

USAID and ABCG – INTEGRATED INDICATORS FOR FRESHWATER CONSERVATION AND WASH



WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

July 15-17, 2014



the Jane Goodall Institute



WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE



AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP

Individual presentations:

Welcome presentations:

1. The ABC's of ABCG, Kamweti Mutu

Integrated projects – objectives, partners and indicators used:

2. Tuungane Project - Petro Masolwa, The Nature Conservancy
3. Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Reduction WASH Program - Doris Kaberia, Millennium Water Alliance
4. Rwambu Sub-Catchment Case Study - Leonard Akwany, Wetlands International

Other sector examples:

5. Examples from other sectors of integrated M&E framework - Brittany Ajroud, Conservation International

M&E overview and the role of indicators in project management and implementation

6. Enos Omondi, African Wildlife Foundation
7. Marie Nicaise Ugabinema, World Vision



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The ABC's of ABCG

AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP

WWW.ABCG.ORG

KAMWETI WA MUTU, PROGRAM OFFICER

ABCG Members

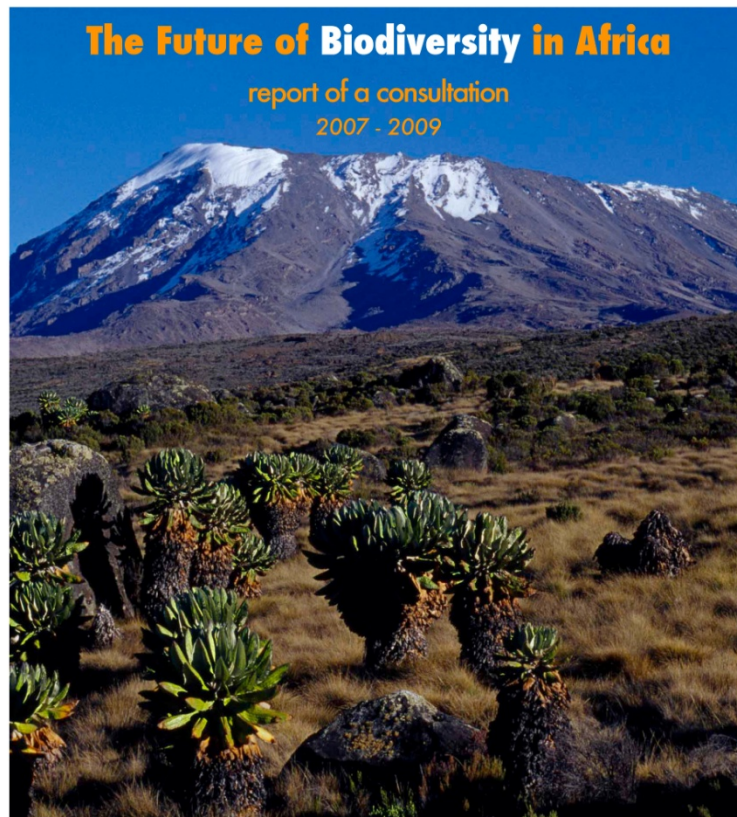




ABCG's Mission

To **tackle complex and changing conservation challenges** by catalyzing and strengthening **collaboration**, and bringing the **best resources** from across a continuum of conservation organizations to effectively and efficiently work towards the *vision of an African continent where natural resources and biodiversity are securely conserved in **balance** with sustained human livelihoods.*

AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP





The Dar Vision for the Future of Biodiversity in Africa

By 2025, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss in Africa have been significantly slowed, people and nature are adapting to climate change, and species and ecosystem services are providing a foundation for human welfare in a society committed to sustainable economic development and equitable sharing of natural resource benefits.

Implementing the Vision

1. **Prioritize:** Mainstream biodiversity in human well-being and development agendas
2. **Promote** good conservation **practices**
3. **Partner:** Strengthen the role of **social and development institutions** in biodiversity conservation and human well-being





Key ABCG Issues

- A. Future of Biodiversity in Africa
- B. Managing Extractive Industries to Protect Biodiversity
- C. Governance and Land Use/Tenure
- D. Biodiversity and Tropical Forestry Assessments
- E. Integrating Food Security and Biodiversity
- F. Addressing Global Climate Change
- G. Global Health and Biodiversity
- H. Forecasting and Building Capacity on Critical Issues

Biodiversity Analysis & Technical Support (BATS)

USAID Bureau for Africa



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Communicating & Sharing

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Coordinator: ...

Program Officer: G. Mutu Kamweti



An aerial view of a savanna landscape. In the foreground, a herd of elephants of various sizes is gathered on a grassy plain. Some are facing left, some right, and some are partially obscured by low-lying bushes. The middle ground is filled with dense, green trees and shrubs. In the background, a line of taller trees marks the edge of the savanna. The overall scene is lush and green, suggesting a healthy ecosystem. The text "Thank you!" is overlaid in white, sans-serif font in the lower center of the image.

Thank you!



TUUNGANE
creating a healthy future for people and nature

TUUNGANE PROJECT: AN OVERVIEW OF WASH & CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

Presentation by
Petro Masolwa
July 15, 2014 Nairobi

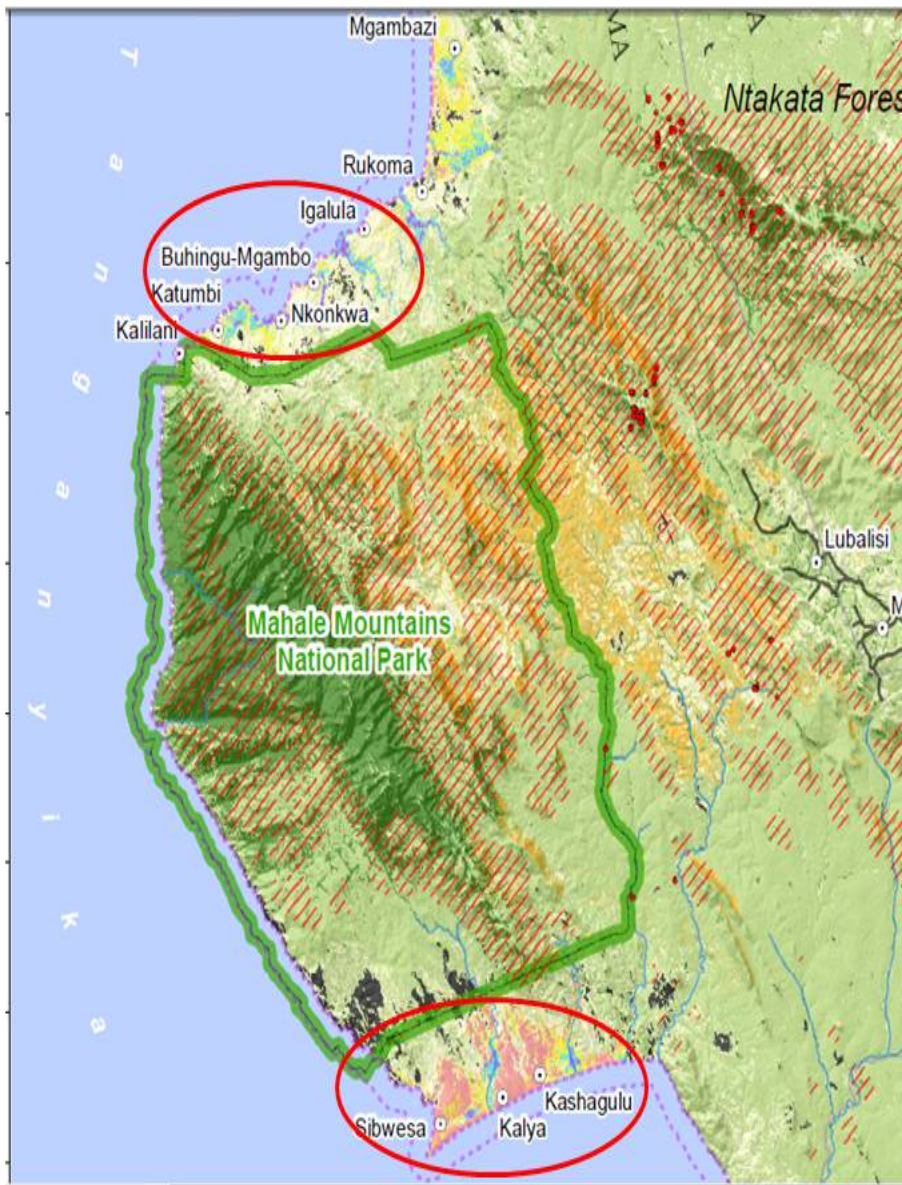


What is TUUNGANE Project?

- A collaborative initiative by 3 NGOs: Frankfurt Zoological Society, Pathfinder International, and The Nature Conservancy working with local government and communities
- **TUUNGANE** is a **Swahili** word for “**Let’s Unite**”
- The project is addressing PHE issues in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem (GME) – Western Tanzania



Project scope: Greater Mahale Ecosystem



Conservation Projects and Protected Areas of Western Tanzania

Ecosystems of the Greater Gombe Ecosystem and Greater Mahale Ecosystem

Why the Greater Mahale Ecosystem (GME)



Why the Greater Mahale Ecosystem...



Increasing population



95% of population depend on farming



Declining fish catch



Increasing level of deforestation

Why the Greater Mahale Ecosystem...



Few medical personnels



and dilapidated infrastructures



Poor access to clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



66% of community members have no say in village government decisions

- Poor local governance
- Inadequate access to primary and reproductive health services and commodities
- Unsustainable fishing practices
- Lack of land use planning and enforcement leading to habitat degradation and unplanned agricultural and settlement expansion
- Lack of alternative livelihoods
- Global climate change

- If we address reproductive and primary health issues and environmental threats simultaneously,
- Then we will have highest chances of success at sustaining healthy human and natural communities

Vision

Greater Mahale Ecosystem is a diverse, functioning ecosystem that sustains healthy and resilient human and natural communities forever.

1. Terrestrial ecosystem health is maintained and improved in critical areas.
2. Freshwater ecosystem health is maintained and improved in critical areas.
3. Human populations are sustained via local communities with healthy sexual and reproductive lives.
4. Human health is improved via an enabling environment that supports healthy women and children.



1. Improve local governance
2. Improve Primary and Reproductive Health Demand, Supply and Services
3. Improve Terrestrial Resource Management
4. Improve Sustainable Fisheries
5. Create Alternative Livelihood Options
6. Support PHE , Communication and Advocacy

Roles and responsibility of Key Partners (TNC, PI and FZS)



Overview of WASH activities and M & E indicators

- **July 2013:** Engaged contractor to renovate latrines in Health facilities
- **Aug 2013:** Promotion of Hygiene and sanitation through Community – Led Total Sanitation (**CLTS**) in order to achieve and sustain Open Defecation Free (**ODF**) status
- **Oct. 2013:** Baseline Household latrine survey:
23.7% of 4,092 HHs were found without any latrine
- **April 2014:** 570 new latrines under construction out of 4505 HHs;
of HHs without latrines 20.3%
- **June 2014:** Trained 12 local Masons in construction of Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (V.I.P.) and squatting slabs
- **June 2014:** Engaged contractors to construct improved latrines in Primary schools and health facilities
- **Oct 2014:** Trained Fishers and fisher processors on improved/hygienic fish processing

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) exercise in progress



Some of the squatting slabs made by local trained masons



Latrine improvement in health facilities



← Old type Latrine

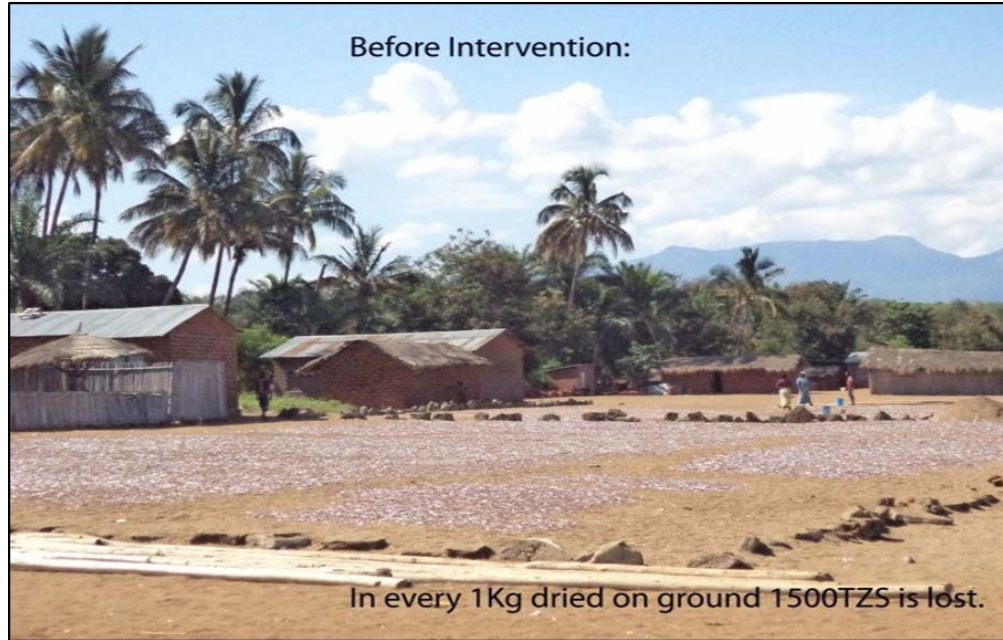


Improved Latrine at health facilities with washable floor



↑

Improved/hygienic fish processing



Examples of WASH M & E indicators

1. Number of action plans developed- based on CLTs triggering results per sub village/ village
2. Number of WASH committees established per village
3. Number of improved latrines constructed and in use
4. Proportion of households with improved latrines - measured based on the traditional latrines undergoing improvement
5. Number of areas of open defecation liquidated- based on the original social mapping of a village/village established through transect walk
6. Number of functional hand washing facilities e.g. tippy taps with soap
7. Reduction of cases of water borne diseases such as diarrheal and cholera
8. Decreased incidences of school kids absenteeism due to sickness

Overview of conservation activities and M & E indicators

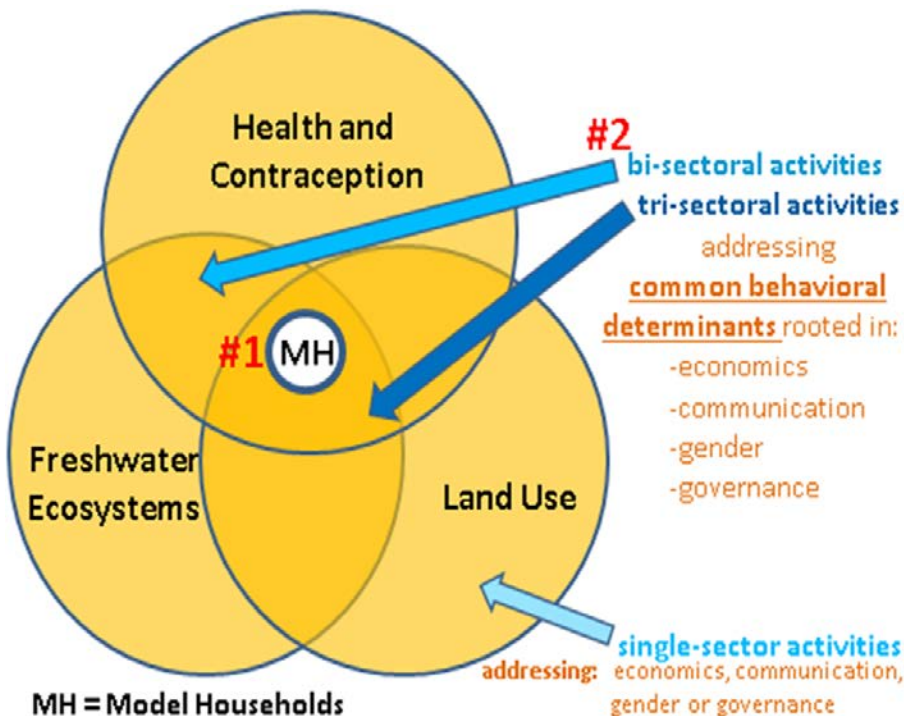
Some of key activities

1. Land use planning at village level
2. Community Conservation Banks (Microfinance groups linked to conservation)
3. Fisheries resources management - Formation and capacity building of BMUs

Examples of M & E indicators

1. Number of approved VLUPs
2. Number of VLUPs approved bylaws
3. Incidence of dry season indiscriminate forest fires
4. Number of women in NRM committees per village
5. Number of members of microfinance engaged in alternative environmentally friendly IGAs
6. Number of fishers engaged in alternative IGAs

Integration indicators – mostly based on the Tuungane integration model



1. Number of Model Households categorized as class A,B or C
2. Number of integrated messages developed and communicated
3. Number of PHE integrated community actions plans at the village level
4. Number of by-laws/community sanctions developed to support PHE
5. Number and frequency of PHE awareness and training sessions provided to community members



THANKS FOR LISTENING



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**MILLENNIUM WATER
ALLIANCE**

Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Risk Reduction - WASH Program KALDRR-WASH

Doris Kaberia

Kenya Programme Director

Millennium Water Alliance

email: Doris.kaberia@mwawater.org

The Millennium Water Alliance

The Millennium Water Alliance (MWA) was formed in 2004 by a core group of its current members to improve collaboration among U.S.-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

MWA currently has joint programs in 7 countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, and Nicaragua





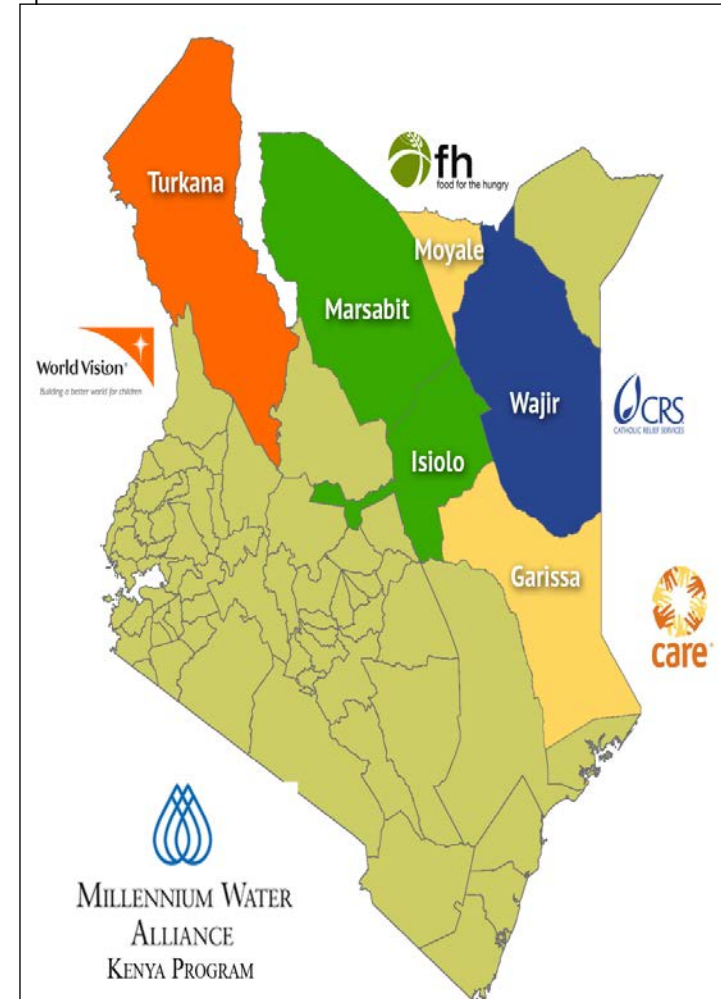
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MILLENNIUM WATER
ALLIANCE

KALDRR-WASH Program Overview

- **Total Beneficiaries 160,000 , 5 counties in Arid Lands**
- Total budget of **\$9.83 million** over two years (2013-2014)
- Pilot advanced **water use planning and hydrogeological** approaches for improving water supply resilience ; RIDA Framework (**Apply 3R /MUS**)
- **Strengthen ties with development programs:** Crosssectoral Linkages and Leverage with USAID 9-5-2 : Aphia Plus Imarisha, UNICEF/FAO, Regal-IR ,Regal-AG, WFP
- **Scale and sustainability:** Private sector involvement, advocacy with county/National government
- **Transparency and learning:** AKVO FLOW, RSR,
- **Consolidate management** to enhance cost-effectiveness, collective learning opportunities, advocacy, and impact



3 INTERGRATED OBJECTIVES AIMED AT INCREASING RESILIENCE TO DROUGHT AND FLASH FLOODS WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY INCREASING ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES AND IMPROVING HYGIENE BEHAVIORS

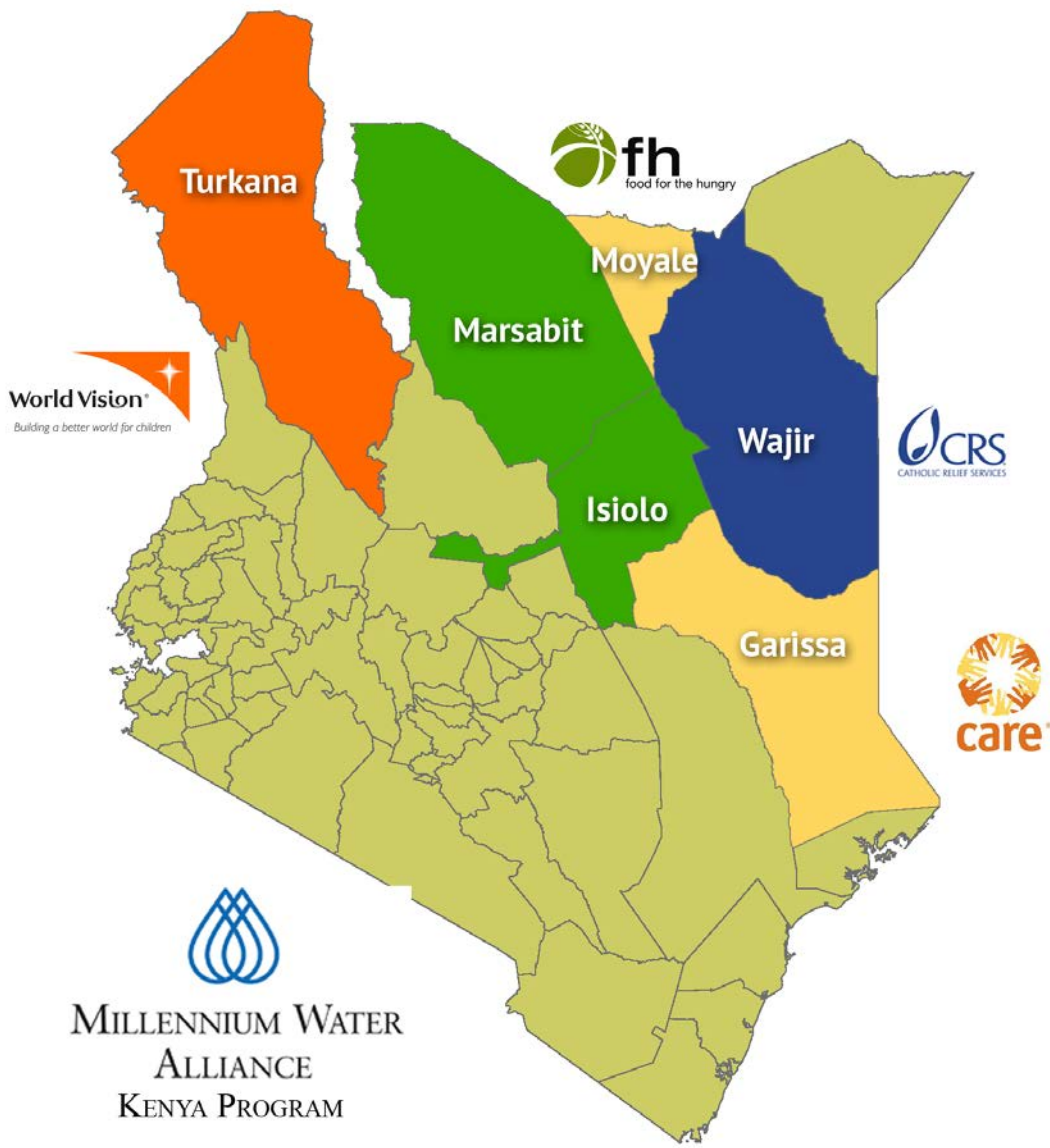


Improve access to safe drinking water sources, use POU and Sanitation facilities

Improve WASH conditions in health facilities

Increase water storage Capacity

Implementing Partners & Intervention Areas



Dutch Additional Resource & Technical support on drought resilience, 3R/MUS and business development



BD and Dutch partner coordination



3R Analysis

in association with

IRC

MUS/Productive uses

akvo.org

Online M and E Data collection and management using AKVO FLOW and AKVO RSR

APHI *Aplus I*marisha IR

R3: Increased use of quality services

- Availability of integrated services at facility & community levels
- Increasing demand for integrated services
- Increased adoption of healthy behaviors
- Innovative approaches for effectiveness

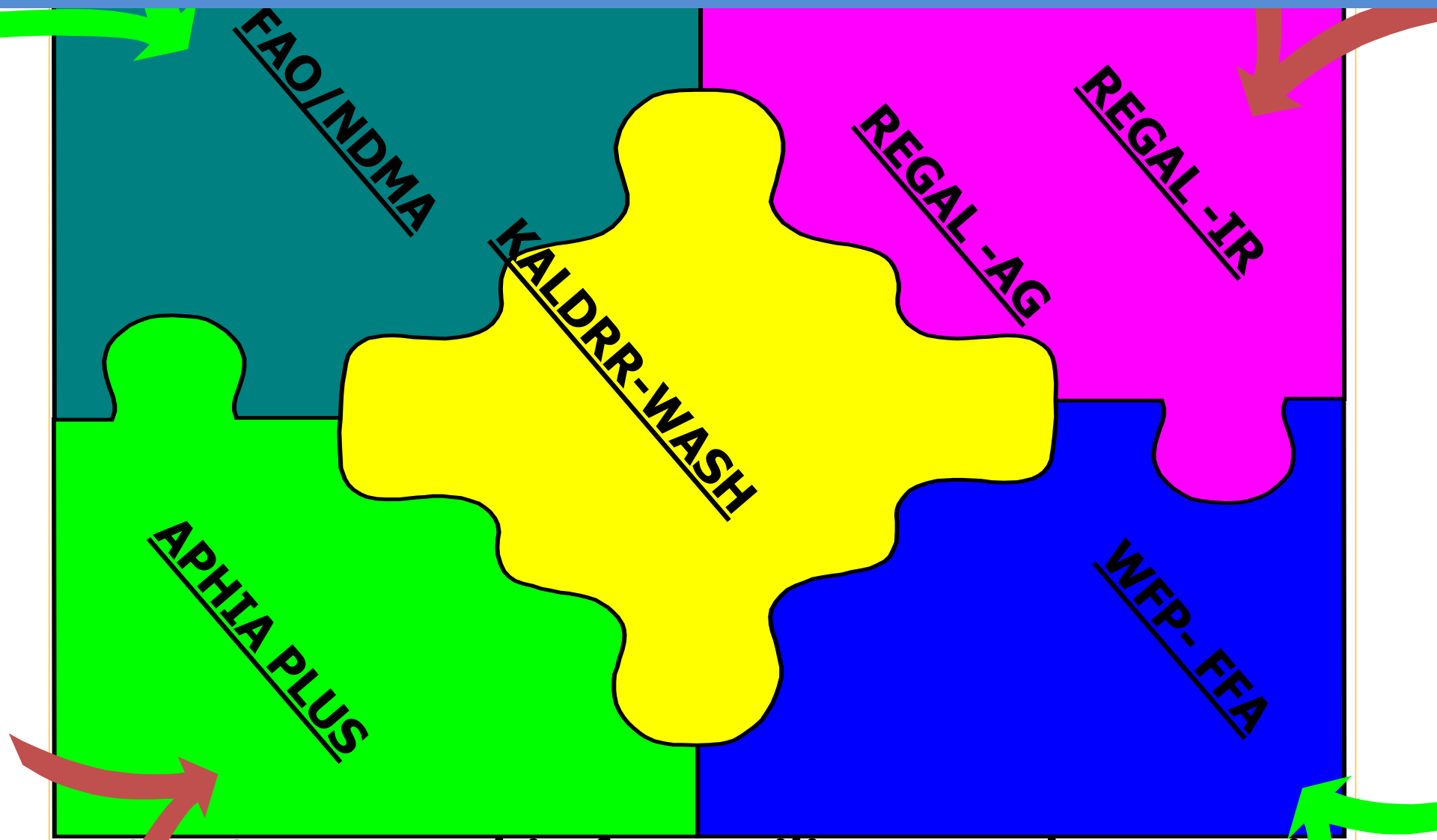
Result 4: Social determinants of health

- Access to economic security initiatives
- Improved food security and nutrition
- Access to education, life skills and literacy
- Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene
- Protection of marginalized, poor & underserved

KALDRR WASH Strategic objectives

1. Increase water storage capacity in arid lands, through improving natural and artificial storage
2. Improve WASH conditions at health facilities and nutrition centers frequently used during emergency response
3. Improve access to safe drinking water sources, improve access to and usage of point of use water treatment products, promote good hygiene behaviors and the use of sanitation facilities as a means of reducing diarrheal diseases

LAYER, INTEGRATE, AND SEQUENCE EMERGENCY RELIEF EFFORTS WITH LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

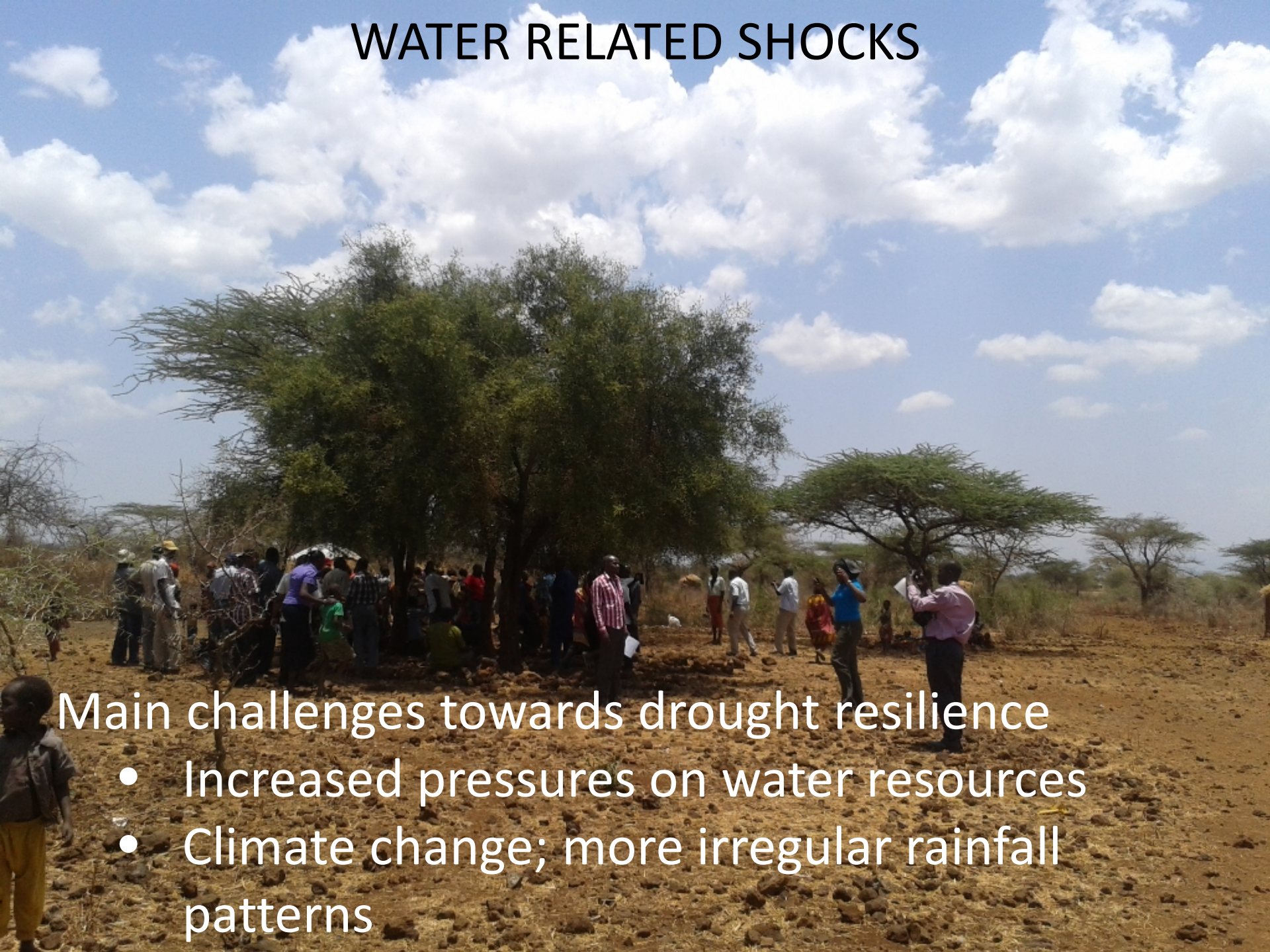


9-5-2 Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth Family

WATER RELATED SHOCKS

Main challenges towards drought resilience

- Increased pressures on water resources
- Climate change; more irregular rainfall patterns

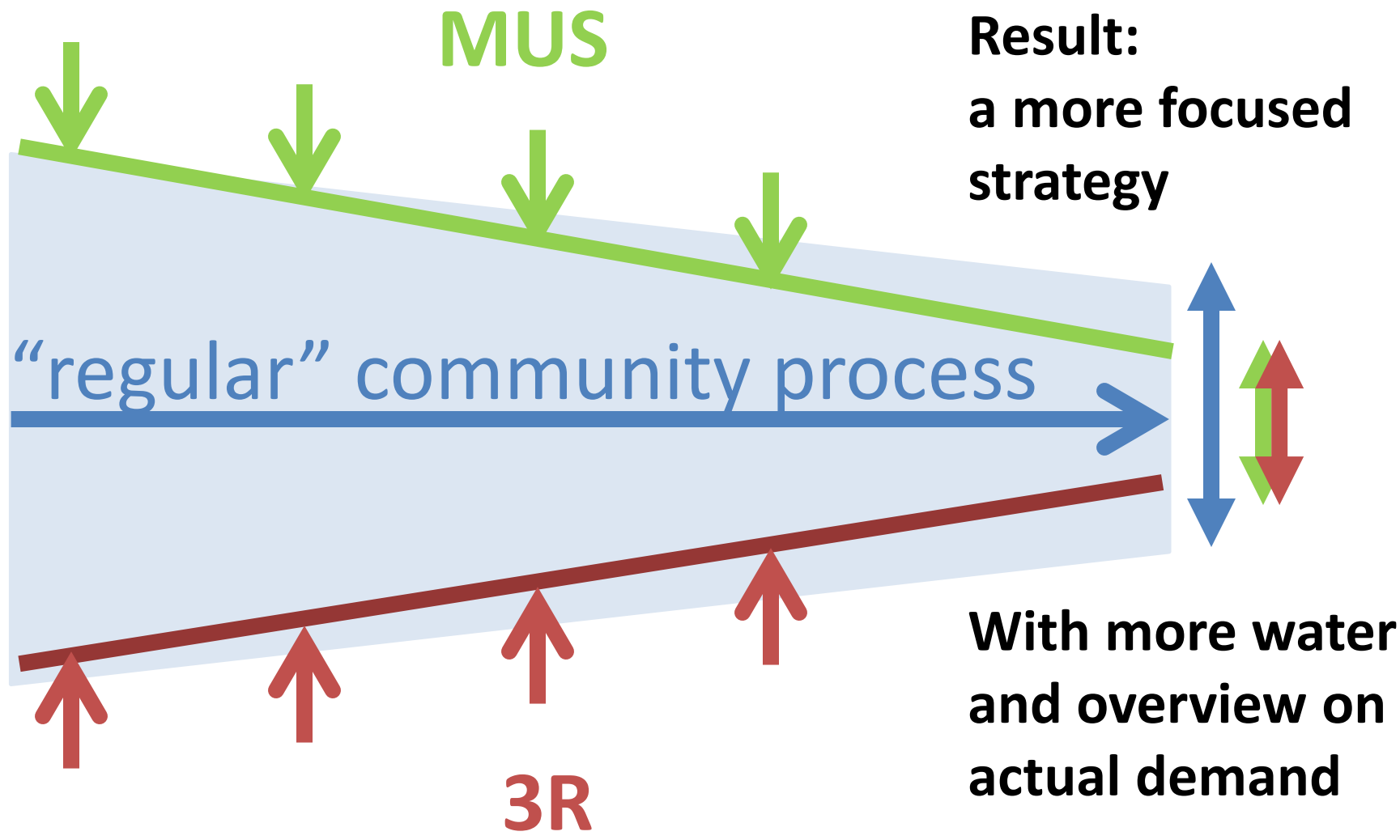


Resilience Strategy/RIDA Framework

In Africa most disasters are water, weather and climate related

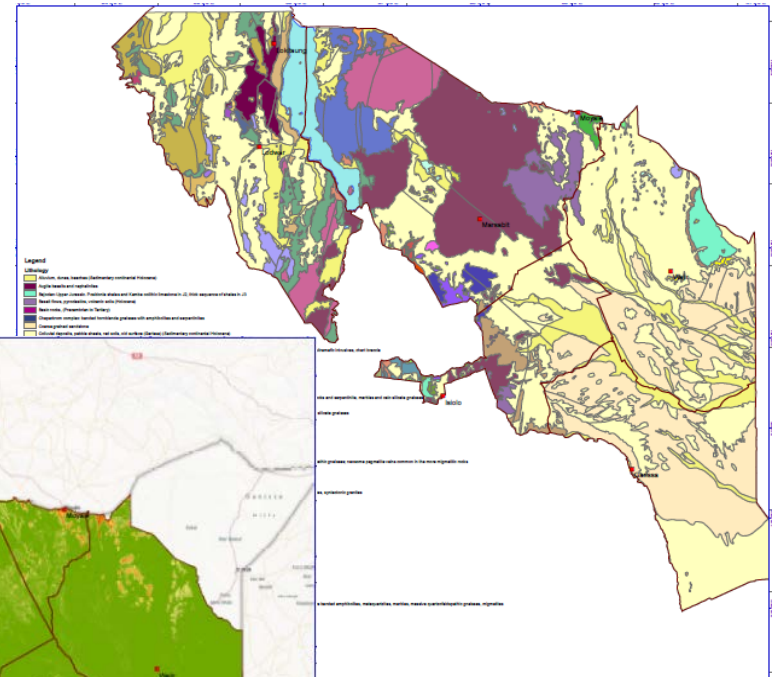
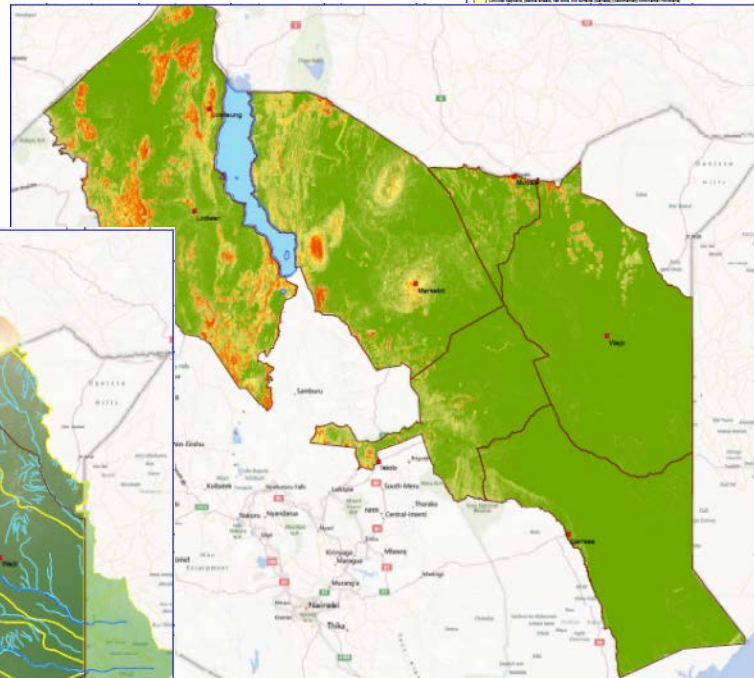
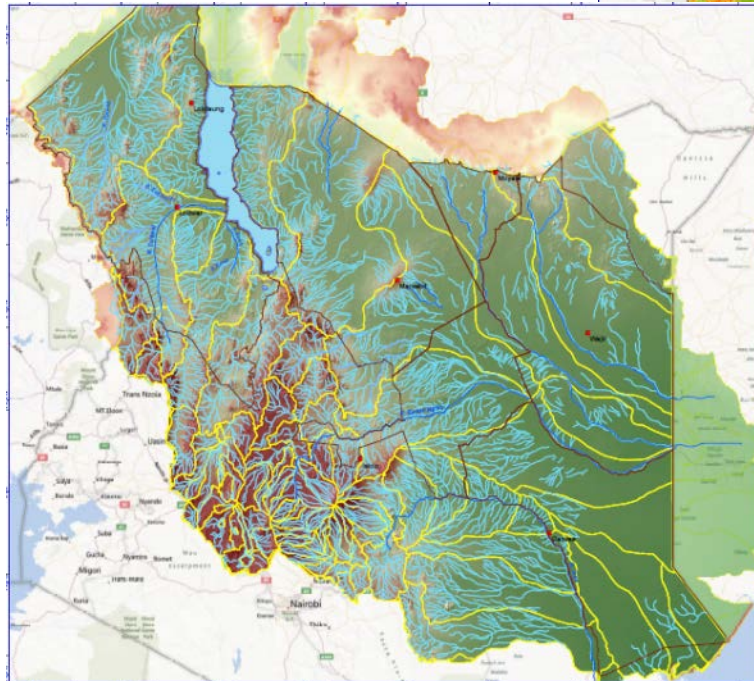


Make better use of available water resources; buffering and demand management

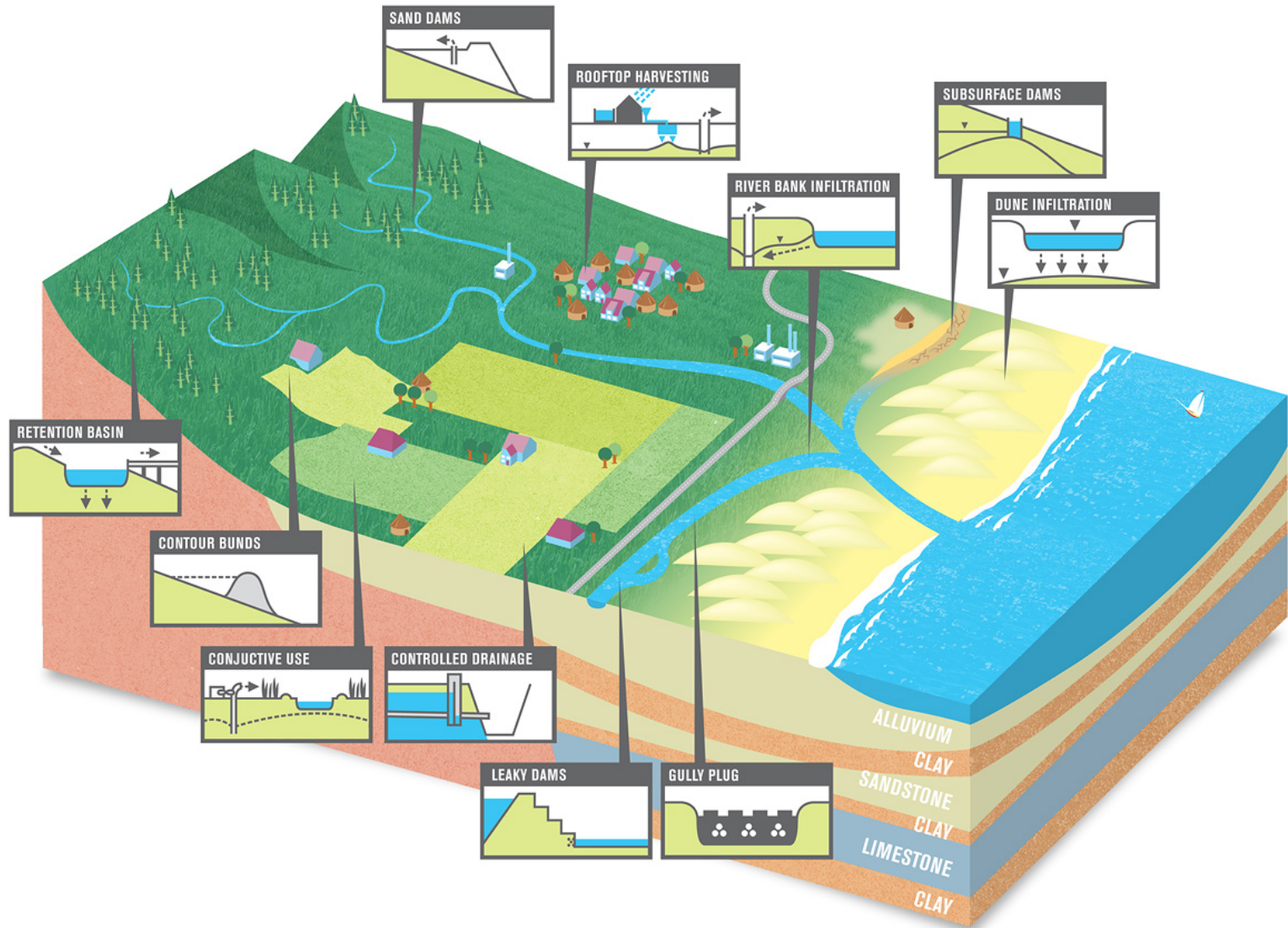


What fits where depends on the landscape characteristics, e.g.

- Geology
- Elevation



What measure fits best



RIDA FRAMEWORK

RESOURCES
(water resource in space and time)

How much water in space/ time?
What quality?
Who manages it?
What rules?
What (financial/ human resources)?

Rain

Surface

Ground

INFRASTRUCTURE
(supply/ treatment capacity)

What infrastructure?
What is its condition?
Unaccounted for water?
What is its capacity (nominal and actual)?
Who controls it?
What rules?
What (financial/ human resources)?

Treat

Harvest

Pump

Treat

Pump

Main domestic networks;
irrigation canals

Main sewer/ drain

Village/ town
networks;
smaller canals

DEMAND
(entitlement/ need)

What users?
How many users?
What demand?
What institutions?
Legal frameworks?



lcd



lcd



Irrigated area?
Potential crop water use?

ACCESS
(actual use)

What subgroups?
Periods of scarcity?
Coping strategies?
Barriers to access?



\$\$\$ lcd



\$ lcd



lcd



Actual water use (m³)?



Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Risk Reduction (KALDRR-WASH) program

Water Master Plan Eyrib sub-location, Wajir

- Water infrastructure, including 3R solutions
- Water Governance
- Water management
- Capacity Development

if draft - March 2014

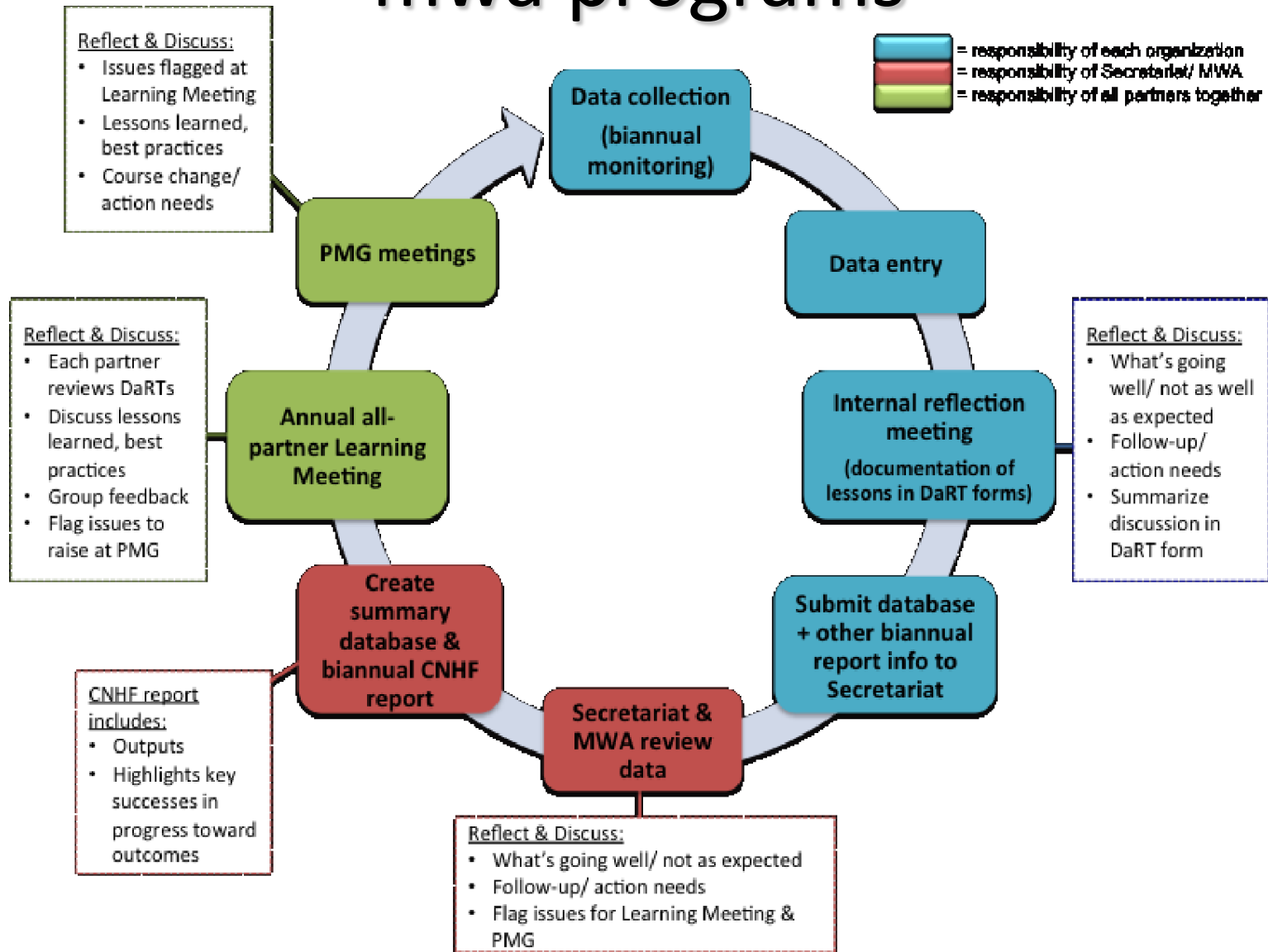


Holistic
Participatory



Making water
available

Common Monitoring processes Across all mwa programs



Baseline Evaluation >> MEL Framework >> Applied

Research

CHARTS

EXPORT REPORTS

Chart Builder

MWA-Kenya ▾ | MWA Kenya Household Survey ▾ | Protected sources (2.01) ▾

Chart Type:

Doughnut chart ▾

Group smaller items

BUILD CHART

Protected sources (2.01)



Smallest items:

- Sand/Sub-surface dam (with well or standpipe), 0.3%
- Rainwater (harvesting), 1.3%
- Household rainwater harvesting, 1.7%
- Protected spring, 3.3%

Country:



Example Indicators : Water Supply and Sanitation

•Outcome Indicators

- Percent of households using an improved drinking water source
- Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility
- Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks
- Percent of the population using an improved drinking water source
- Percent of population using an improved sanitation facility

•Output Indicators

- Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source
- Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility
- Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings
- Number of people receiving improved service quality from existing improved drinking water sources

Example Indicators - Maternal and Child Health

•Outcome Indicators

- Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies
- Percent of population in target areas practicing open defecation

•Output Indicators

- Number of liters of drinking water disinfected with point-of-use treatment products as a result of USG assistance
- Number of communities certified as “open defecation free” (ODF) as a result of USG assistance

Join us in helping to make better water and sanitation a reality for millions of the world's poorest people.

Millennium Water Alliance
1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 710
Washington, DC 20036
www.mwawater.org
202 – 296 – 1832

Rafael Callejas, Executive Director
Rafael.Callejas@MWAWater.org

Doris Kaberia, Kenya Program Director
Doris.kaberia@mwawater.org



Integrated Indicators for Freshwater Conservation and WASH: Rwambu Sub-Catchment Case Study

E-Sustainability Project

Leonard Akwany and Julie Mulonga, Wetlands International, Kenya

Context of cooperation



DUTCH

WASH ALLIANCE

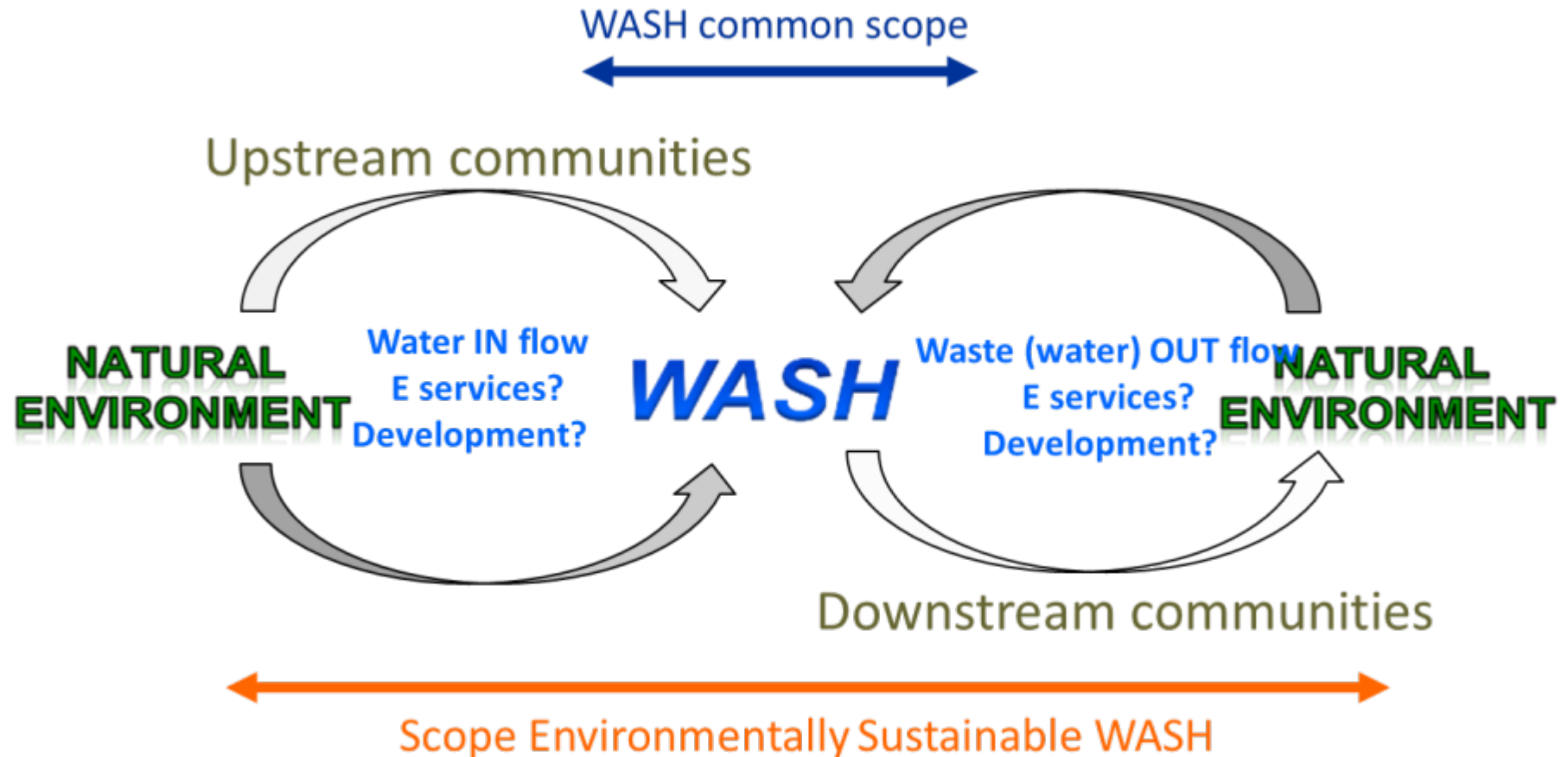
- Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation (DGIS) funded / €45 million / 2011-2015 / 25% own funding
- 6 Dutch WASH organisations / 8 countries / 6 thematic partners
- Direct poverty alleviation, CSO strengthening, policy influencing / WASH
- Full sustainability approach: 'FIETS'
- Technical Leadership on Environmental Sustainability (= E)
- Influencing WASH provider thinking, approaches & action

WASH and Sustainability

FIETS

- Financial Sustainability
- Institutional Sustainability
- **Environmental Sustainability**
- Technical Sustainability
- Social Sustainability

Interaction WASH & Natural Environment



Rwambu Case Study – Goal & Objectives

Goal:

Evidence based learning on catchment-based integration of water recharge, re-use, retention, wetlands management and WASH for sustainable livelihoods improvements

Specific objectives:

- Improve management, ecology and legal status of Rwambu wetland for the local communities to sustainably access the full range of services by 2015
- Recharge ground water uphill and provide soil conservation measures in order to provide water for production and safe drinking water uphill to stabilize runoff and silt flows
- Improve access to and handling of safe water, handling and re-use of waste flows for productive use, increase hygienic practices directly linked to relevant aquifer for environmental sustainability

RWAMBU E-Sustainability Project Partners

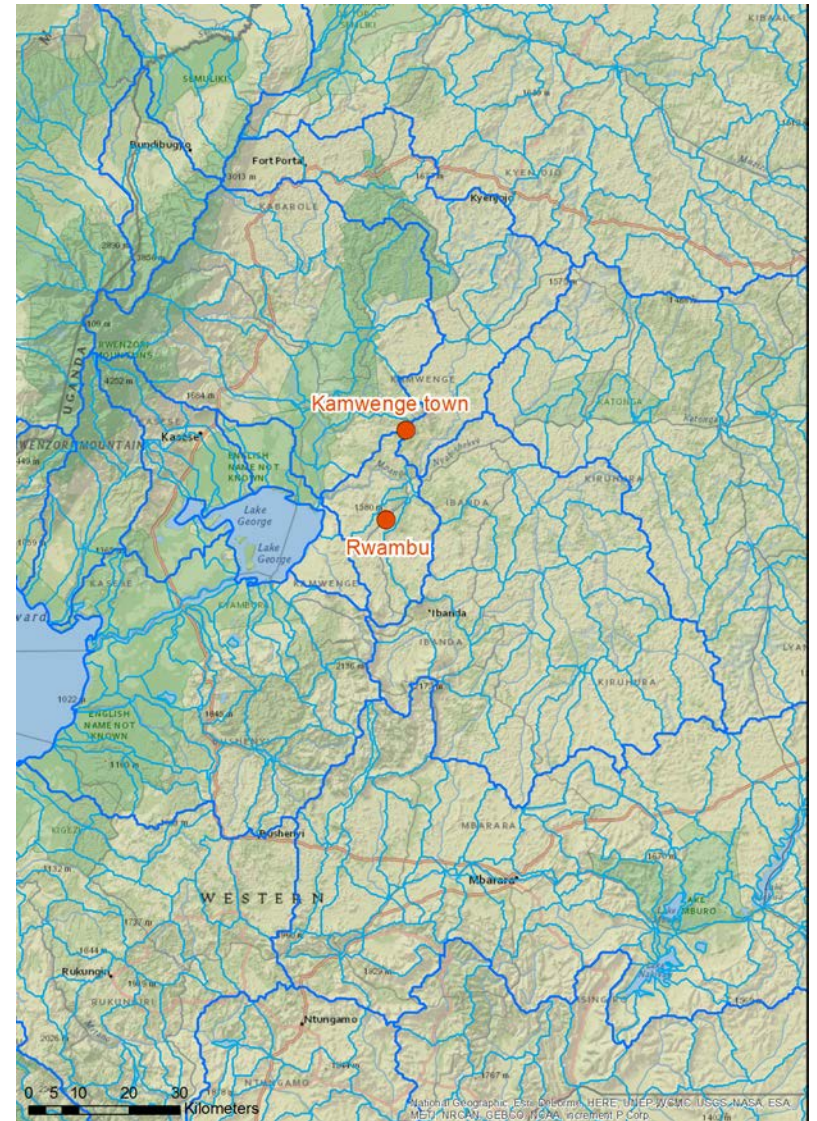
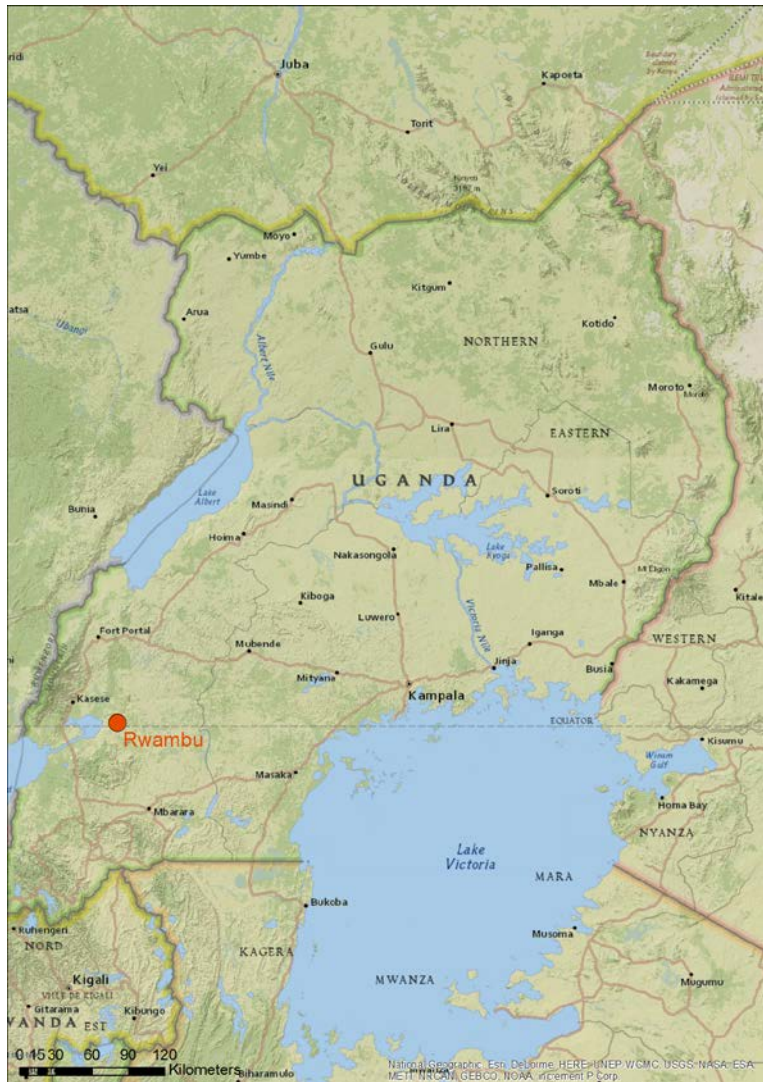
Local Government, Ministry of Water and Environment and Local Organizations



Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL

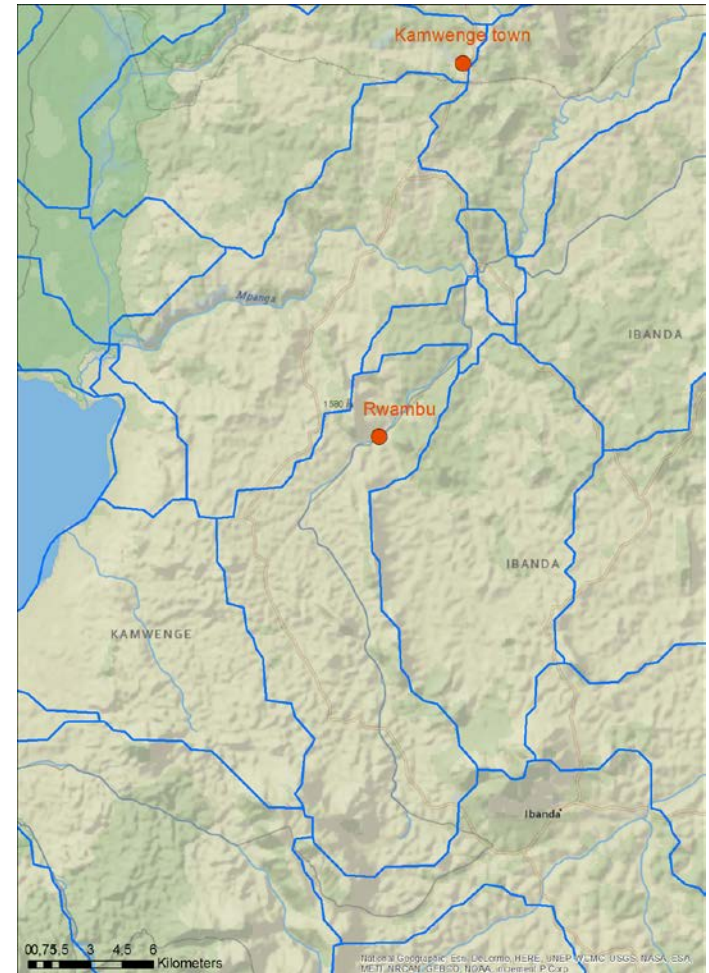


Location Rwambu



Rwambu case - intervention rational

- Recognition by JESE and CSOs that WASH access problems are related with landscape; solution approach needs to be too
- Planning and implementation: design of WASH project in catchment context



Thinking with the landscape

Landscape cross-section



Uphill issues

Long walking distance to water-source
Few opportunities for agricultural expansion without possible soil erosion

Slope issues

Drop or of ground-water table, loss of soil moisture
Relatively long walking distance to water-sources

Village issues

Existing water-sources such as boreholes dried due to dropping watertable.
People suffer from waterborne diseases such as cholera/typhoid

Downhill issues

Poluted water-sources due to latrine infiltration or surface runoff off into open water-sources

Wetland issues

Encroachment into the wetland, drainage of parts of the wetland

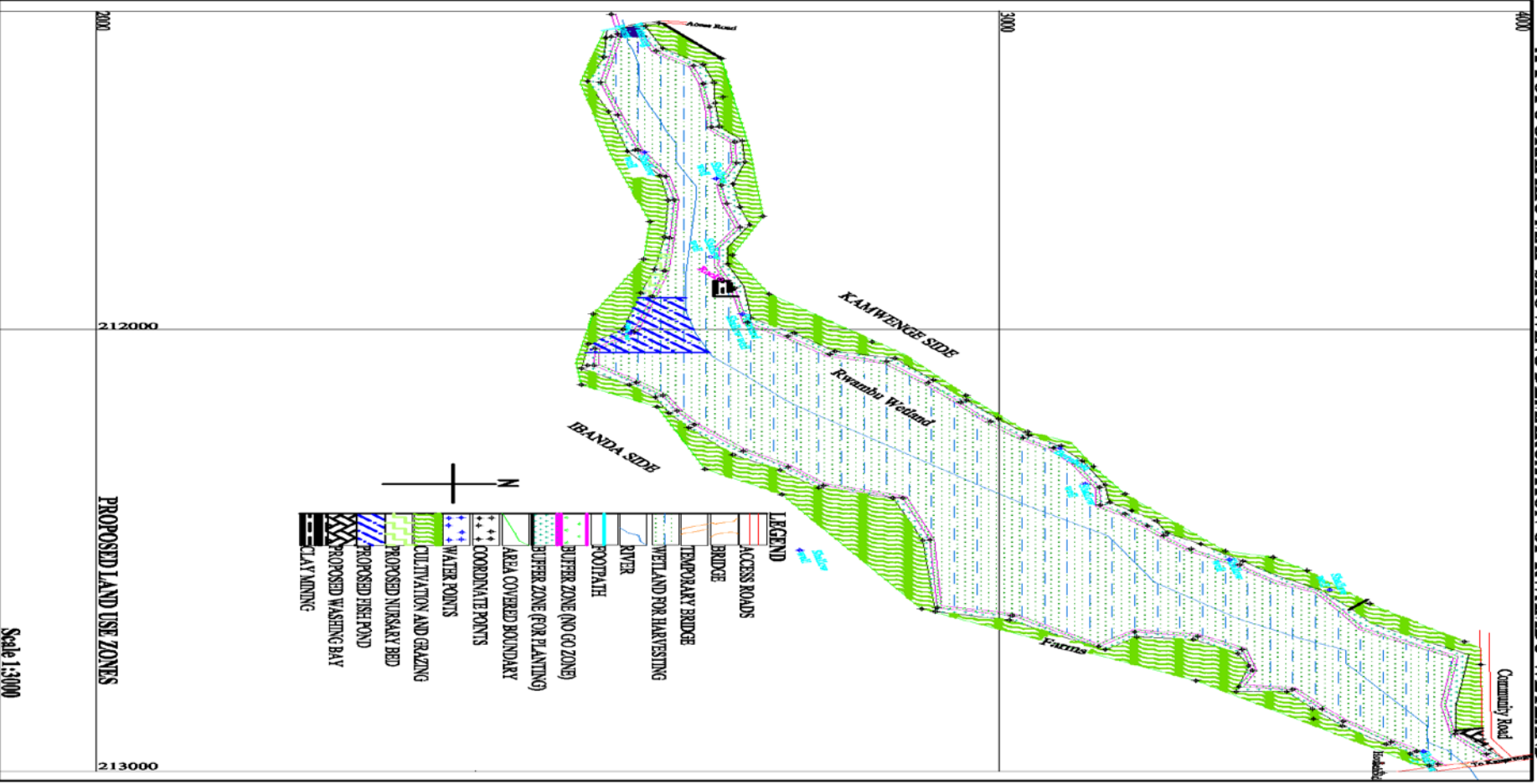
Approaches towards Environmental Sustainability

1. Thinking with the landscape: understanding relations at catchment level
2. 3R: Recharge, Retention and Re-use of water resources
3. Waste flow management: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle of waste(flows)
4. Landscape-fitting technology choices for water supply and sanitation
5. Understanding, maintaining and restoring ecosystem base upon which WASH and community depends

Result area	Result	Indicator	Target 2015
Outcome	Programme Partners have adopted the key elements of Environmental Sustainability (as defined by the WASH Alliance) in strategic documents related to their [policy, planning, technical guidance, implementation, lobby & advocacy]	Number of countries where at least 2 Programme Partners have adopted the key elements of Environmental Sustainability (as defined by the WASH Alliance) in strategic documents related to their policy, planning, technical guidance, implementation, lobby & advocacy	5 countries
Output	Country Programme Partners are capacitated to apply Environmental Sustainability approaches for WASH.	Number of Programme Partners and stakeholders/actors capacitated on Environmental Sustainability approaches for WASH.	500 Programme Partners and stakeholders/actors



A TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING DEMARCATION OF RWAMBU WETLAND



Indicators Development and Application Framework

Input---Processes---Output---Outcome---Impact

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME)

- ✓ **PME Committees**
- ✓ **Local Government**
- ✓ **User Groups and Beneficiaries**
- ✓ **Non-State Actors**

Most Significant Stories

- ✓ **Community Voices e.g. Farmers Testimonies Films**

Remote Sensing

- ✓ **Baseline and Periodic Satellite Images**

Indicators Development and Application Framework

Input---Processes---Output---Outcome---Impact

The indicators capture FIETS and Catchment “Package” related indicators:

- Ecological Indicators**
- Hydrological Indicators**
- Health Indicators**
- Economic and Livelihoods Indicators**
- Social Indicators**
- Financial Indicators**

Indicators Development and Application Framework

Input---Processes---Output---Outcome---Impact

The indicators capture FIETS and Catchment “Package” related indicators:

Catchment

- ✓ **Acreage under 3R**
- ✓ **Length of Stone Bunds, Vetivers etc. established**
- ✓ **Soil accumulation**
- ✓ **Functional 3R User Groups**
- ✓ **Recharged Water Sources e.g. springs (Anectodal)**

Wetlands

- ✓ **Acreage**
- ✓ **Turbidity**
- ✓ **Specialist Birds,**
- ✓ **pH**
- ✓ **Papyrus Density**
- ✓ **By-laws**
- ✓ **Functional Conservation Groups**

WASH

- ✓ **Open defecation %**
- ✓ **Accessibility and Use of Water and Sanitation Facilities %**

THE END

THANK YOU ASANTE SANA

Leonard Akwany and Julie Mulonga

 [Wetlands International](#)

 [@WetlandsInt](#)

 [Wetlands International](#)

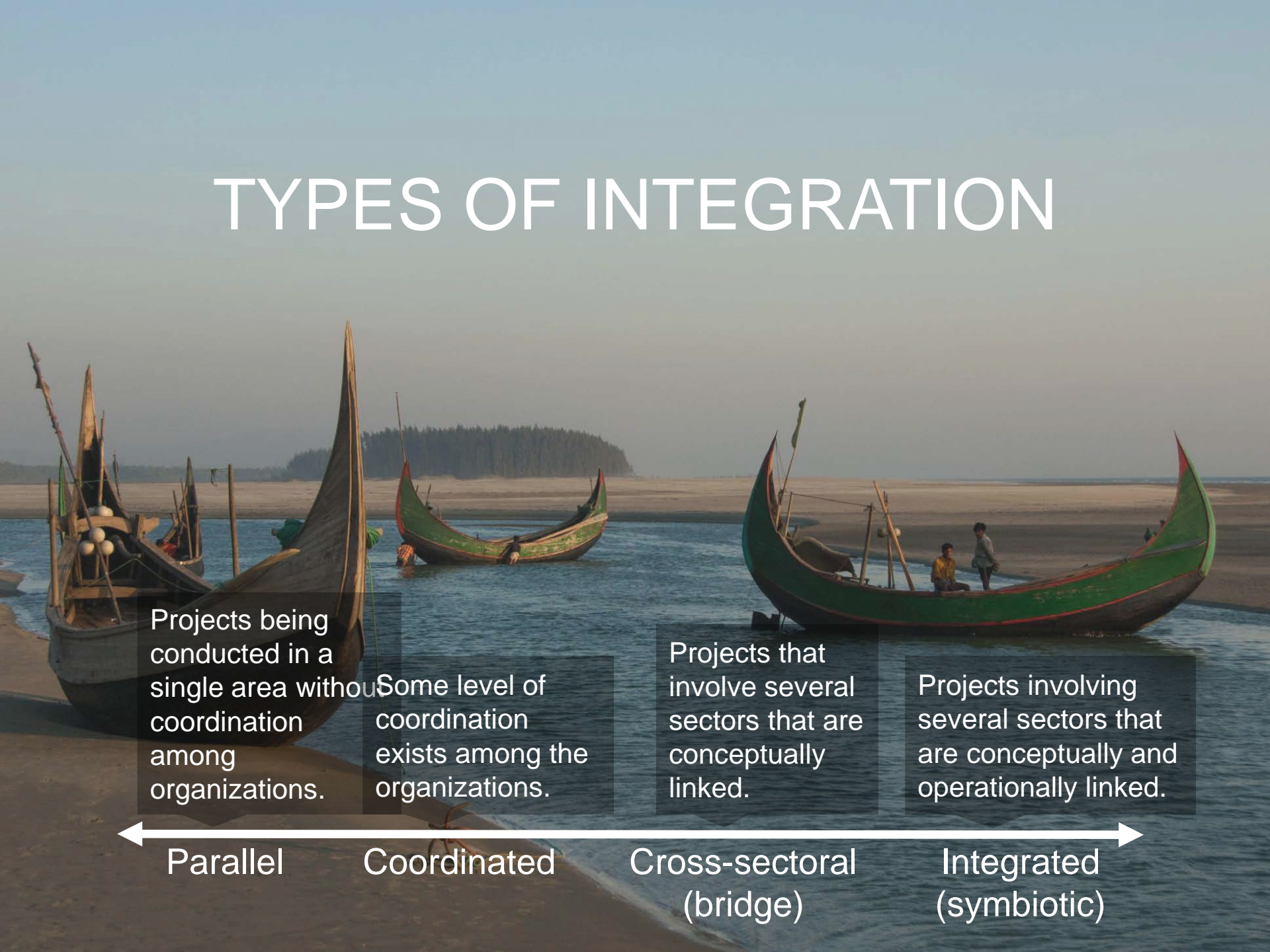




Examples of an Integrated M&E Framework

Brittany Ajroud

TYPES OF INTEGRATION



Projects being conducted in a single area without coordination among organizations.

Parallel

Some level of coordination exists among the organizations.

Coordinated

Projects that involve several sectors that are conceptually linked.

Cross-sectoral
(bridge)

Projects involving several sectors that are conceptually and operationally linked.

Integrated
(symbiotic)

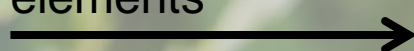
Table 2. Breadth and depth of integration in a sample of 17 Non-governmental Organization (NGO) programs

	<i>Breadth of program (number of elements)</i>		
	1-2	3-5	6+
<i>Depth of integration between elements</i>			
1. Colocation of program elements			2
2. Partnership among organizations	1	1	8
3. Cross-training and multifunctionality	1	1	3

SOURCE: Data shown are the number of programs in each breadth and depth category, from authors' classification of 17 integrated agriculture-nutrition projects implemented since 2008 by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), from internal CRS file data.

Review of 17 agriculture-nutrition projects implemented by CRS measuring:

breadth
number of
elements



depth
how those elements
are integrated on
the ground



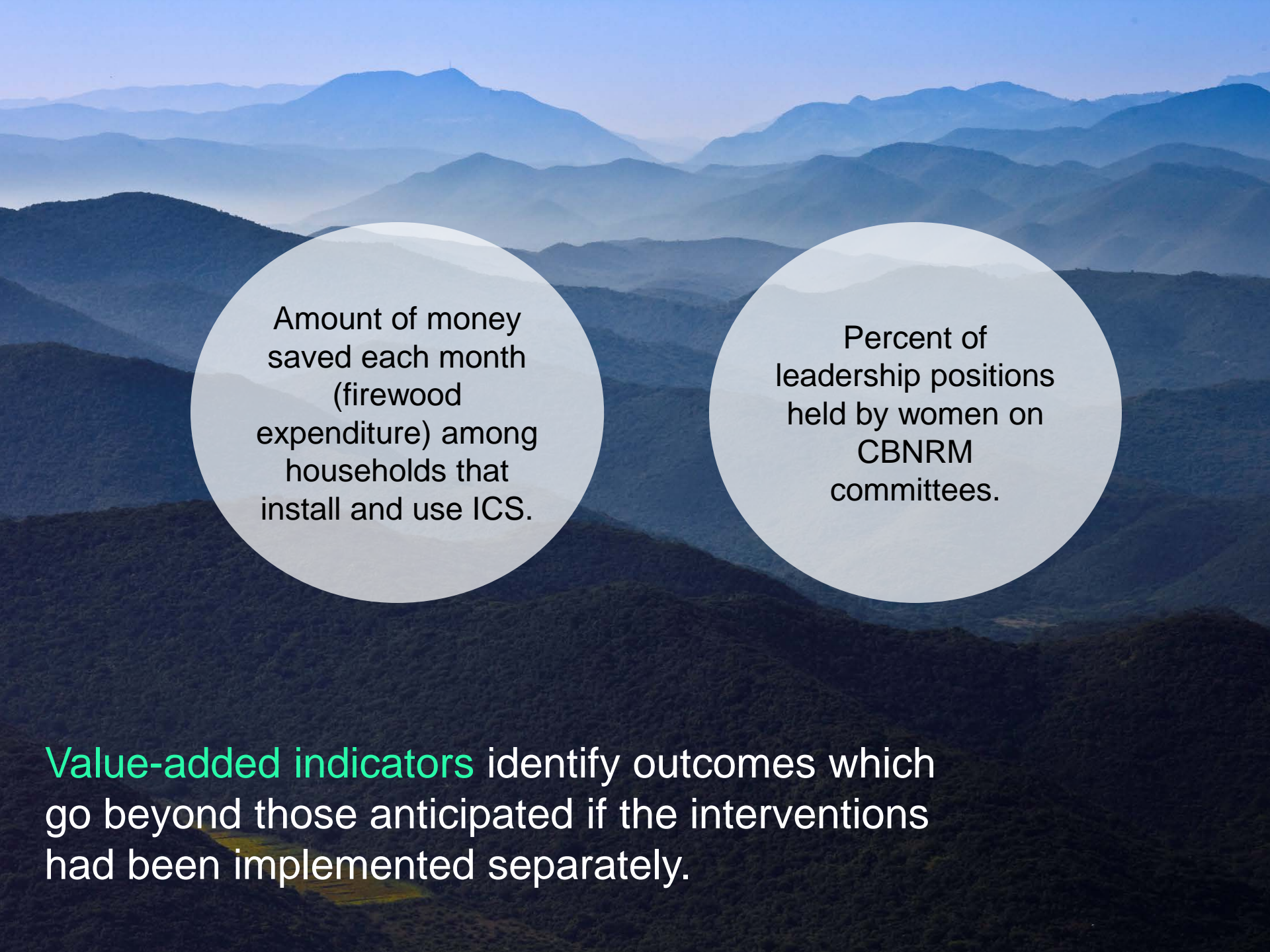


Foreign Assistance

Cross-cutting indicators measure performance across multiple program objectives, areas or elements.



Population, Health and Environment (PHE)



Amount of money saved each month (firewood expenditure) among households that install and use ICS.

Percent of leadership positions held by women on CBNRM committees.

Value-added indicators identify outcomes which go beyond those anticipated if the interventions had been implemented separately.

Integrated indicators highlight the multi-sectoral nature of a program, demonstrating how you work across sectors and/or how you combine messages or interventions.

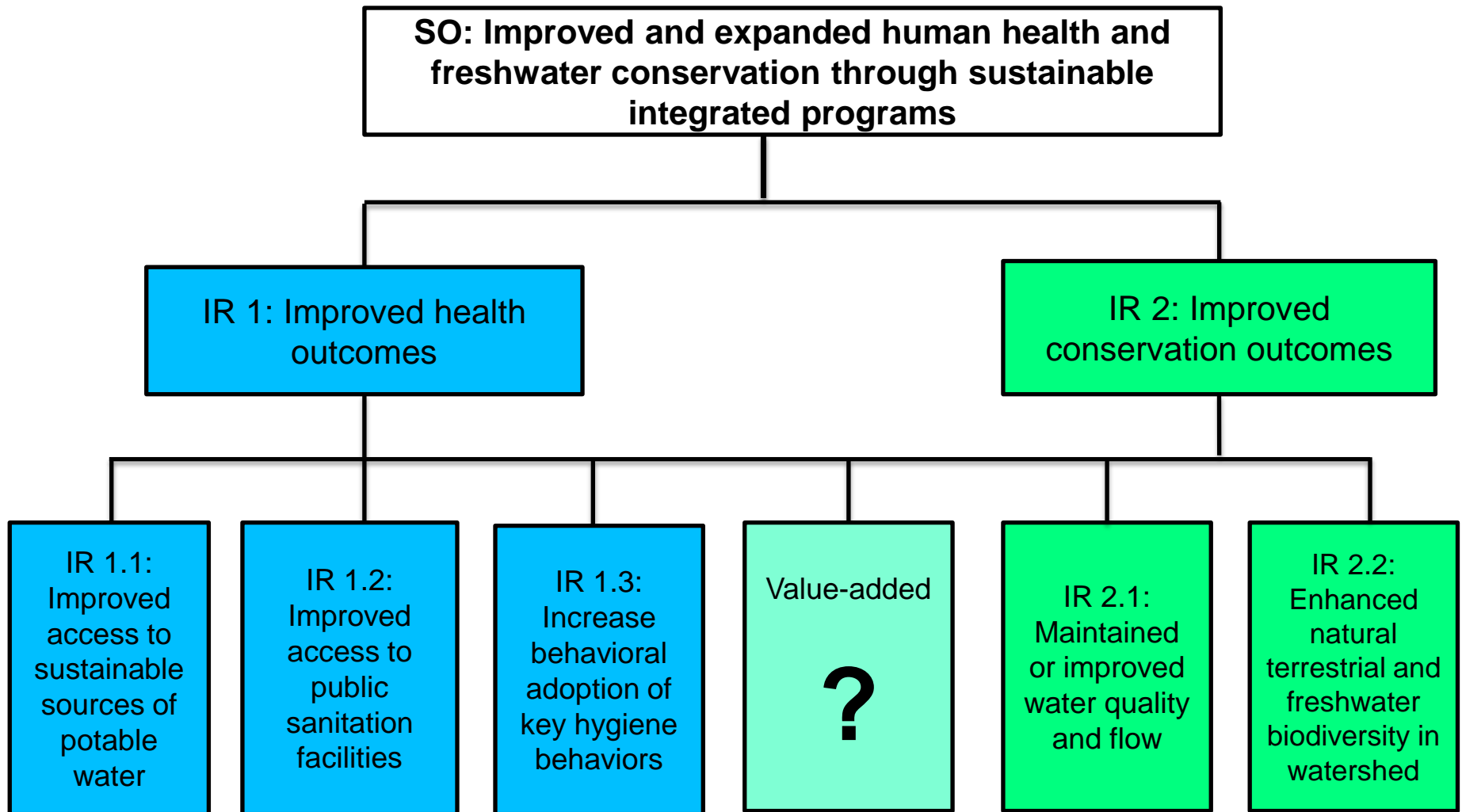
Instances of organization facilitating access to services outside of their traditional sectors.

Percent of households knowledgeable about or aware of a specific PHE issue.



Non-indicator based methods are also used to capture qualitative, intangible and unexpected changes.

DRAFT RESULTS FRAMEWORK



The Role of Indicators in Project Management & Implementation

Enos Omondi, PO (M&E) AWF
eomondi@awf.org

ABCG Meeting
15–17 July 2014, Nairobi, Kenya

What Is an Indicator?

- A variable that measures one aspect of a program/ project or outcome
- An appropriate set of indicators includes at least one indicator for each significant aspect of the program or project



Guide to Indicator selection at AWF

At AWF, program/ project indicators are focused in the following sectors;

1. Population Indicators
2. Health Indicators
3. Environment Indicators
4. Integration Indicators
5. Value-Added Indicators



Standards for Indicators at AWF

- **Valid:** accurate measure of a behavior, practice, or task
- **Reliable:** consistently measurable in the same way by different observers
- **Precise:** operationally defined in clear terms
- **Measurable:** quantifiable using available tools and methods
- **Timely:** provides a measurement at time intervals relevant and appropriate in terms of program goals and activities
- **Programmatically important:** linked to a public health impact or to achieving the objectives that are needed for impact



When Selecting Indicators...

- **Logical:** Are they linked to framework?
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- **Resources:** Can we afford to collect data based on it?
- **External requirements:** Do we need it for government, donor, beneficiary?
- **Data availability:** Can we get the data needed for its calculation e.g. numerator and denominator?
- **Standardized indicators:** Can we compare them across programs/Landscapes? Is there a “gold standard” for this indicator?

Operationalizing Indicators

- Before using indicators at AWF, we encourage operationalizing them to identify how a given concept or behavior will be measured locally
- Challenges:
 - Subjective judgment
 - Local conditions
 - Unclear yardsticks
 - Available data



The Indicator Matrix

- Description/ definition
- Timing of indicator measurement at activities (inputs) or Results (outputs/ outcomes/ impact)
- Calculation of the measure: Counts, Percentages, Rates, Ratios
- Purpose of the indicator
- Data source, Frequency of data collection and disaggregation
- Strengths and weaknesses

Integration Indicators

- Helps AWF to measure integrated efforts across projects in the landscapes
- Demonstrate commitment to providing diverse conservation messages and services
- Show the importance of conservation issues to the communities and countries where we work
- Help demonstrate community support, ownership, and sustainability of conservation efforts
- Could indicate the cost-effectiveness of these cooperative efforts

Value Added Indicators

- Demonstrate what was achieved outside of the initial AWF program plan
- Show how the unique aspects of AWF programs create larger changes than single sectors programs
- Illustrate how AWF programs are more than the sum of their parts (landscapes)
- Offer a way to “gain credit” for the additional changes we create in **gender, governance, livelihoods and youth**

Examples of Value Added Indicator: Education

Value added Indicator: % of leadership positions held by women on community NRM committees

Definition: A “leadership position” is any position where the chosen person has commanding authority to make useful decisions

Purpose: This indicator measures the ability of women to have a decision-making role in committee plans, actions, and control of resources.

Data Collection Considerations: Qualitative interviews with women helps to assess their perceptions of involvement in such a committee and obtain exact details of their leadership responsibilities.

Strengths & Limitations: Women involved in decision-making for the NRM may also have influence in education & health decisions including HH sizes

Examples of Value Added Indicators: Energy

Value Added Indicator: Proportion of households adopting the use of fuel-efficient stoves as a source of energy.

Definition: Fuel-efficient stoves are enclosed stoves that provide a combustion chamber and insulation that increases the heat available for cooking.

Purpose: Adoption of fuel-efficient stoves may have direct impact on both forest and human health by limiting wood collection and by minimizing human exposure to smoke.

Data Collection Considerations: A standard form is used to keep track of this set of data.

Strengths & Limitations: Data on the number of stoves distributed is easy to obtain and track over time. However, impact if only they are used as expected.

Common Indicator Metrics used at AWF

- Counts (Process indicators)
 - Number of rangers trained in tracking wildlife trends (**Trained?**)
 - Number of GPS tools bought and distributed to trained rangers
- Calculations: percentages, rates, ratios (Outcome Indicators)
 - % of tree seedlings planted that survive (denominator and numerator) (**Survive?**)
 - School dropout rates, Gender Parity Index (Outcome Indicators) (**Dropout?**)
- Thresholds (Outcome Indicators)
 - Presence, absence
 - Pre-determined level or standard

Indicator Reference Sheet

Definition: detailed documentation for each indicator

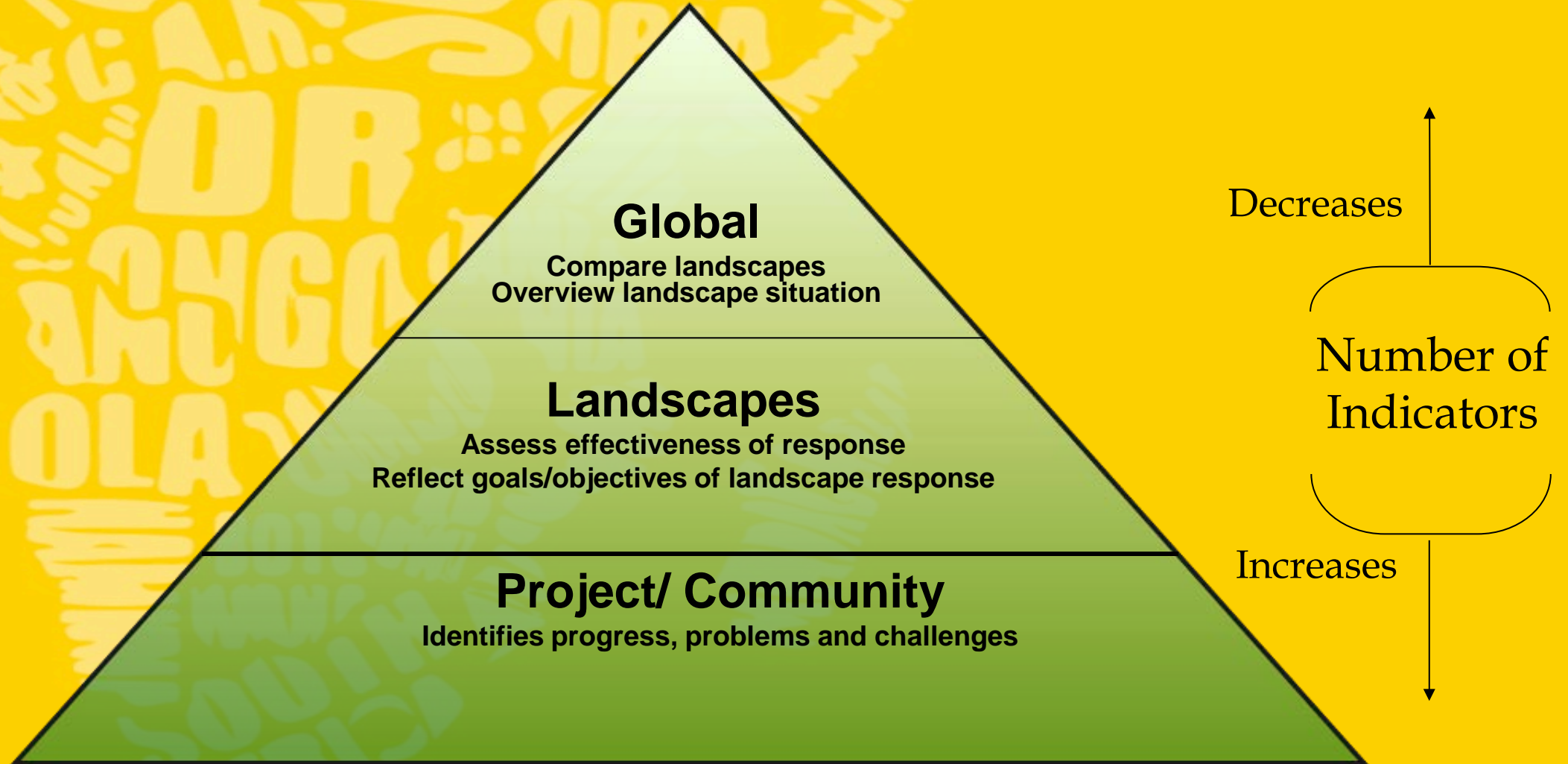
- Basic information
- Description
- Plans for data collection
- Plans for data analysis, reporting, and review
- Data quality issues
- Performance data table (baseline and targets)

Indicator Targets: Useful Information Sources

- Past trends
- Client expectations
- Donor expectations
- Expert opinion
- Research findings
- What has been accomplished elsewhere



Indicator Pyramid



Indicator Matrix

Definition: a standardized summary of the project and its logic.

Purposes:

- Summarizes what the project intends to do and how
- Summarizes outputs and outcomes that will be monitored and evaluated
- Details the indicators that will be used to measure progress and achievement of objectives
- Encourages discussion of data sources



Examples of Indicators

- % of stakeholders who take environmental aspects into consideration in their daily activities
- Rate of land use change (hectares; description)
- Ecological sanitation in rural and *peri*-urban areas based on zero pollution, water conservation and recycling

M&E Frameworks as used at AWF

Type of Framework	Brief Description	Program Management	Basis for Monitoring and Evaluation
Conceptual	Interaction of various factors	Determine which factors the program will influence	No but can help to explain results
Results	Logically links program objectives	Shows the causal relationship between program objectives	Yes. At the objective level
Logical	Logically linked program objectives, outputs and activities	Shows the causal relationship between activities and objectives	Yes. Shows intended progress of activities at all stages of the program by aiding indicator selection
Indicators Matrix	Logically links inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes/ impacts	Shows the causal relationship between inputs and the objectives	Yes. Guides monitoring and supports assessment by stating the data to be collected, how, when, where, and why

Adding Indicators to the Logic Model

	Input	Activity/ Process	Output	Outcomes	Impact
	Quantifiable resources going into an activity. The things one budgets for.	1. What is done to accomplish an objectives?	Immediate results from an activity such as people trained, services provided	Longer-term change in knowledge, attitude, behaviour, etc. related to program goal	Long-term, population level change. Can relate to a program or organization's vision/mission statement
Indicators (example)			How is this measured?	How is this measured?	How is this measured?

Thank You



A CONTINENT OF CHANGE

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M&E overview and the role of indicators in project management and implementation

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Outline

- Introduction on WVI
- Overview of WVI approach to M&E
- Overview of WVI in developing indicators
- Indicator standards used in WASH indicator sector (Outputs, Outcomes and Impact)
- M&E plan and ITT

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About WVI

- WVI is a partnership Christian organization
- Child-focused organization
- Focus on development, emergency and advocacy





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M&E approach: LEAP

Learning	Change in thinking and action through reflection on sound information about present and past experience.
Evaluation	Systematically and objectively assessing the relevance, performance and success, or lack thereof, of ongoing and completed programmes and projects. This is done by comparing available data, monitoring implementation and conducting planned periodic evaluations.
Accountability	Demonstrating responsibility to provide evidence to all partners that a programme or project has been carried out according to the agreed design.
Planning	Identifying and scheduling adequate resources for activities that logically lead to outputs, outcomes and goals; working with management to link programme and project plans to national and regional strategies.

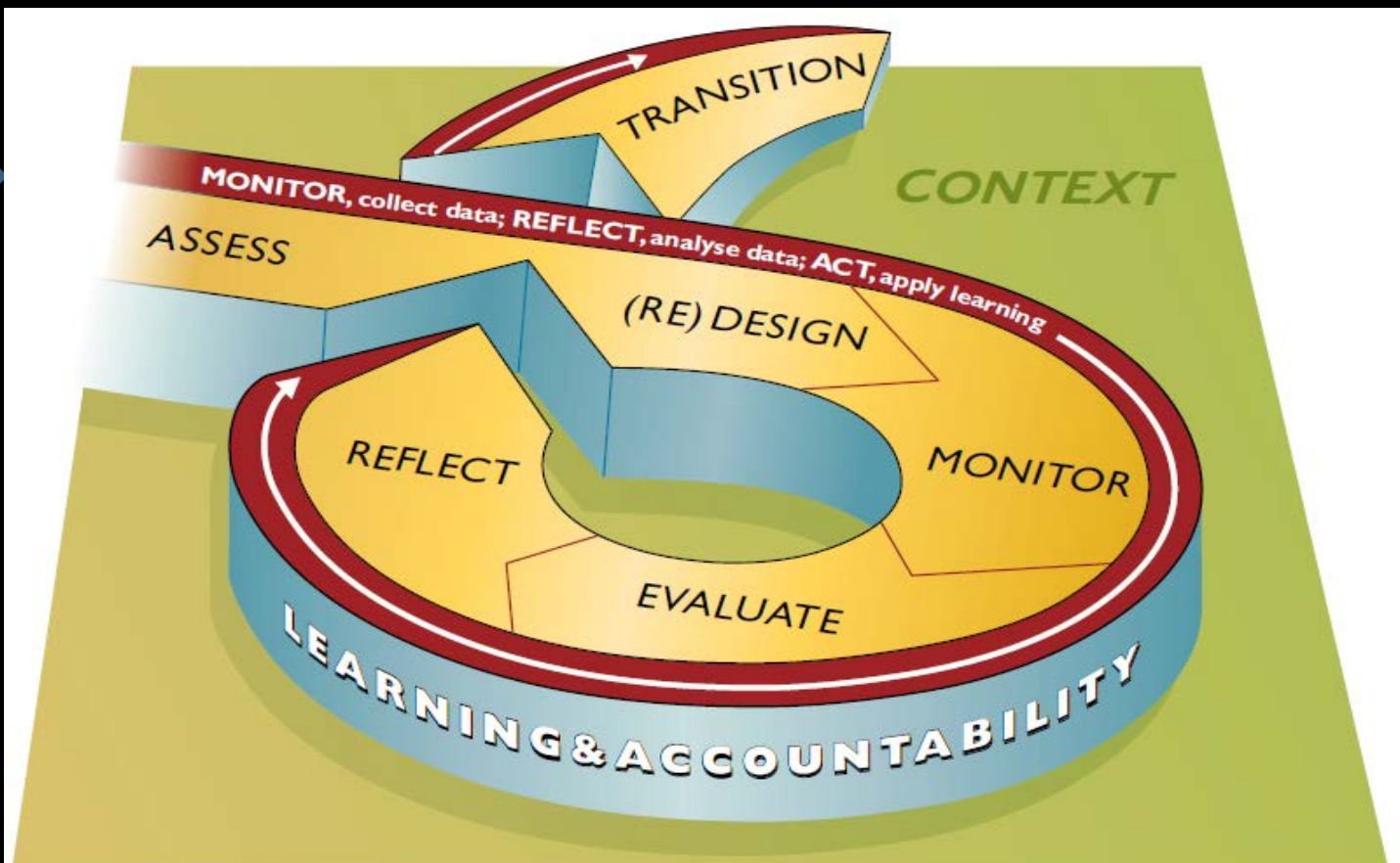
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LEAP Cycle



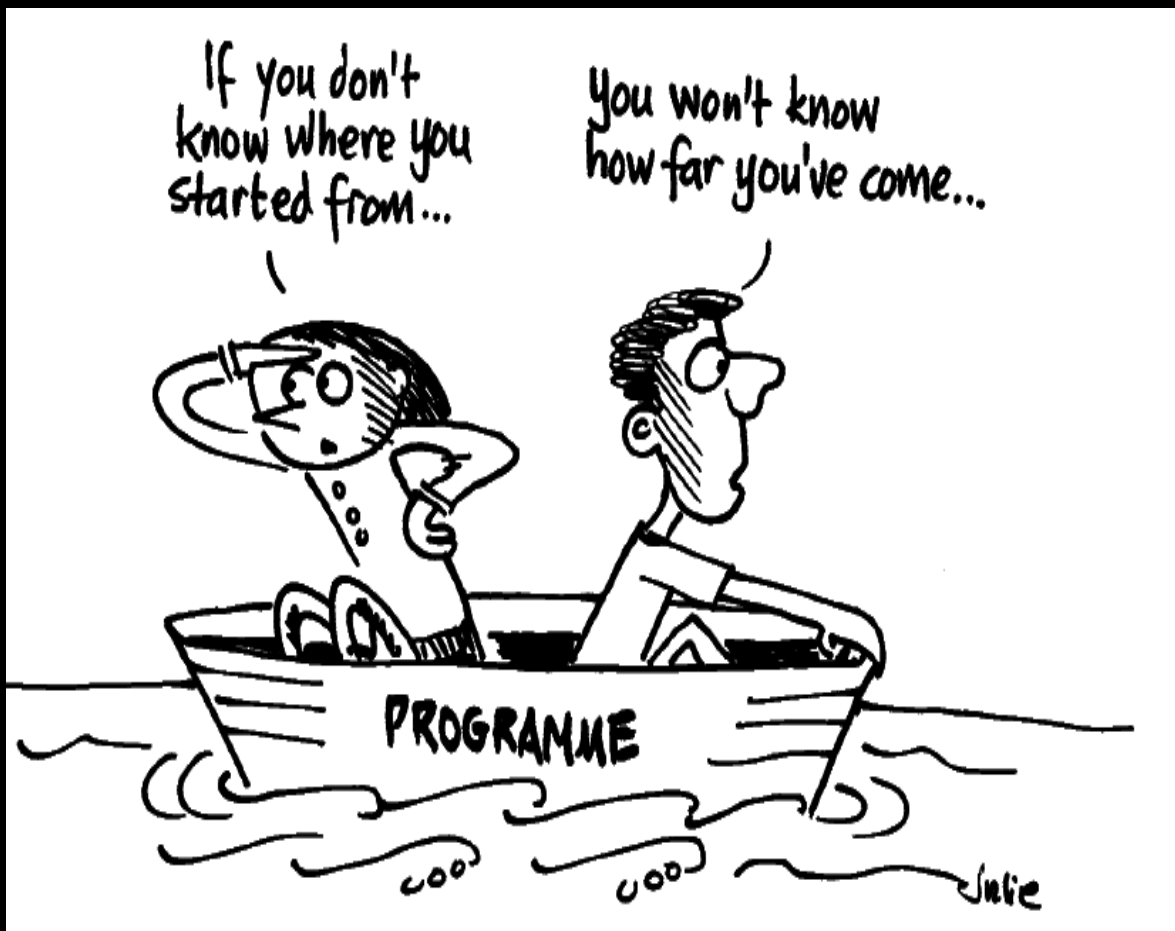
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Roles of indicators



Indicators are measured the progress and change

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Choosing/Formulating indicators

Discuss

Identify

Prioritize

Purpose

- Management
- Accountability
- Learning purpose

Sectors (In Rwanda)

- Economic development and FS
- MNC Health and Nutrition
- Education
- Peace, Child protection and spiritual nurture of children



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Indicators for M&E

Programme goal	Indicators at these levels of the design are used in evaluation.	Most evaluation shows the contribution the project or programme is making to outcomes and goals.
Project goal		
Outcomes		
Outputs	Indicators at these levels of the design are used in the monitoring system.	Monitoring allows us to attribute delivery of outputs to actual project activities.



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Indicators for WASH M&E

Output indicators :

- *the number of planned schemes completed/constructed (water Supply)*
- *the percentage of planned schemes completed*
- *the number of sanitation facilities constructed (sanitation facilities)*
- *the number of people trained in (WSM, CLTS, ...)*
- *the number of sanitation hygiene campaigns conducted*



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Outcome indicators

- *The number of people who have got access to adequate and safe water supply that meets the national standard year round.*
- *The number of people who have got access to sanitation facilities that meets the required standard.*
- *The number of school children who have got safe water supply as per the required standard.*
- *The number of school children who have got safe sanitation facilities*



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Outcome indicators cont..

- **Awareness:** percentage of people who can cite hand washing with soap as an important
- **Knowledge:** number of people who can name the five critical times to wash hands;
- **Attitude:** percentage of people who state that hand washing with soap is a vital means to reduce diarrhea;
- **Skills:** percentage of people who demonstrate the ability to wash their hands properly
- **Behavior:** percentage of people who report or are observed washing their hands with soap after defecation.



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Impact indicators

- *the overall program goal*
- ***Status:** percentage increase of child growth rate, percentage decrease in diarrheal diseases;*
- ***Time saving:** the total time saved from water fetching and used for other productive purposes; Increase in school enrollment and decrease in drop outs*
- ***Morbidity and mortality:** percentage decrease in child morbidity due to diarrheal diseases;*
- ***Economic status:** percentage decrease in monthly household expenditures on diarrheal disease-related products/activities*



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Monitoring Plan

M&E plan

- Indicator
- Indicator Definition
- Data Sources
- Data collection methodology
- Tools to be used
- Frequency of data collection
- Responsible person

Indicator tracking table

Tracking outputs target vs achievement over a period of time.

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Thank You!