



# **Nile Basin Initiative**

**Nile Trans-boundary Environmental Action Project**

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**Monitoring and Evaluation  
Regional Workshop**

**Naivasha, Kenya  
11-12 April 2005**

**Workshop Report**

**Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project**  
**Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop Report**

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## **Introduction:**

This report reflects the main issues and recommendations that resulted from the Regional M&E Workshop which took place during the period 11-12 April 2005 in Naivasha, Kenya. The Workshop was attended by the Project Steering Committee members, the Executive Director of the Nile Secretariat and the SVP Coordinator, donor partners, Project NPCs, the RPM and Lead Specialists from the Project Management Unit of Khartoum as well as the Lead Specialist of WRPM. The workshop was necessary to validate the findings of the baseline studies that were conducted regionally. Moreover, NTEAP presented at the regional workshop the proposed M&E Strategy and Action Plan as well as requested the participants to review and fine tune the indicators.

More specifically the objectives of the Workshop were:

- Review and discuss the draft M&E strategy to solicit feed back from Steering Committee members, NBI secretariat, NPCs and development partners to finalize it.
- Build consensus on the overall M&E Framework among project's partners to ensure ownership and contribution to its implementation.
- Discuss and agree on Monitoring and Evaluation indicators at different levels and agree on the roles and responsibilities of the partners.
- Discuss links on M&E issues with SVP and other related SVP projects to ensure that the NTEAP M&E system reflects elements of coordination and linkages to the overall SVP Monitoring and Evaluation System.
- Review and discuss the baseline for the different project components.

## **Day 1 Monday, 11 April: Presentation and Discussion of the Baseline**

### **Opening Session.**

1. The meeting began with a welcoming remark by Mr. Gedion Asfaw, the Regional Project Manager of the NTEAP who welcomed the NBI Executive Director, the SVP Coordination Officer, the members of the NTEAP PSC and the NPCs to the Workshop. He also acknowledged the presence of the newly appointed NTEAP Knowledge Management Specialist. Mr. Asfaw reiterated the importance of the development of the M&E Strategy and Action Plan. The RPM stated that the Naivasha workshop has two purposes: discuss the NTEAP M&E strategy & action plan and launch the Nile River Awareness Kit. The detailed objectives of each of the meetings will be presented at the beginning of each meeting.

He then told the meeting that the project implementation plan has an M&E action plan and log frame for the NTEAP. On the basis of the PIP, we are expected to come up with a strategy, detailed action plan and tracking matrix.

He briefed the meeting on the process of formulating the M&E strategy which included fielding national consultants in all of the NBI countries to conduct rapid assessment on the baseline situation with regards to EE&A, Water Quality Monitoring. The NTEAP also commissioned an International consultant to conduct a rapid assessment on some of the impact or process indicators and draft the M&E strategy and action plan.

He told the participants that the NTEAP RPM, Lead Specialists & NPCs have made substantial input to the draft M&E strategy, action plan and the baseline study.

He noted that putting in place an M&E system for projects of this nature is a difficult exercise & requested participants to support the effort made by the NTEAP though providing constructive comments and suggestions.

The RPM noted that the M&E meeting is taking place at the same venue where the Sudan peace agreement was negotiated.

Mr Asfaw asked participants to introduce themselves and closed by wishing them all a successful workshop. He then invited the Executive Director of the NBI Secretariat to officially open the workshop.

2. Mr. Patrick Kahangire, the Executive Director Nile Basin Initiative welcomed participants to the workshop and congratulated the NTEAP PMU, PSC members and NPCs for the progress they have made since the inception of the project. He said NTEAP has generated lessons that other projects could learn from. The ED said that the NBI was at a challenging stage with most projects getting off the ground. He said that they have completed interviews for the last two Projects – Socio Economic Development and Benefit Sharing and the Efficient Water use for Agriculture and it is expected that all projects

will be operational by early June 2005. The NBI had hoped that all projects would start together because they form parts of the whole strategic plan and so the gap between the start of all projects was a shortcoming. However, progress is being made. These projects were reviewed during the recent Council of Ministers Meeting in Kigali and they were happy with the progress being made. A meeting with partners was also held and they reviewed the partnership, funding arrangements, gaps among other issues.

3. The ED emphasized the importance of the linkage between the NBI programs and other national programs. He felt there is a disconnect and little is known about the NBI at the national level and all of us have a role to play to ensure cohesiveness with national institutions. He said NBI needs to be relevant at the national level while working at regional level. He said political engagement was coming into place and broadening.
4. The ED said that despite the progress there were several issues that still need to be addressed, among them:
  - Timely delivery and concrete and tangible results on the ground: The M & E strategy will show how linkage and relevance to the whole strategic Action Plan and show contribution to the overall objective. Ownership at the national level could help to do this if the national coordinators and the host institutions create linkages at a national level and perform in a regional framework.
  - The project was planned five years ago and it needs to continue to be relevant to national priorities which have changed since then.
  - While the SVP projects are basin wide, the SAP programs are regional and there is need to strengthen linkages between both.
5. The ED concluded his address by emphasizing the importance of NBI's visibility at the national level. He said this was critical and efforts need to be made to increase this because the relevance and future of the NBI will be at stake if we do not deliver and be accountable. He asked the PSC members to provide guidance on how NTEAP and the NBI as a whole can do better and wished participants a productive workshop.
6. Mr. Alan Rodgers, the UNDP GEF Regional Coordinator addressed the Workshop welcoming participants to Naivasha and indicated that he was pleased to participate in the NTEAP workshops. He said it was good that we were in Naivasha since there were lessons we could learn from GEF experiences here. Mr. Rodgers said that after 100 years of study, people are still not sure of the hydrology, climate change situation and other details of the Lake Naivasha etc. Also Naivasha has problems of pollution, resource conflicts, over exploitation of the natural resources. Horticulture is the most important industry in the area and Naivasha is also a tourist destination. Despite all the economic activities going on here, little is put into the development of the infrastructure.

7. Mr. Rodgers said the GEF experience in Naivasha dates back to 1992. At that time Naivasha's commitment to saving the environment was absent and GEF was prohibited from holding a stakeholders workshop to discuss the management of the wetland. However, in 12 years GEF has come a long way and now the flower farms and the riparian communities are the owners of the lake, they have a management plan and structured guidelines on water use. There is considerable progress but more still needs to be done.
8. Mr. Rodgers stated that the NBI is making progress with the projects coming together, but there is still a lot to do. He said M & E is of interest not just to the project management, but to all stakeholders, government and all NBI supporters. He said M & E needs to show that the impact and investment that the project is making will be sustainable. He emphasized that from GEF's point of view, sustainability is a major issue.

He said he had shared the draft strategy with his colleagues at GEF and some of their comments were: "the strategy has matched the project well with GEF indicators". The project should go further and think outside the project into the NBI context. It should also show how environmental issues can be integrated into other sectors and into the broader development process.
9. Dr. Henry Muigasha, the Project Steering Committee member from Uganda shared some of his general reflections with the workshop. He alluded to the different environmental and economic problems that face the basin such as the situation of poor fishermen, lack of access to sufficient and clean water. He also mentioned problems with irrigation. He mentioned the importance and the need for having tangible results on the ground for all stakeholders. These results, he emphasized, can and should be owned by the communities living within the basin.
10. Dr. Henry mentioned that M & E was a very important issue and he commended the Lead Specialist and the Consultant for doing adequate consultations and said the report that was presented had national inputs. Furthermore, he reiterated that the environmental component of the NBI talks of sustainable socio-economic development. To do this environmental issues have to be integrated into all NBI activities and he mentioned that all riparian countries have a role to mainstream environmental issues into NBI in a sustainable way. He said the project had made a good start, but there are issues that still need to be addressed.

## **Session 2: Introduction to the Baseline by components.**

11. This session consisted of a series of presentations made by the RPM, the Consultant and the Lead Specialists.
  - Overview of the Workshop Program: Ms. Intisar Salih, the M&E Lead Specialist lead this session by providing an overview of the Workshop Program and its objectives. She emphasized the importance and need for active contribution from participants to achieve the objectives of the Workshop.

- Overview of the baseline process and methodology: Dr. Thomas Hopkins, M&E Consultant provided an overview of the baseline process and methodology. He highlighted how the process was started, how the data from the field was obtained and the roles of the NPCs in developing the baseline data base. He also offered some key definitions on M&E.
- Presentation on the status of Regional Cooperation: Mr. Gedion Asfaw, the RPM made an elaborate presentation on the status of regional cooperation on the basis of the data collected from the field which reflected that the level of regional cooperation is low and there is a need for improved and increased regional cooperation. He highlighted each regional indicator emphasizing the current status and the measurement approach.
- Presentation on the status of NGOs and NGO networks: Mr. Amir Baker, the MG Lead Specialist made a presentation on the status of the NGOs and NGO networks in the basin countries on the basis of data received from the riparian countries and compiled by the international consultant.
- Presentation on the status of the EE&A: Mr. Muasche Kidundo, the EE&A Lead Specialist made a presentation on the status of EE&A based on the data collected by national consultants in each riparian country. He mentioned that the findings of the baseline reflected the need for synergized work to enhance the level of education and awareness on the environment of the Nile Basin.
- Presentation on the status of Water Quality Monitoring: Mr. John Omwenga, the WQ Lead Specialist made a presentation on the status of Water Quality Monitoring based on the data collected by national consultant in each riparian country. He emphasized that the data generated was huge and revealed a lot of interesting information that varied from one country to another.

12. The discussions that followed the presentations were very open, informative and reflected on some genuine experiences of participants. The discussion was also challenging to some of the findings requiring extensive efforts to reverse the shortcomings revealed by the baseline information. The discussions generated the following specific comments:

- There is a need to ensure that the project monitoring indicators consider issues of sustainability and national ownership.
- While the project focus is on regional level achievements, it is necessary to recognise that this will only succeed if the project has strong individual national support and that there is adequate capacity at the national level to achieve that.
- Care should be given during project implementation to recognise the efforts and work of existing institutions (government, private and civil societies) as well as networks. The project should build on these efforts rather than duplicate their work.

- The project should be one of the avenues for the development of the riparian countries and should support the process of confidence building among these countries.
- Members of parliaments in individual countries should be involved in the national implementation process of the project and they should be part of the regional activities. This will help in soliciting political will and provide support to the project activities.
- While it is agreed that the project's ultimate objective is to develop an environmental framework, it is also important to recognise that resources need to be directed to ground level interventions to tackle environmental problems. The Micro-grants Program is an excellent example for this.
- The national consultation process to vet various products of the project efforts should be strengthened intensively and should be used and respected by the project.
- Environmental Education and Awareness should be practical and should adequately involve the general public. It should also build upon the existing networks such as the IGAD outlook process and NEPAD's Africa E-Networking Initiative.
- Indicators for increased regional cooperation should consider the establishment of working groups (WQ, EE&A, and PSC), maturity of issues handled by these bodies and more agreement on water & environment.
- Outputs which come from the project and not from other activities should be considered in determining indicators.
- Other NGOs networking experience should be studied and analysed, such as the network for combating desertification and the climate change network.
- Efforts should be made to link the activities of the NTEAP with activities of other SVP & SAP projects.

### **Session 3: Review of Indicators.**

13. Dr. Thomas Hopkins, the International M&E Consultant made a presentation on the regional, national and local indicators by component including the measurement methodology. The presentation reflected the process of data collection, the different types of data and offered definitions on some of the M&E terminologies. The discussion that followed the presentation generated the following comments:

- Though the issue of considering the M&E strategy, which is left for the next day session, prior to going into discussing about indicators was



raised; it was finally agreed to proceed as per the schedule as that issue would be discussed at a later stage.

- There is a need to arrive at definitions of indicators and to have limited indicators but focused, measurable and project specific.
- Most of the indicators presented are more generic there is a need to break them down into specific elements
- The need for clarifying (defining) outcome and output, which are put in a confusing manner as it stands now, including the issue of how indicators are vertically and horizontally linked and contributing to the higher level were repeatedly raised. It was agreed that the consultant will revise them over the night and will come up with a revised version, which will clarify these issues, the next day.
- The PIP is a working document, which should be updated based on developments and changes taking place over the time. The need to reformulate it to reflect constructive changes (such as ensuring sustainability through encouraging an increased engagement of the countries' political leadership) should be considered in the future. The possibility of accessing second phase GEF resources should be considered in this connection.
- The need for having small working group discussion, which is not included in the program to discuss indicators, was highlighted and well taken up for inclusion in the morning session of the next day. Participants are advised to take a quick look of the workshop document circulated (focused at page 19-28) and come up with ideas of how to improve it through Day Two's proposed group discussion.
- The issue of constantly checking the basin-wide and 'soft' nature of SVP projects, even when developing indicators for local level activities has been highlighted.

## **Day 2 Tuesday, 12 April: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy**

14. Dr. Hopkins presented a recap of Day One. In his recap, he reflected the increased interest by the countries involved to see action of mitigation measures on ground; the critical role of participation and commitment of national level political leadership for local ownership and sustainability. There is dire need for increased capacity building and retention at the national level and the need to have optimal marriage of basin wide perspective and national level perspectives.

Dr. Hopkins continued to elaborate the issue raised in connection to impact/outcome/output/input from more of the theoretical angle. He went through some definitions and presented some information on the different levels of outputs and outcomes. He suggested the need for agreeing on certain operational terminologies with respect to these and the related M&E indicators without directly responding to the specific inquiries of defining them.

After the recap, and on the basis of the discussions of day one on indicators, participants were divided into four groups in order to review and refine the outcomes, outputs and keys indicators component by component as presented in M&E Action Plan presented by the M&E Lead Specialist. A revised Action Plan was circulated to participants to be used as a basis for the group discussions.

Group 1 was assigned component 1: Institutional strengthening to facilitate regional cooperation

Group 2: Component 2: Community-level, land, forest & water conservation

Group 3: Component 3: Environmental education and Awareness

Group 4: Component 5: Water quality monitoring

The role of each group was to look at outcomes, outputs and relevant indicators proposed in the draft document in order to make amendments if necessary based on the realistic projected achievements.

After thorough discussions, the rapporteur of each group presented the amendment made to the assigned component. Clarifications were given on each amendment proposed by each working group and finally, the amended M&A action plan was adopted. The amended Action Plan is attached to this report as Annex A.

## **Session 4: M&E Strategy and M&E Action Plan**

15. Dr. Hopkins and Ms. Intisar Salih presented simultaneously a summary of the NTEAP Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and the M&E Action Plan. The presentations focused on the following issues:

### ***The purpose of the M&E Strategy and Plan***

The M&E refers to the process of overseeing and assessing the progress and accomplishments of the project. Rigorous M&E allows the project to become a conduit of “learning tools” that yield lessons which may be applied by projects beneficiaries/stakeholders. Dr Hopkins gave the definitions of the concepts of “monitoring” and “evaluation”. He mentioned that “Monitoring” involves the collection and analysis of data about project activities. The data should be easy to collect and easy to understand. “Evaluation” is concerned with the results and effects of a project in terms of the components’ activities.

### **M&E system within the NBI – SVP context**

Dr. Hopkins indicated that the NBI plans to establish an M&E system for the Shared Vision Program, which includes a portfolio of eight projects that it will coordinate. As each project moves into implementation, the NBI Secretariat, in collaboration with the PMU, will work to refine and implement the M&E system at the project level.

### ***M&E Approach of the NTEAP***

The consultant pointed out that the M&E strategy is intended to provide technical M&E expertise and leadership for the M&E activities of the NTEAP. This will involve regional level component specific as well as national level NPC monitoring and evaluation activities. To be successful, M&E begins with clear project design and a consensus of the members of the NTEAP Project Management Unit. Collaboration, communication, participation will be the mode of operations in implementing all levels of M&E.

### ***M&E role and responsibilities of NTEAP and partners***

While NTEAP is a regional project consisting of five components operating in nine countries, the focus of its activities and expected results are both regional and national. Therefore, through regional leadership and advocacy NTEAP partners, national and local, will implement and benefit from the NTEAP. Dr Hopkins mentioned that the M&E role and responsibility of the major policy organs of NBI and NTEAP (Steering Committees, the various thematic Working Groups, etc.) are basically to monitor the M&E progress reports, make comments, take appropriate action and provide feedback and guidance. The NPCs are critical to the efficient and effective implementation of the M&E Strategy and Action Plan. From the regional perspective the NPCs have three basic sources of information for component monitoring: Periodic progress reports, field visits and access to national key information and consultants.

### ***Role of Participation in NTEAP's M&E***

The consultant indicated that beneficiary participation, particularly by disadvantaged groups, is viewed as both an end and a means to NTEAP objectives. Past experience has shown that rural and agricultural development activities, as an example, do not equally affect the lives of men and women.

### ***M&E Strategy: project implementation plan, Indicators and Components***

Dr Hopkins stressed the fact that NTEAP M&E system is based and follows closely the NTEAP Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and its logical framework. The Key indicators listed in the M&E plan come from the NTEAP Logical Framework. NTEAP decisions about indicators and data was taken on the basis of available and potential sources. The NTEAP M&E Strategy will use the following three levels of data collection:

- Level one: Routine Project / Component progress monitoring report
- Level two: Review, assessment and analysis of activity produced material
- Level three: Strategic data collection using the various methods of data collection

### ***Monitoring and Evaluation Action Plan***

16. Ms. Salih's intervention focused on the graphic M&E presentation of the NTEAP within a format that allows visual viewing and a better indication of responsibilities. The M&E Action Plan has been presented as a working tool to implement the M&E Strategy.

The M&E Lead Specialist gave detailed explanation of the following M&E tools that are part of the PIP M&E Action Plan:

- Performance indicators by component
- Baseline for the indicators based on latest studies
- Methods of measurement and responsibilities
- Tracking Matrix as a tool for follow up on approved annual activities.

The presentation emphasized the importance of selecting measurable indicators that could realistically measure the outcomes/outputs, it also highlighted the importance of having solid benchmarks based on accurate data collection and it also alluded to the importance documenting the method used in measuring the monitoring process and the frequency of monitoring. The tracking matrix was presented as an important tool that would allow the Project to monitor the implementation at the level of activities, both from a substantive as well as financial perspective.

17. The discussion that followed the presentations was extremely critical of the proposed NTEAP Strategy which was developed by the Consultant. The

comments alluded to the fact that the Strategy is a bit theoretical; it does not provide practical elements to guide the project in monitoring and evaluating activities. Moreover, the “Format” used by the consultant to draw the NTEAP M&E Strategy is not adequate. In addition, The NTEAP M&E Strategy document should refer to the existing NBI Projects strategic documents for a more comprehensive and acceptable “format”. The conclusion of the discussion was that the NTEAP M&E Strategy cannot be approved as it is. It has to be re-formulated and reviewed in the light of the remarks made by the participants. The re-formulation should be made by the international consultant in collaboration with the M&E Lead Specialist and the PMU as whole. The reformulated draft will then be circulated to the PSC Members for comments.

18. The M&E Action Plan as amended by the working groups, and presented by the M&E LS was approved by the meeting; however, there were concerns on the responsibilities assigned to the NPCs compared to the resources available at the national level.
19. A query was raised as to the possibility of transferring funds between components during the implementation process as need arise and based on monitoring results. It was indicated that funds come from different donors (GEF/World Bank, GEF/UNDP, CIDA) to support specific components or subcomponents of the Project. Therefore, it is difficult to transfer funds from one component to another. This type of issue has to be submitted to the donors for a decision.

## **Session 5: SVP Linkages and SVP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.**

### ***Linkages with the WRPM Project***

20. Dr. Osman El Tom, the Water Resources management Lead Specialist of the WRPM Project based in Ethiopia gave an overview of the project including its decision support system, its components and subcomponents, structure and funding sources. Potential areas of collaboration and experience exchange between the NTEAP and the project were presented. Examples included the base line studies and the lessons learned in their implementation and the development process of the M&E framework. The presentation was a testimony for the efforts exerted by the NTEAP to create synergies between SVP Projects and was indeed useful to reflect how activities funded by one project could be implemented by another. It also raised the importance of capturing results of activities of the WRPM project through the M&E Framework of the NTEAP.

### ***Linkages with SVP Monitoring and Evaluation system***

21. After a brief review of the NBI SVP development and immediate objectives, Ms. Windomu, the SVP Coordinator presented the many challenges and key points of consideration that are being made during the implementation of the program. Challenges mentioned included the complex multi-country and multi-sectoral nature of the Program and the need to ensure coordination at

all levels. Ms. Windomu presented issues pertaining to the SVP M&E system, the development of which is currently starting. She explained that the system is composed of two levels namely: the project level the first of which is the NTEAP's system and the program level to be managed by the NBI-SEC in collaboration with the PMUs. She concluded by stating that SVP key outcome indicators were developed more than 5 years ago, and will be reviewed and amended for approval by the SVP steering committee in the near future. Her presentation flagged the importance of capturing the individual SVP outcomes into a single NBI outcome that would later reflect how and if the Shared Vision of the NBI is being realized.

### **Session 6: Brain Storming Session.**

#### ***Moving From Project monitoring to Environment Monitoring***

Mr. Gedion Asfaw- NTEAP RPM started by giving a list of existing environmental indicators as examples of potential indicators that can be used to monitor the environment of the Nile Basin. To stimulate discussions and brainstorming in this domain, he posed several questions pertaining the monitoring of such indicators in the NTEAP. Examples were:

- Is there a need to monitor the environment within the NTEAP M&E system?
- Who is to do this monitoring?
- Should it be a regional activity or rather to be at national level?
- Is there capacity within the Basin to carry out such monitoring?

He then suggested to include in the envisaged NTEAP Strategic Environmental Framework a section on Monitoring the Nile Environment.

The presentation was followed by a session of intensive discussions, which can be summarized as follows:

- Additional funding can sought by incorporating how the project shall adapt to climate change in the proposal for funding to be submitted to GEF for phase 2 funding.
- The issue of environmental monitoring is highly important and should be given sufficient time and attention.
- The relevance of environmental monitoring to the project M&E framework and whether the project has any effect on the parameters to be monitored was discussed with different views on the issue ranging from support to it to dismissing it as an issue that was not relevant to NTEAP. The financial and technical capacities of the project were also mentioned as constraints in this domain. It was concluded that environmental monitoring is needed in the system. Additional funding can be sought for this purpose, while the strategic environmental management framework can lay the foundation for it. Collaborations with other initiatives and entities may provide windows of opportunities to achieve this. Although it's a challenge, the project needs to

handle it. In fact, it can demonstrate its ability to think beyond traditional practice to obtain further funding. In this context the project shall also need to think of means of ensuring sustainability of Monitoring & Evaluation system after its lifetime.

### **Summary of main points raised and recommendations:**

Over the two days period, intensive discussions and deliberations on the M&E system and its elements took place. The following is a summary of the points raised and recommendations made in this regard:

- The PIP is a working document that is more than 5 years old and thus can be subject to revision and/or amendment as deemed necessary.
- There is a need to limit the number of indicators for each component and be project specific without losing substance.
- Indicators which appear to be generic need to be broken down into more measurable elements or ingredients.
- Sustainability elements are crucial and thus should be taken into consideration when reviewing indicators.
- Co-financing and country contributions have been mentioned as potential areas of interest in this domain, being attractive to future funding sources.
- The need to distinguish between impact, outcome and output indicators was emphasized.
- Impact on the ground was raised as an essential element of the M&E system, with a need to understand that the definition of 'ground' may vary from one partner to another.
- Participation and national ownership were highlighted as integral elements of the Strategy and the NTEAP as whole.
- There is need to have both basin-wide as well as national perspectives considered in the implementation as well as M&E Framework of the NTEAP.
- Baseline studies by national consultants are drafts that need to be verified by national consultative processes.
- Consideration has to be given to existing institutions and activities to avoid creation of unneeded structures.
- The involvement of national Members of Parliaments was raised as a means for ensuring the needed political support.
- A concern about NBI visibility and coordination with other players in the region was raised with an emphasis on the fact that more needs to be done in this regard.

- A concern about the clarity of the M&E strategy (the strategy is 'weighty') presented was raised and it was agreed that it should be reformulated. The NBI and ENSAP strategy documents were referred to as references in this regard.
- Specific issues such as the need to link to the GEF International Waters M&E system, the new GEF sustainability and risks concepts, and the other SVP projects need to be incorporated in the reformulated strategy. Similarly, NTEAP benchmarks need to be integrated.
- Reporting should appear clearly and in detail in the strategy.
- The heavy workload put on the NPCs' shoulders in the M&E plan vis-à-vis that to be done at the PMU level is not commensurate with the human resources available in each level.
- There are many areas of potential cooperation and experience exchange with the WRPM project. Examples were in the baseline studies and the development process of the M&E system.
- There are many challenges in the implementation of the SVP including its complex multi-country and multi- sectoral nature, the need to ensure coordination at all levels, etc.
- Some SVP key outcome indicators were developed more than 5 years ago, and will be reviewed and amended for approval by the SVP steering committee in the near future.
- The issue about environmental monitoring is highly important. Sufficient time and additional funding are needed to address it as should be. In this regard, it was agreed that the project shall attempt to investigate this new area within the environmental framework to be developed. The concept paper shall be the point of entry.



## Annex 1

### Impact indicators

Development objective	Indicators	Measurement
<p>The project aims at creating more effective basin-wide stakeholder cooperation on transboundary environmental issues by supporting the implementation of a subset of the actions prioritized by the transboundary analysis including:</p> <p>Enhancing the analytical capacity for a basin-wide perspective to support the sustainable development, management, and protection of the Nile Basin water; and</p> <p>Engaging the full spectrum of stakeholders, from local communities to national policy makers, from elementary schools to universities, from non-governmental organizations to line ministries, in management and protection of the basin's shared resources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased regional cooperation in Environment &amp; Water management field</li> <li>2. Increased basin-wide community action and cooperation in land and water.</li> <li>3. Increased number of basin wide networks of environmental and water professionals and increased number of experts knowledgeable on the environment.</li> <li>4. Greater appreciation of river hydrology and more informed decision of development path</li> <li>5. Expanded information, knowledge base, and know how on land and water resources available to professionals and NGOs.</li> <li>6. Greater awareness of the linkages between macro and sectoral policies and the environment</li> <li>7. Greater awareness and increased capacity on transboundary water quality threads.</li> </ol>	<p>Linked to Evaluations</p>

**TABLE 3 M & E Action Plan:**

**Component 1: Institutional Strengthening to Facilitate Regional Cooperation (GEF/WB & GEF/UNDP)**

Outcome/ <u>Output by Component</u>	Key Indicators	Benchmark as of December 2004	Method of Monitoring & frequency	Responsibility
<p><b>Component 1</b></p> <p><b>1. Institutional Strengthening to Facilitate Regional Cooperation (GEF/WB &amp; GEF/UNDP)</b></p> <p><u>Outcome</u> 1.1. Regional capacities for Transboundary Environmental Management improved.</p> <p><u>Outputs</u> 1.1.1 PMU and related structures established</p> <p>1.1.2 National focal institutions providing inputs</p> <p><u>Outcome</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMU Workplan approved by PSC</li> <li>• Basin-wide thematic WG established and working effectively</li> <li>• PMU, SC and national coordination offices functioning effectively.</li> <li>• National steering committee/ consultative groups meeting and debating transboundary issues</li> <li>• Short term outcome: at least three transboundary activities/protocols/MOU done</li> <li>• Long-term: regional environmental networks established and functioning e.g. environmental institutions networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft workplan</li> <li>• No working group</li> <li>• PMU renovated</li> <li>• NPCs under recruitment</li> <li>• No National level committees</li> <li>• No MOU</li> <li>• No networks</li> </ul>	<p>Routine progress reports</p> <p>Review of Minutes and agenda of national steering committees</p> <p>Routine progress reports, progress reports of environmental authorities</p>	<p>RPM, LSs M&amp;E Specialist, NPCs</p> <p>M&amp;E Specialist, NPCs</p> <p>SC members, RPM, M&amp;E LS and NPCs</p> <p>SC members, RPM, M&amp;E LS and NPCs</p>

Outcome/ <u>Output by Component</u>	Key Indicators	Benchmark as of December 2004	Method of Monitoring & frequency	Responsibility
<p>1.2 regional cooperation on environmental issues Enhanced</p> <p><u>Outputs</u></p> <p>1.2.1 Concept paper developed</p> <p>1.2.2 Environmental framework developed</p> <p><u>Outcome</u></p> <p>1.3 Communications and Knowledge Management enhanced</p> <p><u>Outputs</u></p> <p>1.3.1 Newsletter published regularly and distributed widely</p> <p>1.3.2 Basin-wide environmental web site established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework adopted and operationalized at National and regional levels</li> <li>• Concept paper developed and discussed with stakeholders</li> <li>• Concept Paper adopted by SC</li> <li>• Framework developed Framework discussed with stakeholders and SVP</li> <li>• Framework approved by COM</li> </ul> <p>Availability of information, knowledge base and know how on land and water resources</p> <p>4 issues/year produced and circulated</p> <p>PMU and National Coordinator offices connected to Internet</p> <p>an updated basin-wide website is functioning</p>	<p>No concept paper</p> <p>No Framework</p> <p>No Framework</p> <p>No newsletter</p> <p>No connection</p> <p>No website</p>	<p>Subjective evaluation of the regional cooperation in general and particularly in environment will be compared to the base line situation and reflected on the regular project reports</p> <p>Routine progress reports , Newsletter</p> <p>Routine progress reports , Newsletter, web site</p> <p>Annual Project Report – monitoring and evaluation report, and PSC meeting proceedings</p>	<p>Evaluation team, RPM LSs and M&amp;E Ls, NPCs</p> <p>Evaluation team, RPM LSs and M&amp;E Ls, NPCs</p>
<p><u>Outcome</u></p> <p>1.4. River Basin Model (RBM): Regional River Basin model, coupled with human capacity and institutional support, developed and facilitating water resources planning at a</p>	<p><b>Indicators will be developed and implemented jointly with Water Resources Planning and Management Project</b></p>			<p><b>Water Resources Planning and Management Project Will develop and implement the M&amp;E</b></p>

<b>Outcome/ <u>Output by Component</u></b>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Benchmark as of December 2004</b>	<b>Method of Monitoring &amp; frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<p>regional level (GEF/WB &amp; NBTf/WB).</p> <p><u>Outcome</u> 1. 5 Understanding of the link between Macro, sectoral policies and the environment Improved (GEF/WB)</p> <p><u>Output</u> 1.5.1 Transboundary studies of macro and sector policies and environment (including root causes) completed in 4 countries, including at least one in each of the two NBI sub-regions</p>	<p>National polices revised to reflect linkages bet. Environment and Macro and sectoral polices in at least 4 countries.</p> <p>Studies completed in four countries including at least one in each of the NBI sub-regions</p>	<p>No studies</p>	<p>Case study/survey before or during final evaluation</p>	<p><b>action plan</b></p> <p>RPM, M&amp;E LS, NPCs, SC Members</p> <p>Evaluation team, RPM, M&amp;E Ls, SC</p>
<p>Component 2: Community Land, Forest and Water Conservation – Micro-grant Program</p> <p><u>Outcome</u> 2.1 Enhanced basin wide capabilities and cooperation</p> <p><u>Output</u> 2.1.1 Two trans-boundary Capacity Building Workshops conducted</p> <p><u>Outcome</u> 2.2. Improved understanding of transboundary soil erosion and mitigation, control and prevention techniques.</p> <p><u>Output</u></p>	<p>Increased knowledge &amp; awareness of civil society, society networks &amp; Government on trans-boundary environmental management issues</p> <p>Workshops proceedings</p> <p>-Three national NGO networks strengthened</p> <p>Increased knowledge on mitigation, control and prevention techniques of soil erosion</p> <p>Three study reports and three</p>	<p>Knowledge of NGOs, NGO Networks on Nile Basin environmental threats is modest (as per Feb/March 2005 Baseline survey)</p> <p>Available data on soil erosion for three countries are incomplete and scattered</p>	<p>Targeted survey before the mid term evaluation of the Project.</p> <p>Workshop reports Periodic progress reports from NPCs/NMGCs/MGCs</p> <p>Survey on soil erosion mitigation undertaken in three countries</p>	<p>MG LS, M&amp;E LS, NPCs/NMGCs /LMGCs</p> <p>MG LS, M&amp;E LS, NPCs/NMGCs /LMGCs</p> <p>MGLS, M&amp;E LS, NPCs/NMGCs/LMGCs</p>

<b>Outcome/ Output by Component</b>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Benchmark as of December 2004</b>	<b>Method of Monitoring &amp; frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<p>2.2.1 Studies produced and three workshops conducted</p> <p><u>Outcome</u> 2.3 Capacities of riparian communities to address Nile Basin environmental threats enhanced</p> <p><u>Output</u> 2.3.1 Pilot Micro grant Program launched</p>	<p>workshop reports.</p> <p>Number of successful pilots</p> <p>Amount and number of micro-grants disbursed</p> <p>Amount and number of</p>	<p>There is modest information on transboundary micro-grant programs in the basin aside from the Lake Victoria Small grant activities limited to 3 countries.</p>	<p>M&amp;E reports of MG Program including yearly independent evaluation of the Program</p> <p>Reports (monthly) and quarterly financial reports.</p>	<p>MGLS, M&amp;E LS NMGCs/LMGCs and independent consultant carrying out yearly evaluation</p>
<p><b><u>Component 3: Environmental Education and Awareness (GEF/UNDP)</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Outcome:</u></b> 3.1 Enhanced public awareness and understanding of Nile transboundary environmental issues (GEF/UNDP).</p> <p><b><u>Outputs</u></b></p> <p>3.1.1 National Working Groups established in 10 countries (GEF/UNDP)</p>	<p>Improved level of public awareness and knowledge of transboundary environmental issues</p> <p>Functioning EE&amp;A national working group</p> <p>EE &amp; A WG forum used to discuss other related issues.</p>		<p>Targeted rapid survey focusing on stakeholders and public awareness to be conducted before the MID Term Evaluation and after that annually.</p> <p>Routine progress reporting and review and assessment of materials produced, agenda &amp; number of meetings etc. Feed back analysis of special events i.e. workshops, demonstration.</p>	<p>M&amp;E and EE&amp;A LSs, NPCs and EE&amp;A NWQMs</p> <p>M&amp;E LS, EE&amp;A LS, NPCs and EE&amp;A NWQMs</p>

Outcome/ <u>Output by Component</u>	Key Indicators	Benchmark as of December 2004	Method of Monitoring & frequency	Responsibility
<p>3.1.2 National Environmental Education and Awareness Reviews carried out in 10 countries (GEF/UNDP).</p> <p>3.1.3 At least two TB environmental awareness programs designed by Transboundary teams and delivered in 5 at least countries (GEF/UNDP).</p> <p>3.1.4 Ensure that all networks functioning</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> 3.2 Networking of secondary schools for project-based learning (GEF/UNDP).</p> <p><b>Outputs</b> 3.2.1 materials developed made available for the networks</p> <p>3.2.2 Teachers trained in project-based collaborative learning (GEF/UNDP).</p>	<p>Baseline situation established in nine countries</p> <p>Environmental awareness training modules developed and delivered in all countries.</p> <p>Functioning secondary school environmental; networks</p> <p>Material developed and disseminated</p> <p>Not less than 80 secondary school teachers trained in project based collaborative learning in all NBI countries.</p> <p>Transboundary school environmental projects designed and implemented collaboratively</p>		<p>Baseline reports. Frequency once</p> <p>Course material, visits to selected universities to check the status.</p> <p>Targeted rapid survey focusing on participating schools. Frequency: annually</p> <p>Routine progress reporting and review and assessment of materials produced, agenda &amp; number of meetings etc. Feed back analysis of special events i.e. workshops, demonstration.</p> <p>Case studies, survey depending on the progress</p>	<p>M&amp;E LS, EE&amp;A LS, NPCs and EE&amp;A NWQMs</p> <p>M&amp;E LS, EE&amp;A LS, NPCs NWQMs</p> <p>M&amp;E LS, EE&amp;A LS, NPCs</p> <p>M&amp;E LS, EE&amp;A LS, NPCs</p>

<b>Outcome/ Output by Component</b>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Benchmark as of December 2004</b>	<b>Method of Monitoring &amp; frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<p><b>3.2.3</b> Modules on EE developed for school networks</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> 3.3. Piloting enhanced networking among universities and other research institutions. (GEF/UNDP)</p> <p><b>Outputs</b> 3.3.1 Two junior faculty or graduate students in exchange programs from each of 10 countries</p> <p>3.3.2 University modules in Nile Transboundary Environmental Issues developed collaboratively between universities. (GEF/UNDP).</p>	<p>EE modules developed in 9 countries</p> <p>Functioning links/networks among universities and other research institutions</p> <p>Improved knowledge on Nile basin issues among participating university graduates</p> <p>Two junior faculty or graduate students from each country benefited from exchange program funded by NTEAP</p> <p>2 University modules in Nile Transboundary Environmental Issues developed collaboratively between universities in at least 6 Nile countries.</p>		<p>Targeted rapid survey focusing on participating schools. Frequency: before the MID Term Evaluation and after that annually.</p> <p>Routine reporting progress</p> <p>Routine reporting progress</p>	<p>M&amp;E LS, EE&amp;A LS, NPCs NWQMs</p> <p>EE&amp;A LS and NPCs</p> <p>EE&amp;A LS and NPCs</p>
<p><b>Component 5: Water Quality Component (GEF/WB)</b></p> <p><b>Outcome</b> 5.1 Enhanced national capacities for</p>	<p>Improved capacities for water</p>		<p>Targeted rapid survey or</p>	<p>WQ and M&amp;E LSs,</p>

<b>Outcome/ <u>Output by Component</u></b>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Benchmark as of December 2004</b>	<b>Method of Monitoring &amp; frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<p>water quality monitoring</p> <p><i>Output</i></p> <p>5.1.1 Regional working group formed.</p> <p>5.1.2 Assessment of existing national capacities completed</p> <p>5.1.3 Basic WQ capacities attained in all countries.</p> <p>5.1.3. Regional and National training workshops.</p> <p>5.1.4. Common analytical methods selected and agreed for use.</p> <p><i>outcome</i></p> <p>5.2 Transboundary Water quality Awareness Raising and Information Sharing</p> <p><i>Outputs</i></p> <p>5.2.1 Information on WQ sampling points and parameters of transboundary significance exchanged on regular basis</p>	<p>quality monitoring in 9 countries.</p> <p>Functioning regional working group</p> <p>Baseline reports produced and used to guide yearly action plans</p> <p>Information aggregated into Nile water quality report</p> <p>Regional and national workshop proceedings</p> <p>Regional manual produced and adopted at national level</p> <p>Improved knowledge on water quality monitoring issues</p> <p>Functioning net works of WQM Regional group</p> <p>WQ information featured in NTEAP News Letter /website</p>		<p>case studies focusing on improvement in WQ capacities. Frequency: once Late 3<sup>rd</sup> year/early 4<sup>th</sup> year.</p> <p>Routine progress reporting and review and assessment of materials produced, agenda &amp; number of meetings etc. Feed back analysis of special events i.e. workshops, demonstration</p> <p>Targeted rapid survey or case studies focusing on public awareness on WQ issues. Frequency: once Late 3<sup>rd</sup> year/early 4<sup>th</sup> year.</p>	<p>WQWG, PSC members NPCs</p> <p>WQ and M&amp;E LSs, WQWG, NPCs</p> <p>WQ and M&amp;E LSs, WQWG, NPCs</p>



<b>Outcome/ <u>Output by Component</u></b>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Benchmark as of December 2004</b>	<b>Method of Monitoring &amp; frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<p>5.2.2 Study on biological diversity indices conducted and pilot tested</p> <p>5.2.3. Critical evaluation of progress undertaking and recommendation of follow –up action formulated</p>	<p>Number of pilot studies initiated and ongoing or completed</p> <p>Follow up project proposals prepared.</p>		<p>Routine progress reporting and review and assessment of progress</p>	

## Annex 2

### Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop Lake Naivasha Simba Lodge, Kenya 11-12 April 2005

#### Monday, 11 April 2005: DAY 1 Presentation and discussion of the Baseline

Time	Activity	Objectives	Comments
08:30 09:00	Registration		
Session 1: Opening Session. Chaired by Mr. Gedion Asfaw, RPM			
09:00 – 10:00	Welcoming remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Gedion Asfaw: RPM</li> <li>• Mr. Patrick Kahangire, ED of NBI</li> <li>• PSC Representative Maurice Ogwoka Mbegera</li> <li>• Mr. Allan Rodgers, UNDP</li> <li>• Remarks by the NEMA Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Welcoming of participants</li> </ul>	<i>Rapporteur: Ms. Lily Kisaka, NPC Kenya</i>
10:00- 10:30	Coffee Break		
Session 2: 10:30-13:00 Introduction to the Baseline by components. Chaired by Mr. Maurice Ogwoka Mbegera			
10:30 10:45	-Overview of Workshop Program and objectives <i>Intisar Salih, M&amp;E LS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction to the objectives of the Workshop and expectations of the discussions</li> <li>▪ Understanding the process and methodology used to develop the baseline</li> <li>▪ Understanding the status of regional cooperation, NGOs and NGO networking</li> <li>▪ Understanding the status of the EE&amp;A and WQ baselines in the Basin</li> </ul>	<i>Rapporteur: Mr. Abdalla Shah and Mr. Abdelsalam NPCs of Tanzania and Sudan.</i>
10:45 11:00	-Overview of the baseline process and methodology: Presentation <i>Dr. Hopkins, M&amp;E LS Int. Consultant</i>		
11:00 11:20	- Presentation on the status of Regional Cooperation <i>Mr. Gedion Asfaw, RPM</i>		
11:20 11:40	- Presentation on the status of NGOs and NGO Networks <i>Mr. Amir Baker, MG LS</i>		
11:40 12:00	Discussion		
12:00 12:20	-Presentation on the status of the EE&A <i>Mr. Muasche Kidundo, EEd&amp;A LS</i>		

12:20 12:40	-Presentation on the status of the WQ <i>John Omwenga, WQ LS</i>		
12:40 13:00	Discussion		
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break		
Session 3 14:00 -16:00 Review of Indicators. Chaired by Mr. Eric Mugurusi			
14:00 14:30	- Presentation of the Indicators at the Regional, National and Local levels by components, including measurement methodology <i>Dr. Hopkins</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the different components indicators and refining them</li> </ul>	<i>Rapporteur: Mr. N. Robert, and Mr. M. Yesuf, NPCs of Uganda and Ethiopia</i>
14:30 16:30	Discussion		
16 :30 -17:00 Coffee Break			

19:30 RECEPTION

21:30

Tuesday, 12 April 2005

DAY 2 Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Time	Activity	Objectives	Process
Session 4 09:00- 10:30 Chaired by Dr. Aryamanya-Mugisha Henry			
09:00 - 09:20	- Recap of day one <i>Dr. Hopkins, International Consultant, and WS Facilitator)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review issues discussed and identify common challenges</li> </ul>	
09:30- 09:50	- Presentation on the M&E Strategy and M&E Framework <i>Dr. Hopkins, International Consultant</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussing the M&amp;E Strategy including linkages with NBI and other SVP projects</li> </ul>	<i>Rapporteur: Mr Audace Ndayizeye, NPC of Burundi and Ms Lily Kisaka</i>
09:50 10:05	Presentation on Linkages with the Water Resources Management Project. <i>Dr. Osman, Water Policy LS</i>		
10:05 10:30	Discussion		
10 :30- 11 :00 Coffee Break			
Session 5 11 :00-15 :00 Implementation and responsibilities of the M&E Framework Chaired by Dr. M. Saeed Khalil			
11:00 11:20	SVP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Discussing the M&E Strategy including	<i>Rapporteur: Mr Audace Ndayizeye, NPC of Burundi and</i>

11:20 11:40 11:40 12:10	<p><i>Ms. Hamere Wondimu, SVP Coordinator</i></p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>M&amp;E Action Plan including roles and responsibilities and reporting <i>Dr. Hopkins, International Consultant &amp; Ms. Intisar Salih, M&amp;E LS</i></p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>linkages with NBI and other SVP projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussion and feed back on the M&amp;E Action Plan</li> </ul>	<i>Ms Lily Kisaka</i>
12:00 13:00	Lunch		
13:00 14:00	Session 6 Brain Storming Session. Chaired by Mr. Patrick Kahangire, ED of NBI		
14:30 15:00 15:00 15:15 15:15 16:00	<p>A Shared Vision of Hope</p> <p>- Moving from project monitoring to Environment Monitoring. <i>Gedion Asfaw, RPM</i></p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>Video show</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Solicit inputs on environmental monitoring for the Environmental Framework</li> </ul>	<i>Rapporteur: Ms .Ethar Khalil and Mr. Josef Afata</i>
16:00 16:30	Coffee Break		
16:30 17:00	Recommendations		<i>Rapporteur: Mr. N. Robert, and Mr. M. Yussuf, NPCs of Uganda and Ethiopia</i>
17:00	Closing Remarks		

**Annex 3**  
**Presentations**

## Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP)

### NTEAP Component 1:

#### Institutional Strengthening to Facilitate Regional Cooperation

#### Baseline and outcome indicators

Process Indicators (GEF Category of Indicators )


Gedion Asfaw, RPM

#### Process Indicators (GEF Category of Indicators)


Outcome Indicators	Baseline Situation
Increased regional cooperation in env & water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ functioning regional working groups (<i>no WGs at the end of 2004</i>), (<i>No. &amp; Maturity of issues handled</i>)</li><li>■ functioning PSC (<i>No PSC by mid 2004</i>), (<i>No. &amp; Maturity of issues handled</i>)</li><li>■ regional agreements on water &amp; environment (<i>no agreements by end of 2004</i>)</li></ul>

Outcome Indicators	Baseline Situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increased basin wide community action in land &amp; water management</li> <li>✓ &amp; Increased basin wide community cooperation in land &amp; water management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ number of community actions <i>(none by end of 2004)</i></li> <li>■ number of joint community projects <i>(none by end of 2004)</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increased number of basin wide networks of environmental &amp; water professionals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Number of networks <i>(none by end of 2004)</i></li> </ul>

Outcome Indicators	Baseline Situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increased number environment experts knowledgeable on environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Number of experts <i>(not determined)</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Greater appreciation of river hydrology &amp; More informed discussion of development paths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Difficult to measure</b></li> </ul>



Outcome Indicators	Baseline Situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓Expanded information</li> <li>✓Expanded knowledge base</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■Number of publications (not determined)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓Expanded know how</li> </ul> <p>On land and water resources available to professionals &amp; NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■Number of professionals (not determined)</li> <li>■Number of project designs &amp; studies (not determined)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓Greater awareness of linkages between macro/sectoral policies and environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■Number of studies (not determined)</li> <li>■Frequency of public discussions (not determined)</li> </ul>



Outcome Indicators	Baseline Situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓Greater awareness on transboundary water quality threats</li> <li>✓increased capacity on transboundary water quality threats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■Frequency of public discussions (not determined)</li> <li>■Number of WQ Labs &amp; staff</li> </ul>



## Performance indicators

✓ Employment of staff	■ Done
✓ Establishment of regional WQ working group	■ Done
✓ Establishment of regional EE&A working group	■ Done
✓ Publishing quarterly newsletter	■ Done
✓ Establishing a web site	■ Done (none before 2004)

## M&E STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

■ THANK YOU

# NGOs and NGO Net works Rapid Survey

Monitoring and Evaluation  
Workshop

Naivasha, 11-12 April  
2005

## Introduction

- ◆ Survey carried in eight countries, data received from six countries
- ◆ Participation of NGOs/NGO Net Works varied between 6-9 NGOS/Networks
- ◆ Rating of low, medium and high to measure variations in knowledge, information and networking was constructed by the international Consultant
- ◆ Survey dates were Feb-March 2005
- ◆ Survey methodology used were questionnaires and interviews

## Parameters used

- ◆ NGO and/or community action and cooperation (existing networks and their effectiveness) in land and water management working on cooperative, regional and/or transboundary levels.
- ◆ Existence of basin-wide networks of environmental and water professionals.

## Descriptive and capacity information

Descriptive info.:

- ◆ Acquired through survey from NGOs/NGO Networks involved in Water and/or environment issues within the Nile River Basin (name, address etc..)

Capacity information of NGOs, Networks (size, staff, finance)

- ◆ All Varied from large to small
- ◆ Most NGOs receive funding from the donors and/or UN agencies

## Knowledge and Awareness Information

### Knowledge:

- ◆ Knowledge on a low –medium –high scale
- ◆ Knowledge on Environment issues was high
- ◆ Knowledge on threats facing the Nile was low
- ◆ Environment and water professionals were considered few/inadequate due to brain drain (migration)
- ◆ Specialization in those fields are low compared to engineering and social sciences disciplines
- ◆ Capacity/training directed to other areas
- ◆ Most professionals are in Govt. service

## Knowledge and Awareness Information Cont.

### Information:

- ◆ Water and Environment information was available, but is either inaccessible or expensive to acquire
- ◆ Information is concentrated in Govt. circles
- ◆ Information/knowledge about NBI is high and about NTEAP is low as national activities are just starting

## Program and Networking Information

- ◆ Program areas are mostly in natural resource protection, water provision, tree planting, sanitation (others such as health services and education)
- ◆ Networking confined to national level and some sub-regional activities
- ◆ Nile Discourse Network semi-active with low visibility (lacks funding)

## Regional and Transboundary Information


- ◆ Regional/transboundary cooperation among NGOs/CBOs or Networks on land and water management activities/issues is low
- ◆ Some sub-regional transboundary networking have been effective
- ◆ Lack of regional cooperation structures, funding and operation systems are major constraints
- ◆ Suggested activities to reverse the situation are transboundary work shops, exchange visits and joint field activities

## Conclusion

Although there were some variations in national responses to some issues, the following conclusions could be made:

- ◆ There is a need to create a regional structure
- ◆ NBI seen as a regional institutional framework to enhance transboundary cooperation
- ◆ Need for coherence and coordination to transform ad hoc successes into main stream programs
- ◆ NTEAP's role is crucial to create this transformation through its coordinated components activities



Thanks!



**EE&A within the Nile Basin**

**The current status (Baseline)**

Maushe Kidundo – EE Specialist



**Summary Slide**

- Background
  - EE&A within NTEAP
- The process
  - Initial reviews and national workshops
- The status
  - Legislation/ policy and institutional framework
  - Formal and informal EE&A
  - On-going activities and linkages
- Current M&E of EE&A activities
- Lessons learnt

Maushe Kidundo

M&E W/shop 11 April 2005

## EE Definition

- *Environmental education is*
  - a process of developing a world population that
  - is aware of and concerned about the total environment and its associated problems, and
  - which has the knowledge, skills, attitudes, motivations and commitment
  - to work individually and collectively toward solutions of current problems and the prevention of new ones (UNESCO, 1978).

## EE Definition ...../2

<b>Awareness</b>	to acquire an awareness and sensitivity to the total environment and its allied problems.
<b>Knowledge</b>	to gain a variety of experiences in, and acquire a basic understanding of, the environment and its associated problems.
<b>Attitudes</b>	to acquire a set of values and feelings of concern for the environment and motivation for actively participating in environmental improvement and protection.
<b>Skills</b>	to acquire the skills for identifying and solving environmental problems.
<b>Participation</b>	to encourage citizens to be actively involved at all levels in working toward resolution of environmental problems.



## Why EE&A?

1972	Stockholm Conference
1975	Establishment of IEEP (UNEP + UNESCO)
1977	Tbilisi Intergovernmental Conference
1987	Tbilisi + 10 –Moscow Brundtland – Our common Future
1992	Earth Summit + IWEE – Chapter 36 Ag 21
1994	Cairo Conference on Population + Development
1997	Rio + 5
2002	Rio + 10 (WSSD)
2004	UNESD India

Maushe Kidundo

M&E W/shop 11 April 2005


## Why EE&A ...../2

### ■ Tbilisi 1977 Goals

- To foster clear awareness of, and concern about, economic, social, political and ecological interdependence in urban and rural areas;
- To provide every person with opportunities to acquire knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect the environment
- To create new patterns of behaviour of individuals, groups and society as whole towards the environment

Maushe Kidundo


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## EE&A Component in NTEAP

- To enhance awareness on the nature of environ. inter-relatedness in the basin and effects on communities, through:-
  - Non Formal - Public awareness & understanding of Nile Transboundary Environmental issues
  - Formal – project based learning on institutions of learning
  - Networking – Practitioners, students, professors, Media, etc

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## Sub-components of EE&A

- Public awareness
  - Link between Nile threats and
  - Change attitude and behaviour to action
- Schools
  - School connectivity
  - Environment project
  - Capacity building
  - Award scheme
- Universities
  - Student exchange + module development

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## EE&A contribution to NTEAP M&E



- General knowledge of Nile & TB linkages
- Information and knowledge on land and water resources
- Increased level of environmental awareness
- Collaboration and co-ordination between teachers and students across the Nile basin

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## EE&A Logframe and Monitoring Plan



- Enhanced awareness
  - Target program users to evaluate impact
  - EE&A materials
- Schools
  - Schools materials
  - Assess student's learning,
  - Teachers ability to integrate EE
- Universities
  - Module /course integrated or taught
  - Resulting research on student exchanges

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## Collecting Existing Information

1. National Workshops – October 2004
  - County papers presented (status of EE, EE in schools, EE at tertiary institutions, campaigns, media, etc)
2. Initial Country Reviews – December 2004
  - TORs developed, shared and agreed (legal and policy, institutional framework, formal, informal, existing networks, current and planned EE&A activities, constraints and general M&E

## The Current status – *Legal & Policy*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Status Summary</b>
Burundi	<i>All conventions, no Policy on EE, within other laws</i>
Congo DR	<i>No law, mentioned in mines and water laws</i>
Egypt	<i>EE policy exists</i>
Ethiopia	<i>EE policy in Environment, Education laws</i>
Kenya	<i>EE policy on-going within NEMA, within EMCA (1999)</i>
Rwanda	
Sudan	<i>Stipulated within educ and environ</i>
Tanzania	<i>Policy in Environ and Education</i>
Uganda	<i>Policy exists</i>

## The Current status – *Institutional Framework*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Status Summary</b>
Burundi	Coordination at ===== no networks
Congo DR	No coordination, no network
Egypt	Coordination at EEAA, no network
Ethiopia	Coordination at EPA, no network
Kenya	Coordination at NEMA, no network
Rwanda	
Sudan	No desk at HCENR, no network
Tanzania	Coordination at NEMC, proposed Network in strategy
Uganda	Coordination at NEMA, network only within Gvt

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## The Current status – *In - Formal EE&A*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Status Summary</b>
Burundi	Few activities within projects, campaigns
Congo DR	Few NGOs have activities
Egypt	EEAA has activities
Ethiopia	Coordination at EPA, no network
Kenya	Coordination at NEMA, no network
Rwanda	
Sudan	No desk at HCENR, no network, SECS networks
Tanzania	Coordination at NEMC, proposed Network in strategy
Uganda	Coordination at NEMA, network only within Gvt

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## The Current status – *Formal EE - Schools*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Status Summary</b>
Burundi	<i>No policy, EE not streamlined, only through XXXX</i>
Congo DR	<i>No Policy, few carrier subjects</i>
Egypt	<i>Health and Environment, Policy ???</i>
Ethiopia	<i>Policy exists, SIDA project carrier subjects</i>
Kenya	<i>MS with schools, delivery??</i>
Rwanda	
Sudan	<i>MS all level, Form 3 biology</i>
Tanzania	<i>Policy Exists, MS, tchers trained, mtrls prod, not used</i>
Uganda	<i>Policy Exists MS</i>

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## The Current status – *Tertiary Institutions*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Status Summary</b>
Burundi	<i>No EE course, units within subjects</i>
Congo DR	<i>EE as units within Environment course</i>
Egypt	<i>No stand alone EE, Ain Shams University units</i>
Ethiopia	<i>Units at Bahrdar University</i>
Kenya	<i>KU – modules, Moi within MSc Environ</i>
Rwanda	
Sudan	<i>Units - Ahlia, Juba, Inst of Environ studies</i>
Tanzania	<i>DU – Geog and Educ Dept</i>
Uganda	<i>MU – Educ MSc, BA - Environ</i>

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## The Current status – *Planned Activities*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Status Summary</b>
Burundi	<i>Environ NGOs</i>
Congo DR	
Egypt	
Ethiopia	
Kenya	
Rwanda	
Sudan	
Tanzania	
Uganda	

## Indicators

1. Activities indicators
  - Easily achievable - # of schools, # of networks, etc
2. Process indicators
  - These too are easily achievable
3. Impact Indicators
  - Difficult to pinpoint and attain – change in behaviour leading to a certain action/practice

## Conclusion

1. EE&A traditional M&E
  - KAP surveys
  - Before and after scenarios
2. A new discussion at UNESD on M & E – will the NTEAP framework look into this?.
3. Impact Indicators – care on selection of indicators to measure NTEAP awareness contribution within the basin
4. Participatory M&E – Does the framework recognise this?.





# STATUS OF WATER QUALITY MONITORING IN THE NILE BASIN COUNTRIES

*By John M. Omwenga*  
*Water Quality Lead Specialist*

## Presentation summary

1. Baseline TORs
2. Status by country
3. Selected indicators



## 1.0 BASELINE TORs

### **General status with respect to:**

- Legal and institutional framework
- Water policies and strategies
- Water master plans and IWRM
- Water sector actors
- Water sector reforms
- Enforcement of laws
- Water quality and environmental standards
- Water quality regulations

## Capacity to Undertake Water quality monitoring

- Existence of water QM programme
- Sampling stations and sampling frequency
- No of laboratories
- Laboratory equipment
- Field equipment
- Range of parameters
- Level of staffing and qualification
- QA programs

## Cont.

- Laboratory accreditation
- Existence of data bases
- General status of water quality in rivers and lakes.

## **Awareness About Water Quality Issues And Involvement Of All Stakeholders**

- Level of networking among stakeholders
- Involvement of NGO's, CBOs, communities and schools in Water quality monitoring.
- Level of information exchange between sector actors.
- Level of data exchange.

## 2.0 Baseline status by Country

### 1. Tanzania

#### Status General Baseline information

- Institutional Framework  
Ministry of Water Lands and Livestock development , Directorate of Water Resources
- Other Sector Actors
  - Local Authorities, TBS, NEMC
  - Ministry of Energy
  - Ministry of Health
  - Ministry of Local Government (Authorities)
  - Tanzania Bureau of Statistics
- Water Policy/Act  
Formulated in 2001: Water Utilization and Control Regulations, Cap42 of 1974 amended in 1981.
- Environmental Policy  
National policy formulated in 1997; National Environmental Management Act ,2004; by NEMC
- Other Related Policies/Acts  
Fisheries Act, Pesticides, NEMC, Public Health, Inland water transport

## Tanzania Cont.

- Water Strategy  
Divided into 9 River/ Lake Basins, 5 trans boundary;  
Decentralization to the basin level. Strategy being formulated
- Water Sector reforms  
Initiated and ongoing
- Micro Credits, Micro grants for Water projects  
Under LVEMP
- PSP  
Being involved under new sector reforms
- Accessibility of the Basin  
Fully accessible

## Cont.

- WQ Monitoring Program  
No formal program, except under LVEMP since 1997 and GEMS projects
- Sampling Stations and Sampling frequency  
LVEMP: in lake, 18 pelagic, 11 littoral; 13RGS on catchment +wet and dry deposition stations and impact stations Monthly sampling for basin wide stations and bimonthly for effluent stations
- Water Quality Management Unit  
Under the Water Laboratories Directorate
- Level of Enforcement of Laws/Guidelines  
Created Central water Board and Basin Water Boards. Weak enforcement
- Standards & Guidelines  
Formulated: Effluent standards, Receiving water standards and Temporary standards
- Regulations for WQM
- Laboratories  
In Mwanza, Musoma and Bukoba.

## Cont.

- Laboratory Accreditation  
None of the Labs is accredited
- Quality Assurance  
coordinated by Entebbe Laboratory
- Staffing level  
Needs to be beefed up
- Qualification of staff  
Technician to PhD level
- Type of analysis carried out  
Basic physical-chemical, no trace and heavy metals being analyzed
- Laboratory Equipment  
Modern Equipment such as AAS, GLC needed

## Country profiles cont.

- Field Testing
- Water Quality status in Lakes  
Faecal contamination at shores near towns; eutrophication also along shores
- Water quality status of rivers  
Fresh water often colored and turbid during rains
- Water quality status in Wetlands  
68 Wetlands around L. Victoria, wise use concept being introduced
- Involvement of schools, NGOs, CBOs and Communities  
some NGOs and CBOs involved, such as KAEMP and HESAWA
- Level of data collection, storage and management  
No systematic database management, but some attempts being made under LVEMP

## Cont.

- Level of Networking within country  
Under LVEMP
- Level of Awareness on Water quality  
Good
- Level of Transboundary Exchange  
Under LVEMP
- Transboundary Activities  
Under LVEMP
- Awareness in Schools, NGOs, Private Sector and Communities  
Good
- Level of Information sharing  
Low between sector actors ; weak coordination

## Country Baseline profiles

	Lab Staff	Qualif	Equip	Field Equip	QA	Accredit	Tests done	Awar enes s	CBO s invol.	netw orkin g
Buru ndi	Few	Tech - grad	basic	None	None	None	Routi ne	Low	Low	Low
DRC	Few	Tech - Grad	Basic	None	None	None	Basic	Low	Low	Low
Egypt	adeq uate	Tech - Pstgr	Adva nced	Avail able	In place	In progr ess	Basic & Adva nced	Good	Good	Good

## Country Baseline profiles

	Lab staff	Qualifi cation	Equip	Field Equip	QA	Accred itation	Tests done	Aware ness	CBOs invol.	networ king
Ethiopi a	few	Tech- grad	basic	None	None	None	Routin e	Low	Low	Low
Kenya	Adequ ate	Tech- Pstgra	Basic	None	Under LVEM P	None	Phys & Che + bactria	Low	Low	Low
Sudan	Few	Tech- Pstgra	Basic	None	None	None	Pys & bactria	Low	Low	Low

## Country Baseline profiles

	Lab staff	Qualification	Equip	Field Equip	QA	Accreditation	Tests done	Awareness	CBOs invol.	networking
Rwanda	few	Tech-grad	basic	None	None	None	Pys & Che +Bactri	Low	Low	Low
Tanzania	Adequate	Tech-Postgraduate	basic	none	Under LVEM P	No	Routine	Low	Low	good
Uganda	Few	Tech-Postgraduate	Basic & advanced	Available	Yes under LVEM P	In process	Routine & advanced	good	good	good

## 3.0 Selected Indicators

Indicator	Status	Measurement Method / Frequency
Institutional/WQWG	Established and functional	Routine Networking Email/Reports Meetings/workshops
WQ Monitoring Program	Varying from country to country	Number of Laboratories Number trained staff Equipment Data and Data Bases Trans boundary stations
Level of Awareness	Varying from low to good . Awareness on Trans boundary issues low.	Workshops Seminars Reports Posters Interviews Micro Projects



## Cont.

Capacity for WQ Management	Capacity varying from weak to adequate	Number trained Equipment Training Modules No. of trainings
Level of Networking	Regional National Grassroots	Methods Manuals Protocols No of networks
River Nile WQ Monitoring	Varying from country to country	Number of Sampling Stations Number of Tests Number of Reports Basin wide Sampling Network



THE END

THANK YOU

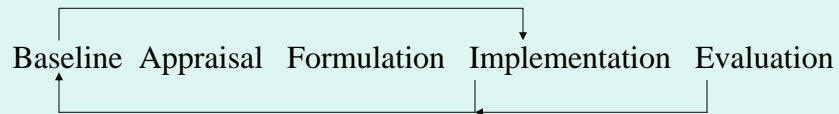
## Baseline Process and Methodology

*Dr. T. J. Hopkins*

The objective of a Baseline is to determine, as systematically as possible, the status quo in terms of NTEAP's objectives, activities and tasks

It is thus concerned more with the current situation rather than the actual results of project activities.

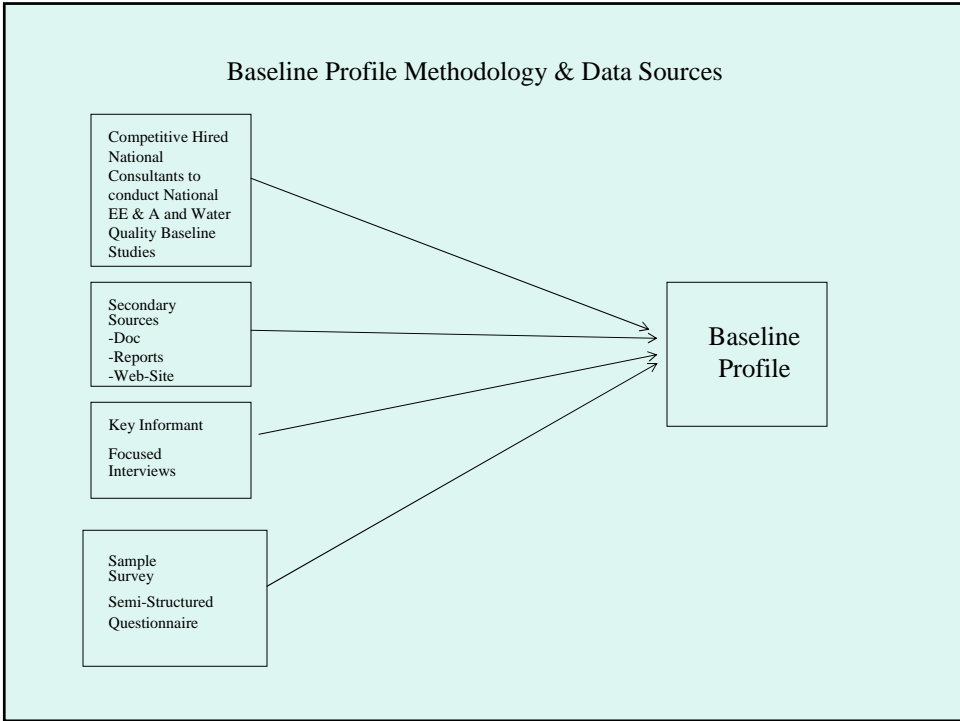
The overall purpose is to assist the decision-making process.



The NTEAP Baseline was acquired through the following two activities:

1. Competitive hiring of experienced professional national consultants who were given detailed terms of reference.
2. The design, implement and analysis of a sample survey focusing on the existence, status, knowledge and awareness of NGO/NGO Networks and the level of National/Regional Cooperation.

The results of the above produce *Baseline Profiles* by component and by country



**Survey Questionnaire Construction:**

What is your Business?

Enabling Environment Business

What is/are your Produce(s)?

This requires more analysis

The main objective of NTEAP is to provide a strategic environmental framework for the management of the Tran boundary waters and environmental challenges in the Nile River Basin.

The Neap's overall key outputs/ impacts are expected to be:

1. Increased regional cooperation in environmental and water management fields,
2. Increased basin-wide community action and cooperation in land and water management,
3. Increased number of basin-wide networks of environmental and water professionals and increased number of experts knowledgeable on the environment,
4. Greater appreciation of river hydrology and more informed discussion of development paths,
5. Expanded information, knowledge base and know how on land and water resources available to professionals and NGOs,
6. Greater awareness of the linkages between macro/sectoral policies and the environment,
7. Greater awareness and increased capacity on Tran boundary water quality threats

Analysis of Expected Outcomes:

KAB	C <sup>3</sup>
Knowledge	Cooperation
Awareness	Coordination
Behavior	Capacity

What are NTEAP's Produces?

Knowledge, Awareness, Behavior (KAB)

Cooperation, Coordination, Capacity (C<sup>3</sup>)

Two Questionnaires were Constructed

1. Regional Cooperation
2. NGO/NGO Networks

Copies of the questionnaires are in your material

Survey Implementation

Detailed Instructions were given to the NPCs including:

Selection Criteria

Number of Participants

How to compile the Data

Constraints:

No Pilot testing

No training of NPCs

# Recap of day one

*Dr. T. J. Hopkins*

The NTEAP's overall key outputs/ impacts are expected to be:

1. Increased regional cooperation in environmental and water management fields,
2. Increased basin-wide community action and cooperation in land and water management,
3. Increased number of basin-wide networks of environmental and water professionals and increased number of experts knowledgeable on the environment,
4. Greater appreciation of river hydrology and more informed discussion of development paths,
5. Expanded information, knowledge base and know how on land and water resources available to professionals and NGOs,
6. Greater awareness of the linkages between macro/sectoral policies and the environment,
7. Greater awareness and increased capacity on Tran boundary water quality threats



The Relationship of Indicator(s) to:

- Impact On-The-Ground
- Participation
- Sustainability
- Capacity Building
- National Ownership
- Basin-wide Perspective & National Perspective
- NTEAP and the Political Will
- Management

1

### The Old Definition Problem

Systems Theory & Thinking entered the Social Sciences and the programmers produced during the 1970

It took concepts developed from the manufacturing sector and attempted to apply them to social and development programmes and projects.

Within the private sector: Input -- ThuPut -- Output -- Outcome was clear

So was the concepts "Routine and Non-Routine" Activities

As our development project became more complex the old paradigm created conceptual problems

There are different levels of Output and Outcome ie ones Out could become another's Input. The the lack of clarity has been debated for years.

During the 1990's development organizations started moving away from the old system theory's paradigm and either created their own or would spent time and effort operationally defining Output and Outcome within their context

For example UNDP created their own M&E paradigm:

- Relevance
- Performance
- Success

Since we don't have the time to design an NTEAP M&E systems paradigm it is probably better that we and agree on Output and Outcome

Here is a point for such a discussion;

Output -- The measurable results of a specific NTEAP component or sub-components activities

Outcome -- The measurable results of a series of related NTEAP activities.

# TRANSBOUNDARY ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROJECT (NTEAP)

## Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and Action Plan

Presented 12/4/05 @ The Reginald M & E Workshop, Lake Naiveté,  
Kenya

Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is recognized as an indispensable tool in project and program management.

An M&E plan and the indicators developed as part of it serve both as a corrective function during the project cycle, enabling timely adjustments, and as a guide to structuring future projects more effectively.

The audience for the M&E process is the PMU, the Nile-COM, TAC and SEC, the Project Steering Committee, UNDP, the World Bank, CIDA the NBTFC Committee and others with information needed to analyze the current project situation and identify solutions to keep the schedule and achieve the desired objectives.

This M&E Strategy and Plan is adapted from the Project Logical Framework presented, in table form, in the Project Implementation Plan

Key Performance Indicator provides guidance and focus for the components' M&E process

The M&E Plan will, where appropriate outline how each indicator is measured and where relevant information is found.

In general, monitoring and evaluation refer to the process of overseeing and assessing the progress and accomplishments of projects and programmers

Monitoring and evaluation are different but related activities, and the procedures normally overlap

The NTEAP M&E system is to simplify complex situations into manageable components for action.

M&E activities and reports will help the projects maintain accountability, achieve sustainability, allow for replicability, and provide opportunities for eliciting and communication lessons learned.

*Monitoring:* Involves the collection and analysis of data about project activities. The data should be easy to collect and easy to understand. The focus of monitoring is to use the knowledge gained to correct and adjust project implementation and management in order to achieve project objectives.

*Evaluation:* Is concerned with the results and effects of a project in terms of the components' activities. The project's evaluation is linked to/with the NBI SVP context (role and activities) to ensure efficient and effective coordination.

It is through evaluation that the project stakeholders and others gain insight, understanding and an explanation of the effects of a project.

Both monitoring and evaluation require information about the current status quo of the current situation affected by the projects activities. This information is called The Baseline.

With the Baseline as a frame of reference, indicators are constructed to monitor and evaluate project/component progress and accomplishments.

The NBI Secretariat plans to establish a Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Shared Vision Program, which includes a portfolio of 8 projects that it will coordinate.

As each project moves into implementation the Secretariat staff, in collaboration with the PMU staff, will work to refine and implement the M&E system at the project level, taking into consideration the specifics of each project.

## M&E Approach of NTEAP

The M&E strategy is to provide technical M&E expertise and leadership for the M&E activities of the NTEAP. This will involve regional level component specific as well as national level National Project Coordinators (NPC) monitoring and evaluation activities

To be successful, M&E begins with clear project design and a consensus of the members of the NTEAP PMU.

Collaboration, communication, participation and coordination were and will continue to be the preferred mode of operations in implementing all levels of M&E.

M&E Role and Responsibilities of NTEAP and Partners – While NTEAP is a regional project consisting of five components operating in nine (9) countries the focus of its activities and expected results are both regional and national. It is through activities and results at the national level that will enhance the possibilities of regional results. Therefore, through regional leadership and advocacy NTEAP partners, national and local will implement and benefit from the NTEAP.

The M&E role and responsibility of the major policy organs of NBI and NTEAP i.e. the Steering Committee, the various Working Groups, etc. are basically to monitor the M&E progress reports make comments, take appropriate action and provide feed back and guidance

Likewise, it is expected that these units would, from time to time, encourage NTEAP M&E to focus its specialized methodologies on particular activities in specific countries.

NTEAP will have field operations in nine countries: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

Nine National Project Coordinators are hired to work full time for the duration of the project.

The NPCs will ensure the effective coordination and implementation of all project activities at the national level, as well as linkage to overall basin-wide Project objectives and activities.

The NPCs are critical to the efficient and effective implementation of the M&E Strategy and Action Plan.

The following are some examples:

Reproduction, distribution and compilation of sample survey questionnaires and the data acquired.

Maintain a data base of national and local level stakeholders, components projects and institutions,

Organize and coordinate M&E related meeting and events,

Function as a Key Informant in terms of problem identification and solving

Determine and communicate the efficiency, effectiveness and viability of any M&E activity within NPC's national and local context

Review and comment on M&E planning from the national and local perspective

From the Regional perspective the National Project Coordinators has three basic sources of information for component monitoring:

Periodic progress reports,  
Field visits and  
Access to national key informants and consultants

The above M&E related NPC activities moves the M&E responsibility closer to the context in which the component's activities are taking place. This allows M&E the theory to become M&E the practice.



Role of Participation in NTEAP's M&E -- Beneficiary participation, particularly by disadvantaged groups, is viewed as both an end and a means to NTEAP objectives.

*Participation of Women*– Past experience has shown that rural and agricultural development initiatives do not equally affect the lives of men and women.

Capturing Best Practices, Success Stories and Lesson Learnt – The NTEAP M&E Strategy will continuously monitor for “success stories and lesson learnt”. Such information will be shared with others as demonstrative activities worthy of replication and as examples of knowledge worthy of wider dissemination

Project Implementation Plan M&E -- NTEAP monitoring and evaluation system is based and follows closely the NTEAP Project Implementation Plan (PIP). The PIPs the logframe in general, and specifically Table 7 “Monitoring and Evaluation Plan” (pp.55 – 60) provides the guidance for a more detailed M&E Strategy and Plan. This Table is the foundation from which the NTEAP M&E system is based.

With the PIP as the guide the M&E tasks that are discussed in this document are as follows:

Determining the Baseline situation by component by country;

Determining and/or clarifying components indicators;

Determining information needs and choosing data collection methods;

Reviewing the existing management information system;

Collecting and Analyzing the data; and Outcome

Communicating findings and recommendations

While the M&E system starting point will be regional (within the context of NBI – SVP) most of the activities will focus on the implementation of NTEAP components at the national and local levels.

The key actors are, therefore, the Steering Committee (SC), National Project Coordinators (NPCs), the national Working Groups (WGs), and national NGO/NGO Networks. This list is not all inclusive, from time to time; situation to situation additional NBI – SVP and NTEAP policy organs would be viewed as “key”.

Indicators -- The key indicators listed in the M&E plan come directly from the NTEAP Logical Framework. In the context of the LFA, an indicator defines the performance standard that, when reached, represents achievement of an objective. Indicators are the basic tools used to measure and/or assess the progress and results of a project

M&E Data Decisions – NTEAP decisions about indicators and data was taken on the basis of available and potential sources.

Experience suggests that there are basically six sources of M&E data:

1. The accounting processes of project management, which produces input and output information through periodic reports.
2. Techniques that can be incorporated into production processes by management staff.
3. In-depth investigation (case studies) of small samples of households or individuals, where the method of investigation is through detailed, open-ended questions and probes rather than set questionnaires.
4. Sample surveys of a medium-to-large number of households or individuals, normally using a set questionnaire with closed, alternative- choice questions.
5. Interviewing key respondents for information on community characteristics.
6. Interviewing key respondents and participant observation, for an analysis of the functioning and role of institutions.

As stated, the main task of NTEAP M&E system is to collect and analyze data on input and output flows in order to monitor progress and to identify constraints, shortfalls or unanticipated problems that require corrective action by project management.

The NTEAP M&E Strategy will use the following *Three Levels of Data Collection*:

*Level One* – Routine Project/Component progress monitoring reports (month, quarter, semi-annual and annual.

*Level Two* – Review, Assessment and/or Analysis of activity produced material i.e. project newsletter, website analysis, users guides and technical manuals, workshop material, workshop reports, awareness program PR materials, study tour reports, consultant reports, etc.

*Level Three* – “Strategic Data Collection”,

“Strategic Data Collection”, when appropriate, one or more of the following methods of strategic data collection and analysis will be used:

- Periodic/Strategic Sample Survey
- Periodic/Strategic Country Component Site Visits
- Participatory Workshops
- Focus Group Inquire
- Key Informant Focus Interviews
- Workshop Feed Back Monitoring
- Assessment of Pilot/Demonstration Projects
- Lessons Learned Assessment (Successful and Unsuccessful Activities/Events)
- Rapid Assessments  
Rapid Capacity Assessment (Physical & Human Resources)  
Other relevant methods

In addition, when appropriate one or more of the following data collection *tools* will be used:

- Distribution of hard copy questionnaires
- E-Mail inquires and/or questionnaires
- Telephone/Fax inquires
- Other relevant tools

The frequency and type of data collection will be determined by the *Level of Data Collection*.

Level One, routine progress reports, the frequency and data type have already been determined.

Level Two frequency and type will be determined relative to the scheduling/timing of the event (i.e. workshop feedback).

Level Two frequency and type will be determined relative to the scheduling/timing of the event (i.e. workshop feedback).

- Specific Request from NBI – SVP and NTEAP Management
- Specific Request related to Donor(s) interest
- Specific Working Groups Request
- Problem Identification/Problem-Solving (through routine progress report monitoring)
- Search for Lessons Learnt & Case Studies (Communication)
- Periodical Quality Control Sampling
- Other situations requiring specific and/or strategic information

Obviously, this process requires close consultation, cooperation and coordination between the Lead Specialists, the NPCs and the Lead Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

The most effective channels for communicating M&E findings and recommendations are regular staff meetings or meetings of the various coordination committees.

The NTEAP M&E system will require basic training and some capacity building.

The Participants are referred to Table 2 pg. 14 “Outcome Indicators and M& E and Chart 1 pg.16 “NTEAP M&E Flow of Information”

Thanks





# Monitoring and Evaluation Action Plan

Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop  
Naivasha, 11-12 April 2005



## Introduction:

- Purpose of the Action plan is to simplify the complexity of the NTEAP
- Should be viewed as a working tool to implement the M&E Strategy
- Should be reviewed periodically and revised to reflect changes
  - PIP is used as a frame of reference
  - Implementation responsibility: NTEAP

## Action Plan Matrix consists of :

- Hierarchy of objectives
  - Development objective (has seven key indicators)
    - "Creating more effective basin wide stakeholders cooperation on transboundary environmental issues by supporting the implementation of a subset of actions..... "*
  - Components' level outcomes
  - Components' level outputs

## Key indicators

- Seven key indicators for the Development Objective which will be measured during the Mid Term and Final Evaluation
- Indicators at the components' outcomes levels (measurement is done on yearly basis or linked to the evaluations)
- Indicators at the components' outputs levels (measurement is done periodically and upon completion of related activities` )



## Baseline

- Summary statement reflecting the status of each component's current situation
- Extracted from the recent studies done at national and regional levels
- For micro-grants, each project proposal will develop a baseline as part of the formulation process



## Tools and Methods for M&E

- Reports
- Questionnaires
- Sample surveys/case studies
- Interviews
- Records of stakeholders
- Open discussion
- Meetings
- Visits



## Tracking Matrix

- Track implementation of activities and expenditure of the approved annual work plan
- For internal control (shared with UNOPS)
- Produced every quarter and reviewed by the PMC in a one day meeting
- Based on progress and monitoring reports



## Roles & Responsibilities of M&E Activities:

- Actions in NTEAP are mainly at national level – to enhance regional results
- Responsibilities are consultative, participatory, collaborative & cooperative.

### **1. NTEAP Staff:**

#### **RPM, M&E LS, Comp. LSs:**

- Provide Leadership, guidance, coordination, compilation, presentation & sharing of information.



### NPCs, NMGCs, LMGs: (key role)

- Coordinate and organize M&E meetings/events
- Conduct surveys/studies as indicated in the action plan, including engaging consultants
- Review and comment
- Maintain data base of national and local stakeholders
- Identify constrains that hinder the project from achieving intended results
- Play active role during preparation and conduction of evaluations.
- Reporting



### 2. **Project Steering Committee:**

- Review progress at the regional level and provide feedback and guidance
- Integrate M&E of NTEAP activities within the M&E framework of the Environment institution to ensure monitoring at national level
- Approve the TORs of Mid Term and Final Evaluations

### 3. **NBI and Donors:**

- Joint annual supervision Mission
- Provide feed back on progress
- Review and clear TORs of the Mid Term and Final Evaluations

# Nile Basin Initiative

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## SVP Water Resources Planning and Management Project and its Linkages

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## Water Resources Planning & Management

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### The Need

- Strong foundation for regional planning & mgt.
- Sound water policies
- IWRM best practices
- Common basis for communication, information exchange & WRM analysis



### Objective

Enhance analytical capacity for basin-wide perspective to support development, management, and protection of Nile Basin water resources.

## Project Components

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1. Water Policy: Good Practice Guides and Support
2. Project Planning and Management: Good Practice Guides and Support
3. Nile Basin Decision Support System (DSS)

## 1. Water Policy

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### **Objective:**

- *Strengthen capacity to formulate and implement effective national policies and strategies for IWRM in Nile Basin countries*
- *Address the transboundary dimension within the national water policy process*

## Water Policy

### Subcomponents & Activities

- Enhancing regional cooperation & coordination
  - ✓ Office
  - ✓ Task Force
  - ✓ Baseline & Needs assessment
  - ✓ M&E
- Guidelines & Capacity building
- Drawdown Support Facility

## 2. Project Planning and Management

**Objective:** *Enhanced capacity in Nile Basin countries for planning and managing multicountry projects, contributing to improved IWRM and design & implementation of SAP*

### **Sub-Components**

1. Needs assessment & component review
2. Regional coordination and cooperation
3. Project **planning/design & management/admin**
  - Basic guidelines and compendia of *good practice*
  - Provide training & skills development
4. Prepare technical guidelines as requested
5. Drawdown support facility to facilitate project planning and management at national level

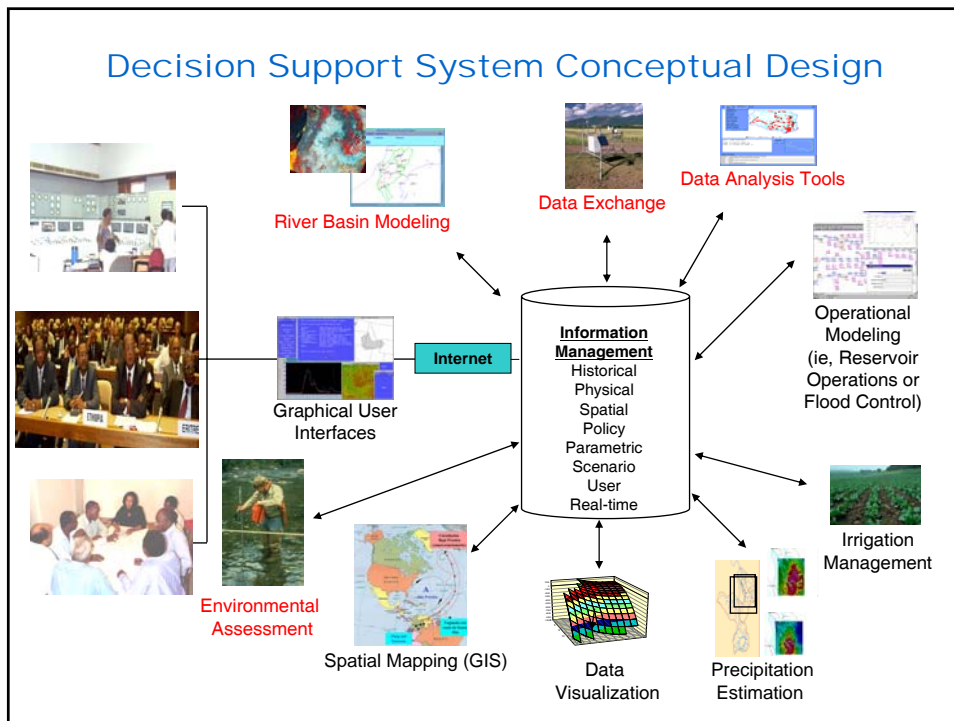


### 3. Decision Support System

*A DSS is a common computer-based platform for communication, information management and analysis of water resources.*

*It provides a framework for:*

- *Sharing knowledge*
- *Understanding river system behavior*
- *Evaluating alternative development & management strategies,*
- *Supporting informed decision making.*



## Decision Support System (DSS)

### Scope

- Establish institutional, technical & capacity building framework
- Build core tools
- Establish foundation of trained developers & users at national & regional level

### Development Approach

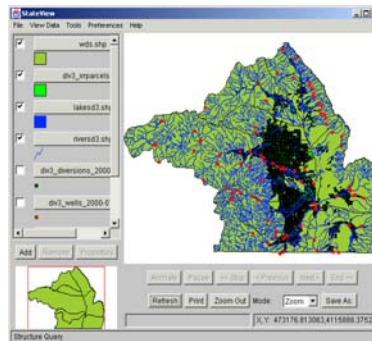
- Enhance Ownership ('anchored in the Basin')
  - Decision maker participation
  - User participation in design & development (DSS Core Team)
  - Responsive to user needs (modular, open-ended)
- Ensure transparency & confidence
- Enhance usefulness & sustainability (DSS networks)
- Balance process and results

### 4 Sub-Components

## DSS Sub-Components

### 1. Strengthen institutional & human capacity in DSS

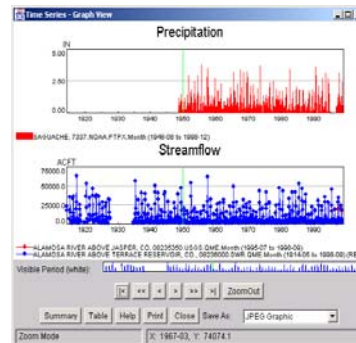
- Regional DSS unit established and core staff trained
- National Focal Point Institutions and network of cooperating partners established and national staff trained



## DSS Sub-Components

### 2. Develop & apply DSS tools

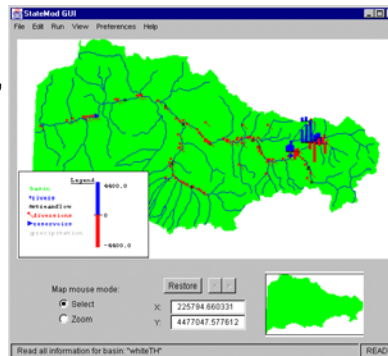
- DSS developed and staff trained
- Links between regional unit and national focal point institution established
- DSS applied and results recognized as useful



## DSS Sub-Components

### 3. Establish guidelines for collection, processing, analysis and exchange of data and information

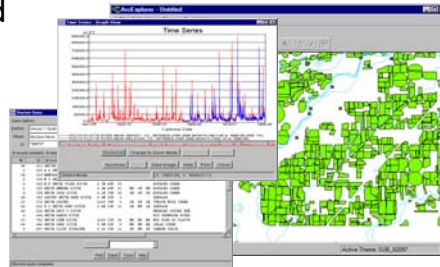
- Common guidelines for data collection, processing, analysis and exchange prepared and adopted
- Enhanced basin-wide capabilities for data and information management established



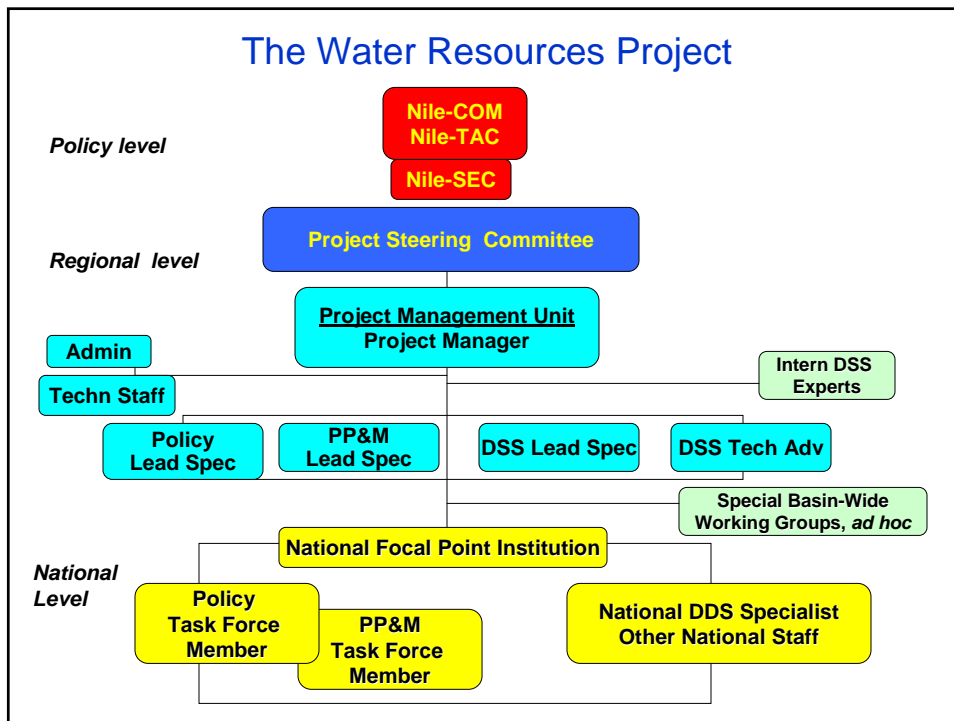
# DSS Sub-Components

## 4. Use DSS to enhance cooperation

- Long-term regional- and national-level training
- DSS use consolidated



## The Water Resources Project



# National Level Staffing

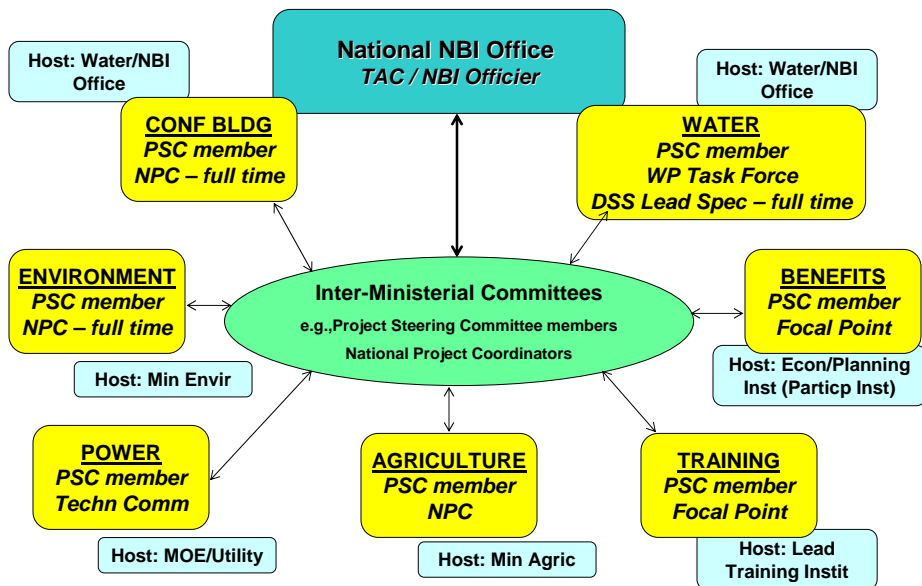
1. Project: Steering Committee member (govt)
2. Policy Component: Policy Task Force Member (govt)
3. Planning Component: PPM Task Force Member (govt)

2 & 3 may be combined

## 2. DSS Component

- **Project staff (full time, competitive)**
  - National DSS Specialist
  - IT/Database
- **Govt, counterpart staff (part-time, increasing with need) (at minimum....)**
  - Water Resources Engineer
  - IT/Technical

## Coordination of NBI Activities at National Level

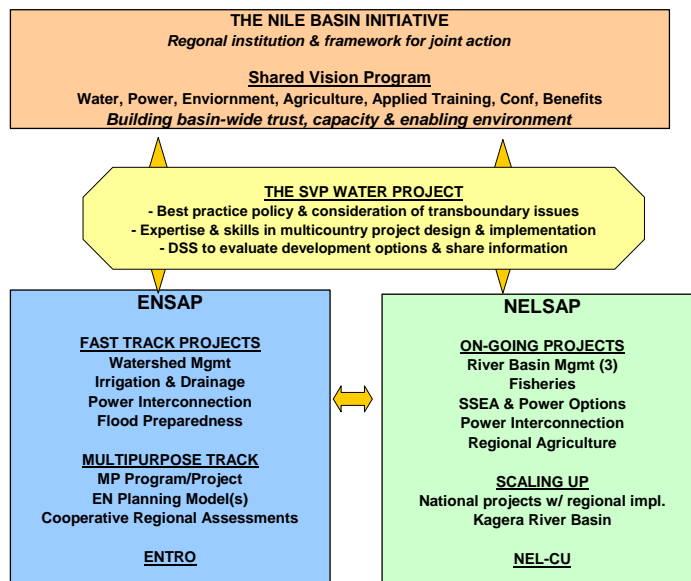


# Implementation arrangements

## Broad Based Partner Support

- Germany/GTZ → Policy Component
  - Denmark
  - UK
  - Norway
  - European Union
- } **Nile Basin Trust Fund**
- GEF (SVP Environment Project)
  - ADB → PPM Components

## SVP WATER & SAP LINKAGES



Thank you



# Nile Basin Initiative



## **Shared Vision Program Monitoring and Evaluation System**

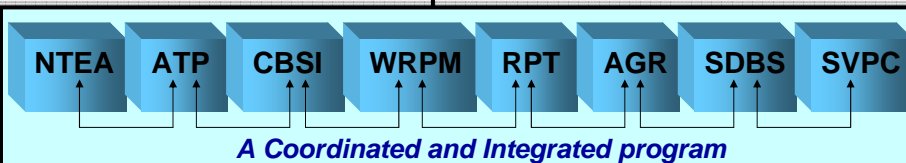
*By Hamere Wondimu  
April 12, 2005  
NTEA project, M&E Workshop  
Naivasha, Kenya*

### NBI Shared Vision

*“To achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources.”*

### SHARED VISION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

*“To built trust and capacity and to create the enabling environment for the Nile riparians to realize their vision”*





## SVP challenges and Key Elements of Considerations

### ***Challenges***

- SVP projects are multi-country & multi-sectoral
- To ensure effective coordination at all level
- Ensure efficient information management system and information sharing

### ***Key Considerations in the process of Implementation***

- Promote effective stakeholders involvement
- Building broad partnerships among and within the riparian countries and with development partners
- Development of efficient and participatory M&E system

## SVP Monitoring and Evaluation System

### ***Project Level***

- Establish baseline situation, develop M&E strategy, action plan and tracking matrix

### ***Program Level***

- Develop a standard M&E system for the Shared Vision Program as a whole.
  - To monitor program output level results and the implementation progress towards achieving them*
  - To evaluate the achievement of development objective outcomes and goal level impacts*
- The Nile-SEC manages the program-level monitoring and evaluation process - in collaboration with PMUs

## SVP Monitoring and Evaluation System

### ***CBSI Project***

- ❑ **establish a baseline assessment across countries concerning:**
  - *Civil society and country agencies attitudes*
  - *knowledge, involvement, and trust in NBI activities*
- ❑ **Conduct monitoring at intervals across the life of the project**

## Highlights of M&E System to be Developed

- ❑ *Effectiveness* of the projects/program in achieving desired outcomes and impacts
- ❑ *Efficiency* (delivery of services, management)
- ❑ *Relevance* to the development objectives
- ❑ *Impact and sustainability*
- ❑ *Participatory* to ensure commitment, ownership, follow-up and feedback on performance
- ❑ Incorporates *stakeholders views and needs*
- ❑ A *learning system* to improve performance and to incorporate lessons learnt into decision making process

## SVP Key Outcome Indicators

Increased basin-wide dialogue and exchange of information in SVP related fields

Functioning networks of professionals in SVP-related fields

Enhanced skills, expanded information bases, and strengthened institutions in SVP-related fields;

Extensive stakeholder participation in the NBI process

Increased trust, reduced tension, and a growing community of interest across the basin

Continued progress in the joint identification and preparation of cooperative investment programs through the SAPs



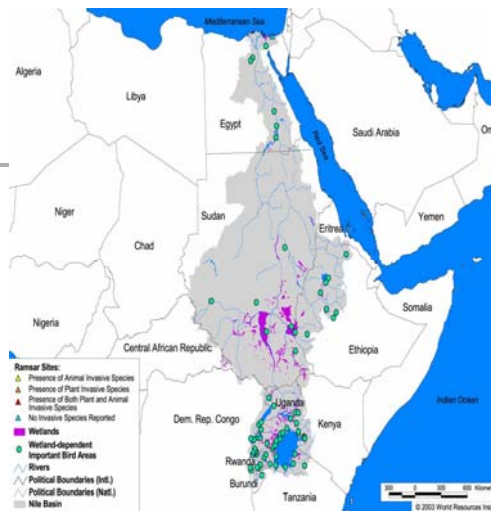
# Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop April 11-12 2005

## From Project Level Monitoring to Nile Basin Environment Monitoring: Issues for Discussion

Gedion Asfaw, RPM

### Biodiversity Information and Indicators

- Number of Fish Species (Nile River only): 129
- Number of Fish Endemics (Nile River only): 26
- Number of Amphibian Species: 137
- Number of Ramsar Sites: 3
- Number of Wetland-Dependent IBAs: 69
- Number of Endemic Bird Areas: 5
- Percent Protected Area: 4.5



## Basin Indicators

Basin

Area (sq. km.): 3,254,853

Average Population Density (people per sq. km.): 46

Number of Large Cities (>100,000 people): 25

Water Supply per Person (1995)(m<sup>3</sup>/year): 2,207

Degree of river fragmentation: High

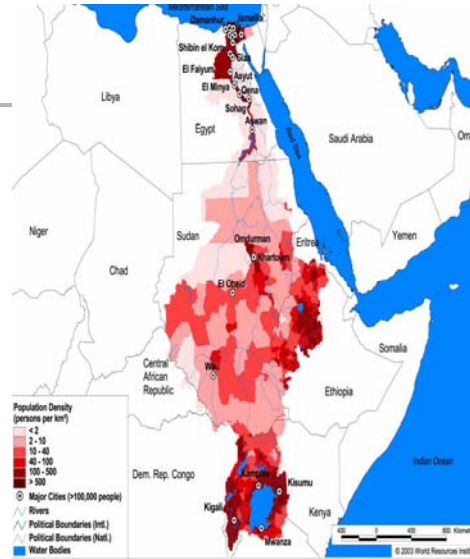
Number of Dams (>15m high) in Basin: 11

Number of Dams (>150m high) in Basin: 0

Number of Dams (>60m high) under Construction: 0

Number of Dams (>15m high) on Main Stem of River: 8

Number of Dams (>150m high) on Main Stem of River: 0



## Land Cover and Use Variables

Percent Forest Cover: 2.0

Percent Grassland, Savanna and Shrubland: 53.0

Percent Wetlands: 6.1

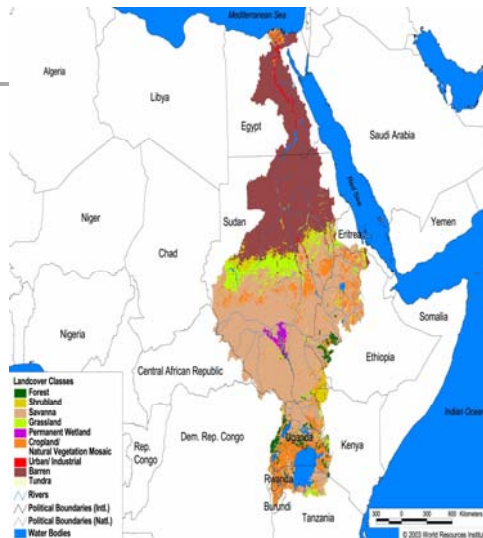
Percent Cropland: 10.7

Percent Irrigated Cropland: 1.4

Percent Dryland Area: 36.8

Percent Urban and Industrial Area: 1.0

Percent Loss of Original Forest Cover: 91.2





## Issues for Discussion

- Do we need to monitor the Nile Basin environment at a basin level?
- Will monitoring the NB environment result in improving the Nile environment?



## Contd

- Who is best placed to monitor the Nile Basin environment at basin level?
- Can it be done at national level?



## Contd

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- How do you go about monitoring the NB environment?
- What is the experience of other international river organizations ?



## Issues for Discussion

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Are there a set of environmental indicators for the Nile Basin which NBI may attempt to achieve? E.g River water quality standards, % of forest cover of basin, soil erosion rate ,water use/irrigation efficiency, area and integrity of wetlands, biodiversity, protected areas...etc



## Contd

- Can NBI influence countries towards achieving these environmental standards?
- Can NBI influence national policies on environment and water resources management?



## Issues for Discussion

- Or are these issues better left to national level institutions?



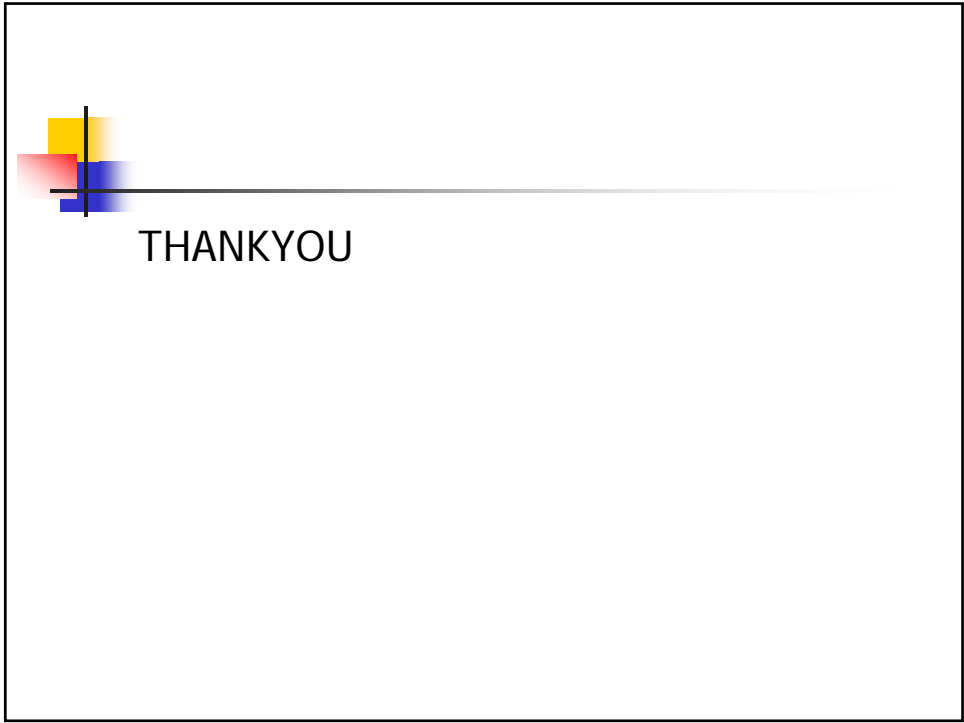
## Some suggestions

Include in the SEF a section on monitoring Nile Environment:

- Guidelines on country level monitoring on the part of the country within Nile Basin
- Guideline on selected common environmental parameters
- Guideline on methodology of measurement and reporting format

## Cont'd

- Create a unit in the NBI secretariat to consolidate national monitoring reports in to basin wide monitoring report on regular basis
- Create a mechanism of adoptive management at national level to respond and take corrective measures on the basis of the monitoring reports



THANKYOU

## Annex 4

### Nile Basin Initiative

#### Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP)

Event : Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop

Date : April 11-12, 2005

Venue: Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi

#### Preliminary List of Participants

	NAME	POSITION	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS
<b>A) Members of Project Steering Committee(PSC):-</b>				
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#### **B) NTEAP National Project Coordinators:**

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				Email:pkahangire@nilesec.org
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22	Dr. J. Thomas Hopkins	International Development Planning Consultant	97 Charlotte Place Hartsdale, NY 10503	Tel: 914- 946- 3623 Cell: Fax: : 914-946-3623 Email:THopRome@aol.com
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<b>32</b>	Joel Arumadri	Knowledge Management Specialist		Cell: 00256 77426480
<b>33</b>	Mohammed Rahim	Web Page Publisher	Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP) PMU	Tel: 249-183784-197/187/179/206/226/209 Cell:249-9-12433544 Fax: :+249 83-784-248