

Annex 11

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Adapting Philippine Agriculture to Climate Change

Introduction

1. The FAO will serve as the Accredited Entity (AE) for the Project. As such, the FAO will be responsible for overall management of the Project, including: i) All project evaluation aspects; ii) Administrative, financial and technical supervision throughout implementation of the Project; iii) Supervision of effective management of funds to achieve the results and objectives; iv) Quality control of Project monitoring and reporting to the GCF; v) Project closure and evaluation. The FAO will assume these responsibilities are in line with the detailed provisions listed in the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) between FAO and the GCF. Accountability on the use of financial resources will be facilitated by review of annual Project reports, as well as monitoring reports.

2. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Project activities will be in line with the relevant FAO standards and procedures, and in accordance with the GCF Performance Measurement Framework. As the Accredited Entity, the FAO will be responsible for general coordination of the monitoring and evaluation activities of the various Project implementing entities and will report to the GCF as required.

3. The project M&E plan includes Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL). The plan not only covers monitoring, measurement and reporting on the project impacts, outcomes and results but also the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Gender and Indigenous People Action Plans.

Monitoring

Data/Source	Collection Tool	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget
GCF Outcomes				
1.25 million farmer household members will increase their resilience through better understanding of climate risks and adopting economic viable and profitable CRA practices	Survey/questionnaire	Baseline and End-line	Direct and Indirect beneficiaries reached	
5.0 million farmers in the project 5 regions have better access to CIS and CRA information	Document review	Baseline and End-line	Direct and Indirect beneficiaries reached	
4.38 MtCO ₂ -e reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered	Field observation visits	Baseline, Mid and End-line	GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered	
45,000 hectares brought under CRA practices	GIS data	Baseline, Mid and End-line	Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice	
Project Outcome 1	Survey/questionnaire	Baseline, Mid and End-line	Change in Institutional Capacity Index of DA and PAGASA	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of baseline, and end-line surveys, annual
Strengthened institutional capacity for CRA services development			Extent to which CIS and CRA services are accessed and used by	

Data/Source	Collection Tool	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget
			multiple stakeholders (government, farmers, private sector, etc.)	reporting, mid-term and final evaluations)
Output 1.1 Strengthened capacity and coordination for Climate Information Services	Government data/records	Yearly	Number of functional national, regional and local coordination mechanisms in place	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of regular MIS data collection that will track training records, post training assessments, and annual reporting)
	Government data/records	Yearly	Change in PAGASA and DA institutional set up, infrastructure and SOPs for CIS and CRA services development, at the national level and in five regions	
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Change in PAGASA and DA's staff capacity for generation and sharing of agromet data/information and analytics	
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Proportion of female /IP /youth technicians/ farmer represented in coordination meetings/workshops	
Output 1.2 Localized CRA services and extension capacity for CC vulnerable areas developed	Document review	Yearly	Number of LGUs with CRA strategic plans	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of regular MIS data collection that tracks training and other activities' records, post training assessments, and annual reporting)
	Document review	Yearly	Number of CRA training materials and IEC products developed	
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Change in capacity to provide localized CRA and extension services	
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Proportion of female /IP /youth/ farmer represented in planning and Master Trainers/CRA Enterprise Development Facilitators/Extension Partners	
Project Outcome 2 Strengthened institutional capacity for CRA services development	Document review	Yearly from Y2	Number of farmers develop CRA enterprises and implement CRA investment plans	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part baseline and end-line survey, regular MIS data collection that tracks FO/AMIA Village records, annual reporting, mid-term and final evaluations)
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly from Year 3	Number of CRA enterprises uptake finance for CRA investment plan implementation	
Output 2.1 Train farmers to develop CRA enterprises	Survey/questionnaire	Baseline, and Endline surveys	Change in capacity of trained farmer groups and farmers for CRA enterprise development (measured through the scorecard of farmer learning groups)	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of baseline and end line survey, regular MIS data collection that track trainings, post training assessments, annual reporting)
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly from Year 3	Number of CRA technologies and practices tested/demonstrated by farmer groups for CRA enterprise development	TBCError! Bookmark not defined.

Data/Source	Collection Tool	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget
				(forms part of baseline and end line survey, regular MIS data collection that track FO/AMIA Village records and annual reporting)
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly from Year 3	Number of farmer groups establish connection with the private sector and financial institutions	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of regular MIS data collection that track FO/AMIA Village and the private sector/banks/financial institutions' records and annual reporting)
Output 2.2 Develop CRA enterprises	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly from Year 3	Number of CRA enterprise investment plans developed and approved	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of regular MIS data collection that tracks FO/AMIA Village records and annual reporting)
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly from Year 3	Number of farmers/Special Groups benefit from investment plans that leverage social protection schemes and DA's SAAD and other target programmes	TBC ¹ (forms part of regular MIS system data collection, which tracks activities, and annual reporting)
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly from Year 3	Number of FOs/AMIA Villages that have developed loan application and/or mobilized LGUs and other partners' support to implement the CRA enterprise investment plan	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of regular MIS data collection that track FO/AMIA Village and the private sector/banks/financial institutions' records and annual reporting)
Project Outcome 3 Enabling environment to mainstream CRA	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Change in CRA Uptake Index by DA, DAR, LGUs, and the private sectors	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of baseline and end-line survey, regular MIS data collection that tracks post-training assessments, feedback through CIS)

¹ To Be Confirmed. This will be further determined at the project start and confirmed during the inception workshop.

Data/Source	Collection Tool	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget
				Platform as well as annual reporting, mid-term and final evaluations)
Output 3.1 CRA mainstreamed into national and LGU programmes	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Number of farmers reached through mass awareness-raising activities, CRA campaigns and CIS Platform	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of tracking access to CIS and CRA information through CIS platform and inbuilt feedback mechanism, regular MIS system data collection, which tracks training/workshop records, post training assessments and annual reporting)
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Number of farmers report that they act upon receipt of CIS and CRA information	
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Number of farmers adopt CRA as the result of increased access to CIS and CRA information, training and peer learning	
	Document review	Yearly	Number of national policies and programmes integrating CRA and CRA enterprise development	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of regular MIS system data collection, which tracks training/workshop records, post training assessments, national and LGU policies and programmes and annual reporting)
	Survey/questionnaire	Yearly	Number of LGUs that have mainstreamed CRA and/or allocated budget for CRA and CCA, reflecting local needs and priorities, including those of key groups: women, IP and youth	
	Focus groups	Yearly	National CRA implementation monitoring system functional with sex, aged and disability disaggregated data	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of MIS data collection which tracks project activities and feedback through the CIS Platform, and annual reporting)
Output 3.2 Enabling financial mechanisms and value-chains for sustainable CRA adoption	Focus groups	Yearly	Number of private sector companies, including seed and equipment suppliers and financial institutions use CIS and CRA services to adapt/develop business plans and products	TBCError! Bookmark not defined. (forms part of regular MIS system data collection, which tracks training/workshop records, post training assessments, annual reporting, mid and final evaluations)
	Focus groups	Yearly	Number of strengthened/new financial products in support of CRA	

Evaluation

Type	Timing	Independent/ Self-evaluation	Indicative Budget
<i>Participatory</i>	Baselines at the start of the Project	Independent	USD 100,000
<i>Process</i>	Yearly national, regional, local	Self-Assessment	USD 250,000
<i>Process</i>	Interim (four years after the Project start)	Independent	USD 100,000
<i>Participatory</i>	End-line in the last year of the Project	Independent	USD 100,000
<i>Impact</i>	Final (six months before Project completion)	Independent	USD 200,000

Brief description of the Project MEAL system

4. The project design is based on and can also draw on local as well as international good practices and guidance (see for example FAO CSA Sourcebook² and FAO 2021³ for more general planning and M&E guidance for investment projects⁴). The main **building blocks** of an M&E system for climate sensitive investment projects include:

- (i) *Baseline surveys* designed to be able to compare the incremental changes and eventual impacts attributable to project activities as compared with control areas.
- (ii) *Georeferenced management information systems* (MIS) should be established to collect, store, track and help analyze the range of data and indicators relevant to the project.
- (iii) *Monitoring* of all aspects of project implementation progress and performance review for projects and programs, including in a participatory manner, to become flexible and responsive to changing climatic and developmental contexts.
- (iv) *The M&E system is inherently linked into regular project planning*: development of refined indicators and activity, output and outcome targets, and providing information for annual review, reflection and replanning.
- (v) *Evaluation of results, outcomes, impacts* of a project, mainly through household and stakeholder survey, and participatory validation processes. Estimation of project efficiency can be done at the design stage (ex-ante) and at the project end (ex-post) financial and economic analysis (FEA). Evaluation may include if appropriate also tracking of aggregate possible GHG emissions or reduction, by estimation, as a result of adaptation interventions.

Baseline and End-line Survey

5. Baseline assessment, encompassing household resilience measurement, assessment of natural resources (land use, soil, water) and current practices (farming, irrigation, fertilizer use, etc.) as well as

² FAO 2017, Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook - Enabling Frameworks. Module C9 CSA programme and project monitoring and evaluation. <http://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture-sourcebook/enabling-frameworks/module-c9-monitoring-evaluation/c9-overview/en/>

³ FAO. 2021. *Making climate-sensitive investments in agriculture – Approaches, tools and selected experiences*. Rome. <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb1067en>

⁴ FAO Investment Learning Platform (ILP) Implement and Monitor: <http://www.fao.org/investment-learning-platform/investment-cycle-phases/implement-monitor/en/> ; and Evaluate and Capitalize: <http://www.fao.org/investment-learning-platform/investment-cycle-phases/evaluate-capitalize/en/>

institutional capacities (of DA, PAGASA, LGUs) and subsequent training needs will be done during the project Inception phase, following Impact Evaluation methodology. End-line survey will be done in Year 7 while monitoring of natural resources will be done annually and interim assessment (i.e. of soil) will be done in Year 4.

6. A number of FAO tools and indicator frameworks are used in developing the project logframe and this MEAL plan such as Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA), Tools for Agro-Ecology Performance Assessment (TAPE), Nature-based Solutions in Agriculture Landscape, RECSOIL - Recarbonization of Global Agricultural Soils as well as Institutional Capacity Assessment approach for national adaptation planning in the agriculture sectors.

Mainstreaming MIS system for M&E:

7. In addition to the direct support to DA's CRA monitoring systems (Activity 3.1.3), M&E system needs to be established as a tool for national and local stakeholders to track Government and other stakeholders' program performance and success with regard to CRA investments. Hence the task of the project M&E team will be to internalize, and wherever possible, mainstream all M&E systems being used with DA systems, and with local institutions responsible for CRA particularly with LGUs. It is important to generate ownership, by project managers and stakeholders, of project objectives and expected changes. The DA's World Bank funded Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) provides an important model in this regard, and close collaboration will be done with the PRDP, which also is implemented through DA Operations unit and Banner programs.

8. **Use of mobile technology for M&E:** New mobile applications, technologies and remote sensing for example, offer significant opportunities for developing data gathering and analytical tools for climate smart assessments, and will be tapped throughout the project. These tools can provide up-to-date information of desirable scales, covering a range of parameters related to adoption of climate smart practices and land use change, as well as systems of tracking training activities, extension, and farmer feedback. It is important to build common standards, sharing of knowledge and build capacity in the use of these advanced tools in order to develop modern M&E systems. Again, PRDP has provided strong examples of how to mainstream mobile technologies in DA's programs.

General M&E methods in the project

9. The project has built in its design features for generating M&E data and information, and at the same time strengthening capacity of DA, PAGASA, LGUs and other government agencies:

- Project design includes assisting DA set up a CRA monitoring system (Component 3, activity 3.1.3) to ensure M&E also builds into CRA mainstream processes and systems.
- An MIS system will be set up for tracking project activities. This will build on the well-developed MIS, including geotagging for tracking field level activities, being done and mainstreamed into DA through the World Bank PRDP project and FAO Knowledge Management System for GEF and GCF projects that maps indicators at different levels (household, community, sub-national and national, Fund level, SDGs) and develops digitalized system for data collection and reporting. Where relevant this will also link to CIS platform (Component 1, activity 1.1.4)
- From the start of the project data will be collected using mobile data collection tools (such as Collect Mobile based on the android platform), which incorporate georeferencing that allows easy follow-up and merging of data with remote sensing and mapping GIS tools. These in turn allows further analysis effectiveness of project results, for example, in relation to monitoring uptake of CRA options by farmers, under different agroecological conditions.
- Each component will have built-in review studies to assess baseline situation, including in awareness, knowledge and capacities, and assess thematic outcomes, especially activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.2, 2.1.1 and 3.1.1.

- Component 2 where main impacts are in terms of farmer adoption of CRA and household effects, will have associated regular farm and household and beneficiary groups surveys (as part of regular MIS data collection), to capture information uptake and trends of rates of adoption of CRA, as well as outcomes and impacts from CRA. PRDP has a Rapid Assessment of Emerging Benefits methodology to capture quickly and at relatively low-cost participatory manner important outcomes and lessons on a continuing basis, which can be used under review activities on a sample basis.
- At farm level ongoing outcomes in terms of financial benefits will also be monitored, analysed and assessed to ensure the viability of ongoing CRA adoption by farmers and FO/AMIA Villages.

10. Methodologies for M&E of the key outcomes: Before other project activities start, the project will launch a baseline survey, as already noted in Section E.1 of the Funding Proposal - Impact Potential. In the implementation of the baseline and subsequent monitoring of the project, special attention will be given to the gender-disaggregation and Indigenous People' focus of data and findings on results and outcomes. Using these tools, the project monitoring staff will set a baseline for project progress and for subsequent evaluation, especially for on-farm benefits arising from Component 2. In addition, a baseline study of the key institutions and regulatory systems will be done at project start-up with selected counterpart institutions, the private sector and financial institutions in order to be able to monitor and evaluate achievement of GCF Enabling Environment core indicators. These are built into the development of institutional capacity index and various capacity assessment tools to be used in Components 1 and 3. The household survey and the institutional capacity index development will take place at the start of the project. Relevant indicators will be re-assessed in the context of the mid-term and final evaluations. The key outcomes and their related assumptions will be monitored and assessed with the following methods:

- *Review of areas that are vulnerable to climate change, for assessing continued relevance and targeting of the project:* Provincial CRVA information will be updated using revised downscaled data, remote sensing, and findings from participatory reviews. This is important to ensure the 'relevance' aspect of project during evaluation.
- *Access to and successful use of new CIS and CRA services:* Surveys, including the monitoring of the use of various applications developed, and tracking the use of media developed, also with small feedback surveys, as part of the CIS Platform and Regional/Provincial CIS Centers.
- *Successful use of new knowledge:* This will be through the regular stakeholder reviews for agromet, CIS and CRA surveys products, as well as the CRA enterprise development learning and farmer surveys on access and utility of various products.
- *Uptake of finance and successful adoption and use of new technologies and practices:* Which will be mainly done through the farmer baseline and endline surveys, which will be complemented by the use of mobile tools connected with the DA CRA MIS system, and CIS platform apps, on information use and feedback.
- *Adapting to climate change and building resilience:* Farmer and household survey, and related participatory appraisal, would incorporate methodology adapted from FAO RIMA and other instruments, and BRACED (see more below). Again tools for more regular tracking activities, the MIS and CIS platform will build capacity and use for more real time monitoring and feedback on household activities (such as coping activities, and responses to extreme events).
- *GHG emissions reduction and environmental safeguards:* Participatory assessments using tools such as TAPE, RECSOIL, Nature-based-solutions in agriculture landscape indicators etc. as well as soil laboratory assessments will be used for baseline and endline survey as well as mid-term assessment of status of natural resources and management practices. EXACT will be used to set the baseline of GHG emissions upon the selection of project target municipalities, villages and farmer beneficiaries and monitor GHG emissions reduction potentials during the project and its lifespan of 20 years.
- *Impacts on livelihoods, food security etc:* While the main part of assessing these are under farmer and household surveys, and related rapid participatory assessment, integrated with above methods, the project will also have an ongoing feedback mechanisms linked to regular training assessments and annual reviews, as well as mobile app systems linked to the CIS platform, for

sampling on a random basis, farmers views, responses and effects to the project at household and farm level.

- *Inclusion, gender, and IP specific results:* These will also be integrated in farm and households survey, but will be also tracked using MIS data, and more qualitatively via satisfaction surveys and rapid participatory assessment. Such as assessments will standard part of post-training effectiveness review.

11. Monitoring and reporting. Responsibility for overall project-level monitoring will rest with the Project Management Office (PMO) within the Department of Agriculture. The PMO will set up a monitoring system to be staffed by responsible project officers in connection with PAGASA and FAO for the three project components. The monitoring system will serve to track and report on the project implementation overall, including the implementation of the AWPB as well as those outputs, outcomes and impacts detailed in the results framework, shown above in Section H.1. Logic Framework. It will also track implementation of the project's ESMF, Gender Action Plan and Indigenous People Action Plan. Monitoring data will be stored, compiled and displayed in a dedicated module of the project MIS to be developed and deployed by the PMO. The M&E team will work with technical advisors from FAO to elaborate the project processes for data collection with mobile telephones with Collect Mobile, an innovative tool developed by FAO.

12. Project personnel related to project monitoring will monitor AWPB implementation and the outputs that result from it on an on-going basis. The monitoring team will share monitoring findings with the PMO staff so that they may discuss implementation and safeguards issues as they arise. This will take place in the form of regular PMO and Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, periodic project reviews, annual Project implementation Monitoring and Support Mission organized by FAO as the project AE, and knowledge sharing events (see below). They will also use the data and information from this monitoring - reported to them by project staff, project partners and beneficiaries - to prepare the annual performance reports. Using these inputs, in turn, the FAO will submit all required reports to the GCF in a timely manner and in accordance with the formats and standards agreed by the two organisations.

Impact evaluation

13. The household survey plays a key role in impact evaluation, in measuring socio-economic changes (outcomes) at the household level, assessing livelihood benefits, and assessing increases in resilience to climate variability and shocks. These capture a range of household parameters, from assets to coping behaviors, CRA adoption, diversification in sources of income, management of productive activities, and even social interactions, and the resulting impacts in terms of food security, employment and overall incomes and their stability. Examples of tools that will be adopted for evaluation of the climate-related project indicators to be surveyed include RIMA^{5,6}, SHARP⁷, and methodologies developed under the BRACED projects⁸.

14. The design and implementation of impact evaluation of large scale project requires dedicated expertise and independent survey skills and capacity (for more details see under FAO Investment Learning Platform pages guidance on Impact Evaluation⁹). Independent consultants will be hired under the guidance of the M&E expert of the project, who will design the detailed terms of reference and overall indicators and parameters of surveys (based on Logframe and other relevant project indicators), from baseline to end-line. The consultant will be responsible for the detailed design of surveys, sampling structure, and questionnaires,

⁵ Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) <http://www.fao.org/resilience/background/tools/rima/en/>

⁶ For example, the pillars of resilience in RIMA II are: Access to Basic Services, Assets, Social Safety Nets, Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity

⁷ Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP) <http://www.fao.org/in-action/sharp/en/>

⁸ Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters <http://www.braced.org/>

⁹ <http://www.fao.org/investment-learning-platform/themes-and-tasks/impact-evaluation/en/>

as well as the delivery of surveys and the cleaning processing and analysis of the basic findings in comprehensive reports. They will also share detailed methodology and all data gathered for future access. The consultant will be expected to have experience and expertise in all related survey aspects, and will be able to determine sampling sizes, data quality, statistical tools, and clear presentation of results. While ideally for consistency, the same consultant will deliver the baseline, midterm and in-line survey, this will be dependent on the quality of baseline survey delivery.

15. While the primary focus of impact evaluation is based on survey data, the independent consultants will also review all relevant reports, and draw on the MIS system for overall project progress and numbers, such as for inclusion, and project intervention activities reaching farmers. As independent reviewers they will also verify overall project reporting, and MIS data, and get active feedback from local stakeholders through focus group discussions and key informant interviews, in terms of the local valid validation of their findings, prior to reporting. The overall Impact evaluation findings, will be thoroughly reviewed and validated with national, regional and local representative stakeholders in a participatory manner, at each relevant stage of the project.

Formal Evaluation by Accredited Entity (interim and final)

16. To provide an external viewpoint on the progress of the Project and the achievement of its objectives, the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will conduct two project evaluations, an interim evaluation and a final evaluation.

17. In line with the AMA, the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will be in charge of the interim and final evaluation of the project. The evaluations will be conducted using a question driven and according to the GCF evaluation criteria. The interim evaluation will be instrumental in contributing – through operational and strategic recommendations – to improve implementation, setting out any necessary corrective measures for the remaining period of the project. The final evaluations will assess the relevance of the intervention, its overall performance, as well as the sustainability and scaling up of the results obtained, coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral agencies, gender equity, innovativeness in results areas and the 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 country. The evaluations will be based on a rigorous evaluation methodology drawing on the most suitable evaluation methods and tools. In addition to the primary data collected by evaluators and the secondary national data available, the interim and final evaluations will be based on monitoring activities and reports prepared by project staff, including surveys to be implemented at baseline, interim and project completion. Careful attention will be paid to the disaggregation of data, results and outcomes by gender.

Accountability for Affected Populations

18. The project will set up mechanisms to ensure accountability for the project beneficiaries in line with FAO Guidance note on Accountability for Affected Populations (AAP). FAO AAP is a people-centred approach, sensitive to the dignity of all human beings, the varying needs of different segments within a community, and the importance of ensuring that women, men, girls and boys can equally access and benefit from assistance. The accountability mechanisms will deliver FAO commitments including: leadership, governance and staff competences, transparent communication and information sharing, feedback and complain mechanisms, participation and representation, particularly of women, Indigenous People and include accountability performance in the project M&E.

Learning and Knowledge Management

19. A project learning agenda will be developed during inception phase, drawing on the baseline assessments and refined project logframe. Project learning activities will include systematic documentation of new CRA knowledge and experiences that will feed to CRA awareness raising campaigns, training and

workshops under Activity 3.1.1; knowledge sharing through the CIS Platform (Activity 1.4.1) and CRA Monitoring System (Activity 3.1.3). Project implementation learnings will also be documented informing CRA mainstreaming and scale up under Component 3.

20. The project M&E system, linked with National CRA Monitoring System will enable a process of learning and knowledge sharing on how CRA investments generate climate change adaptation and mitigation impacts and contribute to different frameworks – the GCF Fund level outcomes and impacts, FAO Strategic Framework expected outcomes at the country, regional and global levels, the Government of the Philippines sector (agriculture and other sectors) and climate change targets and ultimately the Sustainable Development Goals (see figure 1 below).

21. The project will develop a Learning Agenda in Year 2 which will define knowledge to be generated throughout the project implementation, dissemination mechanisms and a plan of learning events including webinars at the regional and global levels.

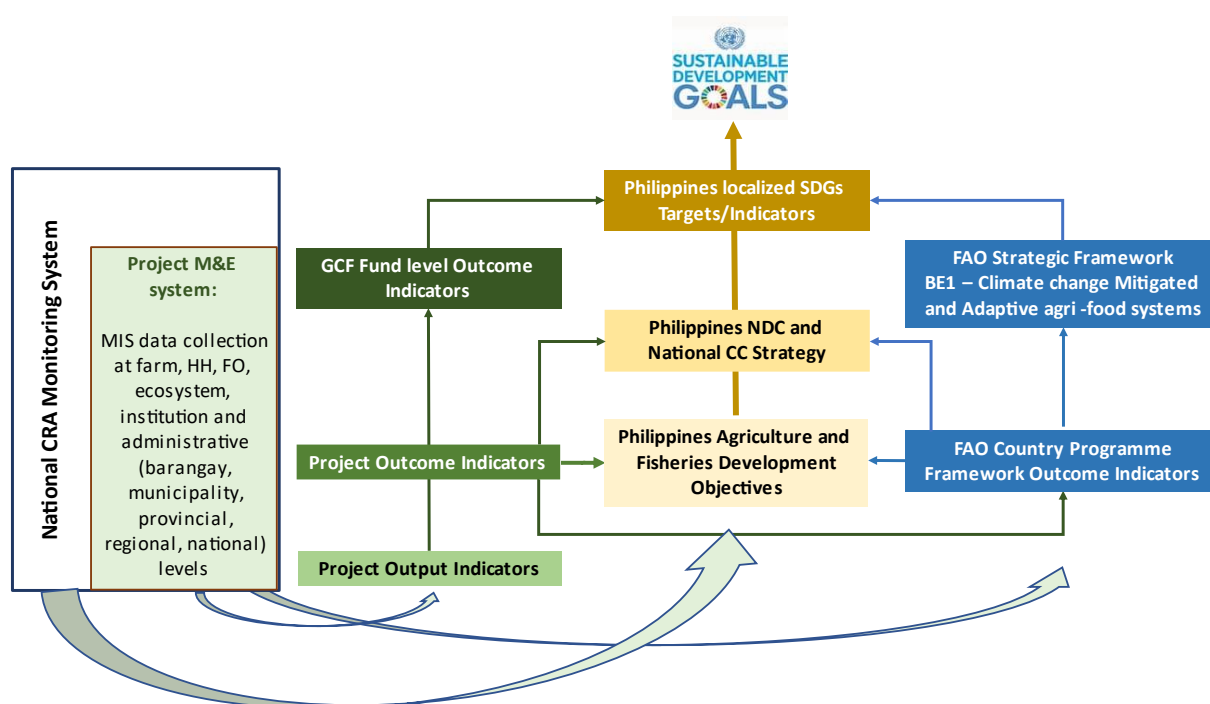


Figure 1: Project Knowledge Management System

Overall costs of M&E

The costs of the monitoring, reporting, impact assessment and evaluations are presented below.

Dedicated project M&E expertise	117,600
Regular monitoring and review	250,000
Env social gender and IP expertise	370,200

FAO M&E missions OED	from AE fee
project baseline, mid-line and end-line survey	300,000
Stakeholder meetings and project final results validation workshops	50,000
Data collection and quantitative assessment of mitigation impacts	150,000
On-line M&E network and system	30,000
M&E field activities (DA) to support the establishment and operating of National CRA monitoring system	140,000
M&E field activities(FAO) to support monitoring and measuring adaptation and mitigation benefits of CRA	70,000
safeguards activities	140,000

22. The project mid-term review will be carried out in Year 4 while final/impact evaluation, using the end-line survey will be conducted in Year 7, led by FAO Evaluation Office.

23. The project has factored in human resources and budget for the MEAL as well as ESMF and Gender and Indigenous People Action Plans implementation. This includes 1) a part time International Environment and Social Safeguards consultant (90 days in 3 missions in Y1, Y4 and Y7), full time National M&E, Safeguards and Gender and Social Inclusion experts (03) as well as these positions in each regional office.