CBA Programme Strategy in Morocco
Final Version
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I. Overall CBA Programme Strategy

Summary

Morocco is a country situated in the extreme north-west of Africa, bordered to the east and to the south-east by Algeria, to the south by Mauritania, to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and to the north by the Mediterranean Sea. Climate change poses serious risks to the country in terms of both natural and artificial environments. Climate change scenarios have been developed within the framework of the first National Communication on Climate Change and the draft version of the second National Communication on Climate change. These climate scenarios and reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change (The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change (IPCC), 2001) have indicated that there is has a high probability that temperatures may rise across the country. According to annual estimates of temperature, they could increase from 0.6 ℃ to 1,1 ℃ between 2000 and 2020. The scenari os have also indicated that sea levels could rise (2.6 to 15.6 cm compared to the average level in 1990). The most recent climate model results (2006) have also shown that there could very well be a reduction in rainfall of around 4%.

Other predictions, according to IPPC methodology, indicate that there could be a high probability of extreme meteorological phenomena occurring, such as:

- The increased frequency and intensity of frontal and convective thunderstorms in the north and to the west of the Atlas Mountains
- The disruption of the Canary Islands current and its impacts on marine ecosystems
- The increased frequency and intensity of droughts in the south and east of the country
- The disruption of seasonal rainfall (winter rains concentrated in a short period)
- The reduction in the duration of snowfall and less snow cover (altitude migration of the isotherm 0 °C and accelerated melting of snow).

These phenomena could have many negative impacts on Morocco, notably:

- The flooding of coastal lands
- The salinization of estuaries, coastal aquifers and coastal lands
- The increased frequency of droughts and the decline in groundwater levels
- The increase in erosion rates and the siltation of dams
- The loss of biodiversity (fauna and flora) and of their habitats in the different coastal ecosystems and particularly in coastal Sites of Biological and Ecological Interest (SBEIs).

These ecological disturbances could have adverse effects on:

- A decrease in earnings from coastline-related activities (agriculture, forest, fishing, aquaculture, industry)
- The reduced capacity of the dams
- The decrease in water resources for consumption or other economic activities (tourism and industry) and the deterioration in the quality of water.

The Community Adaptation Programme (CBA), will seek to address a number of these challenges at local level through capacity building activity and improved natural resource management. That will essentially be done through the funding and implementation of 10 to 15 community demonstration projects which would also be able generating benefits for the global environment (Global Environmental Benefits, GEBs) and increasing the resilience of the ecosystems to variability and climate change.

The main focal areas of the GEF that will be targeted in Morocco in order to benefit the global environment are the preservation of biodiversity and the prevention of land degradation.

The CBA programme will work in close collaboration with national policies (see appendix 1) currently being implemented within the field of adaptation and will use the data and guidelines of the second national communication to articulate and clarify the priorities and the options.

This collaboration will facilitate the integration of lessons learned from community policies into national planning and policy and adaptation strategies.

Areas that will receive assistance from the project are:
- Coastal areas (focus on the Mediterranean and particularly wet SBEIs)
- Forest areas (focus on the national parks and the SBEIs of the Middle Atlas Mountains).
- The arid and semi arid areas (particularly the Oasis).

The sectors that will receive assistance from the project are:
- Agriculture
- Water (in conjunction with issues in agriculture)
- Forest

The CBA will be implemented in Morocco under the supervision of UNDP using the mechanism of the Small Grants Program the Global Environment Facility (GEF SGP).

a. Objectives and impact indicators

The objective of the community-based adaptation programme (CBA) in Morocco is to incorporate the risks of climate change into the sustainable community management of natural resources.

The achievement of this objective will measured by three impact indicators. These include:
1. The number of community measures identified and implemented to respond to the new risks posed by climate change.
2. The number of hectares in which risk management activities related to climate change are implemented.
3. The number of local and national policies adapted and developed from the lessons learned from projects carried out within the framework of the “CBA”.

b. Focal Areas

Based on the priorities identified in the first and draft version of the second national communication to the UNFCCC, the CBA will focus on.
- Coastal areas
- Forest areas
- The agricultural sector
- The water sector

c. Assessment of vulnerability to climate change

For each of the targeted sectors, the CBA will focus on the threats that meet the eligibility criteria of the Strategic Priority for Adaptation Fund (Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA). Consequently, the policies should enable the resilience of the ecosystems to climate change – including variability- to be improved.

In this context, a subset of the threats identified in national communications will be referred to.

1. Coastal areas

Morocco has a fringe coastline, with two coastlines spanning approximately 3500 km. The coastline is characterized by a great number of fringe-coastal environments and coastal wetlands such as lagoons, estuaries, bays and beaches.

The foreseeable acceleration of rising sea levels resulting from climate change, even a few decimetres, could have an impact on coastal areas.

Among the probable environmental effects are the following:
- The flooding of coastal lands

- Coastal erosion
- The salinisation of estuaries and coastal aquifers
- The receding of forest areas and coastal farmland as a result of flooding and the salinisation of the water;
- The disappearance of delicate species and their habitats and particularly at coastal SBEI level.

The socio-economic impacts could be:

- A fall in crop yields
- A reduction in drinking water resources
- A drop in earnings from traditional fishing (coastal and lagoon), aquaculture and the harvesting of shellfish and seaweed
- A drop in earnings for people using forest resources
- A decline in tourism activities affected by the low quality and availability of water resources, beach erosion and the deterioration of hotel facilities
- A deterioration of road infrastructures and coastal industrial centres.

The most vulnerable coastal areas (a map is available on page 26 of the SNA):

- The coast of Saidia-Ras El Ma and the coastline of the Bay of Tangier
- Low topographical areas: coastal wetlands such as the lagoons (Merja Zerga, Sidi Moussa, Oualidia, Khnifiss, Sebkha Bou Areg, Smir) lagoons, estuaries, the Sebu estuary, bays which are more or less closed off (Dakhla, Tanger, Al Hoceima), beaches, coastal islets (Essaouira, Ja'farine, Cala Iris, Skhirat).
- Coastal cities: Tangier, Casablanca, Mohammedia, Agadir et Ras El Ma-Saidia.

2. Agricultural areas

Cultivated land in Morocco comprises about half (55%) of the entire Moroccan territory. This sector employs 40 % the national workforce and contributes significantly to the gross domestic product (15% of National GDP). Climate change poses a number of threats to this vital sector.

The first national communication and initial SNC studies forecast an average annual decrease in rainfall and severe droughts which could have adverse effects on:

- The survival and yield of crops particularly cereals and sunflowers, all the more so than in the greater part of the country agricultural production is rain fed (83 % of the agricultural area)
- The process of germination of varied seeds and species such as fruit trees (apple)
- The disappearance of certain crops such as canary grass and some trees like the argan
- The reduction of crop cycles
- The time lag and reduction of the growth period
- Increased risk of dry spells at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the annual crop cycle
- The northward shift of the arid zone
- The possible appearance of new parasites or pests and diseases (the codling moth of the apple tree, the tomato worm and the yellow mite) that could result in a greater demand for chemical products, including herbicides and pesticides and could contribute to the acidification and degradation of the soil.

The impact on livestock breeding is on a par with the impact on agriculture, with animal production being inseparable from the system of crop production in Morocco, particularly the cultivation of fodder.

The most vulnerable agricultural areas:

- Coastal agricultural areas (at risk of flooding)
- Irrigated land
- Rain-fed land (non irrigated ; « bour » land)
- Semi-arid to arid (drought) areas for example: the Souss region and the Oriental.

3. Forest Areas

The Moroccan forest is the basic element of the ecological wealth of the country. Its estimated rate of national coverage is approximately 12.7 % of the territory and it is home to two thirds of the plants and a third of the animal species. According to the SNC draft communication, several indicators show that the dynamic of the Moroccan forest could manifest significant changes:

- The physiological weakening of forest species that could lead to the decline of forests
- The predisposition of weakened populations to diseases and parasitic attacks
- The disturbance of the natural regeneration dynamic of forest species
- The loss of biodiversity in forest ecosystems (fauna and flora).

This situation could generate a series of socioeconomic consequences and the effects of these on the people living in forest areas could be considerable.

This vulnerability of forests to climate is accentuated by anthropogenic factors especially the use of wood for energy requirements, fires, overgrazing etc…

The most vulnerable forest areas:

- Coastal forests
- The cedar forests of the Middle Atlas Mountains
- The Maâmora forest

4. The water sector

The probable evolution of the region's climate by 2020 will have a significant impact on the water cycle and water demand. The water potential of Morocco may decrease with rising temperatures and the accentuation of the phenomena of evaporation and evapotranspiration. Furthermore, higher temperatures will increase demand for irrigation water. A study carried out in 2001 estimated that the average flow of surface and underground water will decrease from 10 to 15% between 2000 and 2020.

The impact of climate change on water resources could be:

- The decline in groundwater levels, inducing a decrease in the flow of natural outlets of groundwater and increased salinity of its waters in coastal areas
- The reduction in the capacity of dams (concentrated rainfall and siltation accelerated by pronounced erosion)
- The disruption of the "oued" system (rivers and streams)
- The deterioration in water quality.

It should be noted that the use of water resources is experiencing increasing competition between diverse sectors: irrigated agriculture, the production of drinking water, industrial use and tourism (hotels, golf courses and swimming pools…).

The most vulnerable water resources are:

- All the watersheds, with the exception of those in the North, could experience water shortages. The situation is critical for the following three basins in Morocco: Oum Rabii Basin, Sebu Basin, Moulouya Basin.
- The groundwater of Souss and Saïss.
- The water resources of the Tensift and Souss Massa watersheds which include the 8 largest tourist centres of Morocco (Marrakech, Agadir, Casablanca, Tangier, Fez, Ouarzazate, Rabat and Tetouan).

d. Factors reinforcing the impact of CC

A certain number of activities have negative impacts on areas vulnerable to climate change.

1. Coastal areas

The reinforcing factors in the coastal areas are:

- The deforestation and destruction of the psammophila and halophila vegetation make coastal areas more vulnerable to wind and marine erosion. These practices could remove the natural buffers against storm surges and winds and could decrease the stability of coastal dunes.
- The extraction of sand and the establishment of un-adapted tourist and industrial structures could accentuate the imbalance of the coastal ecosystem. These could influence the dynamics of coastal morphology and could give rise to disturbances on sandy beaches and debris and transport (sedimentary cycle).
- Untreated domestic and industrial effluent discharges in coastal water bodies that threaten the underwater plant species as well as the wildlife habitat.

2. Agricultural areas

The reinforcing factors in the agricultural areas are:

- Unsustainable agricultural practices, particularly in fragile areas (oases and mountains).
- The overuse of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, as well as the reduction in fallow land result in soil degradation and loss of soil fertility. The soil deteriorates, loses nutrients and becomes more susceptible to erosion.

3. Forest areas

The reinforcing factors in the forest areas are:

- The unauthorised exploitation of forests and rangelands, that leads to overgrazing and excessive withdrawals of fire wood, exceeding the production potential of these areas twofold.
- The extension of cropland on to marginal land without the adoption of appropriate practices in the fight against erosion
- The inadequacy of socio-economic amenities and investments for a diversification of economic activities not related to forestry.

4. Water sector

The reinforcing factors in the water sector are:

- The loss and wastage of water in agriculture and in the networks that distribute drinking water and water for industrial purposes
- The overexploitation of groundwater resources
- The pollution of water resources (fertilizers, pesticides, domestic and industrial waste)
- The loss of the capacity of dams due to silting caused by soil erosion and land loss.

Climate change will exacerbate these anthropogenic pressures by imposing a level of stress as well as new threats to the sectoral ecosystems.

e. Areas

The CBA policies in Morocco will deliver benefits to the global environment in the areas of the prevention of land degradation and the conservation of biodiversity.

Prevention of land degradation

The effects of climate change will increase the rates of erosion and land degradation. The intrusion of saltwater will give rise to the salinization of farmland resulting in negative impacts on crops and reduced crop yields. These consequences call for the adoption of sustainable and conservatory water and soil management practices.

Biodiversity Conservation

The impact of climate change could give lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitat resulting in the increased risk of the extinction of endemic and endangered species. For example, forest ecosystems of global importance such as the Middle Atlas Mountain cedar forests are areas rich in endemic, rare and endangered species. At the same time, the population bounded by these areas depend on these ecosystems for their livelihoods, water supply and recreation.

Increased erosion is a real threat and climate change will intensify these tendencies, which poses even greater risks to livelihoods and the survival of species.

In order to make these global benefits more resilient to climate change, initiatives within the framework of the CBA programme will support new approaches to land management, taking into account increased land erosion and risks of losses related to climate change. Efforts to preserve biodiversity under the CBA will seek new ways of protecting and improving habitats in order to make them less vulnerable.

f. Local Priorities

The CBA projects in Morocco will focus on the participation of local communities, whilst respecting the gender approach, and on the participation of agencies and institutions working in the preservation of biodiversity and the conservation management of water and land.

Vulnerability indicators will be taken into account in order to reach the poorest parts of the population and to link with the National Initiative for Human Development.

As there are still very few communities in Morocco that are qualified in adaptation work, capacity building activities will planned to support the projects.

Some of the co-financing of the community adaptation projects, supported within framework of this programme, may be done through the two partnerships programmes established by the GEF SGP with the Social Development Agency and the Ministry of Water, Energy, Mines and Environment (MWEME). The agreement of these partners on this possible co-financing will be determined at the time project ideas are developed.

Partnerships will established with the other donor organisations working in the areas where the projects are being funded and especially with the Social Development Agency's current programme which applies to all of Morocco and is organizing the "Oasis" programme of Tafilalet in conjunction with the Agency of the South, particularly through the Programme for the Southern Oasis.

Cofinancing will enable the basic activity necessary to the project activities that the adaptation programme cannot support.

g. Geographical Focus

The geographical focus of the programme was selected in accordance with the two objectives of the Strategic Funds for Adaptation, namely: i) increasing the resistance of vulnerable ecosystems to Climate change and ii) achieving global environmental benefits (in the areas of land degradation and the conservation of biodiversity).

Thus the initial implementation of the project will focus on the following areas:

- Coastal areas (coastline, Ramsar areas, coastal forests) particularly the Sites of Biological and Ecological Interest (SBEI).
- The arid areas particularly the Oasis.
- The Middle Atlas Mountains (a fragile region that has the largest number of SBEIs in Morocco).

The implementation of projects could also subsequently reach other areas, particularly areas where adaptations projects are currently being implemented by other institutional partners.

h. Types of community projects

The projects that will be funded within framework of the CBA will be identified with the communities concerned and in consultation with the research institutions involved. They will be reviewed by the GEF SGP National Steering Committee.

The types of projects aiming to mitigate the effects of climate change listed below are not intended to be guidelines, but aim to give NGOs an indication of the possible areas of intervention.

1. Types of project that may be funded in the area of agriculture

- Methods of saving irrigation water and improving irrigation systems in order to combat the effects of climate change (see activity relating to water)
- Agroforestry methods aiming to reduce the risks of erosion linked to Climate change.
- The use of species resistant to drought/excess water and to salinity in order to prevent the degradation of agricultural land caused by climate change.
- The safeguarding of palm trees in the oasis (expansion of plantations and phytoprotection particularly against the disease of Bayoud) and the fight against silting caused by Climate change
- Land stabilization and the decrease of land loss (stabilization of slopes, plantations, terraces) in the context of the increased risk of erosion due to climate change
- Use of Water and Land Conservation Management (WLCM) techniques (use of manure, management of crop residues, ground work, tillage, cactus hedges,…) to make the land and soil resources more resistant to the pressures of climate change
- Combating flooding (small hill dams or rainwater collection basins, fixing the banks, plantations, raising of the land) caused by the increase in sea level.

With regard to agriculture, the CBA will build on existing research and the results of ongoing projects (see Appendix 2), particularly the adaptation project to the effects of CC in agriculture conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, the INRA project and research conducted by this Institute with regard to crop selection and appropriate practices.

2. Types of project that may be funded in the water sector

- Water saving through the improvement of technical and irrigation systems (drip system, use of agricultural species that consume less water); to cope with the threat of declining water resources related to climate change.
- Soil conservation techniques and the fight against erosion in order to diminish the risks of erosion caused by climate change; this erosion being the root cause of the upstream siltation of dams.

3. Types of project that may be funded in the forest areas

- Regeneration of natural forests and reforestation, in the context of the increased risk of erosion and the risks of the fragmentation of habitats caused by climate change.
- Saving and combating the decline of endemic forest formations, particularly the cedar and Argan, caused by climate change
- Incorporating risks caused by climate change into community forest exploitation practices (wood cutting and grazing) in such a way as to ensure the regeneration of the ecosystems within the context of climate change. Use of renewable energy (solar panels), improved ovens or tanks to reduce the collection of wood, with a view to protecting the forests that will become less and less resilient to climate change.
- Use of fodder cultivation to reduce the impact of livestock on the forest and with a view to increasing the resilience of forest resources within the context of climate change.

4. Types of project that may be funded in the coastal areas

- Sandune fixation (mechanical and biological) and reforestation in order to reinforce coastal resources under pressure from Climate change.
- Regeneration of salt and psammophila plants, with a view to increasing vegetation cover and preventing erosion in the context of increasing salinity.
- Work to preserve coastal forest formations in order to conserve biodiversity and prevent coastal erosion related to the impacts of climate change.

- Protecting farmland against silting (windbreaks) whilst protecting the coasts from the risk of erosion caused by climate change through reforestation.
- Improvement of irrigation techniques or of desalination with a view to combating the risk of water salinization related to climate change (see also activity linked to agriculture).

The CBA is intended primarily to finance measures to adapt to climate change in the long term. However, policies focused on the short term are also eligible.

Two sets of indicators will be used at Project level. One will be qualitative and will enable an assessment of the reduction of vulnerability (VRA) to be carried out. The other will be quantitative and will correspond to the extent to which the benefits for the global environment were obtained through CBA projects in Morocco.

i. Political Strategy

The CBA programme will regularly document and disseminate lessons learned to stakeholders and decision makers in such a way as to facilitate the incorporation of the lessons learned into national policies.

The lessons learned, presented in the form of methodologies to be followed, will be illustrated by case studies made within the framework of the projects. A website will be created especially for the programme and hosted on the most visited development website in Morocco (the TANMIA site). The documentation produced within the framework of projects namely, methodologies, case studies, information, photos and videos, will be hosted on this website.

This information will be also presented and discussed at work and information meetings that will be organized throughout the implementation of the programme and during field visits.

II. Development of the CBA team

a. The National Executive Committee (NEC)

The National Executive Committee (NEC) will be responsible for the development of the CBA programme in Morocco, including the selection and monitoring of projects. Two members of the NEC are experts on adaptation to climate change. The committee also has environmental NGO representatives who have experience of implementing community projects. An additional member with a thorough knowledge of problems relating to climate change adaptation could join the NEC in order to support the implementation of the programme.

b. Project monitoring

The monitoring of projects will be done according to the GEF SGP procedure described in Appendix 2.

III. Identification and potential capacity building of NGOs and donor organizations

a. Identification of NGOs

The CBA projects will be implemented by NGOs that have the capacity to carry out community projects. These institutions should work within the area of geographic concentration and must demonstrate their ability to work effectively within the field of community projects.

A call for projects will be conducted with NGOs.

b. NGO capacity building

Support for setting up projects:
The NGOs will be supported in the development of their projects and in carrying out the monitoring and evaluation of their projects, including measurement indicators, and the latter particularly within the framework of the planning grant mechanism.

Training and capacity building activities will be scheduled within the framework of funded projects in order to enable community groups and key players concerned to master certain basic skills.

Funding and Experience Sharing:
All NGOs will be required to establish a simple process of regular funding of project activities (live updating of photos and information on the Tanmia website).

The constraints and lessons learned will also be updated regularly on the web site by the United Nations Volunteer who will be recruited to support the program. A summary document of "Lessons Learned" will be produced from the projects due to be carried out and this will be circulated to key stakeholders.

Field visits will be made in order to demonstrate the pilot activities that have been carried out.

References

Secretary of State with the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment, Department of the Environment 2006: " Second National Communication on Climate change project ". STUDY OF THE VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION OF MOROCCO TO CLIMATE CHANGE. Mission I: Study of vulnerability; Sub-Mission I.1 : Baseline assessment (Executive summary)

Ministry of Land Management, City planning, Habitat and Environment, October 2001: "Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention".

Appendix 1 : Projects completed or underway on adaptation to climate change in Morocco

Project	Zone	Topic
Completed projects		
Capacity building of the Maghreb countries (RAB)	Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia	This is a North African project aiming at building the capacities of three countries (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia) in relation to climate change. It aims to (i) establish perennial structures in the countries of the region in order to be able to manage aspects of climate change in a sustainable way, (ii) to ensure the active involvement of economic operators both to limit GHG emissions as well as preparing to adapt to the possible impacts of climate change.
Assessment of the impact and adaptation of coastal areas to climate change in Morocco	Southern Mediterranean Region.	Like other developing coastal countries, Morocco will be faced with major socio-economic and environmental difficulties if no vulnerability assessment or adaptation measures are undertaken. Thus the Department of the Environment, in collaboration with UNEP, has developed this project within the framework of a contribution to the AIACC regional project (Assessment of Impact and Adaptation to Climate change) for the Southern Mediterranean region. The project aims to examine, on the one hand, the potential impacts (bio-geophysical and socioeconomic) of the different scenarios of rising sea levels on the Moroccan coast and their capacity to adapt; and on the other hand to identify the most effective and least costly adaptation options in dealing with CC in these areas.
Ongoing projects		
Mechanisms that cope with climate change in rural communities in two contrasting ecosystems – mountains and plains - of Morocco	Mountain: Azilal, CR Tabant Plain: Chichaoua, CR Lamzoudia	This project falls within the framework of the programme for Climate change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA), a joint programme shared by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the UK Department for International Development (DfID). It aims to significantly strengthen the ability of African people and organisations to adapt to climate change in a way that benefits the most vulnerable groups. This is a 42-month project from 2007-2010 funded by the IDRC and INRA Settat, which is coordinated by the Center for Agricultural Research in Settat. Five outcomes are expected: 1. Assess the impacts of climate change and the coping mechanisms of the communities of the selected ecosystems during the last four decades 2. Develop climate change scenarios 3. Establish participatory mechanisms of knowledge sharing among stakeholders in order to streamline the choice of forms of adaptation to CC 4. Initiate human capacity building programmes for key stakeholders. 5. Start an action-plan implementation guide
Adaptation to climate change on the East Mediterranean coastline - Nador	East Mediterranean coast - Nador	This is the second Moroccan project on the adaptation of Morocco to the effects of climate change on the east Mediterranean coast, within the CCAA Program. This 3-year project (2007-2010), coordinated by the National School of Forestry Engineers (NSFE), has the following goals: ▪ Develop research ▪ Strengthen the adaptive capacity of stakeholders to climate change ▪ Improve interaction skills in the decision-making process.
Adaptation to Climate change within the field of agriculture	Morocco	This is a 2-year World Bank project that falls within the framework of a program of climate change impacts in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Its main objective is to formulate clear options in order to reduce the negative effects of CC within the agricultural sector and to eventually support the MENA countries in their efforts to adapt to CC.

Appendix 2 : Monitoring and Evaluating projects with GEF SGP Morocco – Methods and guidelines

The monitoring and evaluation strategy that will be implemented by the programme will be as follows:

Identifying and setting up projects:
Local communities will be closely consulted and included in identifying and setting up projects that are funded. Community consultations (equally involving men, women and the most vulnerable groups) will be systematically organised in order to validate the problems, the methods/solutions to be tested, the budget, the deadlines, the contributions, the sustainability, the risks and the respect of gender approach.
A field trip will be carried out before the approval of each project to ensure the effective participation of the communities and in order to validate the project with the players concerned.

Project monitoring by the communities
1. *Monitoring by local committees*
   At community level, local monitoring committees will be established to monitor project implementation and suggest possible readjustments Depending on the project, these committees will meet every 1-2 months and signed reports of these meetings will be compiled. These committees will be created in a way that ensures gender representation in project monitoring.
2. *Production of a periodic progress report by the NGO*
   A report detailing project achievements will be submitted to GEF SGP every four months, it will comprise a progress report and a financial report.

Project monitoring by the GEF SGP
1. *Monthly monitoring by telephone*
   The GEF SGP will proceed with monitoring by telephone (monthly/or every 45 days) to ensure that work is being carried out correctly and on schedule and in order to identify/forecast and help to resolve potential difficulties that the NGO could encounter during the implementation to its project . This monitoring will be based on a quick follow-up questionnaire.
2. *Audit reports and the sending of written responses every 4 months*
   The reports of the narrative and financial periods produced by NGOs every 4 months will be examined and validated by the GEF SGP. A response will be sent to the NGOs about 15 days upon reception of the report.
3. *Field visits: at least 2-3 visits per project*
   At least three site visits will be organized for each funded project (of 24 to 30 months duration), of which at least one will be carried out by the GEF SGP and at least one by the project partners.

Assessment of projects
1. *Two/to three participatory project reviews throughout the duration of the project.*
   Throughout the duration of the project and depending on its length, assessment will be carried out on two or three times. The first evaluation will be done once a 1/3 of the project objectives have been achieved, the second once 2/3 of the objectives have been achieved and the final evaluation at the end of the project.
2. *People involved in the evaluation*

The evaluation will be done by the NGO and will involve the communities, the local partners concerned and an SGP GEF representative and/or its on-site partners. The assessments will coincide with the site visits conducted by the GEF SGP or its partners.

3. *Methods and assessment tools*
   The assessment methods and the tools/methods to be used will be defined within the framework of the approved project. The first stage of the assessment will entail gathering information on the project achievements (by means of small surveys) with persons concerned and on-site observations. The second stage of the assessment will consist of an extended meeting with the communities, during which the results of the surveys and the observations carried out previously will be presented and discussed, with recommendations being made. Following these assessments a brief report will be made.
4. The NGO will be responsible for implementing the recommendations of the evaluation. The GEF SGP and its partners will follow their implementation within the framework of their monitoring activities.

Post project monitoring and evaluation

1. *Monitoring by telephone*
   The completed projects will be monitored by telephone, on the basis of a quick follow-up questionnaire, by the programme team in order to ensure the maintenance / adjustment of results according to the following time scale:
   1. Every 4 months during the first year.
   2. Every 6 months during the second and third years.
   3. Every year thereafter.
2. *Site visit*
   A site visit will be conducted every 12 or 18 months by the GEF or one of its partners and an inspection report will be produced.
3. *Community assessment*
   The communities being supported will be able to follow the evaluation of their project annually or every 14 months in order to report on the status of their projects.