



# Monitoring and Evaluation of GEF LME Projects

Kuena Morebotsane  
FAO GEF Coordination Unit



# Monitoring and Evaluation - M&E

- ◆ M&E Definition and Purpose
- ◆ GEF M&E Criteria and Requirements
- ◆ M&E Framework for GEF International Waters Projects



# Definitions

- ◆ Monitoring – continuous process of collecting and analyzing data to measure progress toward project objective.
- ◆ Evaluation – systematic and objective assessment of relevance, performance and success of ongoing or completed project.



# Purpose of Monitoring

- ◆ early information on progress and use of funds
- ◆ pinpoints constraints
- ◆ provides useful base of information for evaluation

Monitoring asks “are we on track?”



# Purpose of Evaluation

- ◆ determines the extent to which objectives are achieved
- ◆ can improve design of an ongoing project
- ◆ an overall judgment on a completed project
- ◆ generates knowledge about good practices

Evaluation asks "are/were we on the right track"?



# GEF M&E Minimum Requirements

- ◆ all projects include a budgeted M&E plan at GEF CEO endorsement
- ◆ M&E plan should contain:
  - Specific, Measurable, Achievable and Attributable, Relevant and Realistic, Time-bound Timely and Trackable (SMART) indicators
  - baseline data
  - reviews and evaluations to be taken (mid-term, final evaluations)
  - organizational set-up



# GEF M&E Requirements cont.

- ◆ M&E plan is implemented
- ◆ Periodic reports
  - Project Implementation Review (PIR - this complements reporting requirements of FAO-UNEP)
- ◆ Independent terminal evaluation



# Logical Framework

- ◆ A logframe is a tool for planning and managing projects through identification of:
  - project objectives, outcomes and outputs;
  - indicators;
  - baseline;
  - specific targets;
  - sources of data/verification;
  - risks and assumptions





# Logframe update

- ◆ time between logframe development and implementation makes it necessary to review the logframe
- ◆ can be update during project implementation
- ◆ CCLME logframe should be updated, at least to add the baseline and targets

## UPDATED BOBLME PROJECT LOGFRAME

**Global Environment Objective: A healthy ecosystem and sustainability of living resources for the benefit of the coastal populations of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME).**

**Project Development Objective: To support a series of strategic interventions that would result in and provide critical inputs into the Strategic Action Programme (SAP), whose implementation will lead to enhanced food security and reduced poverty for coastal communities.**

INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS
<p>A regional SAP establishing priorities for action (policy, legal and institutional reform and investments) to resolve priority transboundary environmental problems in the BOBLME, and endorsed and adopted by the participating governments.</p> <p>Proposed actions in the SAP address the well-being of coastal communities through promoting regional approaches to resolving resource issues and barriers affecting their livelihoods.</p>	<p>Transboundary issues have yet to be identified by the participating countries, and countries have not engaged in a joint SAP development exercise.</p> <p>Formal structures and binding agreements have yet to be established and adopted.</p> <p>National realignment at policy, legislation and management levels essential to embrace a transboundary, ecosystem approach has not occurred.</p>	<p>A regional level transboundary diagnostic analysis completed by the end of Project Year (PY) 3.</p> <p>A SAP developed and endorsed by governments at end of PYS.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations undertaken over the life of the Project (PY 1-5).</p> <p>Institutional and financial mechanisms spelled out in the SAP (end of PYS) to ensure Programme sustainability beyond the life of the Project.</p>	<p>Minutes and other documentation of PSC, HCU meetings, project work groups, publications of and related to the project, and other materials related to project implementation.</p> <p>Selected interviews across a range of project personnel and key stakeholders.</p> <p>Documentation of stakeholder participation in TDA and SAP development activities.</p>	<p>Risk that pressing domestic economic and social issues will prevent senior national political decision makers to realize the long-term importance of the need to sustainably manage the living marine resources of the BOBLME.</p> <p>Risk that national level political leaders will not see the benefits of regional coordination of efforts to sustainably manage the LMEs and thus will not commit necessary time and resources to the effort.</p>



# International Waters M&E Framework



- ◆ specific strategic programs (SPs) in each focal area
- ◆ each strategic program has expected outcomes and indicators
- ◆ projects are expected to contribute to outcomes of at least 1 SP
- ◆ CCLME falls under IW SP1

## Strategic Program

### SP-1: Restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity

Initial attention to global "hot spots" in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia/Pacific, and Latin America/Caribbean LMLs, and accelerated entry into force of the global ship ballast water invasive species Convention.

## Expected Outcomes

- Political commitments made to ecosystem-based joint action on sustainable fisheries and ICM
- Institutions and reforms introduced to catalyze implementation of policies reducing over-fishing and benefiting communities
- Multi-agency partnerships catalyze replication of innovations
- Increased coverage of MPAs

## Indicators

- National inter-ministry committees
- Ministerially-agreed action programs and local ICM plans adopted
- Regional, national, and local policy, legal, and institutional reforms adopted; project evaluations show implementation effectiveness
- Fish stock and habitat assessments
- Per capita incomes at demo sites
- Incorporation in Country Assessment Strategy (CAS), UN Frameworks, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), One UN
- Number/increase of MPAs in national PA systems



# Process indicators for LME

- ◆ actual evidence of institutional and political progress. Examples include:
  - National Interministerial Committees
  - Project Steering Committee
  - endorsed TDA and SAP
  - adoption of a joint/regional legal or institutional framework



# Stress reduction indicators

- ◆ relate to on-the-ground measures at national/regional levels. Examples include:
  - marine protected areas established
  - point and non-point pollution reduction measures/programs implemented
  - amount of fishing fleet reduced (through alternative livelihoods)



# Environmental status indicators

- ◆ measures of actual success in restoring and protecting the targeted waterbody. Examples include:
  - improved, measurable ecological or biological indices
  - measurable improvements in trophic status
  - improved recruitment classes of targeted fish species



Thank You