

Annex 1: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Question (EQ)	Sub-questions	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data analysis method/tool
Relevance						
1. To what extent were the FishTrade objectives relevant to the needs of intended beneficiaries?		Objectives reflect the actual needs of intended beneficiaries	Needs of beneficiaries identified and addressed in project objectives	Project documentation (evidence of needs assessments)	Review of project documentation; key informant interviews	Document review
Coherence						
2. To what extent were project activities and outputs consistent with the project objectives?		Activities and outputs were consistent with project objectives.	% of activities and outputs consistent with objectives	Project documentation Interviews with stakeholders	Review of project documentation	Scoring of activities and outputs
Effectiveness						
3. How successfully has knowledge of fish trade routes been enhanced? Is this informing policy development?	Has knowledge of fish trade routes by key stakeholders been enhanced?	Knowledge of fish trade routes enhanced; policy changes can be identified reflecting knowledge generated by the project	Key informants indicate knowledge enhanced;	Key informants (project staff, trade ministries, partner organisations); focus group discussion project documentation; survey of project stakeholders	Key informant interviews; survey of stakeholders	Review of interview data; quantitative analysis survey of responses
	Is knowledge generated by the project informing policy?		Number of policy documents in which evidence generated by the FishTrade project is cited			

4. Have fishery policies and regulatory frameworks been strengthened in the participating countries and regionally?	Have fishery policies and regulatory frameworks been strengthened in participating countries?	Fishery policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened since project start at a) country level b) regionally	Number of policies or regulatory frameworks strengthened	Review of literature; perceptions of key informants	Review of literature; key informant interviews; survey of project stakeholders	Qualitative analysis of responses; quantitative analysis of survey perceptions
	Have regional policy and regulatory frameworks been strengthened?		Number of policies or regulatory frameworks strengthened	Review of literature; perceptions of key informants	Review of literature; key informant interviews; survey of project stakeholders	Qualitative analysis of responses; quantitative analysis of survey perceptions
5. How have capacity, competitiveness and opportunities for non-state actors increased or changed?	Has human and institutional capacity of non-state actors increased?	Private sector capacity has been enhanced.	Evidence of increased human and institutional capacity in private sector partners.	Perceptions of private sector and other non-state actors; perceptions of regional and government stakeholders	Interviews/survey of private sector associations	Quantitative analysis and review of interview findings
	Has the competitiveness of non-state actors increased?	Non-state actor competitiveness enhanced	Evidence of increased competitiveness of private sector partners in relation to competitors compared to the start of the project	Perceptions of private sector and other non-state actors; perceptions of regional and government stakeholders	Interviews/survey of private sector associations	Quantitative analysis and review of interview findings
	Have opportunities for non-state actors increased?	Non-state actor opportunities enhanced.	Evidence of new market opportunities identified	Perceptions of private sector and other non-state actors; perceptions of regional and government stakeholders	Interviews/survey of private sector associations	Quantitative analysis and review of interview findings
6. To what extent has the implementation of policies, certifications, standards,	Do policies (and, where relevant certifications and standards)	Gender considerations are included in policies,	Number of policies, certifications and standards taking gender into account	Review of key policies, certification and standards; key informants	Document review; key informant interviews	Qualitative analysis of evidence

standards etc improved?	consider gender adequately?	certifications and standards				
	Has veterinary capacity to implement regional guidelines improved?	Veterinary capacity to implement regional guidelines has increased since the project started	% of informants indicating increase in capacity	Key informant interviews (local authorities, veterinary partners); perceptions of key stakeholders; document review	Key informant interviews; mobile survey; review of project documents	Qualitative and quantitative analysis
	Have constraints to intra-regional trade for the four fish trade corridors been identified and addressed?	Intra-regional trade constraints for the four corridors identified by key stakeholders, with actions taken	Evidence of constraints and actions taken	Key informant interviews; perceptions of key stakeholders; document review	Key informant interviews; mobile survey; review of project documents	Qualitative and quantitative analysis

Efficiency

7. To what extent was the implementation of FishTrade efficient?	How cost-effective was the project?	Project was cost-effective; project was delivered in timely fashion;	Perceptions that the project was cost-effectiveness relative to what it delivered	Review of documents; key informants	Key informant interviews; project document analysis	Scoring of cost-effectiveness; analysis of responses; narrative summary
	Were the objectives delivered on time?	project delivery was efficient compared to alternatives (for example, implementation by a single organisation; not working with students for research component)	Number of key objectives completed to time	Review of project documents and data; key informants	Key informant interviews; project document analysis	Scoring of timeliness; analysis of responses; narrative summary
	Was the project delivered in the most efficient way compared to alternatives		Evidence of efficiency at project delivery compared to alternative models (e.g. use of consultants for research; single organisation management structure).	Review of project documents and budgetary data; key informants	Key informant interviews; project document analysis	Scoring of efficiency of delivery; analysis of responses; narrative summary

Impact						
8. To what extent has the project contributed to improved food and nutritional security and wealth generation among African fish-dependent communities?	What change in income of fish-dependent communities can be identified?	Clear change in income, assets or hunger prevalence can be identified	Degree of income change	Perception-based survey; perceptions of income change among key stakeholders; external proxies (e.g. LCMS data, national surveys); project data	Review of documentation; mobile survey of stakeholder perceptions; focus group discussions	Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of survey response data
	What changes in assets can be identified?		Perceived of change in the value of assets owned by beneficiaries	Perception-based survey; perceptions of changes in value of asset ownership from key stakeholders; external proxies; project data	Review of documentation; mobile survey of stakeholder perceptions; focus group discussions	Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of survey response data
	What changes in prevalence of hunger can be identified?		Degree of change in prevalence of hunger	Perceptions of key stakeholders; hunger indices (e.g. Global Hunger Index)	Review of documentation; mobile survey of stakeholder perceptions; focus group discussions	Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of survey response data
9. In what ways, did the project contribute to a change intra-regional fish trade?	What changes can be identified in the value and volume of cross-border trade at pilot sites	Clear and significant change in volume and value of cross-border trade	Degree of change in volume and value of trade	Perceptions of key stakeholders; external trade data (e.g. FAOstat, UNCOM Trade, regional reviews)	Review of documentation; mobile survey of stakeholder perceptions; focus group discussions	Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of survey response data
	What was the percentage change in the volume and value of exports at project sites?		Clear and significant change in volume and value of exports	Degree of change in volume and value of exports	Project surveys; perceptions of key stakeholders; external trade data (e.g. FAOstat, UNCOM Trade, regional reviews)	Review of documentation; mobile survey of stakeholder perceptions; focus group discussions

	Did the trade competitiveness increase at the project sites?	Increase in margins, and number of traders at project sites	Change in number of traders, level of change of margins of traders at project sites	Project reports; perceptions of key stakeholders	Review of documentation; mobile survey of stakeholder perceptions; focus group discussions	Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of survey response data
Sustainability						
10. To what extent are project results likely to be sustained?	How sustainable were positive results?	Project interventions have been sustainable; further related interventions are evident	Signs of future sustainability demonstrated (e.g. through local ownership of project outputs/evidence of effective exit)	Key informant perceptions; document review	Key informant interviews; survey; document review	Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of survey response data
	Are project results likely to stimulate further action in the same field?		New initiatives building on fish-trade evident at regional and country level (yes, limited, none)	Key informant perceptions; document review	Key informant interviews; survey; document review	Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of survey response data

Annex 2: Data collection tools

1. Survey Questionnaire

The following survey was designed to capture perceptions related to the FishTrade project as well as its targeted impact and outcome indicators. It has been adapted during the desk review to ensure it was appropriately tailored to the range of stakeholders contacted and to improve the quality of the data derived from the survey. It is important to note that as the survey was be a perceptions-based survey. Thus, though data is presented in a quantitative way, it relies on qualitative information.

Dear Survey Respondent,

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this mobile survey. Your answers will be used to inform the independent, external evaluation of the World Fish-AU-IBAR-NEPAD implemented FishTrade project, managed by Landell Mills. The evaluation will assess project achievements in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability and produce recommendations to inform future project design and implementation.

By answering our questionnaire, you are giving permission to use your answers, but they will be kept anonymous.

Questions about you

1. What is your job title/occupation?
2. In which country are you based?
3. What is your gender? Male/Female/Prefer not to say
4. Have you had any engagement with the FishTrade project?
Yes / No
5. If so, what is your connection to the FishTrade project?
 - a. I was involved in the project design
 - b. I work in fisheries, aquaculture and fish trade policy
 - c. I am/was a WorldFish/AU-IBAR/NEPAD member of staff and implemented FishTrade
 - d. I work for an organisation that was a partner in FishTrade
 - e. I am a fish trader
 - f. I am a fish processor
 - g. I was a postgraduate student supported by FishTrade
 - h. Other (please specify)
6. When did you come into contact with FishTrade?
2013-2018
7. The FishTrade project aimed to achieve the following objectives:
 - Intra-regional fish trade information (including on markets, livelihoods, post-harvest losses, certifications) enhanced.
 - Fishery policy and regulatory framework strengthened
 - Capacity, competitiveness and trade opportunities for non-state actors expanded
 - Improved implementation of policies, certifications, standards and regulations.
 - a. How focussed do you think FishTrade activities were on these objectives? Could they have been made more relevant to meeting these goals? (open answer)

- b. How relevant was FishTrade's work to the needs of the intended beneficiaries (fish-dependent communities)?
- c. How likely are improvements in these areas to be sustainable long-term? (open answer)

Questions about FishTrade

We would now like to ask for your view on any changes in the fish trade environment in your country/region since 2015, to understand the impact that the FishTrade project may or may not have had on this environment. When answering these questions, please think of the situation in your country/region between 2015 and 2020.

- 8. Is more information now available about the constraints to fish trade between different countries and challenges for small scale fish traders? (Yes/no/don't know)
- 9. Have you noticed any of the following changes in your country/region between 2015 and 2020 (tick/scale – got worse – no change – improved- cannot say)?
 - a. Knowledge of intra-regional fish trading routes by regional and/or national policymakers
 - b. Understanding by regional and/or national policymakers and regulators of the scale of informal fish trade
 - c. Awareness of issues experienced by small-scale fish traders by policymakers and service providers (e.g. customs/fisheries officers)
 - d. Policies and regulatory frameworks facilitate enhanced fish trade
 - e. Harmonisation of standards, regulations and certifications for fish and fish products
 - f. Implementation of fish trade related policies, regulations and standards.
 - g. Private sector capacity to engage in fish trade.
 - h. Private sector opportunity to engage in fish trade.
 - i. Fisheries policies consider gender.
 - j. Improvements in the food safety of fish trade products
- 10. Have improvements been made to policies, certifications and/or standards which have:
 - a. Reduced constraints to fish trade between countries (yes/no/don't know)
 - b. Reduced costs of fish trading business for small-scale traders (yes/no/don't know)
 - c. Alleviated challenges for small-scale fish traders (yes/no/don't know)
- 11. To what extent have you noticed any of the following changes among communities reliant on small-scale fish trade (e.g. processors, marketeers, small-scale traders and fishermen/women, fish handlers) since January 2015 in: (tick/scale – got worse – no change – improved – cannot say)
 - a. Spending on schooling
 - b. Purchase of equipment for businesses (e.g. boats, processing equipment, vehicles)
 - c. Contributions to savings schemes
 - d. Investment in housing and household assets
 - e. Spending on food
 - f. Consumption of fish
Levels of malnutrition (e.g. visible signs of stunting or malnutrition such as bloating among under 5s.)
- 12. Since January 2015, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements on changes in your country/region since 2015? (strongly agree/agree/amount is the same/don't know/disagree/strongly disagree)
 - a. The value of fish traded between countries in your region has increased
 - b. More fish has been traded between countries in your region

- c. Fish trade has become more competitive (that is there are more traders at cross-border fish trade sites that you are aware of)
 - d. Margins have declined at fish trading sites you are aware of
13. Since the beginning of 2015, how has the volume of fish exports changed in your region of Africa? [% increase or decrease]
14. Since the beginning of 2015, how has the value of fish exports changed in your region of Africa? [% increase or decrease]
15. If you have not already been interviewed, would you be happy to be contacted for interview? If so, please provide your email address.
16. Do you have any additional comments that may be relevant to this evaluation?

2. Key Informant Interview discussion guide

The following discussion guide is a starting point for interviews with stakeholders. The evaluation team judged which questions represented priority questions prior to each individual interview. This decision was informed by document review related to the stakeholder's involvement in fish trade or the FishTrade project. Interviews were semi-structured and therefore where relevant, the team asked questions not included in the guide to triangulate responses from other stakeholders, capture additional data relevant to the evaluation and ensure an accurate interpretation of the response was recorded for analysis.

Introduction:

"This interview is to inform an independent, external evaluation of the FishTrade project implemented by WorldFish and its partners. The evaluation aims to gather information gather learning to inform future projects implemented by WorldFish and to increase accountability.

Your opinions are confidential and will not be attributed to you and we ask you to give your honest opinion on a range of questions related to the FishTrade project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact and sustainability. Are you happy to proceed?"

#	Question	Answer
General		
1.	In what way and when have you come into contact/been involved in the FishTrade project?	
2.	How would you summarise your understanding of what FishTrade achieved?	
Relevance		
EQ1 To what extent were the FishTrade objectives relevant to the needs of intended beneficiaries??		
3.	What do you feel are the	
Coherence		

EQ2 To what extent were project activities and outputs consistent with the project objectives?		
4.	Do you think that the focal activities of the project were relevant to promoting more and better intra-regional fish trade and (more broadly) food and nutritional security and wealth generation for fish-dependent communities?	
Effectiveness		
EQ3 How successfully has knowledge of fish trade routes been enhanced? Is this informing policy development?		
5.	How has knowledge (among policy makers, local authorities, the private sector, etc.) of fish trade routes changed since the FishTrade project?	
6.	Has this had an effect on policy and practice (including service delivery) on the ground? If so, how?	
EQ4 Have fishery policies and regulatory frameworks been strengthened in the participating countries and regionally?		
7.	What changes have you observed in regulatory frameworks, standards and certifications related to fish trade in specific countries?	
8.	On a regional scale, have you noticed change in regulation?	
EQ5 How have capacity, competitiveness and opportunities for non-state actors increased or changed?		
9.	How has the private sector changed in relation to the fish sector (local/regional)?	

10.	Are there more opportunities for the private sector?	
11.	Are they better able to make the most of these opportunities?	
EQ6 To what extent has the implementation of policies, certifications, standards etc improved?		
12.	How have fish trade certification and trading standards changed since 2015?	
13.	Have you noticed any change in the way that gender is considered in policy?	
14.	In what way(s) do you think gender and age should be considered in policy (or even certification/standards)? Have you seen any evidence of this already happening?	
15.	How have regional guidelines changed on veterinary practices? How capable do you feel veterinary services are of following these guidelines?	
16.	What do you think are the key constraints to intra-regional trade?	
17.	Do you feel these are recognised at the policy level? And, if so, what action have you noticed?	
Efficiency		

EQ7 To what extent was the implementation of FishTrade efficient?		
18.	In your opinion, how cost-effective was FishTrade implementation?	
19.	Where do you feel savings could have been made?	
20.	Do you think the project was appropriately staffed?	
21.	How would you view the speed of progress made by the FishTrade project?	
22.	What alternatives could or should have been considered, and how do they compare to the way in which FishTrade was implemented?	
Impact		
EQ8 To what extent has the project contributed to improved food and nutritional security and wealth generation among African fish-dependent communities?		
23.	How has FishTrade changed the lives of fish-dependent communities?	
24.	How have fish-dependent communities' income been affected by the work of FishTrade?	
25.	Has FishTrade affected these communities' ownership and/or value of assets (e.g. equipment, land; vehicles; household goods)? How does this vary between different	

	groups (women fisher folk, the elderly, youth, those with disabilities)	
26.	In general, have you observed any changes in poverty levels?	
27.	How (if at all) has nutrition changed within these communities over recent years? Have hunger levels been changed?	
28.	Who are the most vulnerable people within these communities and how have they been impacted?	
EQ9 In what ways, did the project contribute to a change intra-regional fish trade?		
29.	What changes have you observed in the value and volume of cross-border trade of fish? Have the relative amounts of formal and informal trade changed?	
30.	What percentage change would you estimate this to be?	
31.	How has trade competitiveness changed since 2015? Why do you think this is?	
Sustainability		
EQ10 To what extent are project results likely to be sustained?		
32.	Which of FishTrade's achievements do you think are the most significant and why?	

33.	What do you feel has changed directly as a result of FishTrade's intervention? And do you think this change will be long-lasting?	
34.	Do you think there have been any unintended consequences of the FishTrade project?	
35.	Do you think the FishTrade project is likely to stimulate further action (at regional/national/local level)?	
Finally,...		
36.	What two things could FishTrade have done better?	
37.	Who else do you think we should speak to about this project? Are there documents you would recommend we read?	
38.	Any other questions or comments?	

Annex 3: Stakeholders consulted

The following list is an anonymised list of stakeholders consulted by remote and in-person interview, focus group discussion for the final evaluation of the FishTrade project as well as those consulted through a detailed questionnaire. For more information on stakeholder sampling for all primary data collection tools, please see the Methodology section of the final evaluation report.

Gender		Role/Organisation	Fish Trade Corridor
M	F		
In-person consultation, Zambia			
	1	Head of Kafue Women Fish Processors	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project Coordinator, Chief of Aquaculture Research office, Department of fisheries	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		District of Luangwa (Government department), District Commissioner, Luangwa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Department of Fisheries and Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Coordinator, Luangwa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		District fisheries officer, Fisheries and Livestock Coordinator, Luangwa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
4	4	2 x cooperatives, Luangwa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
28 ¹		Fish handlers	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1	4	Traders	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Trader (between Luangwa and Kasumbalesa)	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Trader, Luangwa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Trader, Luangwa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Trader, Luangwa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
2		Coordinator for import / export group, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
2		Executive member import/export group	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
12	10	NATMAZ Marketeers group	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	8	NATMAZ Marketeers group	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Trader, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Trader, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Trader, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)

¹ This focus group discussion took place in a location where additional participants joined throughout the discussion, therefore a median number of participants in the discussion is included here.

4	2	CBTA	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Trader, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Trader, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Trader, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Trader, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Fisheries and livestock coordinator, District Office, Kasumbalesa	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		SQAM/TBT Consultant, COMESA	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		FishTrade Research Assistant, M&E Officer, WorldFish	General (whole project)
	1	Deputy Director, SADCSTAN/ZABS	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Chief Fisheries Officer, Directorate of Fisheries, MSc student supported by FishTrade	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Director, Directorate of Fisheries	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Former Financial Manager FishTrade, WorldFish, Grants Manager, EU Delegation Zambia	General (whole project)
	1	Standards Officer, SADCSTAN/ZABS	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
In-person consultation, Malawi			
1		FishTrade Project Lead, WorldFish/NEPAD	General (whole project)
1		Director, Aquaculture Centre of Excellence Lilongwe, Malawi	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Fisheries Officer, Directorate of Fisheries	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Chief Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries, Malawi, PhD supported by FishTrade	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Consultant, Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Malawi, MSc supported by FishTrade	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Director, Department of Fisheries, Malawi	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		Country Director, IFPRI Malawi	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
Remote consultation			
	1	Senior Programme Officer-Fisheries, NEPAD	General (whole project)
1		Secretary General, FCWC	Corridor A (Senegal, Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria)
1		Fisheries Expert, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, University	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)

		of the Western Cape (South Africa)	
1		Head, Natural Resources Governance Program, NEPAD	General (whole project)
1		Researcher, National Agricultural Research Organisation, NARO, Uganda	Corridor C (Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC)
	1	Walimi Fish Cooperative Society Representative	Corridor C (Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC)
1		Senior Fisheries Officer, AU-IBAR	General (whole project)
1		CABI-Zambia	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
	1	Researcher, Makerere University, Supervisor for FishTrade postgraduate students	Corridor C (Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC)
1		Research assistant, FCWC, Researcher, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia,	Corridor A (Senegal, Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria)
	1	MSc Student, Makerere University	Corridor C (Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC)
	1	Secretary-General, African Women Fish Traders and Processors Network (AWFishNet)	General (whole project)
1		Fisheries Scientist, WorldFish, Malawi	Corridor B (Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi)
1		WorldFish Head Office	General (whole project)
80	46		

Annex 4: References

FishTrade Documentation

Project Documentation

FishTrade, Workplan and Budget, 2016

FishTrade, Workplan and Budget, 2017

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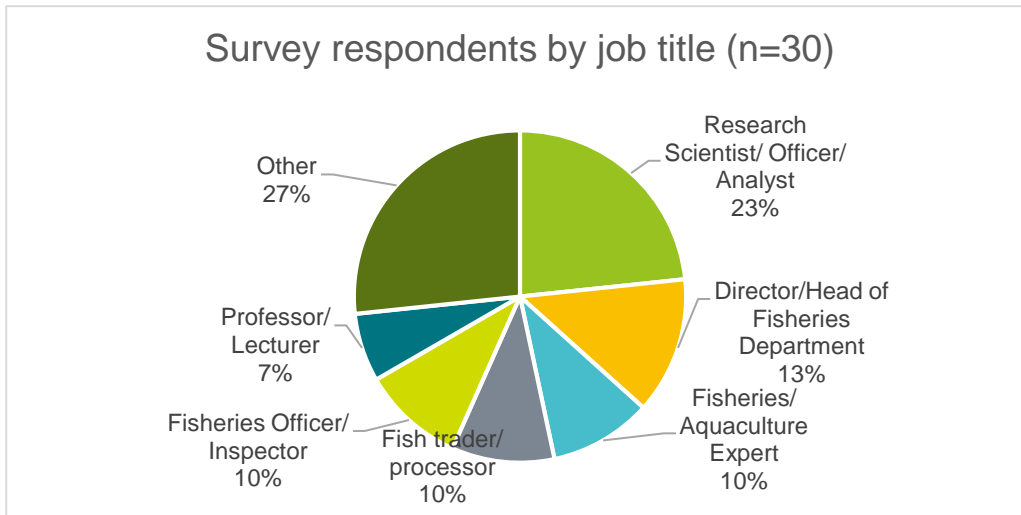
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Annex 5: FishTrade Project Evaluation Survey Analysis

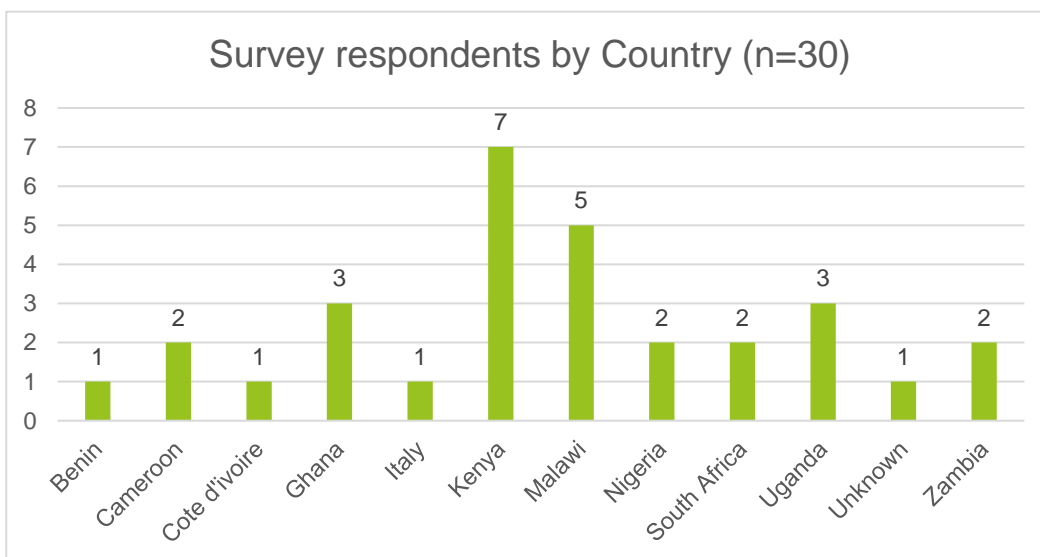
1.	Respondent Demographics	30
1.1.	Job title	30
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1. Respondent Demographics

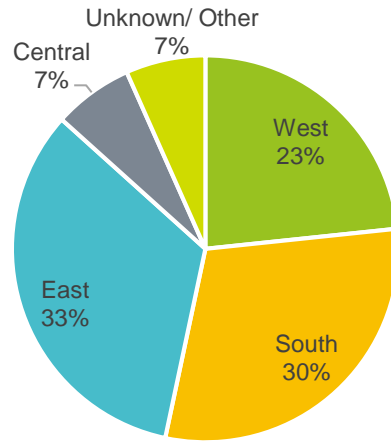
1.1. Job title



1.2. Geographical base

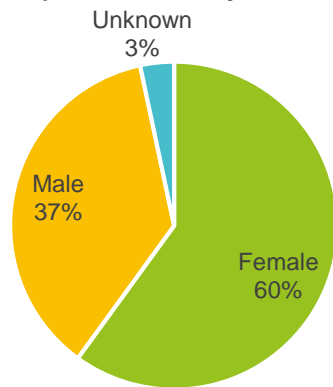


Survey Respondents by Corridor (n=30)



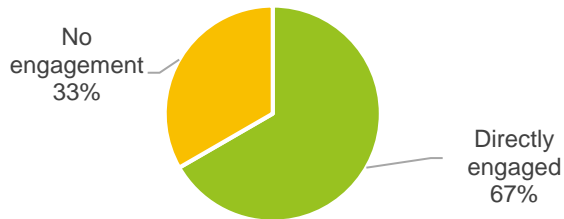
1.3. Gender

Survey Respondents by Gender (n=30)

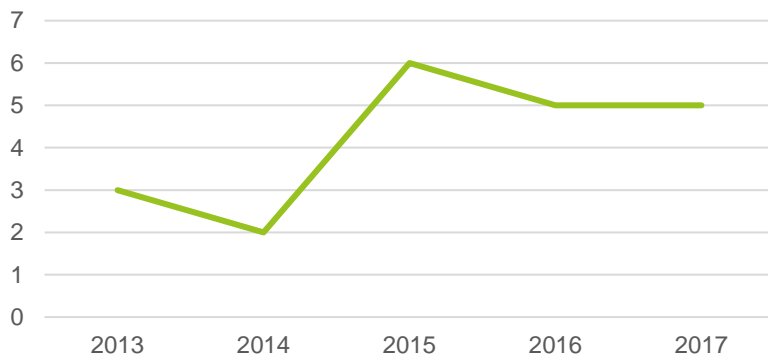


1.4. Engagement with FishTrade Project

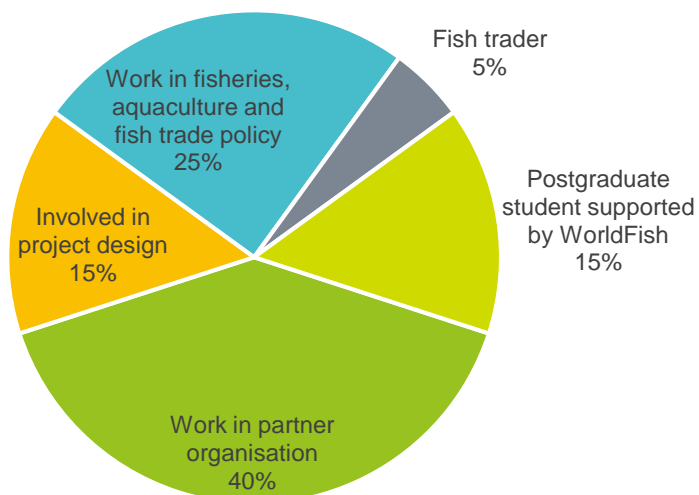
Direct engagement with the FishTrade project (n=30)



Year of contact with FishTrade (n=21)



Type of direct engagement with FishTrade (n=20)



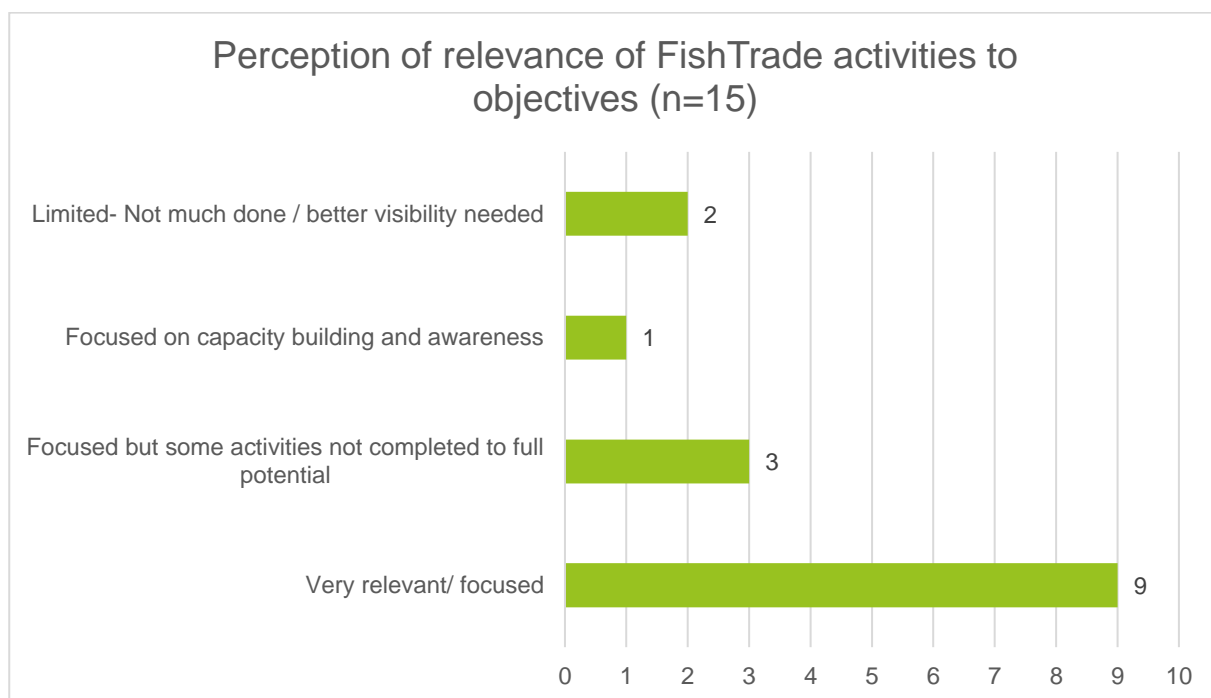
2. Relevance and sustainability of FishTrade Project

2.1. Relevance of FishTrade activities to objectives

Respondents were informed that the FishTrade project aimed to achieve the following objectives:

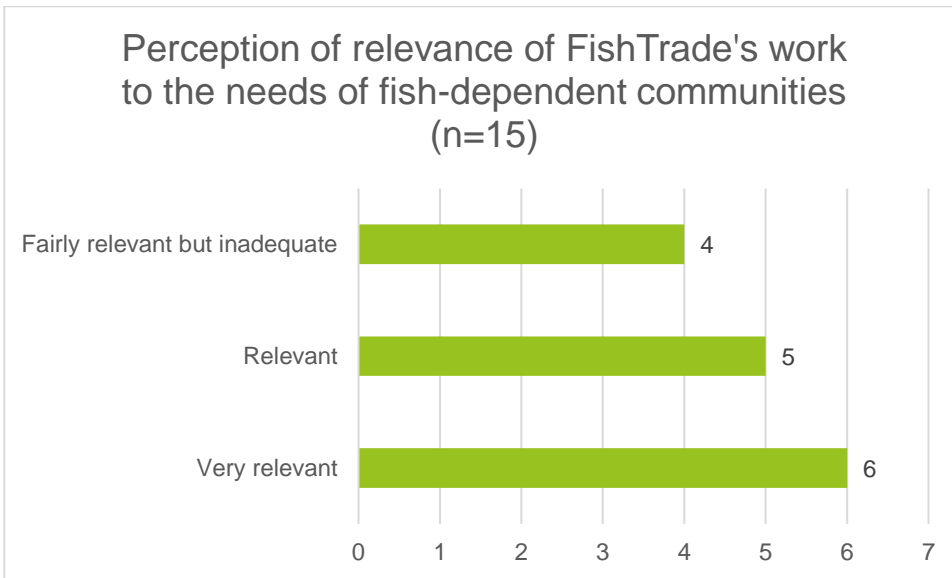
- Intra-regional fish trade information (including on markets, livelihoods, post-harvest losses, certifications) enhanced.
- Fishery policy and regulatory framework strengthened
- Capacity, competitiveness and trade opportunities for non-state actors expanded
- Improved implementation of policies, certifications, standards and regulations.

Respondents were then asked how focused they thought FishTrade activities were on these objectives, and whether activities could have been made more relevant to meeting these goals.



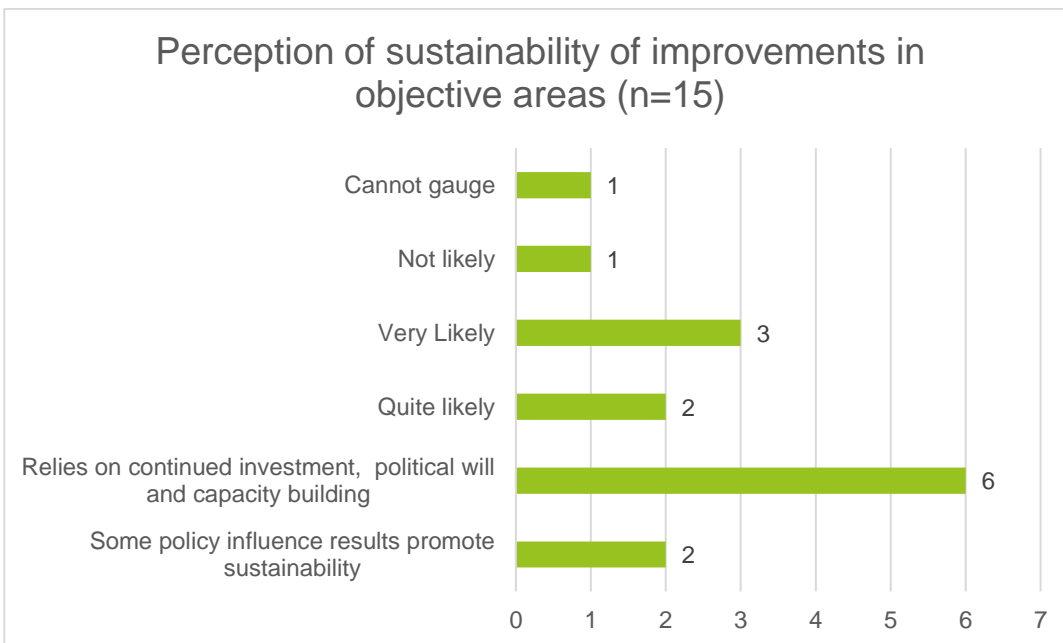
2.2 Relevance to intended beneficiaries

Respondent's were asked their perspective on the level of relevance of FishTrade's work to the needs of the intended beneficiaries of fish-dependent communities. The majority (73%) of respondents believed FishTrade's work was relevant or very relevant to these needs. While 27% believed it was somewhat relevant (for example, that work had addressed some information gaps and created awareness to policy makers) but that they perceived gaps in some areas (for example, a lack of engagement with the community, and a need to ensure that fish-dependent communities reap the benefits of policy reforms).



2.3 Sustainability

Respondents were asked their perception of how likely improvement in these areas would be sustainable in the long-term. 40% of respondents commented that sustainability was possible but dependent on factors including maintenance, follow up investment, implementation of recommendations, continued investment and political will.

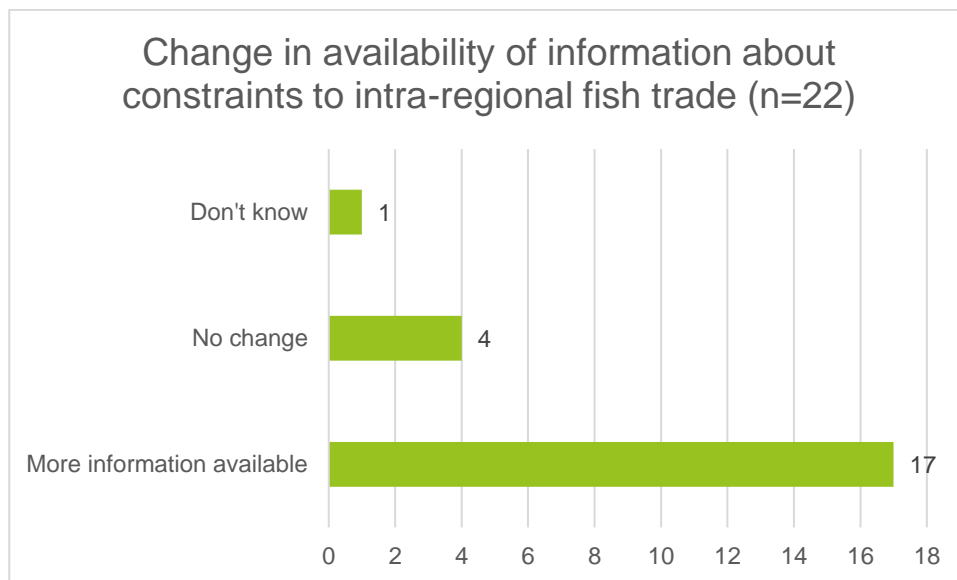


3. Perception of changes in fish trade environment

Respondents were asked for their view on changes in the enabling environment for fish trade in their country/region between 2015 and 2020.

3.1. Availability of information

Respondents were asked whether they believed that since the beginning of 2015, more information was now available about the constraints to fish trade between different countries and challenges for small scale fish traders. The majority (77%) of respondents believed that more information of this type was now available.



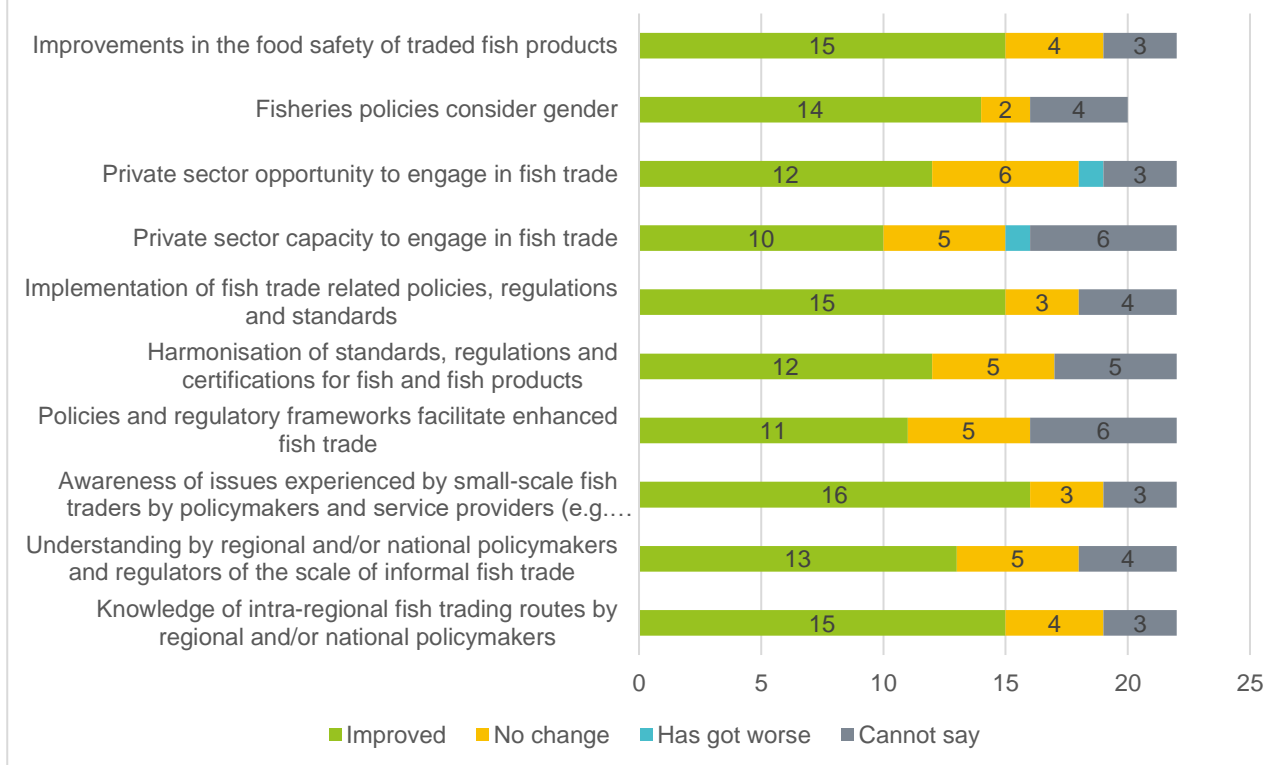
3.2. Changes in fish trade environment related to project objectives

Respondents were asked whether they perceived any changes in the following areas, related to the intended outcomes of the FishTrade project, in their country/region between 2015 and 2020.

- Knowledge of intra-regional fish trading routes by regional and/or national policymakers
- Understanding by regional and/or national policymakers and regulators of the scale of informal fish trade
- Awareness of issues experienced by small-scale fish traders by policymakers and service providers (e.g. customs/fisheries officers)
- Policies and regulatory frameworks facilitate enhanced fish trade
- Harmonisation of standards, regulations and certifications for fish and fish products
- Implementation of fish trade related policies, regulations and standards
- Private sector capacity to engage in fish trade
- Private sector opportunity to engage in fish trade
- Fisheries policies consider gender
- Improvements in the food safety of traded fish products

The area that the highest share of respondents perceived had improved was awareness of issues experienced by small-scale fish traders by policymakers and service providers (e.g. customs/fisheries officers).

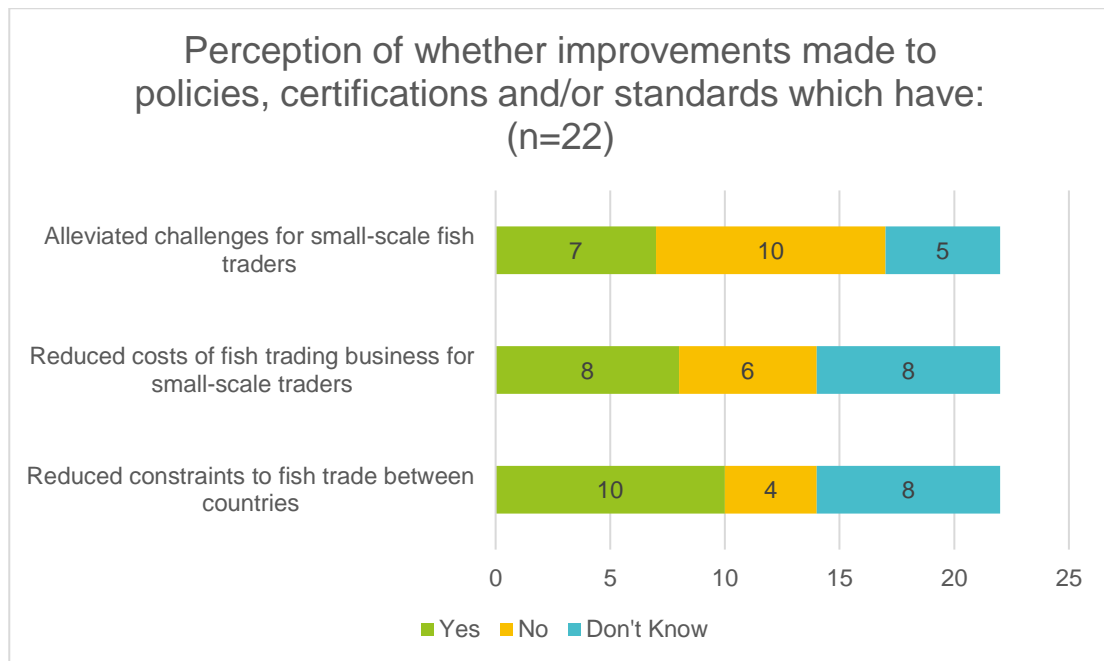
Perception of changes in country/region between 2015 and 2020 (n=22)



3.3. Changes in policies, certifications and/or standards

Respondents were asked their perception of whether (since 2015, in their country/region) improvements been made to policies, certifications and/or standards which had:

- Reduced constraints to fish trade between countries
- Reduced costs of fish trading business for small-scale traders
- Alleviated challenges for small-scale fish traders

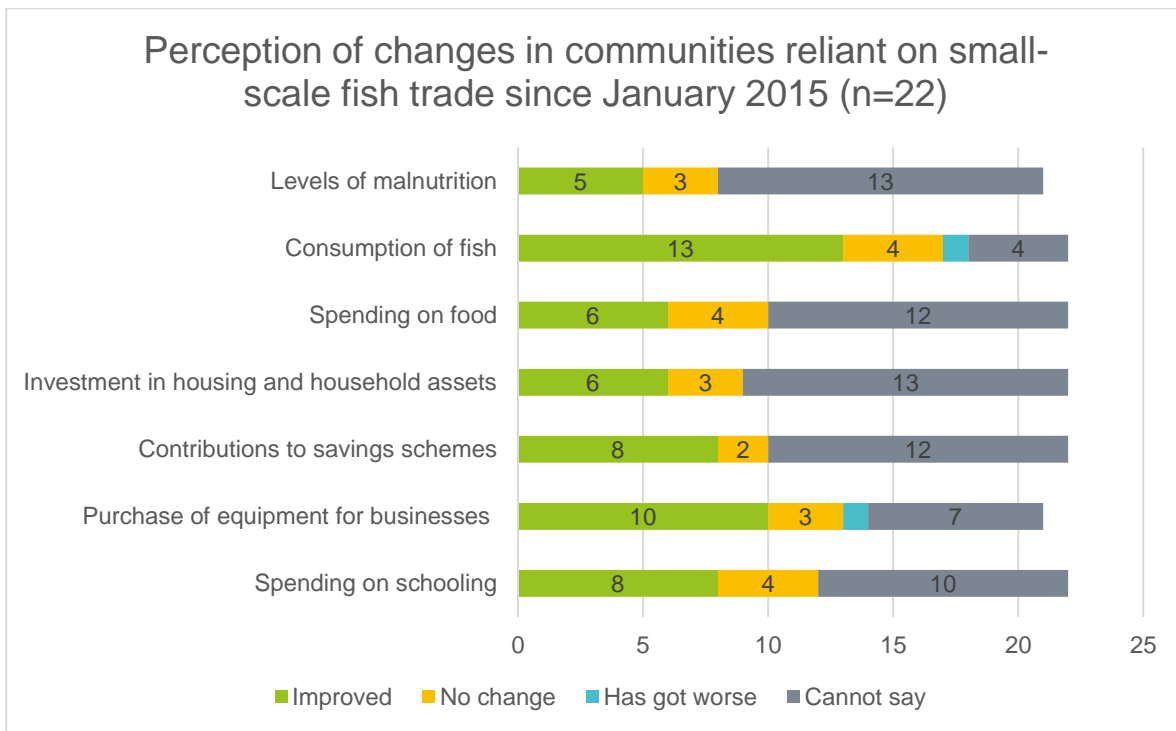


3.4. Changes in fish trade-dependent communities

Respondents were asked to what extent they had noticed any of the following changes among communities reliant on small-scale fish trade (e.g. processors, marketeers, small-scale traders and fishermen/women, fish handlers) since January 2015 in:

- Spending on schooling
- Purchase of equipment for businesses
- Contributions to savings schemes
- Investment in housing and household assets
- Spending on food
- Consumption of fish
- Levels of malnutrition

The area in which the highest number of respondents had perceived an improvement was in the consumption of fish, followed of purchase of equipment for business. While any changes in levels of malnutrition, spending on food and investment in housing and household assets appeared to be the least clear to respondents.



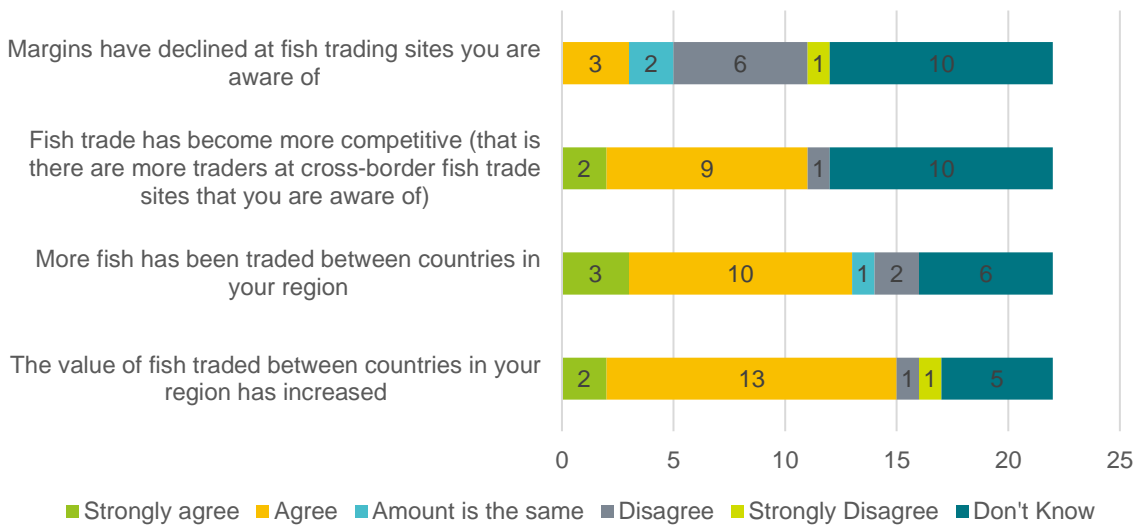
3.5. Changes in aspects of intra-regional fish trade

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed with the following statements on changes in their country/region since 2015:

- The value of fish traded between countries in your region has increased
- More fish has been traded between countries in your region
- Fish trade has become more competitive (that is there are more traders at cross-border fish trade sites that you are aware of)
- Margins have declined at fish trading sites you are aware of

The highest level of agreement was with the statement that the value of fish traded between countries had increased (9% agreed and 59% strongly agreed).

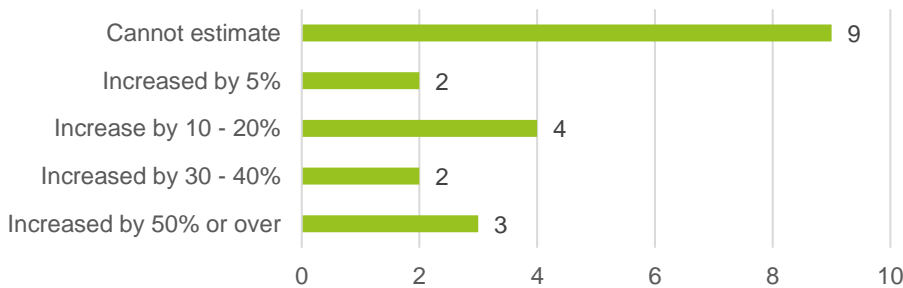
Perception of changes in fish trade in country/region since 2015 (n=22)



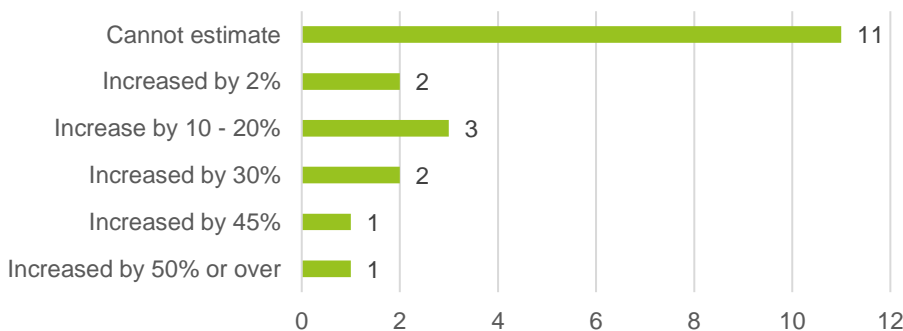
3.6. Changes in volume and value of fish exports in region

Respondents were asked how the volume of fish exports had changed in their region of Africa since the beginning of 2015, by giving an indication of the percentage increase or decrease. Where respondents felt able to give an estimation, the most popular answers were an increase of volume of value of fish exports of between 10 and 20%

Estimated changes in volume of fish exports in region (n=20)



Estimated changes in value of fish exports in region (n=20)



4. Other comments/ quotes

Awareness must be created in places where information has not reached

I suggest you evaluate the fish production at country level. Because some new technologies have been developed and implemented in some countries.

Awareness must be created in places where information has not reached

There's need for more training.

It was a good project and would appreciate further support in harmonisation of standards

Actualize fish market information by implementing the EFMS-Ke project i.e. Electronic Fish Marketing Information Service

There is a need for follow up to the study to see the changes that has occurred since the completion of study and see how the government within the region has implemented suggested policies recommended to improve intra-regional trade in Africa

The evidence that was gathered by the project is essential for creating the foundations for change.

More work in this area would help to improve the management of the sector.

Annex 6: Policy analysis summary matrix

Policy Outcome 1

Title of policy intervention Policy/Investment Type	Support for construction of facility to enable implementation of the COMESA Green Pass for fish in Zambia and <input type="checkbox"/> Policy or Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Instrument <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget or Investment <input type="checkbox"/> Curriculum	
Description of policy intervention	Construction of facility for implementation of COMESA Green Pass, a system that applied to fish means that only one SPS inspection and approval is required for trade within the participating countries.	
In which countries is the policy?		
Name(s) of the primary organization(s) either designing/promulgating the policy, law, investment (e.g. national government) etc. and/or within which it is operating.	1 2 3 4 5 6	COMESA, with Governments of Mozambique, Zambia and DRC
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Gender?		Not specifically, but women figure prominently in the fish trade and this measure facilitates small scale trade
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Youth?		Not specifically, but youth figure prominently in the fish trade and this measure facilitates small scale trade
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Climate change?		No specific link

Policy Outcome 2

Title of policy intervention	Support for development of National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy, Uganda	
Policy/Investment Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy or Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> Budget or Investment <input type="checkbox"/> Curriculum	
	Budget/Investment Amount	
Description of policy intervention	<p>Technical inputs for development of a National Aquaculture Policy draft, which forms part of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy. The policy contains the following section which reflects perspectives shared by the FishTrade project, and links to support for development of a geo-coded database to support fish trade (funded by the project): 'As fish stocks rise over the duration of the implementation of this policy, MAAIF will work with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives to expand the market infrastructure and streamline trade procedures to benefit farmed fish trade locally, regionally and internationally. This will require construction of cold chains, fish handling and storage facilities and supporting the general live-fish marketing infrastructure including a marketing information system. A special emphasis will be laid on promoting of fish associations and cooperatives by linking them to domestic and export markets.'</p>	
In which countries is the policy?	Uganda	
Name(s) of the primary organization(s) either designing/promulgating the policy, law, investment (e.g. national government) etc. and/or within which it is operating.	1	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Gender?	<p>Reference is made to gender but without substantial analysis of specific strategies that are needed to be inclusive. A section on policy strategy notes: Advance the involvement of women, youth and less advantaged members of society in fisheries resources management'. The policy notes that: 'Government will ensure that women, men, youth, children, the elderly and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are full beneficiaries of this policy and that they are not marginalized in its implementation.' It also notes: Fisheries and aquaculture development will include the active participation of women, youth, orphans, disabled and any other vulnerable groups. There will be equitable benefits sharing, opportunity for representation and decision-making processes in a non-discriminatory manner. Industries should underpin strong local communities and at the same time provide benefits to the community.</p>	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Youth?	<p>See above</p>	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Climate change?	<p>Yes. The policy advocates development of practices and technologies that are climate resilient. One policy strategy is to support community level climate adaptation activities and review their implementation. The policy emphasises the need to: 'Mobilize, increase awareness and empower fish farmers and fishers to protect fisheries production and natural resources and implement adaptation measures to the adverse effects of climate change.'</p>	

Policy Outcome 3

Title of policy intervention	Standard harmonisation for fish products in the SADC region.	
Policy/Investment Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy or Strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> Budget or Investment <input type="checkbox"/> Curriculum	
	Budget/Investment Amount	
Description of policy intervention	Harmonised Standards for Fish Trade in the SADC region. In accordance with the SADC Protocols on Fisheries and Trade, eleven standards were developed for fish trade in the region. These are: i) Standard for canned sardines and sardine-type products; ii) Specification for dried freshwater small pelagics; iii) Standard for farmed tilapia (bream); iv) Specification for fresh and frozen whole finfish; v) Standard for fresh and chilled fish; vi) Standard for quick frozen fish fillets; vii) Standard for smoked finfish, smoke-flavoured finfish and smoke-dried finfish;	
In which countries is the policy?	SADC regional policy	
Name(s) of the primary organization(s) either designing/promulgating the policy, law, investment (e.g. national government) etc. and/or within which it is operating.	1	SADCSTAN
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Gender?	No specific reference	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Youth?	No specific reference	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Climate change?	No specific reference	

Policy Outcome 4

Title of policy intervention	Inclusion of fish within commodities covered by the One Stop Border Post at Busia, Uganda	
Policy/Investment Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy or Strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal Instrument <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget or Investment <input type="checkbox"/> Curriculum	
	Budget/Investment Amount	
Description of policy intervention	Support for inclusion of fish within the commodities that can be traded through the One Stop Border Post at Busia, Uganda. This measure facilitates cross-border fish-trade, encouraging legally recognised trade of safe fish, thereby increasing market access opportunities for fish traders.	
In which countries is the policy?	Uganda/Kenya	
Name(s) of the primary organization(s) either designing/promulgating the policy, law, investment (e.g. national government) etc. and/or within which it is operating.	1	East African Community; Governments of Uganda and Kenya
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Gender?	<p>Not specifically, but women are key players in the informal fish trade which has become more formal as a res</p>	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Youth?	<p>No specific reference</p>	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Climate change?	<p>No specific link</p>	

Policy Outcome 5

Title of policy intervention	Support for construction of facility to enable implementation of the COMESA Green Pass for fish in Zambia and	
Policy/Investment Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy or Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Instrument <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget or Investment <input type="checkbox"/> Curriculum	Budget/Investment Amount <input type="text"/>
Description of policy intervention	Construction of facility for implementation of COMESA Green Pass, a system that applied to fish means that only one SPS inspection and approval is required for trade within the participating countries.	
In which countries is the policy?		
Name(s) of the primary organization(s) either designing/promulgating the policy, law, investment (e.g. national government) etc. and/or within which it is operating.	1	COMESA, with Governments of Mozambique, Zambia and DRC
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Gender ?		Not specifically, but women figure prominently in the fish trade and this measure facilitates small scale trade
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Youth ?		Not specifically, but youth figure prominently in the fish trade and this measure facilitates small scale trade
Does/did the policy significantly affect or focus on Climate change ?		No specific link

Annex 7: Gender analysis summary

DAC Criteria	EQ	Response
Relevance	EQ1 To what extent were the FishTrade objectives relevant to the needs of intended beneficiaries?	<p>The objective of the project was: 'to improve food and nutritional security and reduce poverty in sub-Saharan Africa by enhancing the capacities of regional and pan-African organizations to support their member states to better integrate intra-regional fish trade into their development and food security policy agendas'.</p> <p>The evaluation concluded that the project objectives were relevant to the intended beneficiaries - enhanced fish trade is expected to have nutritional benefits and increase incomes for fish-dependent communities.</p> <p>There was evidence of the project assessing the needs of beneficiaries, specifically those of women and there was a general consensus amongst stakeholders that these objectives were relevant to their needs. Indeed, the nutritional benefits are directly relevant as stakeholders identified women as principal caregivers for children, many of whom are (often solely) responsible for large households. Stakeholders also identified that women involved in intra-regional fish trade face additional challenges compared to male counterparts (including intimidation and violence) along the value chain and due to their caregiver status need incomes to go further.</p>
Coherence	EQ2 To what extent were project activities and outputs consistent with the project objectives?	<p>The evaluation found that the main results areas were broadly coherent with the project objectives, however, some activities were less relevant. Result area 3 specifically targets increasing capacities for women fish traders and processors and although the overall evaluation found that this result area was less clearly linked to the specified overarching objective, it could be said that there was coherence in its gendered approach to improving food and nutritional security and reducing poverty through improved intra-regional fish trade.</p>
Effectiveness	EQ3 How successfully has knowledge of fish trade routes been enhanced? Is this informing policy development?	<p>The evaluation found that the project outputs have influenced policymakers and is likely to inform policy currently under development. Several of the project outputs had a specific gender (and in some cases age) lens, including a study on the female participation in fish value chains and value chain governance in Malawi, and a study in Ghana on female trader livelihood vulnerabilities along with policy briefs on the gender dynamics of fish trade. Among those consulted at a policy level, there was recognition of different gender roles within fish trade. However, it is too soon to tell whether policy will mainstream gender.</p>

	EQ4 Have fishery policies and regulatory frameworks been strengthened in the participating countries and regionally?	The evaluation found that the project outputs have raised awareness of fish trade issues relevant for the development of regulatory frameworks and produced useful recommendations to strengthen regional policies. There is less clear evidence of buy-in into incorporating gender into regulatory frameworks. For example, although a key achievement of the project would be its influence on the development of fish and fish product standards in the SADC region, it was less clear how these would be implemented to avoid women bearing the brunt of ensuring fish products meet costly standards, due to their position in fish value chains.
	EQ5 How have capacity, competitiveness and opportunities for non-state actors increased or changed?	The project carried out a number of capacity building workshops. Stakeholders consulted confirmed that more than half of participants were women, reflecting their roles as fish processors. Those who benefitted from such capacity building workshops reported improvements in their businesses, due to increased awareness of fish handling and processing, hygiene, etc. However, intended beneficiaries outside of the targeted groups (for example, those not in the relevant marketeers' or women's associations) reported that the benefits of the intervention were primarily felt by those directly targeted by the intervention. The project did support with the formation of associations in Luangwa as well as AWFishNET. However, there was little evidence of scaling out or copying that might indicate that the positive results would be sustainable or lead to wider impact on women.
	EQ6 To what extent has the implementation of policies, certifications, standards etc improved?	As discussed above, it is too early to report findings on the implementation of new policies, standards etc. However, the team identified that the projects work of the One Stop Border Post as an example of a successful means of increasing formal trade and helping traders access higher value markets. More broadly, formalising trade was seen by most stakeholders, as an important way to reduce the difficulties faced (to a greater extent by women) by cross-border traders, many of whom are women.
Efficiency	EQ7 To what extent was the implementation of FishTrade efficient?	Although some project outputs were delivered relatively late during the implementation period, it did complete a significant amount of research and engaged with partners with clear linkages to policymakers to disseminate research outputs. As the project specifically identified the potential for gender equity improvements due to the large numbers of women involved in fish trade, in terms of maximising the outcomes of the project for women, an alternative model would have been to also involve a specialist gender organisation to ensure gender mainstreaming throughout project outputs and to strengthen messages to improve fish trade for female fisherfolk and traders. However, this may have resulted in a trade-off between improved outcomes for women and the breadth of the project as well as its cost-effectiveness. In addition, the project may have been more efficient had it had a narrower geographic scope - this could also have led to more focussed efforts to mainstream gender and other specific vulnerable groups in particular regions and/or localities.

Impact	EQ8 To what extent has the project contributed to improved food and nutritional security and wealth generation among African fish-dependent communities?	Some changes in wealth and nutritional security among fish traders were reported, particularly for those benefitting directly from the facility built in Luangwa. For example, stakeholders reported less swelling and stunting among under 5s and members of the women's association reported increased incomes and profits, resulting in their ability both to re-invest in their businesses (or local infrastructure) and in families being better off (increased schooling and improved nutrition). However, the benefits outside of these groups were limited - fish handlers employed by the two associations in Luangwa who did benefit were all men. And, women outside of the association reported little change in incomes. A similar picture was reported by stakeholders in other locations - and many reported that due to increased competition, issues of violence (including SGBV) and theft were felt more keenly by women at the end of the project than 5 years ago.
	EQ9 In what ways did the project contribute to a change in intra-regional fish trade?	The evaluation found that there was an increase in formalised trade and stakeholders reported increased volumes and value of cross-border trade of fish in aggregate, most likely due to a range of factors.
Sustainability	EQ10 To what extent are project results likely to be sustained?	The evaluation as a whole found mixed results for sustainability. However, where women most obviously benefitted from the project activities i.e. those in the Luangwa women's association, due to WorldFish's connection with COMESA and the planned future investment at this border location, it seems likely that results will be sustained if the further investment in SPS equipment and cold storage that is planned, is provided. Outside of this, it is difficult to comment more precisely on the sustainability of results for women, as the evaluation as a whole found that sustainability could have been better considered.