



Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
Sahara and Sahel Observatory

GUIDE FOR THE MONITORING-EVALUATION OF THE SAWAP PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCES

BUILDING RESILIENCE THROUGH INNOVATION,
COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE SERVICES

IN SUPPORT TO THE SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA
PROGRAM (SAWAP) WORLD BANK/GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY



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BUILDING RESILIENCE THROUGH INNOVATION, COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE SERVICES

**IN SUPPORT TO THE SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA
PROGRAM (SAWAP)**

World Bank/Global Environmental Facility

⋮ **SAWAP MONITORING**
⋮
⋮ **AND EVALUATION GUIDE**

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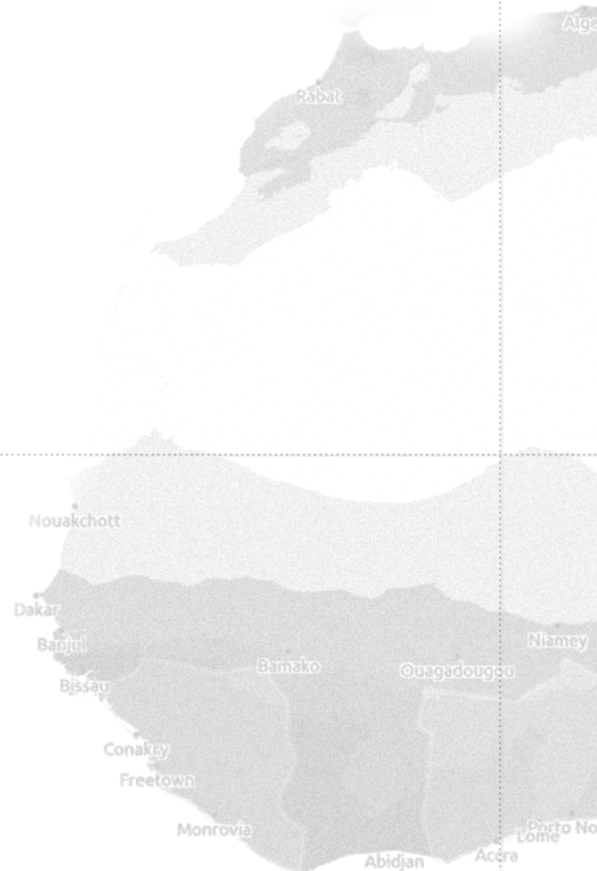


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Acronyms & Abbreviations

BRICKS : Building Resilience through Innovation, Communication and Knowledge Services.

CILSS : Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel.

DPSIR : Drivers, Pressure, State, Impacts Response.

SDR/SC : Soil Defense and Restoration /Soil Conservation.

GEF : Global Environment Facility.

GEO : Global Environment Outlook.

GGW : Great Green Wall.

NRM : Natural Resources Management.

KPI : Key Performance Indicator.

GGWSSI : Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative.

IRI : Intermediate Result Indicator.

MENA : Middle East and North Africa.

MENA-DELP : Middle East and North Africa Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program.

OECD : The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

PDO : Programme Development Objectives.

GNO : Non-Governmental Organization.

OSS : Sahara and Sahel Observatory.

PAD : Project Appraisal Document.

PER : Pressure-state-response.

PIM : Project implementation manual.

ANR : Assisted Natural Regeneration.

M&E : Monitoring and Evaluation.

SAWAP : GEF Programme for the Sahel and West Africa.

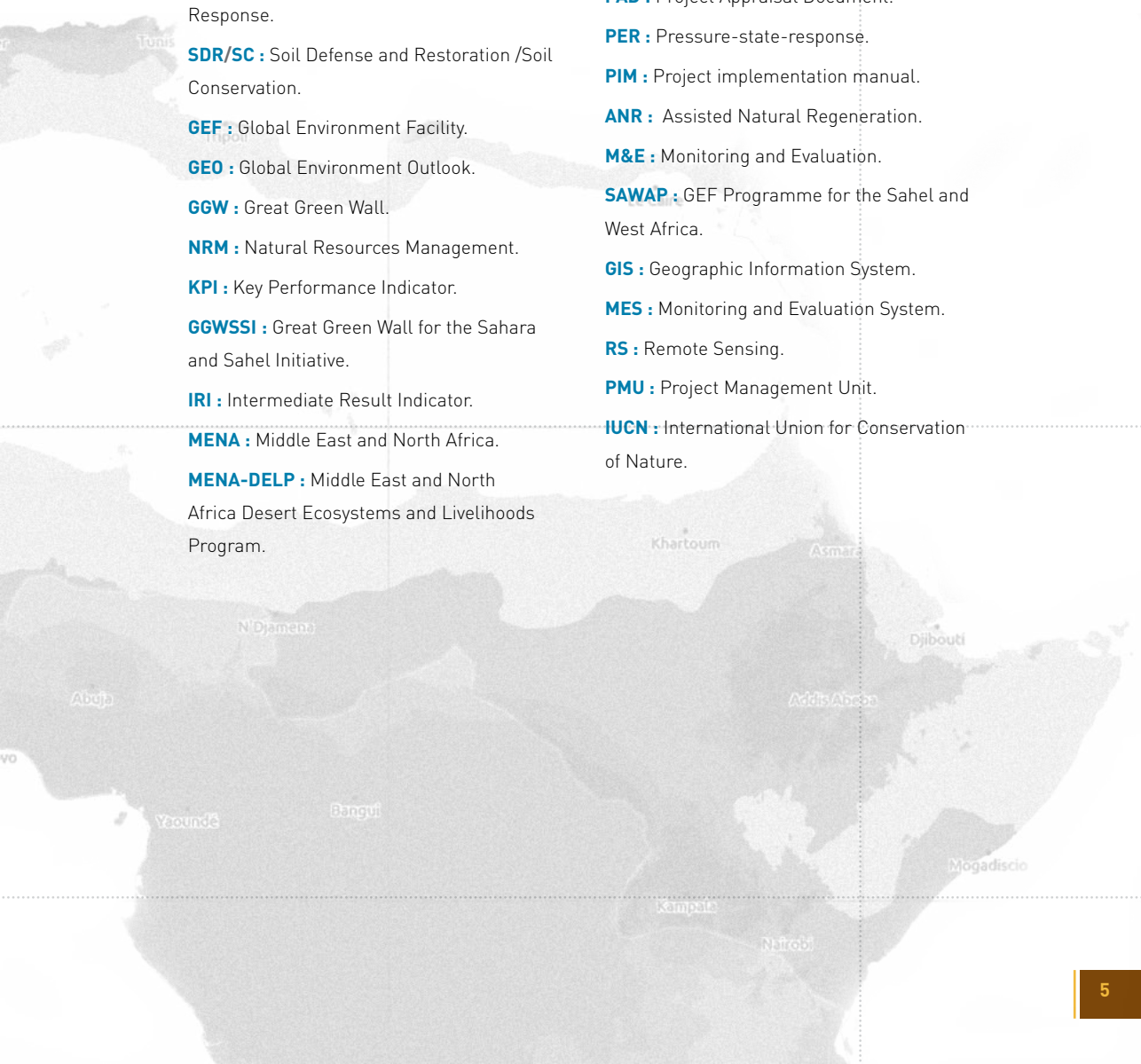
GIS : Geographic Information System.

MES : Monitoring and Evaluation System.

RS : Remote Sensing.

PMU : Project Management Unit.

IUCN : International Union for Conservation of Nature.





A MONITORING AND EVALUATION GUIDE, WHY?

CONTEXT

The World Bank supports the Great Green Wall Initiative (**GGWI**) in a number of African Sub-Saharan countries via the Sahel and West Africa Programme (**SAWAP**), which is a general investment framework approved in 2011 and funded by the Global Environment Facility (**GEF**). SAWAP comprises 12 investment projects implemented in 12 African countries.

The implementation of the **GGWI** requires the exchange of best practices and successful experiences and the improvement of documentation on the SAWAP portfolio performance through the monitoring and evaluation of indicators. The diversity of the objectives set up by the 12 SAWAP projects entails the development of harmonized monitoring and evaluation tools to help countries in collecting comparable data.

The **BRICKS** project has been designed to facilitate the fulfillment of these needs. In fact, the project provides a regional platform to spur exchanges with a view to conducting common actions among the 12 Sahel and West African countries of the SAWAP program. The projects' common objective is to improve countries' access to best practices and monitoring information in terms of sustainable land use and management in **SAWAP** portfolio.

THE GUIDE OBJECTIVES

Elaborated within the framework of the **BRICKS** project, the present guide represents a common core for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system of the SAWAP portfolio. It aims to consolidate and support the different monitoring and evaluation systems of the SAWAP national projects.

- **Serve as a reference** for the SAWAP national projects in their contribution to the BRICKS regional project objectives.
- **Formalize approach and tools** that will help to harmonize the organization and methodologies for the collection and circulation of information on the program progress status.
- **Define the roles and responsibilities** of main actors in terms of data and information production and utilization..

The regional monitoring-evaluation system allows to :

- Report on achievements obtained by the 12 **SAWAP** projects;
- Assess the impact, results or major changes of national projects.

The present guide takes into account the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the national projects and aims to support the experts in implementing them.

It is based on a set of indicators defined by the national projects and takes into account their specificities while ensuring coherence at the regional level.

PLAN

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1. **SAWAP Monitoring and Evaluation System**
2. **Monitoring and Evaluation Organizational Mechanism**
3. **Information Management System**



BRICKS PROJECT & SAWAP PROGRAMME

BRICKS PROJECT “Building Resilience through Innovation, Communication and Knowledge Services » (Renforcement de la résilience à travers l’innovation, la communication et les services sur les connaissances).

OBJECTIVE

Improve access to best practices and tracking information of the **SAWAP** portfolio on integrated natural resource management, climate change and natural disasters.

ROLE

Provide support in terms of monitoring and evaluation and knowledge sharing opportunities and best practices among the twelve projects concerned.

BRICKS supports the efforts of national projects in designing their M&E systems, developing their monitoring tools (remote sensing, mapping and GIS), defining and setting up platforms for the exchange of SLWM good practices by promoting south-south partnership within and beyond the SAWAP portfolio and assessing the project performance.

EXPECTED RESULTS

→ Knowledge management

- Regular exchange of operational knowledge within and beyond the SAWAP portfolio through the regional knowledge platform which connects institutions and individuals involved in the implementation of the 12 SAWAP projects.

→ Support to the Programme monitoring

- Development of monitoring and training tools to strengthen capacities at the regional and national levels and monitor the major impacts of the SAWAP projects and program.

→ Project Management

- BRICKS is implemented by three institutions :
 - The Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) ensures the regional coordination and the management and dissemination of good practices,
 - The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the leader in the fields of biodiversity and communication strategies;
 - The Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) is in charge of the SAWAP projects monitoring and evaluation and geo-spatial applications..

SAWAP PROGRAM : “SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAM”

CONTEXT

The natural resources of the Sahel and West Africa region are continuously degrading due to increasing human pressure and growing needs for food, fodder, firewood, and water. In addition, frequent droughts accompanied by inappropriate, unplanned and unsustainable land and water management, exacerbated by climate variability, have led to the drying up of transboundary rivers and lakes.

Furthermore, wind and water erosion have also resulted in the removal of the land top layer. The soil systems are in fact connected beyond countries borders as a result migration, transhumance and land use change. In fact, soil and water resources degradation and climate variability across the region have exceeded the institutional and geographic borders of countries. For instance, some countries of the region face common challenges that could be jointly addressed. The SAWAP aims to establish a certain interconnectivity among 12 countries, which could not be achieved with isolated and individual small projects.

OBJECTIVES

- Bring responses to recurrent problems related to economy and livelihoods which highly depend on land, water and vegetation resources in the Sahel region.
- Expand sustainable land and water resources management to targeted areas and to other vulnerable countries of the Sahel and West Africa region.

COMMON OBJECTIVES OF THE SAWAP PROJECTS

Improve and promote best practices of sustainable land and water management and biodiversity conservation in order to solve problems related to land degradation and climate variability in the zone of interest. SAWAP components and expected results are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1 : Expected Results of the SAWAP Program

N°	SAWAP COMPONENTS	EXPECTED RESULTS BY COMPONENTS
1	Institutions, information, and policies	Policies, institutions and fundings to extend SLWM and other adaptation measures at country and regional level
		Knowledge production and dissemination in terms of sustainable water and land management and other adaptation measures
2	Investing in sustainable land and water management and biodiversity conservation	More stable services, including livelihoods, genetic resources, soil health and water resources
		Integration of biodiversity conservation into land management
3	Innovation and economic data	Payment of ecosystem services adopted as a mechanism to incite the implementation of SLWM
		Promotion of community-based ecotourism.
4	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change	Strengthening adaptation capacity to current or potential climate change risks
		Identification and implementation of mitigation measures

FIRST PART /

SAWAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

§ OBJECTIVES

- **Provide information** for the assessment of the regional results obtained by the SAWAP 12 national projects and their impacts on the environment and populations.
- Provide SAWAP authorities and development managers with the best tools to :
 - **Compare and verify the projects results** and to ensure the achievement of objectives,
 - **Draw lessons** from individual and collective experiences,
 - Allocate necessary **resources** for the system operation,
 - Bring corrective actions and **improve future plannings**,
 - **Report to** main stakeholders.

§ FUNCTIONS OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The monitoring and evaluation component of the SAWAP program has a two-fold function :

- **Institutional and organizational Function** : ensures the involvement and participation of relevant institutions in achieving the project / program objectives and expected results. It focuses on mobilizing and empowering the producers and users of monitoring and evaluation data and information. This organizational aspect is based on a number of rules and procedures for data and information production for an informed decision making.
- **Technical Function** : relates to the identification and feeding of relevant performance indicators and development strategies : this function focuses on :
 - i) data and information collection to feed indicators,
 - ii) data processing with a view to producing and analyzing the values of indicators in a continuous or periodic manner;
 - iii) documentation and dissemination of processed information to concerned users.

§ MAIN ACTORS INVOLVED AND THEIR NEEDS IN TERMS OF INFORMATION

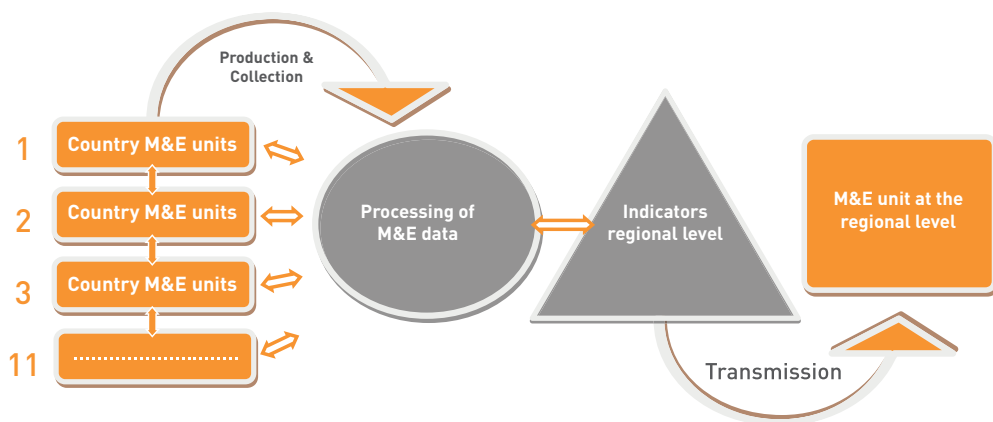
- **The units** are responsible for the monitoring-evaluation of **the 12 national projects** : represent the focal point and the main source of monitoring and evaluation data for the regional M&E unit, represented by OSS.

They collect information and process M&E data relative to their projects. They are also responsible for the extraction and transfer of data on regional indicators to OSS. They are in direct relation with the regional M&E unit.

Information Needs :

- Progress achieved by projects to ensure their management,
- Comparative information on the national projects progress to learn lessons from each other and share experiences.

// Figure1 : Work plan of the SAWAP monitoring-evaluation units



• Monitoring-evaluation working group

This group is coordinated by OSS and comprises M&E experts from the BRICKS implementing institutions: OSS, CILSS, and IUCN.

The M&E unit supports the implementation of the M&E activities of national projects and the SAWAP portfolio as a whole. The group contributes to the organization of capacity building activities for national projects at their request as well as for the SAWAP portfolio.

Role of OSS

- Regional aggregation of the monitoring and evaluation data of the regional performance indicators provided by the SAWAP 12 national projects.
- Support to the M&E working group.

» Information Needs :

- National aggregated indicators aligned with regional indicators.

• World Bank, GEF and their partners :

» Information Needs :

- Monitoring and evaluation results to assess the importance of expected impacts and benefits in relation with the investments conducted, potential adjustments and future strategic planning.

Table 2 presents stakeholders, their roles and needs in terms of information as well as the monitoring documents.

Table 2 : Stakeholders, their roles and needs for information in ME

Actors	Role	Needs for information	Monitoring documents/sources
INTERNATIONAL LEVEL			
World Bank, GEF and their partners	Supervision and control of the Programme implementation Disbursement	level of physical achievements Impact and performance indicators Problems encountered at the implementation of the M&E system Proposed solutions to problems encountered	AWP, PIM, PPM and budgets M&E reports
REGIONAL LEVEL			
CILSS, OSS, IUCN and M&E Working group	Support to the implementation of the SAWAP Ensure the evaluation of the Programme's results	National projects' aggregated indicators aligned with regional level indicators	M&E reports at the regional level
NATIONAL LEVEL			
SAWAP national projects	Ensure the regular management of national projects and the monitoring and evaluation of projects' indicators	Level of physical and financial achievements Impact and performance indicators Difficulties encountered at the project implementation Proposed solutions to identified problems Disbursement rate	AWP and budgets M&E Reports and dashboard

§ SAWAP HARMONIZED INDICATORS

The SAWAP portfolio initially included four high-level indicators related to the project's development objectives. These indicators are designated as Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and are included in the BRICKS project implementation manual. Four other relevant Intermediate Results Indicators (IRI) linked to the SAWAP results were proposed by the M&E working group and retained for the project monitoring and evaluation. After a certain period of the project implementation and indicators calculation and assessment (2014-2016), the retained indicators were reviewed by the monitoring and evaluation group for more coherence and efficiency.

A total of seven (7) performance indicators were adopted for the project monitoring and evaluation at the regional level.

1. Performance indicators of the development objectives

The SAWAP portfolio aims to extend sustainable land and water management to targeted areas and to vulnerable zones of the Sahel and West Africa countries.

The key performance indicators of the SAWAP program can be presented as follows :

/ Table 3 : Key Performance Indicators of the SAWAP Programme

N°	INDICATOR	PROPOSED AND VALIDATED DEFINITION	CODIFICATION PROPOSED
1	Increase in land or additional area with sustainable land and water resources management (SLWM) practices (Ha)	Land and forest area with SLWM practices with the support of the SAWAP projects. SLWM practices : reforestation, rehabilitation, protection, WSC, etc.	KPI 1
2	Changes (increase) in vegetation cover in targeted areas (Ha)	Evolution of vegetation cover in the SAWAP projects areas compared to baseline	KPI 2
3	Targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks and cope with climate variability	Number of civil society organizations, technical and administrative services and structures having benefited from capacity building (human, material, organizational, financial...) to increase their resilience to climate variability.	KPI 3
4	Change in rates of carbon accumulation in biomass and soils (tC/ha)	Variation of carbon stored in biomass and soil at the end of project	KPI 4

2. Intermediate Results Indicators

Intermediate results indicators relate to the expected outcomes of certain projects of the SAWAP portfolio.

They are defined in the table below as follows :

/ Table : Intermediate Results Indicators

N°	INDICATOR	PROPOSED AND VALIDATED DEFINITION	CODIFICATION PROPOSED
1	Number of natural resources management plans implemented in the targeted areas	All documents relating to natural resources management and development implemented in the targeted areas including local development and NR management plans.	IRI 1
2	Number of SLWM practices/ strategies disseminated/ introduced/applied in the targeted areas	SLM measures, methods or activities which will contribute to better agro-economic, forestry, hydrology, livestock, energy, environmental or organizational performances. - They are considered introduced when demonstrated in-field - They are considered applied when they go beyond the demonstration stage.	IRI 2
3	Number of direct beneficiaries	Persons trained/ who received a service or good from the project	IRI 3

§ ALIGNEMENT OF COUNTRIES INDICATORS WITH REGIONAL INDICATORS

The alignment of indicators consists in identifying national indicators which could contribute to the feeding of eight regional indicators.

THE ALIGNEMENT OF INDICATORS SERVES TO :

- Facilitate the identification of performance indicators relative to the 12 SAWAP projects to be extracted and transferred to the regional level,
- Improve countries performance by identifying projects with which they can exchange experience.

EXAMPLE OF INDICATOR ALIGNEMENT : KPI3

Table 5 provides an example for indicators alignment conducted by four SAWAP countries.

Table 5: Example of indicators alignment

	Benin	Burkina Faso	Niger	Togo
	Forests and Adjacent Lands Management Program	Third Phase Community Based Rural Development Project	Community Action Program Phase3	Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project
	Number of institutions to derive from indicators: country Indicator 1.1., Indicator 1.2., Indicator 22., Indicator 23.	Trained institutions (number)	Percentage of decentralized services with strengthened development capacity	Number of institutions to derive from the indicators below Number of persons trained on adaptation and reduction of land degradation and flooding risks Number of agents trained on adaptation to climate change.
Indicators	Targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks and cope with climate variability KPI-3			

§ DATA COLLECTION AND TRANSFER TOOLS

- **Indicators sheets** : tools for data collection at the national and regional levels.
- **ISRR** (implementation status and result report) updated every 6 months, especially at supervision missions of the World Bank in SAWAP countries.

The SAWAP projects will be encouraged to collect field data within the framework of the existing national monitoring and evaluation system in accordance with their respective calendar.

Each project is required to fill out the seven indicators sheets and to submit them to OSS, which is in charge of the monitoring and evaluation of the SAWAP portfolio at the regional level. The indicators sheets are listed in the annex.

» Rules to be respected :

- Use of standard methodology ...
- Adoption of definitions agreed upon at the regional level for the (7) indicators identified for measuring the performance of the SAWAP portfolio.

The indicators sheets are regularly fed and communicated to OSS, which is in charge of the monitoring and evaluation of the SAWAP portfolio at the regional level, in accordance with the frequency defined in each sheet. These indicators are aggregated and used for regional analysis.

Collaboration among all stakeholders is very important and has a significant impact on results reporting at the national and regional levels.

Table 6 summarizes the main tools /methods used for data collection to feed regional indicators.



/ Table 6 : Summary of Variables and Regional Indicators Collection Tools

N°	INDICATORS	VARIABLES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS
Key Performance Indicators			
1	Targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks and cope with climate variability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Civil Society Organizations » Public Service 	Listing off and derivation from projects' activities reports
2	Change in rates of carbon accumulation in biomass and soils (tC/ha)	Reforested areas, biomass, and soil type...	Extract from projects documents and their planning or to defined by the project's monitoring and evaluation unit
3	Change in vegetation cover in targeted areas (Ha)	NDVI (250 m Modis) and Land Use maps (Landsat - 1/200.000)	Remote Sensing
4	Increase in land or additional area with SLWM practices in targeted areas (Ha)	Area (crops, forest, humid zones, protected areas)	Case Study, direct sampling by experts in charge of monitoring and evaluation, etc.
Intermediate Results Indicators			
1	Number of natural resources management plans implemented in the targeted areas	Natural resources management plans implemented	Listing off based on projects' activities reports
2	Number of SLWM practices/ strategies disseminated/ introduced/applied in the targeted areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » SLWM practices disseminated / introduced » Practices applied in target zones » SLWM strategies disseminated/ applied » Strategies applied in target zones 	Listing off and derivation from projects' activities reports
3	Number of direct beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Persons trained (local Populations, institutions members and technicians) » Populations receiving projects' investments 	Estimation, listing off, and derivation from projects' activities reports

§ DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

- The regular analysis of the SAWAP portfolio is conducted by OSS based on data provided by the 12 national projects. These data are used to feed the regional indicators retained.
- The use and analysis of these data are conducted based on the methodologies defined by the national projects and indicated in the regional indicators sheets.

1. Establishment of baselines

The definition of baselines is a primordial step for data and information analysis conducted by all projects to define their points of reference. The establishment of baselines aims to define and register the indicators to be monitored and evaluated each semester as agreed during the programme development. It enables to determine the project performance level by comparing results to the initial situation.

In case of impossibility of baselines establishment, certain projects can use the additional method as it was the case for the targeted areas of the Togo project.

2. Data calculation and analysis method

Data and information processing aims to feed the eight categories of indicators predefined to be aggregated at the regional level. However, countries have other indicators (which serve to the monitoring of the national projects' results) that are not included in the present monitoring and evaluation guide. Since the harmonized indicators guide aims to enable all partners to acquire a common understanding and assessment of the quantitative or qualitative values of indicators, the regional indicators sheets clearly mention the variables and calculation method used to feed the seven indicators. The analysis of these sheets shows that the aggregation of most of the indicators is ensured based on information provided by countries.

Table 7 provides an example of regional indicators aggregation using data provided by the 12 SAWAP projects.

The table provides an example of data aggregation and variables calculation below relative to the Intermediate Result Indicator 1 (IRI1) : **Number of natural resource management plans implemented in target areas (including forestry, participation, watersheds).**

/ **Table 7**: Example of Indicator Aggregation : IRI 1

Country / Projet	Plan designation	Number of SLM plans implemented = Pi				
		Year i	Year i+1	Year i+2	Year i+3	Year i+4
NP 1						
NP 2						
...						
NP 12						
TOTAL	N (total of the plans of 12 projects)	N_i	N_{i+1}	N_{i+2}	N_{i+3}	N_{i+4}
Number of NRM plans implemented in year i : Ni = total of Pi						

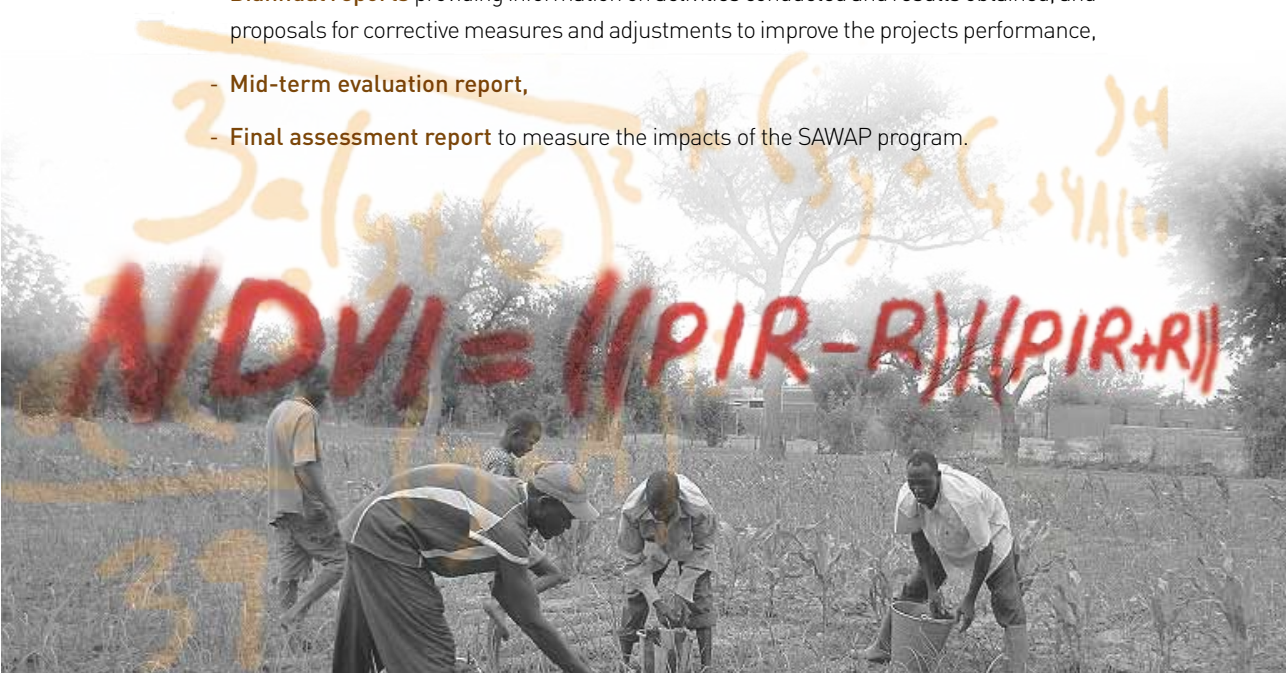
3. Periodic Update of Indicators

Once the baselines are defined, the process of regular collection of data on indicators starts to ensure that progress in terms of using SLWM practices is maintained and expected impacts are created and/or will be created.

The periodic collection of data will allow to validate the efficiency of the measures proposed by the 12 projects.

Reporting on the progresses and performances achieved is thus necessary :

- **Initial report** comprising baselines for the performance indicators,
- **Biannual reports** providing information on activities conducted and results obtained, and proposals for corrective measures and adjustments to improve the projects performance,
- **Mid-term evaluation report**,
- **Final assessment report** to measure the impacts of the SAWAP program.



ORGANIZATIONAL MECHANISM

INDICATORS SHEETS

The seven indicators of the SAWAP programme are detailed in annexe 2. A template of indicators sheet is given in table 8.

/ Table 8 : Indicator sheet

Description : Title of the indicator (number if relevant)	
Type : SAWAP Development Indicator or SAWAP Intermediate Indicator	
Connection	
Objective / Result	Number and title of the SAWAP result to which relates the indicator
Component 2	Number and title of the SAWAP component to which relates the indicator
Link with country indicator	Indicators of SAWAP country project which contributes to feeding regional indicator
Description	
Definition	Significance of the indicator, indicator reading and understanding modalities
Disaggregation level	Geographic scale to which relates the indicator
Measure unit	Indicator Unit (area unit, counting units, percentage, etc.)
Frequency of information collection and monitoring	Indicator calculation, collection and publication frequency
Elaboration and calculation	
Variables	Basic data used to calculate an indicator
Variables collection method	Manual counting, surveys, etc. (precise modalities)

Calculation method	The way indicators are calculated or aggregated based on basic data (ex: parametric model and weighting of country data), by distinguishing between the numerator and denominator in the case of a ratio.					
Structure responsible	The structure responsible for data centralization and regional indicator production.					
Data collection	Structures responsible for data collection or external entity					
Verification Source	Database or documents from which data are extracted.					
Reference						
Reference value	Year :	Value :				
Comment	The Way the reference value is calculated (addition, study or estimation...)					
Indicator evolution						
Years	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Target value						
Value achieved						
Comments						
Indicate known limits and means and justify choices, etc.						

§ M&E IMPLEMENTATION MEANS

The M&E implementation modalities of the SAWAP portfolio are based on the independent activities of each of the 12 country projects.

Factors for the success of the monitoring-evaluation system at the regional level include :

- Resolution of difficulties faced by the M&E units during indicators collection, processing and calculation.

» **The implementation of the BRICKS regional project should be based on :**

- Motivated and competent actors to ensure the coordination of the M&E activities at the regional level;
- Appropriate and harmonized tools and procedures for data and information collection and processing;
- Baselines for the seven SAWAP indicators.

- **Financial means** for the acquisition of specific data, such as high-resolution spatial data to calculate KPI 2 related to the change of vegetation cover in targeted zones compared to baselines (ha).

- **Strengthening capacities in using the EXACT tool** for the calculation of KPI 4 related to the change of carbon accumulation in biomass and soil. In order to ensure the relevance of monitoring and evaluation at the national level, OSS should conduct, in collaboration with the two implementing entities of BRICKS, capacity building activities through the organization of in situ or distant training sessions (forums, audio conferences, etc. ...).

- **Implementation of case studies**, as for **KPI 1** related to the increase of areas with SWLM practices aimed at stakeholders other than those of the SAWAP program and who conduct similar activities on the same sites. These studies will be selected by the monitoring and evaluation working group, coordinated by OSS, based on proposals made by the experts in charge of the monitoring and evaluation of the 12 SAWAP projects.



INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AN INFORMATION CIRCULATION SYSTEM INSPIRED FROM THE SAWAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMME IS DEVELOPED AND COORDINATED BY OSS

OBJECTIVE

Improve and facilitate knowledge circulation among partners through :

- Data sharing and exchange
- Information dissemination
- Experience-sharing at the regional and national levels

MODALITIES

The information system will be connected to the **SAWAP** platform :

» Structure of the information system

- **Homepage** : providing a brief overview on M&E and presenting the M&E system of the SAWAP projects : approaches, objectives and prospects;
- **Indicators sheets** : for the visualization of the different indicators sheets proposed by the monitoring and evaluation system at the national and regional levels;
- **Indicators grid** : a harmonized grid of 7 indicators selected for the M&E of 12 national projects and other indicators relative to the BRICKS regional project coordinated by CILSS;
- **M&E Database** : dedicated to data management. It enables the display of the SAWAP projects progress at the national and regional levels through graphics. Precisely, the system enables users to visualize the evolution of a given indicator of a given project.

⋮ **Participatory database** : each project has a contributor status and is responsible for the data introduced into the system (login and password).

» System advantages :

- Learn from successful experiences of other SAWAP national projects
- Follow up with progress achieved in terms of SLWM and utilization of good practices in the implementation of the SAWAP portfolio
- Rapid and fluid data processing and transmission
- Graphic visualization of indicators evolution

Strategic objectives of GEF 5	SAWAP components	Expected results per component	SAWAP indicators	Indicator Code
S04 Capacity building	C1 Institutions, information, and policies	Policies, institutions and fundings to extend SLWM and other adaptation measures at country and regional level	Number of natural resources management plans implemented in the targeted areas	IRI 1
			Number of SLWM practices/ strategies disseminated/introduced/ applied in the targeted areas	IRI 2
		Knowledge production and dissemination in terms of sustainable water and land management and other adaptation measures	Targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks and cope with climate variability compared to baseline	KPI 3
S01 Preserve, use and sustainably manage biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resources at the global level	C2 Investments in SLWM and biodiversity	More stable services for lands, including livelihoods, genetic resources, soil health and water resources	Increase in land or additional area with sustainable land and water resources management (SLWM) practices (Ha)	KPI 1
		Integration of biodiversity conservation into land management		
	C3 Innovations and economy	Payment of ecosystem services adopted as incitation mechanism to the implementation of SLWM	Number of direct beneficiaries	IRI 3
		Promotion of community-based ecotourism and diversification of income resources of targeted populations		
S02 Reduce global risks related to climate change	C4 Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Strengthen adaptation capacity to real or potential climate change risks	Change in vegetation cover in targeted areas (Ha)	KPI 2
		Identification and implementation of mitigation measures	Change in rates of carbon accumulation in biomass and soils (tC/ha)	KPI 4

Description : Increase in land or additional area with sustainable land and water resources management (SLWM) practices (Ha)

Type : SAWAP PDO

Indicator code : KPI 1

Indicator Connection

Objective / Result	Lanscapes provide more secure services, including livelihoods, genetic resources, soil fertility, water resources in target zones
Component 2 of SAWAP	Investments in SLWM and biodiversity
link with country project indicator	Register country indicators that contribute to feeding regional indicators

Indicator Description

Definition	Land and forest area with SLWM practices with the support of the SAWAP projects. SLWM practices: reforestation, rehabilitation, protection, RNA, WSC/SRD, etc.
Desegregation levels	Per SAWAP project
Measuring unit	Hectare
Periodicity of information collection and monitoring	Annual

Elaboration and calculation

Variables	Area (crops, forest, wetlands, protected area,...)
Method of variables collection	Study case, direct sampling by the responsables for data collection, etc

calculation methodology	Estimation and addition of calculation variables
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Structure responsible	OSS
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Data collection	Projects management unit
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verification Source	Activities and monitoring activities
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Reference

reference value	Year :	Value :
Comment		

Indicator Evolution

Years	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Target						
Value achieved						

Comments

Description : Change in vegetation cover in targeted areas (Ha)	
Type : SAWAP PDO	
Indicator code : KPI 2	
Indicator Connection	
Objective / Result	Strengthening the adaptation capacity to current and potential risks of climate change
Component 2	Climate change adaptation and mitigation
link with country project indicator	Register country indicators that contribute to feeding regional indicators
Indicator Description	
Definition	Evolution of vegetation cover in the SAWAP projects' areas compared to baseline
Disaggregation levels	Per SAWAP project
Measuring unit	Hectare (Ha)
Periodicity of information collection and monitoring	Baseline and endline situation
Elaboration and calculation	
Variables	NDVI and land use maps
Method of variables collection	Remote Sensing

calculation methodology	Related to data collection method					
Structure responsible	OSS					
Data collection	OSS					
verification Source	Images acquired, in-field reports					
Reference						
reference value	Year :	Value :				
Comment						
Indicator Evolution						
Years	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Target						
Value achieved						
Comments						

Description : Targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks and cope with climate variability compared to baseline

Type : SAWAP PDO

Indicator code : KPI 3

Connection

Objective / Result Policies, institutions and funding to extend SLWM and other adaptation measures at country and regional level

Component 2 Institutions, information and policies

link with country project indicator Register country indicators that contribute to feeding regional indicators

Description

Definition Number of civil society organizations, technical and administrative services and decentralized structures having benefited from capacity building (human, material, organizational, financial...) to increase their resilience to climate variability. Organization of civil society : Associations, NGOs, Groupings, Publics services : Technical and administrative services and decentralized structures.

Disaggregation levels Per institution, per geographic lelevel and per SAWAP project

Measuring unit Number

Periodicity of information collection and monitoring Annual

Elaboration and calculation

Variables * civil society organizations
* public services

variables collection method listing off and derivation from activities reports

calculation method	Agregation by addition of variables					
Structure responsible	OSS					
Data collection	Projects management unit					
verification Source	Activities reports and monitoring reports					
Reference						
reference value	Year :	Value :				
Comment						
Indicator Evolution						
Years	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Target						
Value achieved						
Comments						

Description : Change in rates of carbon accumulation in biomass and soils (tC/ha)

Type : SAWAP PDO

Indicator code : KPI 4

Connection

Objective / Result Strengthening adaptation capacity to real or potential climate change risks and mitigation opportunities identified and implemented (2 results)

Component 2 Climate change adaptation and mitigation

link with country project indicator Register country indicators that contribute to feeding regional indicators

Indicator Description

Definition Variation of carbon stored in biomass and soil at the end of project

Disaggregation levels Per SAWAP project

Measuring unit tc/ha

Periodicity of information collection and monitoring Baseline and the endline

Elaboration and calculation

Variables Reforested area, biomass, type of soil ,...

variables collection method Based on countries projects documents or to be defined by the structure in charge of monitoring

calculation method EX-ACT tool

Structure responsible	OSS					
Data collection	Projects management unit and OSS					
verification Source	Activities reports and monitoring reports					
Reference						
reference value	Year :	Value :				
Comment						
Indicator Evolution						
Years	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Target						
Value achieved						
Comments						

Description : Natural resources management plans implemented in the targeted areas

Type : SAWAP Intermediate Indicator

Indicator code : IRI 1

Connection

Objective / Result Policies, institutions and funding to expand SLWM and other adaptation measures at country and regional levels

Component 1 Institutions, information and policies

link with country project indicator Register country indicators that contribute to feeding regional indicators

Indicator Description

Definition All documents relating to natural resources management and development implemented in the targeted areas including local NR management plans.

Disaggregation levels Per SAWAP project

Measuring unit Number

Periodicity of information collection and monitoring Annual

Elaboration and calculation

Variables NR management plans implemented

variables collection method Listing off based on projects' activities reports

calculation method Agregation using addition

Structure responsible **OSS**

Data collection	Projects management unit					
verification Source	Activities reports and monitoring reports					
Reference						
reference value	Year :	Value :				
Comment						
Indicator Evolution						
Years	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Target						
Value achieved						
Comments						

Description : SLWM practices/strategies disseminated/introduced/applied in the targeted areas

Type : SAWAP Intermediate indicator

Indicator code : IRI 2

Connection

Objective / Result Landscapes provide more secure services including livelihoods, genetic resources, soil fertility and water resources in targeted zones

Component 2 Investments in SLWM and biodiversity

link with country project indicator Register country indicators that contribute to feeding regional indicators

Indicator Description

Definition SLM measures, methods or activities which will contribute to better agronomic, forestry, hydrology, livestock, energy, environmental or organizational performances.
They are considered introduced when demonstrated in the field. / They are considered applied when they exceed the demonstration stage.

Disaggregation levels Per SAWAP project and per theme

Measuring unit Number

Periodicity of information collection and monitoring Annual

Elaboration and calculation

Variables

- * SLWM practices disseminated/introduced
- * Practices applied in targeted zones
- * SLWM strategies disseminated/introduced
- * Strategies applied in targeted zones

variables collection method Listing off based on projects' activities reports

calculation methodology	Agregation through addition of variables					
Structure responsible	OSS					
Data collection	Projects management unit					
verification Source	Activities reports and monitoring reports					
Reference						
reference value	Year :	Value :				
Comment						
Indicator Evolution						
Years	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Target						
Value achieved						
Comments						

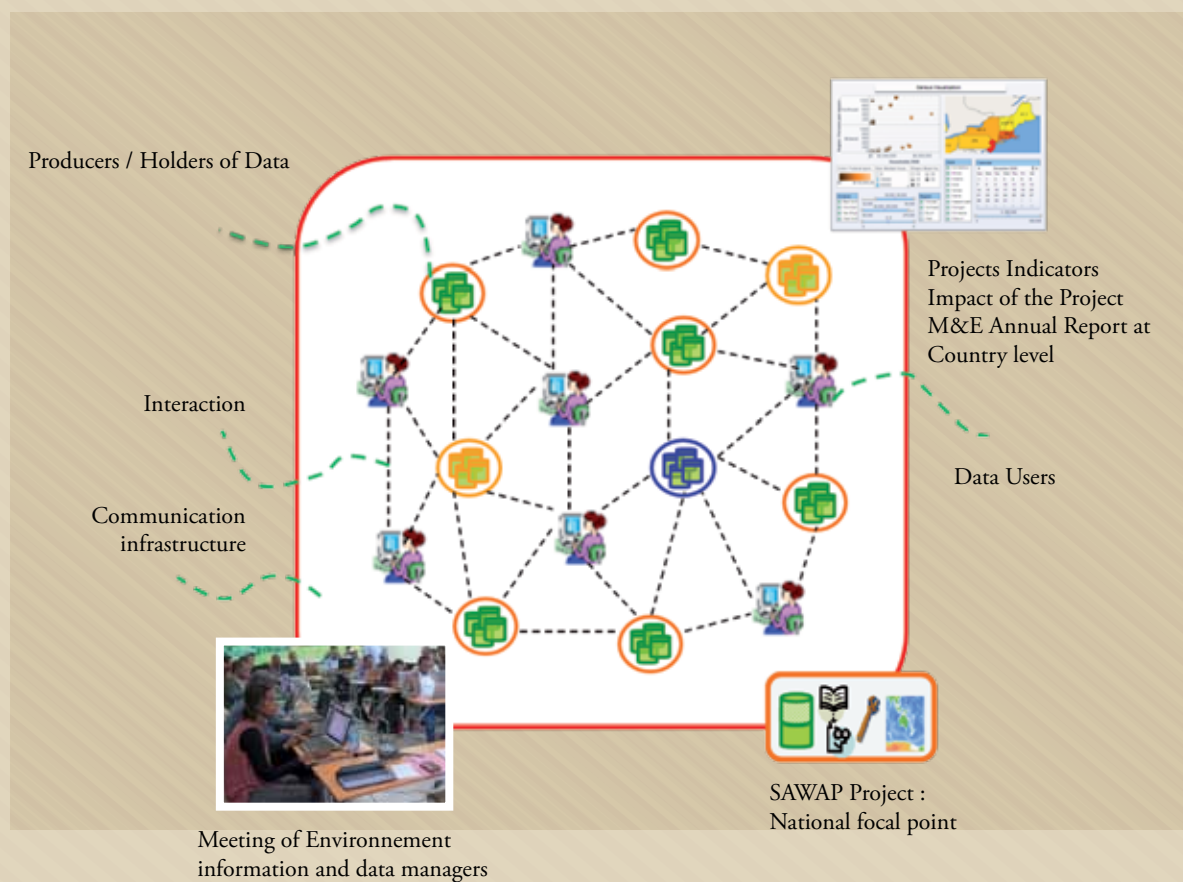
Description : Number of direct beneficiaries	
Type : SAWAP Intermediate Indicator	
Indicator code : IRI 3	
Connection	
Objective / Result	Relates to all SAWAP results
Component	All SAWAP components
link with country project indicator	Register country indicators that contribute to feeding regional indicators
Indicator Description	
Definition	Persons trained/ who received a service or good from the project
Disaggregation levels	Per SAWAP project and per theme (variable defined below)
Measuring unit	Number
Periodicity of information collection and monitoring	Annual
Elaboration and calculation	
Variables	* persons trained (local populations, insitution and technician members) * Populations receiving project investments
variables collection method	Estimation, listing off, census or derivation based on activities reports

calculation methodology	Agregation through addition of variables					
Structure responsible	OSS					
Data collection	Projects management unit					
verification Source	Activities reports and monitoring reports					
Reference						
reference value	Year :	Value :				
Comment						
Indicator Evolution						
Years	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Target						
Value achieved						
Comments						

/ Annexe 3

» Data Collection System at the national level

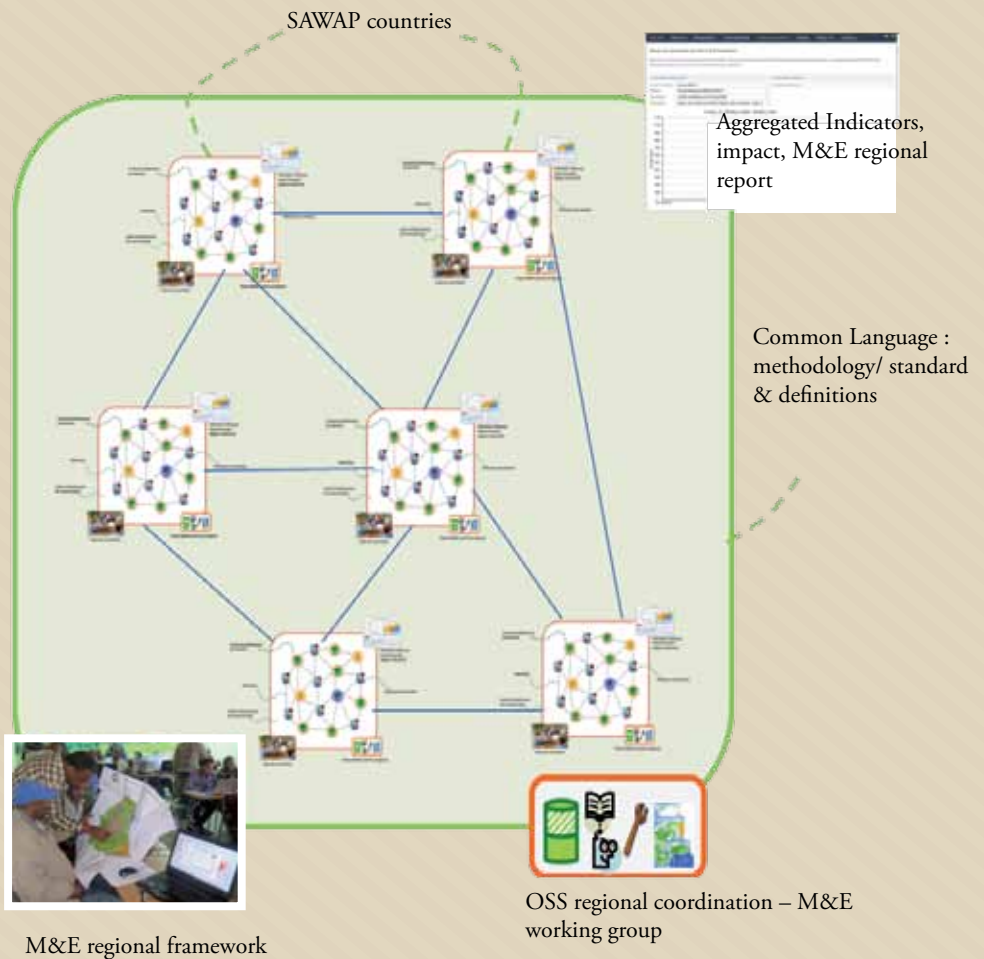
The National focal points work in synergy to collect data for the monitoring and evaluation of the Program.



/ Annexe 4

» Data collection system at the regional level

At the regional level, the M&E working group, coordinated by OSS, works in close collaboration with the M&E regional framework composed of national focal points in charge of collecting and transferring the SAWAP regional performance indicators for aggregation.



This guide was elaborated by the **SAWAP** program's **M&E** working group (experts from Burkina, Niger, Togo and Benin) under the coordination of the Sahara and Sahel Observatory.

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/ Notes

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