

GFCR REEF+ ACCELERATOR

Practitioner Discussion, 22 November 2023

GLOBAL FUND FOR
C  **RAL REEFS**

M&E System Implementation

Agenda

- GFCR Global Team Welcome
- Introductions - via Chat (Name, Organization, Role)
- REEF+ Updates
- GFCR M&E Presentation by Gabriel Grimsditch (UNEP) and Emily Darling (WCS)
- Q&A with GFCR M&E Team

REEF+ Updates



- REEF+ Knowledge Platform research ongoing
- Next webinar: UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Protected and Conserved Area Finance (January 2023)
- Members Forum Re-activated for Q&A on M&E and others

Presentation



GLOBAL FUND FOR CORAL REEFS

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

22 November 2023

Agenda

1. Review GFCR M&E Framework
 - a. Fund Indicators
 - b. Project Indicators
2. Launching the GFCR M&E Toolkit resource
3. Case Study: Miamba Yetu (Kenya / Tanzania)
4. M&E Platform – Development Plan
5. Q & A with GFCR M&E Team



GFCR M&E Framework

- UNEP is the lead team for M&E across all GFCR Programmes (Grant Fund & Investment Fund)
- UNEP has developed a practical M&E Framework & Toolkit to help the UN Global Team and Programmes track progress against the Fund's Theory of Change
- A set of standardized Fund Indicators will be rolled out to all GFCR Programmes, and can be supported by more customized Project Indicators
 - An online data platform will help collect, analyze and share M&E information
- Today, UNEP launches the GFCR M&E Toolkit with detailed guidance on the M&E Framework

Outcome 1

PROTECTION of priority coral reef sites and climate change-affected 'refugia'

Outcome 2

TRANSFORMATIONS of the livelihoods of coral reef-dependent communities

Outcome 3

RESTORATION of coral reefs through new technologies and adaptive approaches

Outcome 4

RECOVERY and resiliences of coral reef-dependent communities in the face of major shocks (such as natural disasters, economic downturn and health crises)

GFCR M&E Framework

Fund indicators are led by UNEP and the GFCR Secretariat and required by all GFCR programmes to measure and communicate portfolio-wide impact and progress towards GFCR Outcomes.

Project indicators are used by Convening Agents and Implementing Partners to measure short-term progress that can be unique to local interventions and activities, and developed with oversight and support from UNEP.

10 Fund Indicators measure the desired ecological / social / financial objectives and are required by GFCR programmes

- Identify medium to long term outcomes

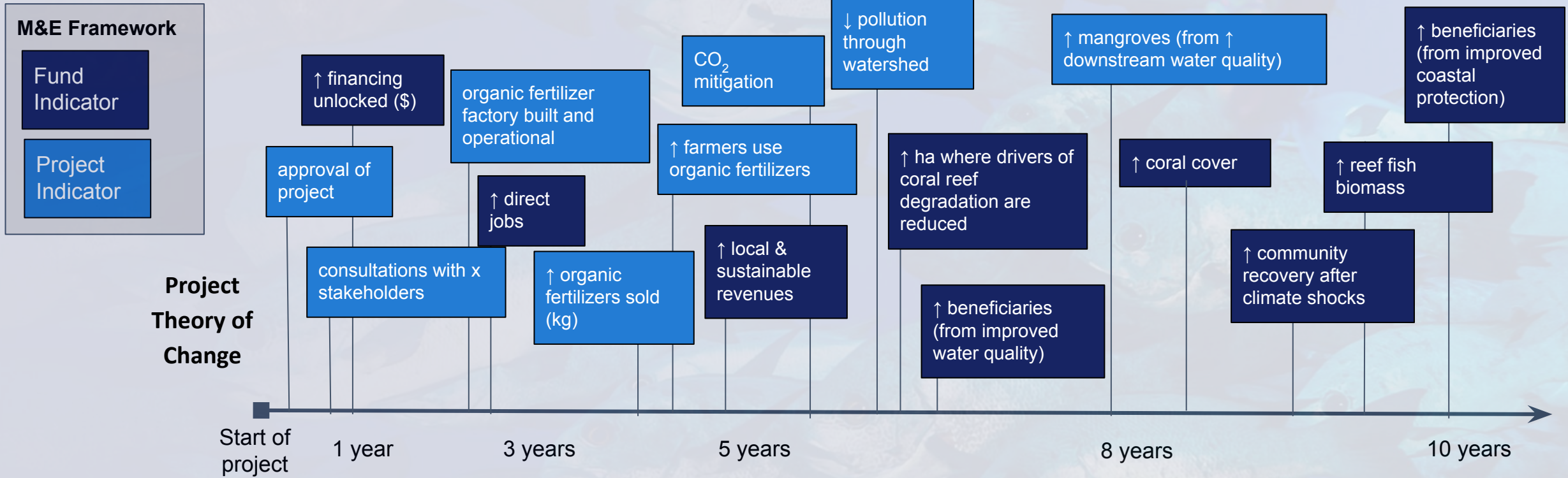
Project Indicators can be customized to fit individual project contexts / cultures / investments

- Fit to purpose for short-term outcomes
 - e.g., a wastewater treatment project will require different short-term indicators than a coral restoration project

Using Fund and Project Indicators in a GFCR example



- Toxic run-off of non-organic fertilizers has ongoing and long duration deleterious effects through run off to coral reefs from the Dreketi river.
- Objective: Invest in locally produced non-synthetic fertilizers that can service significant local demand and create ecosystem benefits downstream for climate resilient coral reefs..



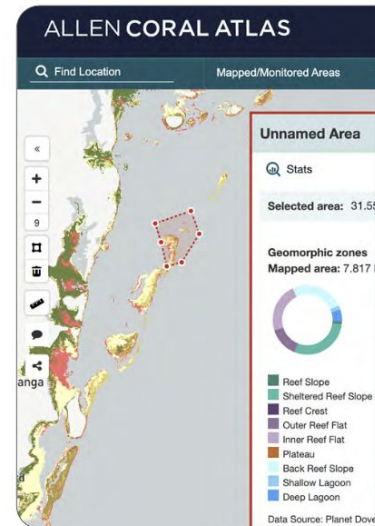
Launching the M&E Toolkit

- **Comprehensive Guidance:** The M&E Toolkit offers detailed direction specifically targeting Fund and Project Indicators within the GFCR M&E Framework, acknowledging the adaptive nature of methodologies across diverse contexts
- **Effective Monitoring and Evaluation:** Designed to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation practices, the M&E Toolkit provides guidance on clear methodologies and processes.
- **Collaborative Support and Implementation:** Emphasizing the capacity building and oversight role of UNEP, the M&E Toolkit provides guidance for initiating, planning, and executing M&E strategies for GFCR Programmes.



F1. Coral reef extent of GFCR project

Definition	This indicator measures the total coral reef area considered in the activities of the GFCR programme. This is a geographic area that can be identified on a map and the area of coral reefs identified using online tools like the Allen Coral Atlas .
Indicator	F1.1 Area of coral reefs in GFCR programming
Data Source	Allen Coral Atlas
Suggested methodology	Using the online Allen Coral Atlas to map the area of coral reefs (ha) of the entire project area.



Methodology resources <https://allencoralatlas.org/>

F6. Number of people supported through livelihoods, direct jobs, income, and nutrition

Definition	This indicator measures the total number of people (disaggregated by gender and as locally appropriate by age, disability, indigenous peoples, small-scale producers, etc) directly supported by the GFCR through employment in reef positive businesses (with a positive or no negative impact on coral reefs) and through improved livelihoods (with a positive or no negative impact on coral reef protection). The GFCR's Theory of Change focuses on supporting sustainable fisheries and agriculture away from unsustainable practices and promoting ecosystems to activities.
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Sub-Indicators	<p>F6.1 Number of direct jobs supported by GFCR, disaggregated by gender and whether the jobs supported are direct activity supported by GFCR.</p> <p>F6.2 Number of people supported through livelihoods, direct jobs, income and/or nutrition. In some cases, more people are supported through livelihoods programming, e.g., in fisheries, access by local opportunities, increased income and/or employment, disability, indigenous peoples.</p>
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Data Source Convening agents, GFCR partners

Suggested methodology Contact GFCR-supporting local partners to assess livelihoods and people (F6.2).

Methodology resources [Employment, Livelihoods, and Labour Union](#) and [UN Women](#)

F9. Return on investment (ROI) (\$)

Definition	This indicator refers to the total income generated from an investment or solution, as well as the Return on Investment (ROI) measured in monetary terms. It quantifies the financial gains/losses and/or returns obtained relative to the initial investment to provide a clear measure of the profitability and financial performance of the venture.
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Component Indicators

F9.1 ROI generated from business returns and sustainable financing (by sector, see Annex 3). This indicator reports the total ROI generated by businesses directly supported by GFCR, in USD. Separate ROIs should be reported from business revenues and sustainable financing. This indicator is intended to provide a consistent measurement of the financial return for GFCR investments and for the total enterprise.

F9.2 Number, type, and monetary amount of sustainable revenue streams. A count and categorization (by sector, see annex 3) of the number of sustainable revenue streams and a calculation of the total monetary amount of each stream for GFCR programmes by year. Sustainable revenue streams are defined as revenue that is consistently and predictably generated over the long term that allows a business to achieve financial stability.

F9.3 Amount (and %) of revenue in local enterprises. A measurement of the total revenue (USD) and percentage of total revenue that remains in local enterprises, e.g., through direct jobs, local bank deposits or other contributions to local economies. This indicator should measure the revenue that is retained within a local geography, differing from revenue that is transferred overseas.

Data Source Accounting provided by GFCR business partners.

Suggested methodology Convening agents compile information from informal interviews and requests for accounting information from business partners.

Methodology resources Report: [Financing Sustainable Development 2023](#).

The GFCR M&E Framework

Implementing the GFCR M&E Framework

Baseline Information And Frequency Of Monitoring

Gathering baseline information and establishing a regular monitoring schedule are fundamental components of any successful project or programme. The baseline serves as a critical reference point, offering insights into the initial conditions, needs, and challenges in a given context. This information forms the foundation for setting realistic targets and goals. Without a baseline, it becomes challenging to measure progress and assess the impact of interventions accurately.

Furthermore, frequent monitoring provides real-time feedback on performance, allowing for timely adjustments and improvements. It enables stakeholders to track the implementation of activities, identify any deviations from the planned course, and address emerging issues promptly. This proactive approach enhances the project's adaptability and responsiveness to changing circumstances, ultimately increasing the likelihood of success.

Consistent monitoring also fosters accountability and transparency. It demonstrates a commitment to achieving stated objectives and ensures that resources are used efficiently and effectively. Additionally, it facilitates data-driven decision-making, enabling project managers and stakeholders to make informed choices based on evidence and trends.

The GFCR expects annual monitoring and progress reports against the Fund Indicators for each GFCR programme. However, it is recognized that monitoring of ecological indicators under F4 may not be feasible or cost-efficient on a yearly basis, and these data on coral cover, benthic/macroalgae cover and fish biomass can be collected every 2 or 3 years depending on budget availability. For all other indicators, it should be possible to collect data on a yearly basis, and frequency of monitoring can be discussed and agreed with UNEP on a programme by programme basis.

Data Collection, Management, And Reporting

Standardized data collection, management, and reporting are paramount in ensuring the accuracy, reliability, and comparability of information in any project or programme. By adhering to uniform data collection methods and tools, organizations establish a structured approach to gather information to enhance transparency and accountability. This leads to clear and consistent reporting against the GFCR that will help stakeholders to understand the challenges of GFCR programmes and strategies to support coral reefs. Clear reports build trust with stakeholders, including partners. It also facilitates communication, and informed decisions regarding resource allocation.

Efficient data management is equally crucial. Organizing and storing data in a systematic manner ensures accessibility, security, and preservation of information for future reference and analysis. Properly managed data sets the foundation for evidence-based decision-making, as stakeholders

Measuring Outcomes and Trends

Baseline Assessments, Mid-term Reviews and Final Evaluations

Adapting M&E frameworks to align with the specific context of GFCR programmes and the global portfolio of investments will be crucial for meaningful assessment and improvement. A one-size-fits-all approach seldom captures the unique dynamics, challenges, and objectives of diverse initiatives, and UNEP expects to work closely with GFCR programmes to ensure that the Fund Indicators can evolve while also allowing for the incorporation of context-specific indicators and methodologies (i.e., Project Indicators). The ambition is that the use of Fund Indicators and Project Indicators jointly will ensure that the evaluation process is relevant and meaningful.

Regular evaluations play a pivotal role in this process of refinement. Baseline, mid-term and final evaluations will help provide opportunities

to assess the appropriateness of the chosen indicators, tools, and methodologies within the actual operational setting. Feedback gathered from these evaluations informs necessary adjustments to the M&E framework and Fund/Project Indicators. For instance, if certain indicators prove to be less informative or if new contextual factors emerge, adaptations can be made to better capture progress.

Convening Agents will be responsible for budgeting for and hiring independent assessors to conduct the Mid-Term and Final Evaluations of the Programmes. Instructions for Mid-Term and Final Evaluations will be provided by UNEP and the GFCR Global Team.

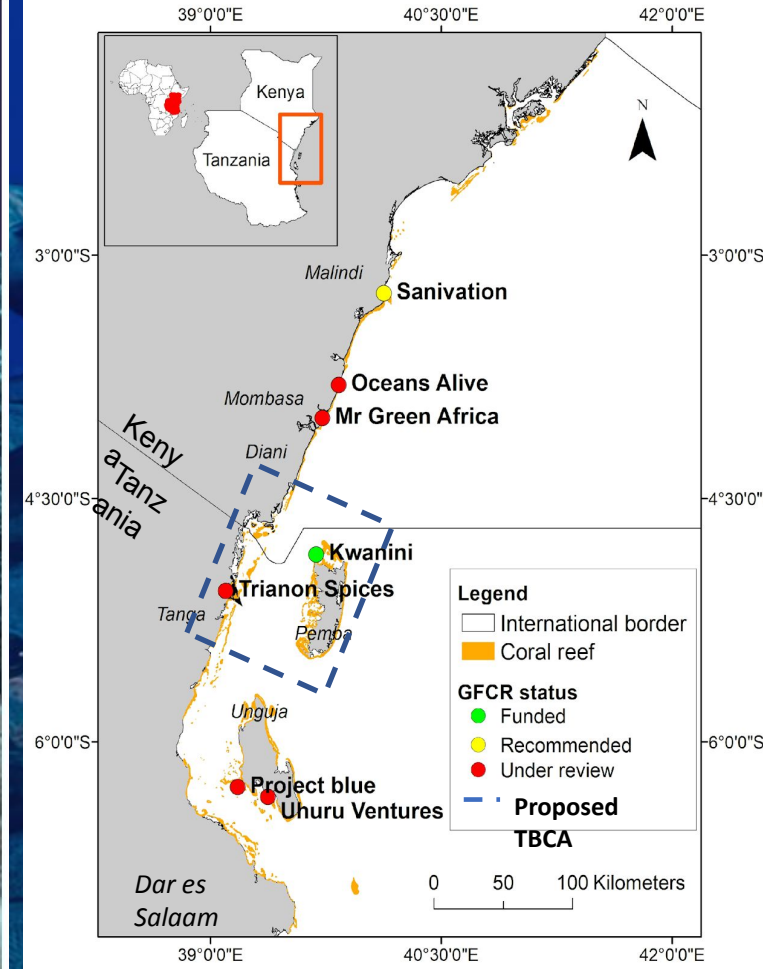


Emily Darling / WCS.

GFCR Programme Case Study:

THE MIAMBA YETU PROGRAMME: SUSTAINABLE REEF INVESTMENTS

KENYA | TANZANIA



LED BY



Wildlife Conservation Society

SUPPORTED BY



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



Conservation Capital

Sanivation | Wastewater Treatment

COLLABORATION FOR SUSTAINABLE SANITATION

The Case of Sanivation and the
Malindi Waste-to-Value Facility



© Sanivation

- Water pollution is #1 local threat to coral reefs globally
- Malindi: 7th largest city in Kenya w/ no sewer system
- Poor wastewater treatment affects 98% of coral reefs in Malindi - Watamu area
 - a. Including two national MPAs: Malindi and Watamu Marine National Parks)

Kwanini Foundation | Ecotourism MPA



- Unsustainable and destructive fishing has the largest impact to climate resilient reefs in East Africa
- The Kwanini Foundation and Manta Resort will expand a community-led MPA supported by sustainable finance from ecotourism
- Implemented by Blue Finance and the Ministry of Blue Economy & Fisheries

Fund Indicators

F1. Coral reef extent of GFCR project	F6. Number of people supported through livelihoods, direct jobs, income, and nutrition
F2. Area of coral reefs under conservation and sustainable management	F7. Number of people supported to better adapt, respond and recover to the effects of climate change and major external shocks as a result of GFCR
F3. Area of coral reefs under effective coral restoration	F8. Amount of public, private, and philanthropy finance mobilized by the GFCR
F4. Change in coral reef health	F9. Return on Investment (ROI)
F5. Number of communities engaged in meaningful participation, co-development and capacity strengthening	F10. Number of gender-smart investments

Headline indicators	Component indicators
F1. Coral reef extent of GFCR project	F1.1 Total area of coral reefs in GFCR programming
	F2.1 Area of MPAs and OECMs (as aligned to GBF Target 3)
F2. Area of coral reefs under conservation and sustainable management	F2.2 Area of locally managed areas / co-managed areas
	F2.3 Area of fisheries management
	F2.4 Area with pollution mitigation

ALLEN CORAL ATLAS Atlas | Blog | Science & Methods

Find Location Mapped/Monitored Areas

Download data Alert me Edit Area

Total area: 45,497.982 km² Reef extent area: 2,143.012 km²

Topographic zones
Mapped area: 1,874.63 km²

Benthic classes
Mapped area: 1,821.63 km²

	km ²	%		km ²	%
Slope	194.17	10.36	Coral/Algae	478.27	26.26
Shaded Reef Slope	60.47	3.23	Seagrass	330.23	18.13
Crest	29.84	1.59	Microalgal Mats	10.99	0.60
Reef Flat	327.14	17.45	Rock	190.29	10.45
Reef Flat	274.28	14.63	Rubble	198.39	10.89
Shaded Reef Flat	227.44	12.13	Sand	613.45	33.68
Shaded Lagoon	5.23	0.28			
Reef Slope	437.19	23.32			
Shaded Lagoon	243.53	12.99			
Lagoon	75.34	4.02			

Source: Planet Dove Imagery & Research Partners

Alert me Edit Area

Reef extent area: 73.757 km²

Benthic classes
Mapped area: 69.337 km²

	km ²	%
Coral/Algae	37.99	54.79
Seagrass	12.80	18.47
Microalgal Mats	0.79	1.14
Rock	6.27	9.05
Rubble	4.01	5.78
Sand	7.48	10.79

ALLEN CORAL ATLAS

Headline indicators

Component indicators

F3. Area (ha) of coral reefs under effective coral restoration

F3.1 Area of effective coral reef restoration

F3.2 Number of in situ coral restoration projects

F3.3 Number of coral restoration plans, technologies, strategies or guidelines developed

F3.4 Number of coral restoration trainings

F3.5 Number of people engaged in coral restoration

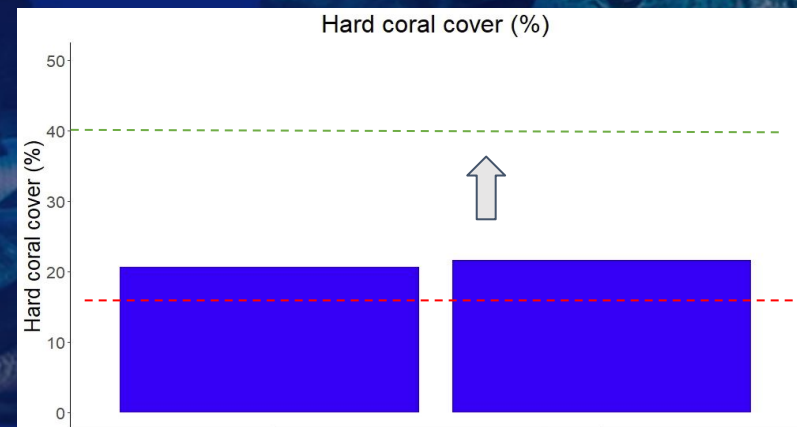
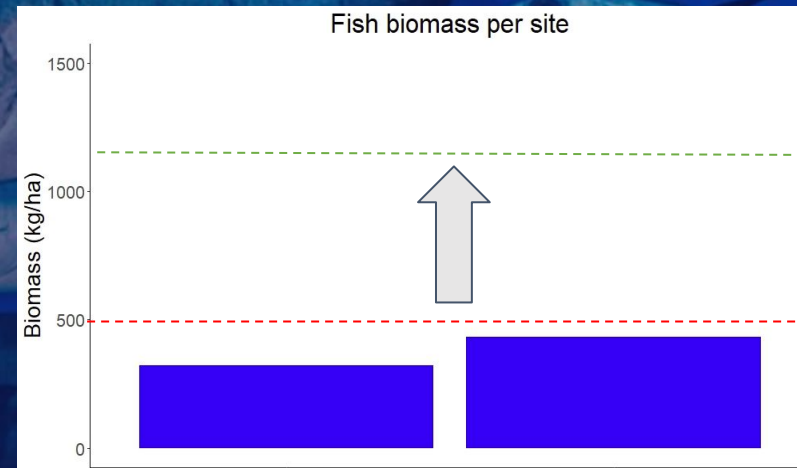
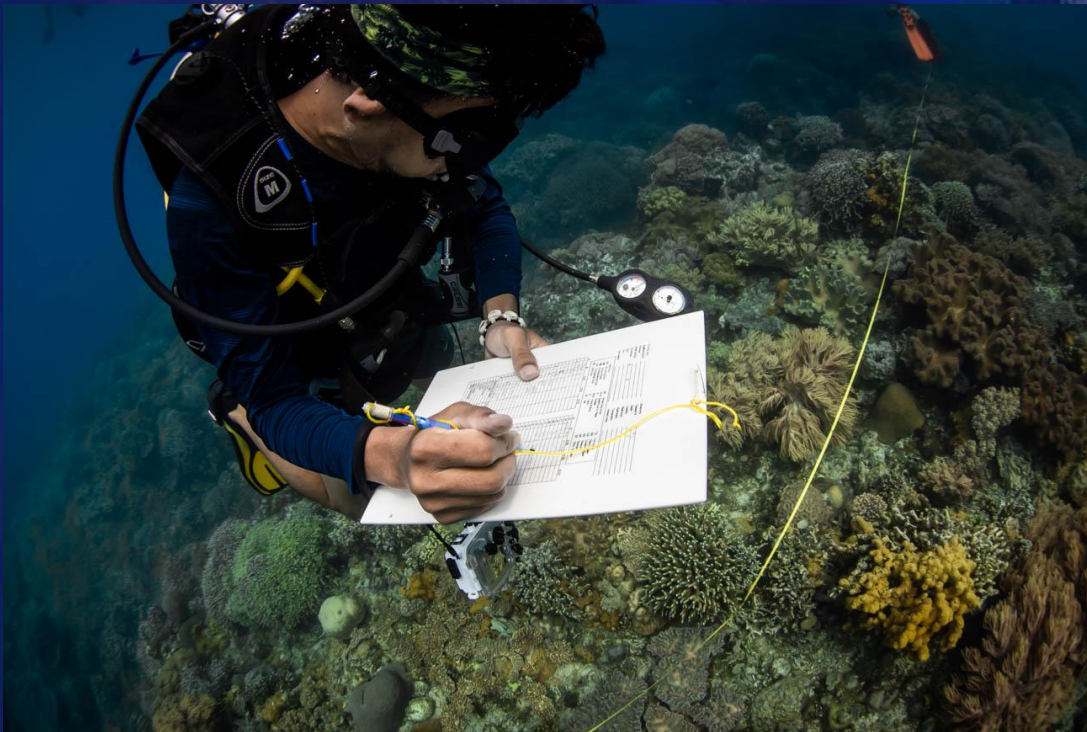
F3.6 Number of response plans (incl. financial mechanisms, eg., insurance) in place to support coral restoration after severe shocks (e.g., storms, bleaching)



*No active coral restoration activities in Sanivation or Kwanini Foundation investments



Headline indicators	Component indicators
F4. Change in coral reef health	F4.1 Average live hard coral cover, %
	F4.2 Average macroalgae/other benthic groups, %
	F4.3 Average reef fish biomass, kg/ha



Underwater surveys measure baseline of Kwanini Foundation MPA to assess change over time

Headline indicators	Component indicators
<p>F5. Number of communities engaged in meaningful participation, co-development and capacity strengthening</p>	<p>F5.1 Number of communities engaged in meaningful participation and co-development</p>
	<p>F5.2 Number of local organizations engaged in meaningful participation and co-development</p>
	<p>F5.3 Number of local scientific/research partners involved in strengthening capacity for participation and co-development (e.g., national universities, regional science organizations)</p>
	<p>F5.4 Number of local practitioners trained / supported in coral reef conservation (e.g. community rangers)</p>
	<p>F5.5 Number of agreements with local authorities or fishing cooperatives to manage marine resources (e.g., LMMAs, MPAs, OECMs)</p>
	<p>F5.6 Number of national policies linked to GFCR engagement, (e.g., NBSAPs, blue economy policies, national MPA declarations)</p>

Sanivation, Kenya

KILIFI COUNTY GOVERNMENT

WSUP | Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor

MALINDI WATER & SEWERAGE CO. LTD

Pwani UNIVERSITY

Kwanini, Pemba

~3 communities; 3,145 men and 4,380 women

By Year 3, 500 practitioners trained in co-management, seaweed / sea cucumber aquaculture

1 collaborative agreement with PECCA conservation area (2023)

Malindi Inclusive Sanitation Plan

Headline indicators	Component indicators
<p>F6. Number of people supported through livelihoods, direct jobs, income, and nutrition</p>	<p>F6.1 Number of direct jobs created (disaggregated by gender, age, disability, Indigenous peoples, small-scale producers)</p> <p>F6.2 Number of people with increased income and/or nutrition from GFCR support (disaggregated by gender, age, disability, Indigenous peoples, small-scale producers)</p>
<p>F7. Number of people supported to better adapt, respond and recover to the effects of climate change and major external shocks as a result of GFCR</p>	<p>F7.1 Total direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, age, disability, Indigenous peoples, small-scale producers)</p> <p>F7.2 Total indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, age, disability, Indigenous peoples, small-scale producers)</p> <p>F7.3 Number of financial mechanisms/reforms to help coastal communities respond and recover from external shocks (e.g., insurance, loans, village savings, restoration crisis plans, etc)</p> <p>F7.4 Number of governance reforms/policies to support response and recovery to external shocks (e.g., crisis management plans, reforms for temporary alternative employment)</p>

Sanivation, Kenya

of jobs at waste-to-value treatment plant

350,000 coastal residents with improved access to sanitation

Total # coastal residents with access to healthier and more nutritious fish

Kwanini, Pemba

Year 1: 14 jobs (10 men, 4 women). **Year 2:** 20 jobs (10 men, 10 women). **Year 3:** 30 jobs (15 men, 15 women)

1,100 direct beneficiaries who live and fish around MPA / co-management area

Total # coastal residents with access to sustainable fisheries / coastal protection from ↑ coral cover

of new livelihoods projects

Headline indicators	Component indicators
3. Amount of public, private, and philanthropy finance mobilized by the GFCR	F8.1 Amount, number and type of public investments
	F8.2 Amount, number and type of private investments
	F8.3 Amount, number and type of philanthropy investments
	F8.4 Number of businesses and sectors with GFCR funding sources
	F8.5 Number and type of sustainable finance mechanisms
	F8.6 Leverage/mobilization ratio by sector (fisheries, water quality, restoration) of GFCR investment to other mobilized financing
9. Amount of revenue and ROI (\$)	F9.1 Amount of revenue and ROI generated from sustainable financing (by type)
	F9.2 Number and type of sustainable revenue streams
	F9.3 Amount (and %) of revenue in local enterprises

Sanivation, Kenya

\$7.6M public funding to Kilifi county for waste master plan (World Bank)

Sanivation, waste / sanitation

Fuel sale revenue, carbon sales

1:14 (water quality)

2024: \$750K USD revenue;
2025: \$2.4M USD revenue, \$2M afterwards

Waste offtake into alternative fuel

TBD

Kwanini, Pemba

\$300K senior debt committed by Mirova capital to Manta Resort

\$70K Blue Finance, ORRAA

Manta Resort, ecotourism

Payment for Ecosystem Services, royalties

1:1 (fisheries)

Year 1: \$40K, **Year 2:** \$500K, **Year 3:** \$700K - forecast revenue from Manta Resort to Kwanini Fdn

Ecotourism hotel

% of Manta Resort revenue that goes to Kwanini Foundation

Headline indicators

F10. Number of gender-smart investments

Component indicators

F10.1 Number of GFCR investments qualified as 2X Challenge standards

Sanivation, Kenya

TBD

Kwanini, Pemba

Yes: 50% of female rangers hired into workforce

2X Criteria



Direct Criteria

		Threshold
1	Entrepreneurship	1A. Share of women ownership 51%
		OR
2	Leadership	1B. Business founded by a woman Y/N
		OR
2	Leadership	2A. Share of women in senior management 30%
		OR
3	Employment	2B. Share of women on the Board or IC 30%
		OR
3	Employment	3A. Share of women in the workforce 30 - 50%*
		AND
4	Consumption	3B. One "quality" indicator beyond compliance Y/N
		OR
4	Consumption	4. Product or service specifically or disproportionately benefits women Y/N
		AND
5	Investments through Financial Intermediaries (FIs)	5A. <i>On-Lending facilities</i> : Percent of the Investor/FI loan proceeds or percent of FI's portfolio supporting businesses that meet direct criteria 30%
		OR
5	Investments through Financial Intermediaries (FIs)	5B. <i>Funds</i> : Percent of portfolio companies that meet the direct criteria 30%

*sector-specific thresholds

Sector-Specific Thresholds

3.A Women in the Workforce*		
Grp.	Sector	%
Low	Infrastructure, Power, Telecoms	30%
Mid	Financial Services, Manufacturing	40%
	– Heavy, Agribusiness & Food, Professional Services	
High	Healthcare, Education, Consumer Services, Manufacturing – Light ³	50%

*Room for judgement: Investees in unique sectors or geographies may require case-by-case consideration.



Project Indicators

Sanivation | Wastewater Treatment

COLLABORATION FOR SUSTAINABLE SANITATION

The Case of Sanivation and the
Malindi Waste-to-Value Facility



- Wastewater load reduction from Malindi River (expected 101K tons / year)
- Water quality indicators (e.g., enterococci, caffeine)
- Improvement in wastewater pollution bioindicators e.g., ↓ boring sponges

Kwanini Foundation | Ecotourism MPA



- People with improved skills through local community engagement (enforcement techniques, dive training, aquaculture, swimming skills)
 - **Year 1:** 68 people (51 men, 17 women); **Year 2:** 170 people total; **Year 3:** 300 people total

Agenda

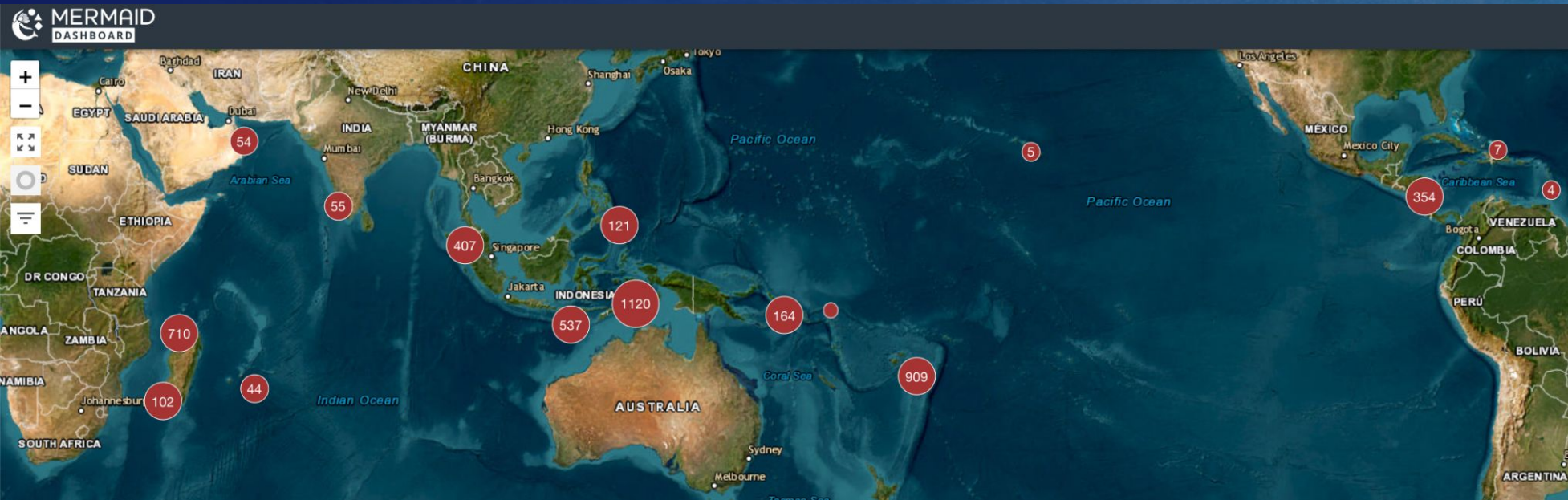
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GFCR M&E Platform - Development Plan

Vision: GFCR Programmes collect GFCR Fund Indicators (ecological / social / financial) in a single web platform

- MERMAID is the largest online / offline open-source data platform for coral reef data worldwide
- Supports standardized monitoring methodologies
 - PIT, LIT, photo quadrats, fish belt transects, bleaching surveys, AGRRA / GCRMN methodologies



MERMAID



Convention on
Biological Diversity



GFCR M&E Platform - Development Plan

- Currently, MERMAID projects can be tagged as ‘Global Fund for Coral Reefs’
- By end of 2024, Programmes can login and enter Fund Indicators into simple web forms

The screenshot shows the MERMAID web interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Projects', 'Reference', and 'Global D...'. Below this is a 'PROJECTS' section with a filter input field containing 'gfc'. A summary card for 'GFCR Survey 2022' (Kenya, Tanzania) displays the following statistics:

COLLECTING	SUBMITTED	SITES	USERS
1	284	51	10

GFCR Programme	Miamba Yetu	
Date	3-15-2024	
Convening Agent	WCS	
F1.1 Total area of coral reefs in GFCR programming		km ²
F2.1 Area of MPAs and OECMs (as aligned to GBF Target 3)		km ²
F2.2 Area of locally managed areas / co-managed areas		km ²
F2.3 Area of fisheries management		km ²
F2.4 Area with pollution mitigation		km ²

GFCR M&E Platform - Development Plan

- By end of 2024, GFCR Programmes can share and download Fund Indicators from multiple projects with UNEP analysts / UN Global Team on MERMAID dashboard
- This will enable standardized reports with maps / charts / tables

MERMAID DASHBOARD <https://dashboard.datamermaid.org>

SHARE THIS VIEW LAUNCH MERMAID LOGIN

253 PROJECTS

4,384 SITES **43,895 TRANSECTS**

SHOWING DATA FROM 1989 TO 2023

34 COUNTRIES

LIVE CORAL COVER

Fish Belt Biomass

- Omnivore 12%
- Piscivore 28%
- Planktivore 18%
- Algae 25%
- Hard Coral 17%

Download

MERMAID DASHBOARD Launch MERMAID Share this view LOGIN

7 PROJECTS

117 SITES **1,705 TRANSECTS**

SHOWING DATA FROM 2017 TO 2022

1 COUNTRY

LIVE CORAL COVER

Download data

If you would like to publish any analyses based on these data, please contact the appropriate project administrators using the Contact Admins button available for each site. Find out how your data are shared.

Method

Benthic PIT (1,615 Transects)

Summary Data Only | Summary + Observation Data

Project name	Data Sharing for this method	Benthic PIT Transects	Contact Admins
Cayman Crown 2020	Public summary	348	
Belize Project 2021	Public	56	
Belize Lionfish Monitoring Program	Public	96	
Another Project	Private	426	Contact
Belize something something	Public Summary	0	
Coral reef project Belize	Private	45	
Cayman Crown 2021	Public Summary	102	
Belize Glover's Atoll 2020	Public	0	
Community-level Monitoring Data	Public	223	
MPA Belize 2023	Private	68	Contact

Cancel Send Email With Link

Download

GFCR M&E Platform - Development Plan

- MERMAID will support GFCR Programmes with guidance and training for data entry and reporting of GFCR Fund Indicators
- Project Indicators will be developed and supported by UNEP



Amkieltiela
MERMAID Community Manager



Hands-on workshops, webinars, tutorials and training materials to support GFCR Programmes in M&E reporting

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Thank you!

Now, Q&A with GFCR Team

GLOBAL FUND FOR
C **RAL REEFS**

Q&A



Ask further M&E questions

The **M&E Toolkit** is available for download here:

<https://gfcr.ubuntu.com/k/bimonthly-gfcr-reef-practitioner-discussion-m-e-system-implementation>

Want any clarification or need more details? Ask your M&E question in the dedicated **REEF+ Forum**:

<https://gfcr-forum.ubuntu.com/discussion/8/gfcr-monitoring-evaluation/p1?new=1>

Next Practitioner Discussions

Potential themes:

- Webinar - Great Blue Wall (IUCN)
- Practitioners Discussion - How to get investors engaged (Blue Finance / Pegasus)
- Please Send Contacts to Kayla Kim
kayla.kim@undp.org

Thank You

