with the GCF, two independent project evaluations will be conducted - interim and final evaluations. In line with the FAO policy on evaluations, the interim evaluation may be decentralized, and carried out by independent consultants. The final evaluation will be overseen by the Office of Evaluation, and also carried out by a team of independent consultants.

The evaluations will be conducted using (a) data on expected and realized changes in fisheries practices (b) derived impact in climate resilience of livelihoods of the target groups (c) working back through the Theory of Change why fisherfolk adopt changes using a question-driven approach, and may include assessments of project activities against the criteria of relevance, effectiveness and sustainability, among others. The interim evaluation will be instrumental in contributing – through operational and strategic recommendations – to improving implementation, setting out any necessary corrective measures for the remaining period of the project in order to achieve the results. The final evaluation will assess the relevance of the intervention, its overall performance, as well as sustainability and scalability of results, differential impacts and lessons learned. The evaluation should also assess the extent to which the intervention has contributed to the Fund's higher-level goal of achieving a paradigm shift in adaptation to climate change in The Gambia. The evaluation will draw on mixed-methods, using quantitative approaches (self-implemented surveys) and qualitative methods (e.g. participatory appraisal) in combination with counterfactual analysis, with the help of reliable control group data from the project's baseline and endline surveys. In addition to primary data collected by participating fisherfolk and the evaluators and secondary national data, both interim and final evaluations will draw on the monitoring reports and activities prepared by project staff. Attention will focus on assessing how the project developed capacities within the three dimensions: enabling environment, organizations and individuals. This will be important to ensure the sustainability, scalability and replicability of the project over time. TORs for the survey and questionnaires will be discussed with FAO Office of Evaluation.

The interim evaluation will be undertaken when delivery reaches 50% of the initial total budget or mid-point of scheduled project duration. The independent Final Evaluation will be launched within six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE) of the project.

Methodologies for monitoring and reporting of the key outcomes of the project

An overview of the methodologies for monitoring and reporting on the key outcomes of the project will be elaborated in a detailed Monitoring Plan that will be included as part of the Project Inception Report. Monitoring activities will be overseen by the PMU's M&E Specialist. Monitoring of impacts and results will be guided by the Logical Framework, which will be the basis for a Performance Management Framework. Monitoring of results will take place on a quarterly basis, with the TOUs providing input to the M&E Specialist.

Monitoring the progress toward the project outcomes will be supported through a series of studies to be undertaken during the project. A combination of (sex-disaggregated) surveying, geodata tracking, and field-level interviews and surveys will be implemented to assess changes in climate change vulnerability and uptake of project-supported interventions. Monitoring of the implementation of fisherfolks (sex-disaggregated) will enable the tracking of uptake of climate resilient fisheries practices. Project M&E staff gather this information once a month with the assistance of fisherfolks and community extension agents. In-depth analysis will be done through geodata analysis, and extrapolation to the rest of the project target area. It is even possible to track changes beyond the project target areas that may be implemented as a result of trickle-down, or by other projects / initiatives. Such information will be consolidated in the mid-term review of the project. It will also allow the visualization of the impact of extreme weather events on treated and non-treated areas.

Also, the following points of interest are to be considered as part of the M&E:

- i) The monitoring and evaluation will focus on the measurement of the results attributable to the project as a consequence of the implementation of measures and practices for adaptation to climate change, as well as, the impact on the harmonization of policies at territorial level.
- ii) Based on current fisherfolk practices, the lines of action for monitoring and evaluation will be established to collect qualitative and quantitative information and evaluate the effect of actions in the process of adaptation to climate change. In this process, the project will directly involve the beneficiaries as key actors in the execution, monitoring and evaluation process.
- iii) The project will have monitoring and evaluation specialists who will be responsible for the preparation of the means of verification (surveys and analysis) and internal and external coordination (stakeholders). The results of the monitoring process will serve as a basis for the evaluation processes of the project and the decision making for the incidence in public policy.

At the end of the project, an external evaluation of the impact of the project is expected. With this evaluation, the magnitude of the impacts and the determination of the causal factors underlying the impacts will be identified and quantified.