

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

For the Poverty, Environment and Law Project Components of:

- 1.** Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity (SEPMC) at both Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development.

- 2.** Capacity Building to Alleviate Poverty through Synergistic Implementation of Rio Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).

- 3.** Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA): MEAs Law Component

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
AU	African Union
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
ERT	Energy for Rural Transformation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOU	Government of Uganda
IEA	Integrated Ecosystem Assessment
LGs	Local Governments
LWGPE	Local Working Groups on Poverty and Environment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEAs	Multi-Lateral Environment Agreements
MFPEd	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGP	Micro-Grants Programme
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWLE	Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARP	National Agricultural Research Policy
NCCG	National Convention Coordination Group
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEMP	National Environment Management Policy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OSU	Operational Support Unit
PADELIA	Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa
PC	Project Coordinator
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PM	Project Manager
PMA	Programme for Modernisation of Agriculture
PPC	Project Policy Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
QQT	Quality, Quantity and Time
ROM	Results Oriented Management
SEPMC	Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity
SREAP	Sub-Regional Environment Action Plans
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Environment is a key determinant of human well-being and thus enhancing its quality, quantity and its sustainable management is critical to the realization of many of the country's development goals. Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) management is therefore crucial both to sustained economic growth and poverty eradication. To ensure the sustainability of growth and poverty reduction, environmental issues should be integrated in sectoral policies, plans and programmes. The environmental impacts of government policies and legal provisions must be assessed, and provisions and requirements of the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) honoured through adequate implementation and assessment.

Poverty has been and remains a major cause and consequence of environmental degradation and resource depletion. The impact of environment degradation on the poor is twofold, namely, more health problems; and lower productivity. In turn, poverty affects the environment negatively with respect to constrained time horizons; and constrained risk strategies.

The costs of environmental degradation to the country's economy are quite substantial. Recent estimates of costs of natural resource degradation in the country put the costs at 17% of GDP per year of which 6% consists of deforestation and 11% is constituted by soil degradation (Gil Yaron and Yakobo Moyini, 2003). The degradation of the environment diminishes the welfare of the people and puts to doubt the long-term sustainability of any economic growth being realised.

There are several Policies and Legal Provisions in Uganda that are aimed at sustainable use and management of environment and natural resources. Through these policies, which include the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), the country aims to reduce the level of absolute poverty to less than 10% by 2017, with significant contribution expected from increased and more efficient utilisation of the natural resources notably through the modernisation of agriculture.

The poor have a low coping mechanism to environmental changes. Therefore, good environmental management is a critical step towards reducing human vulnerability and poverty. Good environmental management practices together with complementary policies is a critical macroeconomic management tool for enhancing macroeconomic stability. Natural Resource based Economic Productivity requires sound ENR management for stability.

The key Indicator for assessing these policies for adequacy of environment integration and mainstreaming is if the policies have undergone a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) approved by a competent authority.

Capacity Building and Environment Mainstreaming

Capacity building refers to empowering Central Government, Local Government Civil Society and Communities to address environment degradation problems and promote sustainable natural resources use, through skills development, equipping, mentoring and guiding.

Indicators of strong Environment Management Capacity include the following:

- Institutions have been set up and are fully operationalised.
- Empowerment through training and equipping for planning and management is evidenced.
- Stakeholders assume and execute their responsibilities in environment management – Full integration of, and ownership of environmental programmes by the organisations.
- Strong Environmental Monitoring and Reporting exists within all Stakeholder Organisations.

For the process of environment mainstreaming to be considered done, all these aspects bulleted need to be reflected in the policies, plans and programmes, and resources provided for the proposed actions.

Indicators for environment Mainstreaming include the following:

- Environment Action Plans are reflected in the overall institutional plans
- Policies and Strategies contain concrete measures to manage the environment in general, and ecosystems and ecosystems services in particular.
- Policies, Plans, Programmes meet and provide for all legal requirements for environment management.

The UNEP Environment and Poverty Project

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has assisted a number of African countries including Uganda to develop and implement a Poverty and Environment Project that seek to address poverty with a clear environmental linkage. Environment and Poverty Project and its three sub-projects need a comprehensive frame work to enable continuous assessment of the performance of the subprojects to ensure that the overall objectives, and the specific objectives and outputs are achieved timely and in the desired quality and quantity. The three subprojects, which shall use this framework, with each subproject having its own M&E Matrix are:

1. Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at both Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development(SEPMC);
2. Capacity Building to Alleviate Poverty through Synergistic Implementation of Rio Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs); and,
3. Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA): MEAs Law Component.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Given the set up and operational levels of these subprojects, the M&E Framework has been designed to carefully combine selected elements of the traditional project type M&E, which focuses on assessing inputs – outputs relationship and implementation processes, with the results based M&E, also referred to as outcome monitoring. While the traditional project type M&E focus is on data collection on “hard” assistance, i.e, on outputs, activities, provision of inputs, and providing information directly linked to discrete interventions and on administrative, implementation and management issues, the outcome M&E focuses on “soft”

assistance, i.e. data collection focusing on changes among stakeholders, how / whether outputs contribute to the achievement of outcomes

Five major phases / stages of monitoring and evaluation will be applied during implementation of the three subprojects of the poverty and environment project, with each stage feeding into and blending with the next stage. The stages are;

1. Definition of appropriate indicators.
2. Establishing the baseline situation.
3. Regular performance monitoring of activities levels of achievement of outputs, ie, the provision and transformation of project inputs into project outputs.
4. Monitoring and evaluating outcomes/effects of the outputs on the relevant stakeholders.
5. Monitoring and evaluating the impact of programme and the general environment sector and poverty framework.

Key indicators have been suggested to be applied at each stage of this M&E for each of the subprojects. Formats have also been designed to be used as a guide for collecting relevant data and recording indicator specific progress at each level of M&E.

Activity Monitoring

The key-monitoring element at the stage of activities will be on timeliness of implementation of the planned activities, and checking that each stakeholder is playing their role adequately. Indicators defined therefore refer to the levels and timing of input provision, and achievement of activity targets for assessment of performance at this level of M&E, and this is a continuous process inbuilt into the reporting mechanism. Therefore the operational targets, planning formats and the quarterly reporting formats are sufficient for input and activity monitoring.

Output Monitoring

Outputs are critical elements in the entire project. Outputs are the immediate products, which the project must put in place, and for which the project is entirely responsible. It is therefore critical that the progressive achievement of these outputs is assessed on a regular and QQT (Quality, Quantity and Time) basis as a measure that the project is proceeding according to plan. The indicators for outputs will be defined to quantify the amount delivered by the project, to whom, and within what period of time. Therefore, measurement intervals and information sources are included in the framework to enable the assessment.

Monitoring and evaluating outcomes/results

Qualitative outcome indicators are carefully identified to enable an assessment of perceptions and responses of the target groups to the programme activities and outputs. This helps the implementers to understand the level of acceptance (adoption) of the expected outputs among the target group. Outcome indicators therefore measure changes in responses and behavioural patterns particularly in relation to the achievement of the specific outputs for the three sub-projects.

The focus is on changes in attitudes and behaviours of the target groups. A thorough analysis of this information at this level usually shows whether the programme is in the right direction or the strategy is fundamentally wrong.

Monitoring and evaluating the impact of programme and the general environment sector and poverty framework.

As the ultimate goal of the entire M&E process, the focus in impact assessment is to analyse the effects of the outcomes measured in relationship with the overall goals or development objectives, which are;

“to increase Uganda’s capacity to mainstream environment in development strategies as a contribution to poverty eradication and sustainable development” – enabling assessing the contribution of SEPMC to national efforts;

“to develop demonstrable capacity of Uganda to plan for and undertake projects for implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements as a contribution to poverty reduction” – enabling assessing the contribution of MEA to national efforts; and,

“to consolidate and enhance the national legal and institutional capacity for harmonised implementation (formulation and enforcement) of environmental laws as part of sound environmental management by strengthening environmental management institutions” – enabling assessing the contribution of PADELIA to national efforts;

Tools and Organisation for M&E

To guide the application of the M&E Framework with the accompanying reporting formats to serve the Project M&E requirements, separate Monitoring Matrices and Plans for each of the Poverty and Environment Subprojects are contained in **Sections 4.1.2, 4.2.2, and 4.3.2** respectively. The matrices combine all the elements and levels of M&E (Impact, Outcome, Output and Activities). Both Primary and Secondary data is required, and tools for data collection have been suggested.

Way Forward

Next actions include constituting a monitoring working group composed of the key sectors, one Local Government Representative and the Secretariats of the sub-projects to internalise and put into operation the M&E framework. A consultant should immediately be commissioned to carry out a baseline survey based on the suggested indicators at immediate objective level, and sampling sectors and LGs agreed upon by consensus.

1 Introduction and Rationale for Project Interventions

1.1 Introduction

Environment is a key determinant of human well-being and thus enhancing its quality, quantity and its sustainable management is critical to the realization of many of the country's development goals. Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) management is therefore crucial both to sustained economic growth and poverty eradication. To ensure the sustainability of growth and poverty reduction, environmental issues should be integrated in sectoral policies, plans and programmes. The environmental impacts of government policies and legal provisions must be assessed, and provisions and requirements of the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) honoured through adequate implementation and assessment.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s Poverty and Environment Project is founded upon the premise that the sustainable use of ecosystems on which people rely will contribute to poverty reduction. This is so because poor people rely disproportionately on ecosystem services for their basic needs, such as food, water and shelter, because they lack the financial resources to meet these needs through the market. Thus, by finding creative ways of improving access to and management of natural resources, the capacity of poor people to make decisions that will contribute to their well-being will increase. Not only will poor people be more able to meet their daily needs, but environmental sustainability will be promoted.

1.2 Poverty and Environment

According to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) (2000), poverty has many dimensions some of which include the following; low and highly variable levels of income and consumption, physical insecurity, poor health, low levels of education, disempowerment, a heavy burden of work or unemployment, and isolation (both social and geographical).

Poverty has been and remains a major cause and consequence of environmental degradation and resource depletion. The impact of environment degradation on the poor is twofold, namely, more health problems; and lower productivity. In turn, poverty affects the environment negatively with respect to constrained time horizons; and constrained risk strategies. This is because the very poor, struggling at the edge of subsistence levels of consumption and preoccupied with day to day survival depend directly on natural resources, and have limited scope to plan ahead and make natural resource investments (for example soil conservation) that give positive returns only after a number of years (Minsk, 1994). Secondly, the poor's use of natural resources is affected by their facing greater risks, with fewer means to cope (Minsk, 1994). Uganda has consequently witnessed unprecedented land degradation, unsustainable harvesting of timber and general deforestation, encroachment on wetlands, river banks and lakeshores, over fishing, , water and air pollution.

It is clear that the poor are both agents and victims of environmental degradation. For example, soils in Uganda are predominantly cultivated through subsistence agriculture, and are extensively degraded. Soil erosion accounts for 84% of the costs of environmental

degradation in the country. For Uganda's poor subsistence farmers this means that a unit of land that used to support a family's livelihood can no longer do so. More area is needed. This puts marginal lands at greater risk of increased degradation, and in heavily populated places the option of bringing additional land into production most times does not exist. Therefore yields continue to decrease on the land under continuous cultivation, and food insecurity and poverty worsen. In terms of direct linkages between the poor and Environment and Natural Resources (ENR);

- The poor are the custodians of our ENR
- The poor depend on the ENR for their livelihood
- The poor are the most affected by ENR degradation
- The poor are the most vulnerable to environmental disasters and risks
- Poverty is a cause as well as a consequence of environmental degradation

The costs of environmental degradation to the country's economy are quite substantial. Recent estimates of costs of natural resource degradation in the country put the costs at 17% of GDP per year of which 6% consists of deforestation and 11% is constituted by soil degradation (Gil Yaron and Yakobo Moyini, 2003). The degradation of the environment diminishes the welfare of the people and puts to doubt the long-term sustainability of any economic growth being realised.

1.3 Environment Relevant Policies and Sustainable Development

1.3.1 The need for policy-context-specific environment mainstreaming and integration

Uganda aims to reduce the level of absolute poverty to less than 10% by 2017, with significant contribution expected from increased and more efficient utilisation of the natural resources notably through the modernisation of agriculture. Although some impressive economic gains have been made since the 1990s, the poor who disproportionately rely on environment for their basic needs, are still confronted with environmental problems including soil erosion and declining land productivity, the spread of alien invasive species, and declining fish stocks, all of which lead the workforce engaged in agriculture (approx. 80% of total) to encroach on ecologically sensitive areas in order to secure livelihoods.

The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), 2004 recognises the loss/fall in the productivity of soil as one of the leading causes of the increase in income poverty where the proportion of the people living below absolute poverty rose from 34% to 38% between 2000 and 2003. The PEAP / Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is a good attempt to integrate economic, social, and environmental issues into a planning framework for poverty eradication, stressing the importance of ensuring the sustainability of growth; the assessment of the environmental impacts of government policies; and the integration of environmental issues in sectoral plans. The PEAP explicitly recognises the need for all sectoral plans to consider environmental impacts as part of their routine planning process, in order to ensure that negative repercussions are avoided or at least minimised. It therefore acknowledges that sound environment and natural resources management is crucial both to sustained economic growth and poverty eradication. The PEAP however, still addresses environment and natural resources issues only as as crosscutting. It fails to highlight the strong link between natural resources and economic productivity. Yet, recognition and proper management of natural

resources is critical to the sustained improvement of human welfare in Uganda. For this to happen, there is need to strengthen capacity for environmental management at all levels.

Adequate public investments and efficient management of natural resources presents the biggest potential for increasing national and household incomes and stabilizing ecosystem services essential for the poor. Public investments to maintain and enhance ecosystem stability, goods and services would have multiple positive impacts on the poor. However, the benefits derived from the ENR are not captured in the National Accounting System.

In addition to directly contributing to the PEAP pillar 2 on increasing Production, competitiveness and incomes, and the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 on Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, The ENR Sector through environment mainstreaming into on-going policies and programmes such as Programme for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Energy for Rural Transformation (ERT), etc. also makes a contribution to other aspects of the PEAP Pillars.

1.3.2 Environment Legislation

Changes in the regulatory functions of the ecosystems are responsible for the floods, landslides, droughts and other catastrophes experienced in the country which threaten livelihood security.

Priority government development policies and strategies pose challenges for environment management in the country. To ensure sustainable development, the following are some of the issues, which need to be addressed and monitored in all the development policies, strategies, plans and programmes and their attendant legislations:

- (i) Strategic Environment Assessment should be undertaken on all key Policies, Plans and Programmes.
- (ii) Environment management roles need to be anchored into the respective central government lead sectoral institutions and local governments.
- (iii) There is need to consolidate and enhance the capacity for environment management at local government and community levels.
- (iv) Enforcement and implementation of the environmental regulatory frameworks in the country needs to be strengthened to minimize or eliminate negative repercussions of development activities.
- (v) A sustainable funding mechanism for environment management activities in the country needs to be established; and
- (vi) There is need to improve on information collection, storage and dissemination including environment education and public awareness at central government and local government levels;

Main Environment Relevant Legal Provisions in Uganda include the following:

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995).

As the foundational law of the country, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides for the protection of the environment and formulation of specific laws therein.

Section xxvii (i) of the Constitution states that the state shall promote sustainable development and public awareness of the need to manage land, air, water resources in a balanced and sustainable manner for the present and future generations. Section xxvii (iii) states that the state shall promote and implement energy policies that will ensure that people's basic needs and those of environmental preservation are met.

The Land Act (1998).

Section 44 of the land act states that the government or local government shall hold in trust for the people and protect among others wetlands, forest reserves and national parks and any other land reserved for ecological and tourism purposes for the common good of Ugandans.

The Public Health Act (1964).

Section 105 of the Public Health Act imposes a duty on local authorities to take measures to prevent any pollution dangerous to the condition of any water supply, which the public has a right to use for drinking or domestic purposes.

The Mining Act, (2003)

Legislation on mining and mineral development which conforms, and otherwise gives effect, to the relevant provisions of the Constitution; to vest the ownership and control of all minerals in Uganda in the Government; to provide for the acquisition of mineral rights; and to provide for other related matters.

The National Forestry And Tree Planting Act, (2003).

An Act to provide for the conservation, sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda; to provide for the declaration of forest reserves for purposes of protection and production of forests and forest produce; to provide for the sustainable use of forest resources and the enhancement of the productive capacity of forests; to provide for the promotion of tree planting; to consolidate the law relating to the forest sector and trade in forest produce; to establish a National Forestry Authority; and for related matters.

The National Environmental Act, Cap 153. (1995)

An Act to provide for sustainable management of the environment; to establish an authority as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for that purpose; and for other matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing.

Every person has a right to a healthy environment, and a duty to maintain and enhance the environment, including the duty to inform the authority or the local environment committee of all activities and phenomena that may affect the environment significantly.

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

The authority shall ensure that the following principles of environment management are observed;

- (a) to assure all people living in the country the fundamental right to an environment adequate for their health and well-being;
- (b) to encourage the maximum participation by the people of Uganda in the development of policies, plans and processes for the management of the environment;
- (c) to use and conserve the environment and natural resources of Uganda equitably and for the benefit of both present and future generations, taking into account the rate of population growth and the productivity of the available resources;
- (d) to conserve the cultural heritage and use the environment and natural resources of Uganda for the benefit of both present and future generations;
- (e) to maintain stable functioning relations between the living and nonliving parts of the environment through preserving biological diversity and respecting the principle of optimum sustainable yield in the use of natural resources;
- (f) to reclaim lost ecosystems where possible and reverse the degradation of natural resources;
- (g) to establish adequate environmental protection standards and to monitor changes in environmental quality;
- (h) to publish relevant data on environmental quality and resource use;
- (i) to require prior environmental assessments of proposed projects which may significantly affect the environment or use of natural resources;
- (j) to ensure that environmental awareness is treated as an integral part of education at all levels;
- (k) to ensure that the true and total costs of environmental pollution are borne by the polluter;
- (l) to promote international cooperation between Uganda and other states in the field of the environment.

The Water Act, Cap. 152. (1997)

An Act to provide for the use, protection and management of water resources and supply; to provide for the constitution of water and sewerage authorities; and to facilitate the devolution of water supply and sewerage undertakings.

The Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap. 200. (1996)

An Act to provide for sustainable management of wildlife; to consolidate the law relating to wildlife management; to establish a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for that purpose and for other matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing.

The Plant Protection Act, Cap. 31. (1937)

An Act to make provision for the prevention of the introduction and spread of disease destructive to plants.

The Fish Act. (1951)

An Act to make provision for the control of fishing, the conservation of fish, the purchase, sale, marketing and processing of fish, and matters connected therewith.

The Agricultural Seeds And Plant Act, Cap. 28. (1994)

An Act to provide for the promotion, regulation and control of plant breeding and variety release, multiplication, conditioning, marketing, importing and quality assurance of seeds and other planting materials and for other matters connected therewith.

The Control Of Agricultural Chemicals Act, Cap. 29. (1989)

An Act to control and regulate the manufacture, storage, distribution and trade in, use, importation and exportation of, agricultural chemicals and for other purposes connected therewith. Agricultural chemicals includes pesticide, chemical fungicide, insecticide, nematocidal, herbicide, acaricide, bactericide, rodenticide, molluscicide, avicide, fertiliser, growth regulator or any other chemical or material used for agricultural purposes.

The Prohibition of the Burning of Grass Act. (1974.)

An Act to provide for the prohibition of the burning of grass in Uganda and for other matters connected therewith.

1.3.3 Main Environment Relevant Policies

The National Environment Management Policy (1994).

The overall objective of the National Environment Management Policy (NEMP) for Uganda is to achieve sustainable development by reconciling economic development with conservation of resources, whilst spearheading social development. The Policy seeks to ensure that, the development process takes cognisance of the environmental concerns.

This Policy sets the overall goal, objectives and key principles for environment management. It also provides a broad policy framework for harmonisation of sectoral and cross-sectoral policy objectives, principals and strategies. It aims at transforming the existing environment management systems to establish an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to resource planning and management by creating a National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). It promotes positive behavioural and attitudinal changes in resource use and provides a basis for the formulation of a comprehensive environmental legal framework. It seeks to establish an effective environment monitoring system as well as an environment Impact Assessment process and standards mechanism. It also provides for an effective monitoring system to facilitate collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of environmental information among others.

The National Agricultural Research Policy (2003).

The National Agricultural Research Policy (NARP) aims at focusing on research services that address in a sustainable manner, the needs and opportunities of the poor in a market driven environment. The policy promotes the delivery of high quality and efficient agricultural research services by enhancing the participation and co-ordination of the public as well as private service providers. The farmers (particularly the poor women and men) are to be empowered to demand and control agricultural research processes and services, within the wider government policies of decentralization, liberalization, privatisation and increased participation of the people in decision-making, without necessarily compromising sound scientific judgement.

The cardinal principles on which the NARP is based are: Responding to market opportunities, empowerment of stakeholders, scientific integrity and professional excellence, decentralization of research activities, promoting participation of private sector, civil society and farmers, separating public funding from research services' delivery, mainstream gender into agricultural research, social human and environmental concerns and quality assurance of agricultural research services.

The Energy Policy for Uganda (2002).

The policy aims at meeting the energy needs of Uganda's population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner. The policy seeks to;

- establish the availability, potential of and demand for the various energy resources in the country;
- increase access to modern affordable and reliable energy services as a contribution to poverty eradication;
- improve energy governance and administration;
- stimulate economic development; and,
- manage energy-related environmental impacts.

Government will ensure that environmental considerations are given priority by energy suppliers and users to protect the environment and put in place a monitoring mechanism to evaluate compliance with established environmental protection guidelines.

The National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources (1995).

The policy establishes the principles behind use of wetland resources and aims at maintaining biological diversity of wetlands. To implement this policy, a wetland sector strategic plan was developed for the period 2001-2010. The vision for this is to have Uganda's wetlands providing sustainable benefits to people and the environment. Wetland management should be done in such a manner as to serve both the interest of the people and the environment.

Other relevant policies requiring environmental monitoring include the following:

Uganda Forestry Policy 2001
Uganda Wildlife Policy-1999
Uganda Tourism Policy-2003
Fisheries Policy 2003
National Water Policy, 1995

National Soils Policy –2002
Land Policy (Draft)
Uganda mineral policy-2000
Health Policy
Road policy
Education Policy
Trade Policy.

The key Indicator for assessing these policies for adequacy of environment integration and mainstreaming is if the policies have undergone a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) approved by a competent authority.

1.3.4 Examples Of Policy-Context Environmental Issues.

Environmental Health

Over 90% of the diseases in Uganda are related to the state of the environment in which people live (NEMA, 2002). Environmental factors including; water and sanitation, indoor air pollution, urban air pollution, and vector diseases especially malaria account for a big percentage of the disease burden. Malaria the leading cause of death in Uganda, and water related diseases, such as Cholera and Diarrhoea are all environment related diseases. Studies have indicated a powerful impact of malaria on per capita income even halving per capita income in the long run (Gulp and Sachs, 2001). According to poor people, ill-health remains the top cause of poverty and poor people are more likely to live in an unhealthy environment (UPPAP, 2001).

Environmental health and sanitation are priority areas in order to improve the quality of life of our people. Good environmental management practices will reduce the disease burden; raise labour productivity and increase income levels.

Environment Change and Human Vulnerability

Environmental changes increase human vulnerability and the poor are more vulnerable to environmental changes. Environmental disasters such as land slides, lightning, earthquakes, droughts and floods hit the poor more, leading to loss of lives and property and the emerging phenomenon of environmental refugees. Human vulnerability which, which itself worsens poverty, gets worse. The poor have a low coping mechanism to environmental changes. Therefore, good environmental management is a critical step towards reducing human vulnerability and poverty.

Environment and Macro economic stability

Economic management is one the pillars of the PEAP, its objectives are inflation control and private sector led growth. Macroeconomic instabilities in an agricultural/ natural resource based economy are among other factors caused by natural calamities such as droughts which cause scarcities of food, raw material inputs and diminishes the volume of exports. Good environmental management practices together with complementary polices is a critical

macroeconomic management tool for enhancing macroeconomic stability. Natural Resource based Economic Productivity requires sound ENR management for stability.

Environment and security

Changes in the state and quality of the environment affect physical security of human livelihoods and increase the likelihood of conflicts which in turn magnify poverty and vulnerability. Indeed many conflicts in the country today for example in the cattle corridor characterized by dry-land ecosystems are natural resource based conflicts.

1.4 Capacity Building for and Mainstreaming Environment in Poverty Focused Policies

1.4.1 Capacity Building

Capacity building is used here to refer to empowering Central Government, Local Government Civil Society and Communities to address environment degradation problems and promote sustainable natural resources use, through skills development, equipping, mentoring and guiding.

Indicators of strong Environment Management Capacity

- *Institutions have been set up and are fully operationalised.*
- *Empowerment through training and equipping for planning and management is evidenced.*
- *Stakeholders assume and execute their responsibilities in environment management - Full integration of, and ownership of environmental programmes by the organisations.*
- *Strong Environmental Monitoring and Reporting exists within all Stakeholder Organisations.*

1.4.2 Environment Mainstreaming

There are many ways in which the existing natural state of the environment can be affected. Some of the well known and common areas of concern in Uganda include the positive and negative effects on the availability and accessibility in quantity and quality of the existing natural resources such as:

- Land for various uses (e.g. cropping, rangeland, settlement areas, etc.),
- Safe Water in all forms and for various uses (domestic, livestock cropping, fisheries etc.)
- Air- both indoor and ambient
- Sun's energy and ambient temperatures

Other areas in which the environment can be affected would include the direct and indirect effects on people and other life forms that “naturally” rely on the natural resources concerned. This brings in socio-economic issues like displacement of persons, economic losses vs. gains, pollution in a broad sense, and effects on temperatures, natural water cycle and the food chain/cycle, and climate in general. Other areas would include effects on wetlands, hills and other fragile eco-systems, effects on wildlife, temperatures, etc.

Environment is seen as a cross-cutting issue that must be accorded highest priority in the planning and execution of Investment Programmes in all sectors and subsectors of the economy, and indeed in all human activity. As such, right from the time of inception of any developmental or other action that interacts directly or indirectly with the environment and the life forms there in, all environmental concerns must be taken care of at all stages and levels of planning and implementation. Taking care of environmental concerns means a detailed analysis of all the issues of environment in relation to the planned actions. Some of these issues would include:

- Prediction/assessment of all the likely effects and impacts of the proposed action(s) on the environment, both short and long-term.
- Ensuring that the proposed action(s) do not destroy the already existing positive aspects of the present environment, but should contribute to an improvement in the state of the environment.
- Where manageable negative effects and impacts on the environment are anticipated, there must be a clear inbuilt mechanism for avoiding/reducing, or mitigating those effects and impacts.
- The proposed actions must at all times treat the environment as a resource that requires investment in, and that this investment is not avoidable.

For the process of environment mainstreaming to be considered done, all these aspects bulleted need to be reflected in the policies, plans and programmes, and resources provided for the proposed actions.

Indicators for environment Mainstreaming

- ***Environment Action Plans are reflected in the overall institutional plans***
- ***Policies and Strategies contain concrete measures to manage the environment in general, and ecosystems and ecosystems services in particular.***
- ***Policies, Plans, Programmes meet and provide for all legal requirements for environment management.***

2 Background and Summary of the Environment and Poverty Projects

2.1 Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity (SEPMC) at both Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development.

2.1.1 Background and Objectives

The recent World Summit on Sustainable Development recognized that managing the natural resource base for economic and social development is, amongst other things, an overarching objective of, and an essential requirement for sustainable development. There was a need to situate poverty eradication within national strategies for sustainable development and national development plans to implement the international environmental agenda. There was also a need to strengthen the environmental component in national development strategies, including PRSP's (PEAP in Uganda).

The challenge facing many developing countries is multifold. First, it is necessary to carry out not only sector driven assessments but also integrated assessments that capture explicitly the links between ecosystems and ecosystem services and their impact on human wellbeing and poverty reduction. The capacity within many developing countries for carrying out such assessments is limited and much work is needed in building such capacity. Second, countries face the challenge of integrating responses or intervention strategies within national development or poverty reduction strategies. This process needs coordination and cooperation within the various ministries in the country but also with the relevant environmental conventions.

At the UNEP meeting of experts on poverty and environment, in March of 2002 in Oslo, lack of understanding of poverty-environment links and inadequate capacity to analyse the issues were emphasized as some of the primary reasons why budgetary allocation for environmental issues has been minimal. In response, UNEP developed the project on **Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity (SEPMC) at both Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development**. This was developed for implementation under the Policy Development and Law by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), other Donors, and in collaboration with the national Governments of the following seven African countries; Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The project is implemented over 4 years from January 2004 to December 2007.

The Uganda sub-project has the key objective of building capacity for mainstreaming of environment into national development strategies, amongst others by building capacity for integrated ecosystem assessments that specifically capture the links between ecosystems and ecosystem services and their impact on human welfare. This is meant as a contribution to poverty eradication and sustainable development. The project makes a direct contribution to the 7th Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, as well as the 1st MDG of Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger, therefore establishing a linkage between poverty eradication and environmental sustainability. SEPMC project is funded by UNEP, and implemented by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

Specific objectives include but are not limited to the following:

- 1 Raise awareness on the poverty-environmental linkages and bring these linkages into development policies and poverty reduction strategies;
- 2 build human and institutional capacity in integrated assessments and mainstream ecosystems and ecosystem services into national development strategies and policies;
- 3 support existing initiatives in the review of existing poverty reduction policies, programmes and plans for their relevance to the environment;
- 4 facilitating the formulation of integrated and coherent policies mainstreaming ecosystems and ecosystem services into the existing national development and poverty reduction strategies;
- 5 strengthening and consolidating existing partnerships in environmental management at local, national, regional and global levels; and,
- 6 enhancing valuation of ecosystem services such as water catchments values, valuation of environmental impacts among others.

2.1.2 Outputs and Key Activities

Output 1: Gaps, linkages, synergies, entry points and lessons learnt are identified in existing poverty-reduction initiatives

Key Activities

- 1.1. Development of a report that reviews existing poverty reduction programmes, project policies and plans for their relevance to the environment; proposes the strategies and policies to address the gaps, exploit the linkages, synergies and lessons learnt and conducts policy reviews to assess coverage of environment-poverty concerns and their impacts on the environment.
- 1.2. Review draft consultancy report by technical committee.
- 1.3. Publish the Revised Final Report and disseminate it to the stakeholders.

☒ **Output 3: CSO and NGO support for the project gained, opportunities for their involvement (sensitisation and awareness raising; training; monitoring project implementation, that includes formulation and use of gender focused indicators, research and analysis and advocacy) identified and implemented.**

Key Activities

- 3.1. Hold a one-day CSO consultative meeting, identify CSOs for follow-up activities.
- 3.2. Disseminate workshop report.
- 3.3. Follow-up activities (integrated within the work plan).
- 3.4. Formulate gender focused indicators that can be integrated in the key monitoring tools of this project as well as activities of the project.

Output 5: Capacity and national awareness on integrated ecosystem assessment built in ways that illustrate consideration of poverty reduction strategies, improved livelihoods and differentiated needs of women and men in Uganda.

☒ NB; Implementation of outputs 2 and 4 was deferred. Therefore these are not reflected in this framework.

Key Activities

- 5.1. Report on ecosystems, ecosystem services and their linkages to poverty reduction, improved livelihoods and differentiated needs of women and men in Uganda.
- 5.2. Review of draft report by Technical Committee and Civil society groups including the gender group.
- 5.3. Training workshop to prepare for integrated ecosystem assessment in Uganda, identify assessment team and assessment area.
- 5.4. Formulate gender and equity guidelines for use in the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) before the team starts on the IEA.
- 5.5. Undertake a pilot integrated assessment.

Output 6: Sensitisation on poverty, gender and environment linkages at the local level

Key Activities

- 6.1. Select four districts.
- 6.2. Identify and support pilot projects at the local level that showcase the importance of environment for human well-being (+ micro-grants that pay attention to the needs of women, especially in case where they have been excluded).
- 6.4. Formation of Local Working Groups on Poverty, Gender and Environment.

Output 7: A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed to track progress, outcomes and achievements towards achievement of environmental protection, gender equality and equity, empowerment of women, poverty reduction and improved livelihoods.

Key Activities

- 7.1. Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan with monitoring indicators.
- 7.2. Formulate gender focused indicators that can be integrated in the key monitoring tools of this project as well as activities of the project.

Output 8: Ensure proper management of the project.

Key Activities

- 8.1. Establishment of National Steering Committee and Technical Committee.
- 8.2. 4 NSC meetings per year.
- 8.3. 12 meetings of technical committee per year.
- 8.4. Secretariat.
- 8.5. Office equipment and stationery.
- 8.6. Communication strategy (towards general public).

Sub-activities

- 8.6.1 Develop policy briefs on key issues raised by reports/studies, and,

- 8.6.2 Develop guidelines that can be used to include key findings on poverty and gender concerns. Include qualitative explanations that reflect the voices of females of various categories and marginalised males in communities (including disabled, old aged and others).
- 8.7. Project coordination.

2.2 Capacity Building to Alleviate Poverty through Synergistic Implementation of Rio Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).

2.2.1 Background and Objectives

The Environment Action Plan of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) endorsed by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment and Natural Resources (AMCEN) identified the implementation of the Multi-Lateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) as a priority area of support to African countries for achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015 (MDG 1) and ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG 7). The linkages between Poverty and Environment still pose many challenges in terms of the practical demonstration of the close linkages with tangible interventions and measurable results, and how the implementation of the MEAs at national and local levels can contribute to poverty reduction, including mainstreaming MEAs implementation through Poverty Reduction Strategies.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported the development of the NEPAD Environment Action Plan through the development of five Sub-Regional Environment Action Plans (SREAP), and further developing bankable projects from the action plans and project concepts. The five sub-regional action plans include; North Africa, Economic Community for West African States, Community of East African States, Economic Community of Central African States, and Southern Africa Development Community.

The Uganda SREAP is implemented through the subproject on Capacity Building to alleviate Poverty through Synergistic Implementation of Rio MEAs. This subproject is part of the Community of East Africa Sub-Regional Environmental Action Plans for NEPAD implemented by the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment (MWLE). It is therefore an integral part of the GEF/UNEP NEPAD capacity building, and is funded by the Governments of Belgium and Norway to implement the NEPAD environment action plan, and demonstrate synergistic implementation of the MEAs and its relevance to poverty alleviation.

Development Objective for the MEA is: To develop demonstrable capacity of Uganda to plan for and undertake projects for implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements as a contribution to poverty reduction.

Specific Objectives:

- 1 Establishment of an efficient national management and oversight system for implementation of projects.
- 2 Provision of support for a functioning micro-grants programme

The sub-project is pursuing the following two major outputs with the respective sub-outputs and activities:

2.2.2 Outputs and Main Activities

Output 1: A National Convention Coordination Group (NCCG) is established and made operational.

Sub-output (1.1) Project Management structure established and operationalised.

Key Activities

- 1.1.1 Develop TORs for Project Management structures (PPC, NCCG, MGP-SC PC; PM).
- 1.1.2 Recruit staff, establish, support and facilitate Project Committees.
- 1.1.3 Strengthen institutional capacity of the implementing agency (MWLE) for project management.
- 1.1.4 Conduct and review needs assessment for Operational Support Unit (OSU) periodically.
- 1.1.5 Establish, Equip and update OSU to host and maintain MEAs multimedia information in electronic and hard formats.
- 1.1.6 Review and refine results framework.
- 1.1.7 Develop and review work plans and Government counterpart funding budgets.
- 1.1.8 Create and update websites and MEAs database.
- 1.1.9 Develop and distribute annual reports.
- 1.1.10 Participate in sub regional activities.
- 1.1.11 Mobilise supplementary resources for the project.

Sub-output (1.2) Project Management Systems Developed and Operationalised

Key Activities

- 1.2.1 Develop and operate a Monitoring and Evaluation system.
- 1.2.2 Develop mechanisms for knowledge management and information sharing including a communication strategy.
- 1.2.3 Develop mechanisms for efficient coordination between donors and implementing agencies.
- 1.2.4 Sensitize relevant institutions and general public about MEAs.
- 1.2.5 Review selected policies and develop mechanisms for mainstreaming MEAs.
- 1.2.6 Facilitate NCCG to integrate MEAs in their work plans.
- 1.2.7 Facilitate relevant research on MEAs' synergies.

Output 2: Micro-Grants Programme (MGP) demonstrating MEAs-Poverty linkages is implemented and the national and local levels.

Sub-output (2.1) MGP Operational Guidelines developed.

Key Activities

- 2.1.1 Develop Operational Guidelines and Grant Management Manuals.
- 2.1.2 Discuss guidelines and Manuals with various stakeholders.

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- 2.1.3 Test manuals on selected pilot communities.
- 2.1.4 Review and update guidelines and manuals.
- 2.1.5 Train TOT, Grassroots CBOs, NGOs on using manuals.
- 2.1.6 Conduct project reviews and evaluations.
- 2.1.7 Integrate review results in project implementation.
- 2.1.8 Publish simple tool kits from manuals and guidelines.

Sub-output (2.2) Institutional frameworks for the Micro Grant established.

Key Activities

- 2.2.1 Conduct situation Analysis of Micro Grants Programs in Uganda.
- 2.2.2 Develop appropriate structures for administration of MGP matching the Guidelines.

Sub-output (2.3) Community Initiatives supported.

Key Activities

- 2.3.1 Develop project selection and proposal guidelines.
- 2.3.2 Develop appropriate tools and mobilisation strategy.
- 2.3.3 Identify NGO/CBO/LG as potential grantees.
- 2.3.4 Create awareness on MEAs.
- 2.3.5 Develop TOR and checklist for baseline.
- 2.3.6 Conduct a baseline study.
- 2.3.7 Disburse funds.
- 2.3.8 Analyze and document impact and lessons learnt.

2.3 Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA): MEAs Law Component

2.3.1 Background and Objectives

There is a pressing need for developing countries to build up adequate institutional capacity, which would enable them to formulate and effectively implement policies aiming at sustainable development. This need is felt most acutely in the field of environmental law, where most, if not all developing countries still lack the most basic institutional infrastructures in environmental laws and institutions. There has, consequently, been a compelling need to enhance legal frameworks to support governments in developing and strengthening national institutional capabilities for the development and/or strengthening of environmental laws and regulations. It is also important that governments are provided with ways and means of undertaking collective action to address trans-boundary environmental issues.

Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA) is an African Law Project seeking to address the above needs. It assists African countries in the development of legal frameworks and institutional capabilities suitable for the rational management of the environment and natural resources for sustainable development, in fulfilment of Agenda 21.

Phase I activities of PADELIA beside development of laws, included training on environmental law and its enforcement, including the role of the judiciary. Publications used in the training exercises are distributed worldwide. These include a four-volume Compendium of Judicial Decisions; ten volume Compendium of Environmental Laws of African Countries; Handbook for Implementation of Conventions Related to Biological Diversity; Industries and Enforcement of Environmental Law; and 8-volume Reports of Development and Harmonization of Environmental Laws in East Africa.

Phase II of PADELIA, seeks to enhance capacity of the countries in implementation of existing laws; developing legal instruments to fill gaps in the existing laws; and enhancing capacity for sustained development and implementation of environmental law. In Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda the focus is also on development and harmonization of laws on issues of common and trans-boundary character within a sub-regional project.

Key objective for Uganda is to consolidate and enhance the national legal and institutional capacity for harmonised implementation (formulation and enforcement) of environmental laws as part of sound environmental management by strengthening environmental management institutions.

The Uganda sub-project specific objectives focus on implementing the legal components of the MEAs through:

- 1 Development of national framework and sectoral environmental laws and implementing regulations;
- 2 Providing training for national lawyers and para-lawyers in the techniques of developing laws which command national consensus;
- 3 Developing requisite capacities and agreed legislative machinery for implementation of environmental treaties;
- 4 Building up environmental awareness among judges, prosecutors and private legal practitioners in comparative environmental jurisprudence to build up credible enforcement of environmental law, sensitivity of industrialists and manufacturers towards high level of compliance with and enforcement of environmental law;
- 5 Promoting awareness of NGOs and the civil society in their role in development and enforcement of environmental law;
- 6 Sensitizing parliamentarians in their role of environmental legislation; and
- 7 Harmonizing environmental laws of transboundary or cross border nature among the African regions.

2.3.2 Outputs and Main Activities

Output 1: A Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report of National Environmental Policies & Laws, Rio MEAs and related MEAs with a focus on, and their efficiency in poverty alleviation developed.

Key Activities

- 1.1 Identify, hire and hold in collaboration with focal points for components I and II of the programme, a team of 3 consultants in the field of law, natural resources and economics

to prepare the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and to make recommendations for follow up.

- 1.2 Organize and hold in collaboration with focal points for components I and II of the programme, a two day consultative meeting to review the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and make a proposition for implementation of activities.
- 1.3 Printing and distribution of reports and documents.
- 1.4 Hold a one day internal meeting of 10 experts to do a critical review of the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and the input of the Consultative Meeting.

Output 2: Implementing mechanism developed for the recommendations of the Consultants and the Consultative Meeting on the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report developed in collaboration with the other two components I and II.¹

Key Activities

- 2.1 Identify and hire a team of 3 consultants in the field of law, natural resources and economics to develop the necessary laws, revise and/ or amend existing laws to focus on the Rio MEAs and related MEAs and poverty alleviation in view of the recommendations of the consultants and the consultative meeting.
- 2.2 Hold a 1 day non-residential workshop in Kampala to review the laws.
- 2.3 Printing and distribution of reports and documents.
- 2.4 Identify and hire a team of 3 consultants to streamline activities identified for poverty alleviation in relation to environmental policies and laws and the MEAs and develop an implementation strategy.
- 2.5 Hold a one day internal meeting of 10 experts to do a critical review of the laws and the input of the workshops in item 2.1 and 2.2.
- 2.6 Implement 2 pilot projects in relation to the streamlined activities for poverty alleviation with a focus on environmental policies and laws and the MEAs.

Output 3.0 Capacity building, training and awareness to implement the environmental policies and laws including the MEAs in respect to poverty alleviation undertaken in line with the activities under head 1.0 and 2.0 above and in collaboration with the other Two Components.

Key Activities

3.1 Develop information materials on “Access to justice for the poor” to guide the poor whose rights to a clean and healthy environment are being abused and to enable the poor get redress in a cost effective manner.

Sub-activities

- 3.1.1 Identify and hire a consultant to (1) develop information materials for access to environmental justice for the poor and (2) in line with the recommendations of the consultant and the consultative meeting in items 1.1 and 1.2, to train CBO’s to develop outreach programmes for communities to access environmental justice in

¹ Component 1: “Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Uganda” and, Component 2: “Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.”

the implementation of MEAs at national level taking into consideration the impacts on poverty alleviation.

- 3.1.2 Hold a one day Symposium.
 - 3.1.3 Printing and distribution of reports and documents.
 - 3.1.4 Produce, disseminate and distribute the legal information materials.
- 3.2 Training of Community Based Organisations to develop outreach programmes for communities to access environmental justice
- Sub-activities**
- 3.2.1 Hold a one day Symposium.
 - 3.2.2 Printing and distribution of reports and documents.
- 3.3. In line with the recommendations of the consultant and the consultative meetings in items 1.1 and 1.2, train District Community Service Committees to use community service actions on environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation.
- Sub-activities**
- 3.3.1 Identify and hire a consultant to prepare training materials and train at least 20 district officials in three districts on environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs, poverty alleviation and use of community service actions and to produce a report.
 - 3.3.2 Hold 3 two-day workshops in 3 selected districts to train district community service committees on environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation by use of community service actions.
 - 3.3.4 Printing and distribution of reports and documents.
- 3.4 Train Police, lawyers and the Judiciary in the enforcement of environmental laws for implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation.
- Sub-activities**
- 3.4.1 Identify and hire a consultant to prepare training materials and train at least 50 police, lawyers and judges in the enforcement of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs, poverty alleviation and to produce a report and Handbook on subject.
 - 3.4.2 Hold 1 internal meeting of 10 experts to review the consultant's report plus Handbook on enforcement of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation by use of community service actions.
 - 3.4.3 Hold a 2 day non-residential training workshop for the police, lawyers and judges in the enforcement of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs, poverty alleviation.
 - 3.4.4 Printing and distribution of reports and documents.
- 3.5 Develop capacity to make and enforce environmental bye-laws in 3 districts in respect to the effects of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation.
- Sub-activities**
- 3.5.1 Hire a consultant to prepare training materials for three districts and train 30 district officials in 3 districts and prepare a report.
 - 3.5.2 Hold training workshop.
 - 3.5.3 Printing and distribution of reports and documents.
- 3.6 Produce and air 5 radio drama plays.
- 3.7 Produce and disseminate awareness materials (posters, leaflets) in English and translate them into local languages.

Sub-activities

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- 3.7.1 Identify and hire a consultant to produce awareness materials.
- 3.7.2 Identify and hire a consultant to translate the awareness materials into 5 local languages.
- 3.7.3 Produce, disseminate and distribute the awareness materials.

3.8 Produce and hold local live drama in 3 districts.

3.9 Produce simplified newspaper supplements highlighting key elements of the different MEAs, environmental policies and laws and what people's responsibilities are in implementing them i.e. how they are being localised.

Sub-activities

- 3.9.1 Identify and hire a consultant to make simplified newspaper supplements.
- 3.9.2 Produce the simplified newspaper supplements.
- 3.9.3 Insert the supplements into newspapers.

Output 4.0: Project Management.

Key Activities

4.1 Publicize activities of the project.

Sub-activities

- 4.1.1 Public Relations (PR) adverts for the activities and the project on radio and newspapers.
- 4.1.2 Production and distribution of pamphlets.
- 4.1.3 Other Publications.

4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of level of public awareness.

Output 5.0: Operating the Secretariat for Project Management.

Key Activities

5.1 Personnel.

5.2 Coordination and Management of Project i.e stationery, phone bills, faxing, mail delivery etc.

2.4 The Role of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) was established by an Act of Parliament in May 1995 and became operational in January 1996, as the principal environment regulatory agency in Uganda and also charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring and supervising all matters in environmental management in the country.

The Mission of NEMA is to ensure Sustainable Development through sound management and prudent use of the environment and natural resource base.

The Overall Goal of NEMA is to promote Sound Management and Prudent use of the environment and Natural Resource Base by all Ugandans.

NEMA is thus the implementing Agency for the subprojects on;

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- Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity) at both Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development (SEPMC; and,
- Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA): MEAs Law Component.

3 Approach to the Poverty and Environment Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

3.1 Theoretical Basis

The purpose of any Programme Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) system is to collect and manage data to be used for the regular and periodic assessment of the programmes' relevance, performance, efficiency, and impact in the context of its stated objectives and mission. This implies that in M&E, information has to be *collected, analysed, communicated and properly used*. Key information users are the direct beneficiaries (target groups), Government and other collaborating local institutions, Programme staff, donors, similar programmes in other areas or periods.

The Environment and Poverty Project and its three sub-projects need a comprehensive framework to enable continuous assessment of the performance of the subprojects to ensure that the overall objectives, and the specific objectives and outputs are achieved timely and in the desired quality and quantity. The three subprojects, which shall use this framework, with each subproject having its own M&E Matrix are:

4. Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at both Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development(SEPMC);
5. Capacity Building to Alleviate Poverty through Synergistic Implementation of Rio Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs); and,
6. Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA): MEAs Law Component.

Given the set up and operational levels of these subprojects, this M&E Framework has been designed to carefully combine selected elements of the traditional project type M&E, which focuses on assessing inputs – outputs relationship and implementation processes, with the results based M&E, also referred to as outcome monitoring. While the traditional project type M&E focus is on data collection on “hard” assistance, i.e, on outputs, activities, provision of inputs, and providing information directly linked to discrete interventions and on administrative, implementation and management issues, the outcome M&E focuses on “soft” assistance, i.e. data collection focusing on changes among stakeholders, how / whether outputs contribute to the achievement of outcomes, and systematic reporting with both qualitative and quantitative information on progress of outcomes, and on success or failures of stakeholder partnerships.

The relevance of outcome monitoring for the subprojects is to enable focus on assessing the contribution of various factors to the development outcome of the subprojects' interventions, with such factors including outputs, partnerships, policy advice and dialogue, advocacy and coordination being the focus of the M&E. The information gained through this kind of monitoring and evaluation will be used by; Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment (MWLE), NEMA, UNEP and other stakeholders in the relevant sectors to improve strategies, programmes and other activities, with the ultimate objective of enhancing organisational learning and development, ensuring informed decisions making, supporting substantive accountability, and general capacity building.



3.2 Key elements in the Project's M&E Framework

Five major phases / stages of monitoring and evaluation will be applied during implementation of the three subprojects of the poverty and environment project, with each stage feeding into and blending with the next stage. The stages are;

6. Definition of appropriate indicators.
7. Establishing the baseline situation.
8. Regular performance monitoring of activities levels of achievement of outputs, ie, the provision and transformation of project inputs into project outputs.
9. Monitoring and evaluating outcomes/effects of the outputs on the relevant stakeholders.
10. Monitoring and evaluating the impact of programme and the general environment sector and poverty framework.

3.2.1 Definition of appropriate indicators.

Key indicators have been suggested to be applied at each stage of this M&E for each of the subprojects. Formats have also been designed to be used as a guide for collecting relevant data and recording indicator specific progress at each level of M&E.

3.2.2 Establishing the baseline and carrying out regular performance monitoring

At the start of implementation information will be collected on the pre-implementation levels of each of the key indicators identified for each of the specific objectives output situations of the subprojects at the date of project effectiveness. This will serve as the baseline data to be inbuilt as a benchmark against which progress in putting in place the desired outputs and levels of achievements of the objectives over time will be measured during the

implementation of the sub-projects by regularly assessing the levels of achievement of the same indicators.

3.2.3 Regular performance monitoring of planned activities and expected outputs.

To set the continuous M&E process into motion, project implementers will initiate the process of regular data collection to monitor the levels, timeliness, etc in the provision of inputs, and the accomplishment of agreed activities and major tasks against the operational plans and benchmarks established by the baseline. The purpose is to keep track of and verify achievement of planned activities at all levels. This kind of monitoring keeps the implementers informed about scheduling, distribution, and effectiveness of the programme in delivering inputs and converting these through activities into outputs.

The key-monitoring element at the stage of activities will be on timeliness of implementation of the planned activities, and checking that each stakeholder is playing their role adequately. Indicators defined therefore refer to the levels and timing of input provision, and achievement of activity targets for assessment of performance at this level of M&E, and this is a continuous process inbuilt into the reporting mechanism. Therefore the operational targets and planning format as adapted in Annex 1, and the quarterly reporting format attached as annex ... are sufficient for input and activity monitoring.

3.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluating expected Project Outputs

Monitoring the performance and evaluating the progress of the poverty and environment subprojects based on the expected outputs uses agreed key indicators to periodically assess the progress in the anticipated programme delivery of outputs. The purpose is to keep track of and verify achievement of expected outputs at all levels in order to keep the implementers informed about the effectiveness of the programme in putting in place the outputs. At this stage, the indicators for outputs quantify the amount delivered by the project, to whom, and within what period of time.

Outputs are critical elements in the entire project. Outputs are the immediate products, which the project must put in place, and for which the project is entirely responsible. It is therefore critical that the progressive achievement of these outputs is assessed on a regular and QQT (Quality, Quantity and Time) basis as a measure that the project is proceeding according to plan. The indicators for outputs will be defined to quantify the amount delivered by the project, to whom, and within what period of time. Therefore, measurement intervals and information sources are included in the framework to enable the assessment.



3.2.5 Monitoring and evaluating outcomes/results

One of the central purposes of monitoring and evaluation is the measurement and assessment of performance in order to more effectively manage the outputs and outcomes, which are the development results. M&E at this level therefore helps improve performance and achieve results. It is one thing to implement activities and report about the many quantitative achievements, and another for these achievements to cause the necessary change or livelihood improvement. Monitoring of outcomes is usually more qualitative and is the anchor point for the evaluation process.

Qualitative outcome indicators are carefully identified to enable an assessment of perceptions and responses of the target groups to the programme activities and outputs. This helps the implementers to understand the level of acceptance (adoption) of the expected outputs among the target group. Outcome indicators therefore measure changes in responses and behavioural patterns particularly in relation to the achievement of the specific outputs for the three sub-projects as outlined in chapter 4.

The focus is on changes in attitudes and behaviours of the target groups. A thorough analysis of this information at this level usually shows whether the programme is in the right direction or the strategy is fundamentally wrong.

3.2.6 Monitoring and evaluating the impact of programme and the general environment sector and poverty framework.

As the ultimate goal of the entire M&E process, the focus in impact assessment is to analyse the effects of the outcomes measured in relationship with the overall goals or development objectives, which are;

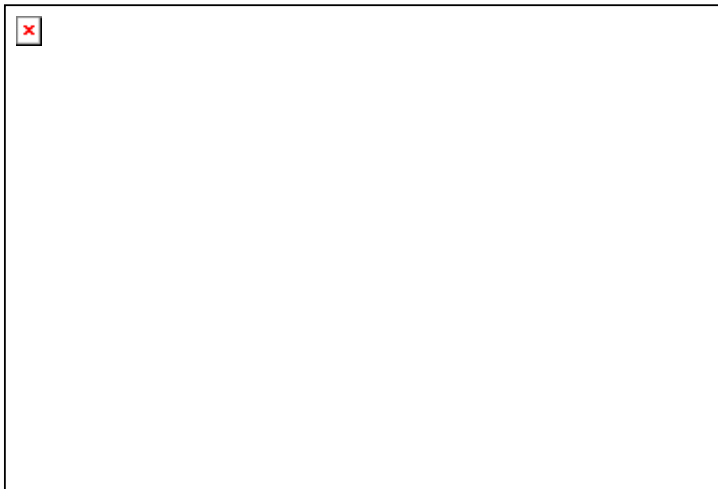
“to increase Uganda’s capacity to mainstream environment in development strategies as a contribution to poverty eradication and sustainable development” – enabling assessing the contribution of SEPMC to national efforts;

“to develop demonstrable capacity of Uganda to plan for and undertake projects for implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements as a contribution to poverty reduction” – enabling assessing the contribution of MEA to national efforts; and,

“to consolidate and enhance the national legal and institutional capacity for harmonised implementation (formulation and enforcement) of environmental laws as part of sound environmental management by strengthening environmental management institutions” – enabling assessing the contribution of PADELIA to national efforts;

Impact M&E involves the application of information and data generated from the monitoring system to conduct a mid-term, end of project and ex-post evaluation. This data and additional data collected is analysed in comparison with the baseline information about actual effects of implementation of mainstreamed policies, plans, strategies and MEA’s implementation on resource use, productivity, the state of the environment and policy levels.

Impact assessment will be carried out half way through project implementation (probably after two years), and thereafter, an evaluation at the close of the project, and a final evaluation six months after project closing. At this level, not more than two key indicators have been suggested for assessing to what levels the overall development objective of the project has been attained.



3.2.7 Periodic Reviews

Periodic Reviews will be conducted by financiers in accordance with the project documents to provide opportunity for making changes in the design of the project where necessary. These reviews, which rely on data and information collected during the regular M&E process, serve as a mechanism for consensus building between the implementers and financiers. The reviews are periodic and may be conducted once at mid-point of the project, or annually, and sometimes thematic in-depth assessment and analyses of progress towards results (outputs and outcomes) and the overall impact.

4 The Poverty and Environment Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

To guide the application of these reporting formats to serve the Project M&E requirements, separate Monitoring Matrices and Plans for each of the Poverty and Environment Subprojects are contained in Sections 4.1.2, 4.2.2, and 4.3.2 respectively.

4.1 Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at both Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development (SEPMC).

4.1.1 Main Indicators for Objectives, Outputs and Activities Monitoring

Development Objective	Impact Indicator	Assessment Period
1. To increase Uganda's capacity to mainstream environment in development strategies as a contribution to poverty eradication and sustainable development	1. % of sectoral and local development budget spent on environment and poverty issues, by 2007/08. 2. Levels of implementation of Policies which have Environment mainstreamed.	Project Mid-Term Project End

Specific Objectives	Outcome Indicator	Assessment Period
1. To raise awareness on the poverty-environmental linkages and bring these linkages into development policies and poverty reduction strategies;	No. of ecosystems initiatives from communities integrated in Local Development Plans.	Project Mid-Term and Project End
2. Build human and institutional capacity in integrated assessments and mainstream ecosystems and ecosystem services into national development strategies and policies;	1. Sectoral policies that address poverty – ecosystems linkages in an integrated. 2. No. Environment IA practitioners from participating Institutions.	Project Mid-Term and Project End
3. Support existing initiatives in the review of existing poverty reduction policies, programmes and plans for their relevance to the environment;	1. No. of stakeholder agreements / MOUs 2. Established Fora for Environment and Poverty	Project Mid-Term and Project End
4. Facilitating the formulation of integrated and coherent policies mainstreaming ecosystems and ecosystem services into the existing national development and poverty reduction strategies;	% of sector long-term budget for environment and poverty reduction.	Project Mid-Term and Project End
5. Strengthening and consolidating existing partnerships in environmental management at local, national, regional and global levels; and,	Sectoral levels of achievement of National and Multilateral Environment Goals	Project Mid-Term and Project End
6. Enhancing valuation of ecosystem services such as water catchments values, valuation of environmental impacts among others.	% Share of ecosystems in GDP	Project Mid-Term and Project End

Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion date
(1) Gaps, linkages, synergies, entry points and lessons learnt identified in existing poverty-reduction initiatives		Approved Reports and Action Plans have all required ecosystems issues identified for implementation.		Aug. 2006
	1.1 Development of a Consultancy to review existing poverty reduction programmes, project policies and plans for their relevance to the environment, and coverage of environment-poverty concerns and their impacts on the environment.	Approved Consultancy in place	Consultants Office supplies Other Personnel Funds	Oct. 2005
	1.2. Review draft consultancy report by technical committee.	Timely Comments included in Draft Report	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2005
	1.3. Publish the Revised Final Report and Disseminate it to the stakeholders.	Approved Consultancy Reports.	Funds	April, 2006
(3) CSOs and NGOs support for the project gained, opportunities for their involvement (sensitisation and awareness raising; training; monitoring project implementation, that includes formulation and use of gender focused indicators, research and analysis and advocacy) identified and implemented.		No. CSOs/NGOs implementing at least 2 aspects of SEPMC each		Aug. 2006
	3.1. Hold a one-day CSO consultative meeting, identify CSOs for follow-up activities	1. Timely approved minutes of meeting; 2. CSO with Follow up Action Plan	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Jan. 2006
	3.2. Disseminate workshop report	No. Copies Distributed	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Jan. 2006
	3.3 Follow-up activities (integrated within the work plan)	No. approved Activities in Action Plan	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Aug. 2006
	3.4 Formulate gender focused indicators that can be integrated in the key monitoring tools of this project as well as activities of the project	No. Approved Gender Indicators	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Aug. 2006
(5) Capacity and national awareness on integrated ecosystem assessment built in ways that illustrate consideration of poverty reduction strategies, improved livelihoods and differentiated needs of women and men in Uganda		Sectoral and inter-ministerial linkages in approved gender focussed strategies and policies.		Aug. 2006
	5.1. Report on ecosystems, ecosystem services and their linkages to poverty reduction, improved livelihoods and differentiated needs of women and men in Uganda.	A consultants Draft Report	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2006
	5.2. Review of draft report by Technical Committee and Civil society groups including the gender group.	Timely Comments included in Draft Report	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Feb. 2006

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completi on date
	5.3. Training workshop to prepare for integrated ecosystem assessment in Uganda, identify assessment team and assessment area.	Approved Workshop Report	Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2006
	5.4. Formulate gender and equity guidelines for use in the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment before the team starts on the IEA.	Approved Guidelines provided to Team	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2006
	5.5. Undertake a pilot integrated assessment	Approved Assessment Report	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	August 2006
(6) Local Governments and communities sensitised on poverty-environment linkages and Local Working Groups on Poverty and Environment (LWGPE) formed		1 Functional LWGPEs 2. No. of Community Inquiries on Ecosystems		August 2006
	6.1. Select four districts	List of Approved Districts	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	March 2006
	6.2. Identify and support pilot projects at the local level that showcase the importance of environment for human well-being (+ micro-grants that pay attention to the needs of women, especially in case where they have been excluded)	1 No. of Approved Pilot Projects implemented. 2. % Women Membership	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport Communities	August 2006
	6.4. Formation of Local Working Groups on Poverty, Gender and Environment	No. Functional LWGPEs.	Office supplies Funds Personnel	May 2006
(7) A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed to track progress, outcomes and achievements towards achievement of environmental protection, gender equality and equity, empowerment of women, poverty reduction and improved livelihoods		Approved M&E Reports		August 2006
	7.1. Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan with monitoring indicators	Approved M&E Framework	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2006
	7.2. Formulate gender focused indicators that can be integrated in the key monitoring tools of this project as well as activities of the project	No. Gendered Indicators	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2006
(8) Ensure proper management of the project per year		Approved Annual Reports		August 2006
	8.1. Establishment of National Steering Committee and Technical Committee	No. & Membership of Committees operating	Office supplies Funds Personnel	February 2006
	8.2. 4 NSC meetings per year	No. Minutes	Office supplies Funds Personnel	August 2006
	8.3. 12 meetings of technical committee per year	No. Minutes	Office supplies Funds Personnel	August 2006

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Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completi on date
	8.4. Secretariat	No. qualified Staff	Office supplies Funds Personnel	August 2006
	8.5. Office equipment and stationery	No and Type of Equipment	Office supplies Funds Personnel	August 2006
	8.6. Communication strategy (towards general public) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policy briefs on key issues raised by reports/studies, and • Develop guidelines that can be used to include key findings on poverty and gender concerns. Include qualitative explanations that reflect the voices of females of various categories and marginalised males in communities (include disabled, old aged and others). 	An Operational Communication Strategy	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	August 2006
	8.7. Project coordination	No. Project Progress Report	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	August 2006

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

4.1.2 The SEPMC Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix and Indicative Plan

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Milestone	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
Project Development Objective	Impact Indicator(s)					
2. To increase Uganda's capacity to mainstream environment in development strategies as a contribution to poverty eradication and sustainable development	3. % of sectoral and local development budget spent on environment and poverty issues, by 2008/09. 4. Levels of implementation of Policies which have Environment mainstreamed.	Quantitative Qualitative	1. National Budget 2. Development Plans and Policies for sectors and local govts.	Project Mid-Term Project End	Surveys Workshops	SEPMC Secretariat
Project Specific objectives / Outcome	Outcome Indicators					
1. To raise awareness on the poverty-environmental linkages and bring these linkages into development policies and poverty reduction strategies;	No. of ecosystems initiatives from communities integrated in Local Development Plans.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Policy and sectoral docs.	Project Mid-Term and Project End	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Interviews	SEPMC Secretariat LGs
2. Build human and institutional capacity in integrated assessments and mainstream ecosystems and ecosystem services into national development strategies and policies;	1. Sectoral policies that address poverty –ecosystems linkages in an integrated. 2. No. Environment IA practitioners from participating Institutions.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Policy and Sector Documents	Project Mid-Term and Project End	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Interviews	SEPMC Secretariat LGs
3. Support existing initiatives in the review of existing poverty reduction policies, programmes and plans for their relevance to the environment;	1. No. of stakeholder agreements / MOUs 2. Established Fora for Environment and Poverty	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Policy and Sector Documents	Project Mid-Term and Project End	Workshops Surveys Physical observations Interviews	SEPMC Secretariat LGs Sectors
4. Facilitating the formulation of integrated and coherent policies mainstreaming ecosystems and ecosystem services into the existing national development and poverty reduction strategies;	% of sector long-term budget for environment and poverty reduction.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Policy and Sector Documents	Project Mid-Term and Project End	Workshops Surveys Physical observations Interviews	SEPMC Secretariat Sectors
5. Strengthening and consolidating	Sectoral levels of achievement of	Quantitative	Reports	Project Mid-	Workshops and seminars	SEPMC

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Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Milestone	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
existing partnerships in environmental management at local, national, regional and global levels; and,	National and Multilateral Environment Goals	Qualitative	Minutes Specialised documents	Term and Project End	Physical observations Interviews	Secretariat LGs Sectors
6. Enhancing valuation of ecosystem services such as water catchments values, valuation of environmental impacts among others.	% Share of ecosystems in GDP	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Budget Statements	Project Mid-Term and Project End	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Surveys	SEPMC Secretariat LGs Sectors
Project Outputs	Output Indicators			Achievement date		
1. Gaps, linkages, synergies, entry points and lessons learnt identified in existing poverty-reduction initiatives	Approved Reports and Action Plans have all required ecosystems issues identified for implementation.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans	Aug. 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	LGs SEPMC Secretariat
3. CSOs and NGOs support for the project gained, opportunities for their involvement (sensitisation and awareness raising; training; monitoring project implementation, that includes formulation and use of gender focused indicators, research and analysis and advocacy) identified and implemented.	No. CSOs / NGOs implementing at least 2 aspects of SEPMC each	Qualitative Quantitative	Reports Work plans	Aug. 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat Sectors LGs
5. Capacity and national awareness on integrated ecosystem assessment built in ways that illustrate consideration of poverty reduction strategies, improved livelihoods and differentiated needs of women and men in Uganda	Sectoral and inter-ministerial linkages in approved gender focussed strategies and policies.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Specialised Documents	Aug. 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat Sectors
6 Local Governments and communities sensitised on poverty-environment linkages and Local Working Groups on Poverty and Environment (LWGPE) formed	1 Functional LWGPEs 2. No. of Community Inquiries on Ecosystems	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Other records	Aug. 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat Lgs Sectors
7. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed to track progress and outcomes achieved with reference to	Approved M&E Reports	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Other record	Aug. 2006	Workshops and seminars	SEPMC Secretariat

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Milestone	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
outcomes towards achievement of environmental protection, gender equality and equity, empowerment of women, poverty reduction and improved livelihoods						
8. Ensure proper management of the project per year	Approved Annual Reports	Qualitative	Reports Other Project Documents	Aug. 2006	Normal Correspondence	LGs Sectors SEPMC Secretariat
Project Activities	Targets and Resources					
1.1 Development of a Consultancy to review existing poverty reduction programmes, project policies and plans for their relevance to the environment, and coverage of environment-poverty concerns and their impacts on the environment.	Approved Consultancy in place	Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	Oct. 2005	Workshops and seminars Physical observations	SEPMC Secretariat
1.2. Review draft consultancy report by technical committee.	Timely Comments included in Draft Report	Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Dec. 2005	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
1.3. Publish the Revised Final Report and Disseminate it to the stakeholders.	Approved Consultancy Reports.	Qualitative	Reports Plans	April, 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
3.1. Hold a one-day CSO consultative meeting, identify CSOs for follow-up activities	1. Timely approved minutes of meeting: 2. CSO with Follow up Action Plan	Qualitative	Workshop Reports Other Reports Minutes	Jan. 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat Sectors LGs
3.2. Disseminate workshop report	No. Copies Distributed	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Jan. 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
3.3 Follow-up activities (integrated within the work plan)	No. approved Activities in Action Plan	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets	Aug. 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat Sectors
3.4 Formulate gender focused indicators that can be integrated in the key monitoring tools of this project as well as	No. Approved Gender Indicators	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets	Aug. 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat Sectors

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Milestone	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
activities of the project			Policy Documents			
5.1. Report on ecosystems, ecosystem services and their linkages to poverty reduction, improved livelihoods and differentiated needs of women and men in Uganda	A consultants Draft Report	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Policy Documents	March 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat Sectors
5.2. Review of draft report by Technical Committee and Civil society groups including the gender group	Timely Comments included in Draft Report	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Feb. 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
5.3. Training workshop to prepare for integrated ecosystem assessment in Uganda, identify assessment team and assessment area	Approved Workshop Report	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	March 2006	Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat Sectors LGs
5.4. Formulate gender and equity guideline for use in the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment before the team starts on the IEA.	Approved Guidelines provided to Team	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	March 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat LGs Sectors
5.5. Undertake a pilot integrated assessment	Approved Assessment Report	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	August 2006	Workshops and seminars Other Project Reports	SEPMC Secretariat LGs Sectors
6.1. Select four districts	List of Approved Districts	Quantitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	March 2006	Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat LGs
6.2. Identify and support pilot projects at the local level that showcase the importance of environment for	1 No. of Approved Pilot Projects implemented. 2. % Women Membership	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets	August 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Surveys	SEPMC Secretariat LGs

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Milestone	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
human well-being (+ micro-grants that pay attention to the needs of women, especially in case where they have been excluded)			Minutes			Sectors
6.4. Formation of Local Working Groups on Poverty, Gender and Environment	No. Functional LWGPES.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports and Budgets Minutes	May 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat LGs Sectors
7.1. Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan with monitoring indicators	Approved M&E Framework	Qualitative	Reports Other Project Docs.	March 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
7.2. Formulate gender focused indicators that can be integrated in the key monitoring tools of this project as well as activities of the project	No. Gendered Indicators	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports and Budgets	March 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat LGs
8.1. Establishment of National Steering Committee and Technical Committee	No. & Membership of Committees operating	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs.	February 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
8.2. 4 NSC meetings per year	No. Minutes	Quantitative	Reports Minutes	August 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
8.3. 12 meetings of technical committee per year	No. Minutes		Reports Minutes	August 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
8.4. Secretariat	No. qualified Staff	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs.	August 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
8.5. Office equipment and stationery	No and Type of Equipment	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs.	August 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat
8.6. Communication strategy (towards general public)	An Operational Communication Strategy	Qualitative	Reports and Budgets Proj. Docs	August 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	SEPMC Secretariat

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Milestone	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
Sub-activities						
8.6.1 Develop policy briefs on key issues raised by reports/studies, and						
8.6.2 Develop guidelines that can be used to include key findings on poverty and gender concerns. Include qualitative explanations that reflect the voices of females of various categories and marginalise males in communities (include disabled, old aged and others).						
8.7. Project coordination	No. Project Progress Report	Qualitative Quantitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs	August 2006	Normal Correspondence Minutes Proj. Docs.	SEPMC Secretariat

NB: Sub-Activities contribute to the main activity, therefore are monitored at main activity level.

4.2 Capacity Building to Alleviate Poverty through Synergistic Implementation of Rio Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).

4.2.1 Main Indicators for Objectives, Outputs and Activities Monitoring

Development Objective	Impact Indicator	Time frame
1. To develop demonstrable capacity of Uganda to plan for and undertake projects for implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements as a contribution to poverty reduction.	No. of MEAs implemented to at least 50% of total target	Project End & Mid-Term

Specific Objectives	Outcome Indicator	Time Frame
1. Establishment of an Efficient National Management and Oversight System for Implementation of Projects.	Projects operating at least at 60% of target	Project End & Mid-Term
2. Provision of support for a functioning Micro-Grants Programme (MGP).	MGP operational to at least 70 % of Targetet	Project End & Mid-Term

Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completi on Date
(1.1) Project Management structure established and operationalised		1. Minutes of Project Management Meetings. 2. Decisions of Project Management implemented		Dec. 2008
	1.1.1 Develop TORs for Project Management structures (PPC, NCCG, MGP-SC PC; PM)	Approved TOR	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Feb. 2005
	1.1.2 Recruit staff, establish, support and facilitate Project Committees	No. of project staff recruited	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008
	1.1.3 Strengthen institutional capacity of the implementing agency (MWLE) for project management	No. of functioning project management structures formed	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008
	1.1.4 Conduct and review needs assessment for OSU periodically	Enhanced skills among NCCG	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2007
	1.1.5 Establish, Equip and update OSU to host and maintain MEAs multimedia information in electronic and hard formats.	1. Functioning OSU 2. No. and type of equipment procured	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008
	1.1.6 Review and refine results framework	Approved Framework	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2005
	1.1.7 Develop and review work plans and Government counterpart funding budgets	Counterpart funding from GOU	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2007
	1.1.8 Create and update websites and MEAs database	Functioning Website and Database	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion Date
	1.1.9 Develop and distribute annual reports	No. of Reports Distributed	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2008
	1.1.10 Participate in sub regional activities	No. of concept papers submitted and presented on relevant regional issues	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2008
	1.1.11 Mobilise supplementary resources for the project	Amounts mobilised	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Sept. 2008
(1.2) Project Management Systems developed and operationalised		No. of completed National Action Plans of the Project		Dec. 2008
	1.2.1 Develop and operate a Monitoring and Evaluation system	Functioning M&E	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2008
	1.2.2 Develop mechanisms for knowledge management and information sharing including a communication strategy	No. and frequency of publicity materials	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008
	1.2.3 Develop mechanisms for efficient coordination between donors and implementing agencies	No. of policy brief on MEAs synergies	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008
	1.2.4 Sensitize relevant institutions and general public about MEAs	No. Institutions and Individuals participating in MEA activities	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport Communities	Dec. 2008
	1.2.5 Review selected policies and develop mechanisms for mainstreaming MEAs	No. Policies mainstreamed with MEA's	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008
	1.2.6 Facilitate NCCG to integrate MEAs in their work plans	No. MEAs in Approved Work Plans	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008
	1.2.7 Facilitate relevant research on MEAs' synergies	No. of research bulletin	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Sept. 2007
(2.1) MGP Operational Guidelines developed		Approved Guidelines in use		Dec. 2008
	2.1.1 Develop Operational Guidelines and Grant Management Manuals	No. of operational grant management guidelines and manuals meeting UNEP standards	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2006
	2.1.2 Discuss guidelines and Manuals with various stakeholders	Timely Comments provided	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2006

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Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion Date
	2.1.3 Test manual on selected pilot communities	No. of community groups using manuals	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	June 2006
	2.1.4 Review and update guidelines and manuals	Approved Guidelines and Manuals	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2008
	2.1.5 Train TOT, Grassroots CBOs, NGOs on using manuals	No of persons and organisations using manuals	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	June 2008
	2.1.6 Conduct project reviews and evaluations	Issues raised from Evaluations and Reviews	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2008
	2.1.7 Integrate review results in project implementation	% completion of project plans	Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2008
	2.1.8 Publish simple tool kits from manuals and guidelines	No. of popular tool kits in use	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	June 2008
(2.2) Institutional frameworks for the Micro Grant established		Micro-Grants operating in approved Institutional Mechanism		Dec. 2008
	2.2.1 Conduct situation Analysis of Micro Grants Programs in Uganda	Approved Situation Report	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2005
	2.2.2 Develop appropriate structures for administration of MGP matching the Guidelines	No. of functioning MGP structures formed and using guidelines	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Sept. 2006
(2.3) Community Initiatives Supported		No. and Levels of Operation of Community Initiatives Supported		Dec. 2008
	2.3.1 Develop project selection and proposal guidelines	No. of participating projects areas identified	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2005
	2.3.2 Develop appropriate tools and mobilisation strategy	Tools and Strategy applied	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2006
	2.3.3 Identify NGO/CBO/LG as potential grantees	No. of partners identified	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2007
	2.3.4 Create awareness on MEAs	No. of awareness campaigns	Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2008

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Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion Date
	2.3.5 Develop TOR and checklist for baseline	Approved TOR	Office supplies Funds Personnel	March 2006
	2.3.6 Conduct a baseline study	Completion date	Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2005
	2.3.7 Disburse funds	No. of grantees	Office supplies Funds Personnel	Dec. 2007
	2.3.8 Analyze and document impact also lessons learnt		Consultant Office supplies Funds Personnel Transport	Dec. 2008

4.2.2 The MEA Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix and Indicative Plan

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
Project Development Objective						
Impact Indicator(s)						
1. To develop demonstrable capacity of Uganda to plan for and undertake projects for implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements as a contribution to poverty reduction.	No. of MEAs implemented to at least 50% of total target	Quantitative Qualitative	National Budget Plans and Policies for sectors and local govts.	Mid-Term Project End	Surveys Workshops Discussions	MWLE
Project Specific objectives / Outcome						
Outcome Indicators						
1. Establishment of an Efficient National Management and Oversight System for Implementation of Projects.	Projects operating at least at 60% of target	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Sectoral Policies and other Docs.	Mid-Term Project End	Workshops and seminars Surveys Interviews	MWLE
2. Provision of support for a functioning Micro-Grants Programme (MGP).	MGP operational to at least 70 % of Target	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans & Budgets Minutes Project Documents	Mid-Term Project End	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Surveys and Interviews	MWLE
Project Outputs						
Output Indicators						
Output 1: Project Management	Timely Approved Reports	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Continuous	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
Sub-output (1.1) Project Management structure established and operationalised	1. Minutes of Project Management Meetings. 2. Decisions of proj. mngmt. implemented	Qualitative Qualitative	Reports Work plans Proj. Docs.	Continuous	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
Sub-output (1.2) Project Management Systems developed and operationalised	No. of completed National Action Plans of the Project	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Project Docs.	Continuous	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE

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Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
Output 2: Micro-Grants Programme Operational	No. of Micro-projects operating > 50%	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Project Documents	Continuous	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal correspondence	PC MWLE
Sub-output (2.1) MGP Operational Guidelines developed	Approved Guidelines in Operation	Qualitative	Reports Project Documents	Continuous	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
Sub-output (2.2) Institutional frameworks for the Micro Grant established	Micro-Grants operating in approved Institutional Mechanism	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Project Documents	Continuous	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
Sub-output (2.3) Community Initiatives supported	No. and Levels of Operation of Community Initiatives Supported	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Project Documents	Continuous	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Surveys	PC MWLE
Project Activities	Process Indicators			Completion date		
1.1.1 Develop TORs for Project Management structures (PPC, NCCG, MGP-SC PC; PM)	Approved TOR	Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Feb. 2005	Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.1.2 Recruit staff, establish, support and facilitate Project Committees	No. of project staff recruited	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.1.3 Strengthen institutional capacity of the implementing agency (MWLE) for project management	No. of functioning project management structures formed	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Project Docs.	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.1.4 Conduct and review needs assessment for OSU periodically	Enhanced skills among NCCG	Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Dec. 2007	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.1.5 Establish, Equip and update OSU to host and maintain MEAs multimedia information in electronic and hard formats.	1. Functioning OSU 2. No. and type of equipment procured	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	Dec. 2008	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
1.1.6 Review and refine results framework	Approved Framework	Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	Dec. 2005	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	SEPMC PC MWLE
1.1.7 Develop and review work plans and Government counterpart funding budgets	Counterpart funding from GOU	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets	Dec. 2007	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.1.8 Create and update websites and MEAs database	Functioning Website and Database	Qualitative	Reports Proj. Documents	Dec. 2008	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.1.9 Develop and distribute annual reports	No. of Reports Distributed	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Dec. 2008	Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.1.10 Participate in sub regional activities	No. of concept papers submitted and presented on relevant regional issues	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.1.11 Mobilise supplementary resources for the project	Amounts mobilised	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	Sept. 2008	Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.2.1 Develop and operate a Monitoring and Evaluation system	Functioning M&E	Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.2.2 Develop mechanisms for knowledge management and information sharing including a communication strategy	No. and frequency of publicity materials	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs.	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.2.3 Develop mechanisms for efficient coordination between donors and implementing agencies	No. of policy brief on MEAs synergies	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs.	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.2.4 Sensitize relevant institutions and general public about MEAs	No. Institutions and Individuals participating in MEA activities	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	Dec. 2008	Surveys Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.2.5 Review selected policies and develop mechanisms for mainstreaming MEAs	No. Policies mainstreamed with MEA's	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
1.2.6 Facilitate NCCG to integrate MEAs in their work plans	No. MEAs in Approved Work Plans	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
1.2.7 Facilitate relevant research on MEAs' synergies	No. of research bulletins	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs.	Sept. 2007	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
2.1.1 Develop Operational Guidelines and Grant Management Manuals	No. of operational grant management guidelines and manuals meeting UNEP standards	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	March 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
2.1.2 Discuss guidelines and Manuals with various stakeholders	Timely Comments provided	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes	March 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
2.1.3 Test manual on selected pilot communities	No. of community groups using manuals	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	June 2006	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs
2.1.4 Review and update guidelines and manuals	Approved Guidelines and Manuals	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
2.1.5 Train TOT, Grassroots CBOs, NGOs on using manuals	No of persons and organisations using manuals	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs	June 2008	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs
2.1.6 Conduct project reviews and evaluations	Issues raised from Evaluations and Reviews	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Surveys Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
2.1.7 Integrate review results in project implementation	% completion of project plans	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs	March 2008	Workshops and seminars Surveys Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
2.1.8 Publish simple tool kits from manuals and guidelines	No. of popular tool kits in use	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	June 2008	Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
2.2.1 Conduct situation Analysis of Micro Grants Programs in Uganda	Approved Situation Report	Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	Dec. 2005	Workshops and seminars Surveys Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs
2.2.2 Develop appropriate structures for administration of MGP matching the Guidelines	No. of functioning MGP structures formed and using guidelines	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	Sept. 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs
2.3.1 Develop project selection and proposal guidelines	No. of participating projects areas identified	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	Dec. 2005	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs
2.3.2 Develop appropriate tools and mobilisation strategy	Tools and Strategy applied	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	Dec. 2006	Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
2.3.3 Identify NGO/CBO/LG as potential grantees	No. of partners identified	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs	Dec. 2007	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs
2.3.4 Create awareness on MEAs	No. of awareness campaigns	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Bulletins Proj. Docs	Dec. 2008	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs
2.3.5 Develop TOR and checklist for baseline	Approved TOR	Qualitative	Reports	March 2006	Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE
2.3.6 Conduct a baseline study	Completion date	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	Dec. 2005	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
2.3.7 Disburse funds	No. of grantees	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs	Dec. 2007	Surveys Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs
2.3.8 Analyze and document impact also lessons learnt		Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs	Dec. 2008	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	PC MWLE LGs

4.3 Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA): MEAs Law Component

4.3.1 Main Indicators for Objectives, Outputs and Activities Monitoring

Development Objective	Impact Indicator	Time frame
To consolidate and enhance the national legal and institutional capacity for harmonised implementation (formulation and enforcement) of environmental laws as part of sound environmental management by strengthening environmental management institutions.	No. of Environment Laws implemented fully by the mandated Institutions	Project End Mid-Term

Specific Objectives	Outcome Indicator	Time Frame
1. Development of national framework and sectoral environmental laws and implementing regulations;	No. of each document approved.	Project End Mid-Term
2. Providing training for national lawyers and para-lawyers in the techniques of developing laws which command national consensus;	No. of lawyers and para-lawyers developing relevant laws	Project End Mid-Term
3. Developing requisite capacities and agreed legislative machinery for implementation of environmental treaties;	No of treaties implemented to at least 50 %	Project End Mid-Term
4. Building up environmental awareness among judges, prosecutors and private legal practitioners in comparative environmental jurisprudence to build up credible enforcement of environmental law, sensitivity of industrialists and manufacturers towards high level of compliance with and enforcement of environmental law;	1. No. of Environmental cases disposed off per period. 2. No. of Practitioners handling environmental legal issues.	Project End Mid-Term
5. Promoting awareness of NGOs and the civil society in their role in development and enforcement of environmental law;	No. of NGOs and CSOs Involved and their part in law development and enforcement.	Project End Mid-Term
6. Sensitizing parliamentarians in their role of environmental legislation; and	Average duration for passing and approving environmental laws in Parliament.	Project End Mid-Term
7. Harmonizing environmental laws of trans-boundary or cross border nature among the African regions.	% commonality between trans-boundary laws with neighbouring countries	Project End Mid-Term

Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion milestones
	(1.0) A Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report of National Environmental Policies & Laws, Rio MEAs and related MEAs with a focus on, and their efficiency in poverty alleviation developed.	Approved Report on Environmental Policies, Laws, MEAs and Poverty Adopted for implementation		May, 2005

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion milestones
	1.1 Identify and hire, in collaboration with focal points for components I and II of the programme, a team of 3 consultants in the field of law, natural resources and economics to prepare the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and to make recommendations for follow up.	Number of effective consultancy days	Fuel Driver Hall hire Meals Stationery Transport refund	April 2005
	1.2 Organize and hold in collaboration with focal points for components I and II of the programme, a two day consultative meeting to review the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and make a proposition for implementation of activities.	Timely consensus comments and approved implementation plan.	Fuel Driver Hall hire Meals Stationery Personnel	May 2005
	1.3 Printing and distribution costs	No. copies distributed	Funds Transport	May 2005
	1.4 Hold a one day internal meeting of 10 experts to do a critical review of the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and the input of the Consultative Meeting	An approved Consultants' report adopted for implementation	Stationery Honorarium Meals Transport	May 2005
(2.0) Implementing Mechanism for the Recommendations of the Consultants and the Consultative Meeting on the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report Developed in collaboration with the other Two Components.²		Functional Implementation system in place		Dec. 2005
	2.1 Identify and hire a team of 3 consultants in the field of law, natural resources and economics to develop the necessary laws, revise and/ or amend existing laws to focus on the Rio MEAs and related MEAs and poverty alleviation in view of the recommendations of the consultants and the consultative meeting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a 1 day non-residential workshop in Kampala to review the laws • Printing and distribution 	No. of revised laws gazetted for implementation	Fuel Driver Hall hire Meals Stationery Transport refund	July 2005
	2.2 Identify and hire a team of 3 consultants to streamline activities identified for poverty alleviation in relation to environmental policies and laws and the MEAs and develop an implementation strategy.	List of approved activities and strategy for implementation	Stationery Honorarium Meals Transport	August 2005
	2.3 Hold a one day internal meeting of 10 experts to do a critical review of the laws and the input of the workshops in item 2.1 and 2.2	No. of revised laws gazetted for implementation	Stationery Honorarium Meals Transport	August 2005
	2.4 Implement 2 pilot projects in relation to the streamlined activities for poverty alleviation with a focus on environmental policies and laws and the MEAs.	% implementation of the 2 projects	Funds Transport Personnel	December 2005

² “Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Uganda” and “Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.”

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion milestones
	(3.0) Capacity building, Training and Awareness to implement the environmental policies and laws including the MEAs in respect to poverty alleviation undertaken in line with the activities under head 1.0 and 2.0 above and in collaboration with the other Two Components.³	No. of local organisations implementing MEAs		Dec. 2007
	<p>3.1 Develop information materials on “Access to justice for the poor” to guide the poor whose rights to a clean and healthy environment are being abused, to enable the poor communities access in a cost effective manner access environmental justice in the implementation of MEAs at national level taking into consideration the impacts on poverty alleviation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and hire a consultant to (1) develop information materials for access to environmental justice for the poor and (2) in line with the recommendations of the consultant and the consultative meeting in items 1.1 and 1.2. and to train CBO’s to develop outreach programmes Hold a one day Symposium Printing and distribution Produce, disseminate and distribute the information legal materials 	No. of copies of approved information materials distributed for use.	2 resource persons Meals Transport refund Hall hire Fuel Driver Stationery	March 2006
	<p>3.2 Community Based Organisations trained to develop outreach programmes for communities to access environmental justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a one day Symposium Printing and distribution 	No. of outreach programmes developed by CBOs	Funds Resource persons Meals Transport Stationery	May 2006
	<p>3.3 In line with the recommendations of the consultant and the consultative meeting in items 1.1 and 1.2, train District Community Service Committees to use community service actions on environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and hire a consultant to prepare training materials and train at least 20 district officials in three districts on environmental laws Hold 3 two–day workshops in 3 selected districts to train district community service committees on environmental laws Printing and distribution 	No. of MEA laws applied by community service committees	Funds. Stationery Transport 2 resource persons	July 2006

³ “Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Uganda” and “Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.”

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion milestones
	<p>3.4 Train Police, lawyers and the Judiciary in the enforcement of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and hire a consultant to prepare training materials and train at least 50 police, lawyers and judges, and to produce a report and Handbook on subject. Hold 1 internal meeting of 10 experts to review the consultant's report plus Handbook. Hold a 2 day non-residential training workshop for the police, lawyers and judges. Printing and distribution 	% of MEA laws handled by the legal and law enforcement systems	Fuel Driver Hall hire Meals Stationery Transport refund Honorarium Meals	Oct. 2006
	<p>3.5 Develop capacity to make and enforce environmental bye-laws in 3 districts in respect to the effects of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hire a consultant to prepare training materials and train 30 district officials in 3 districts. Hold training workshop Printing and distribution costs 	No. of approved relevant bye-laws developed in each of the three districts	Funds Stationery Transport 2 resource persons	Nov. 2006
	<p>3.6 Produce 5 radio drama plays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airing the drama plays on radio 	Frequency of airing each radio play	Funds Personnel	April 2007
	<p>3.7 Produce and disseminate awareness materials (posters, leaflets) in English and translate them into local languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and hire a consultant to produce awareness materials Identify and hire a consultant to translate the awareness materials into 5 local languages Produce, disseminate and distribute the awareness materials 	No. of translated materials disseminated	Funds Stationery Transport 2 resource persons	Sept. 2007
	<p>3.8 Produce local live drama in 3 districts</p>	Frequency of staging live drama in each district	Funds Stationery Transport Personnel	Oct. 2007
	<p>3.9 Produce simplified newspaper supplements highlighting key elements of the different MEAs, environmental policies and laws and what people's responsibilities are in implementing them i.e. how they are being localized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and hire a consultant to make simplified newspaper supplements Produce the simplified newspaper supplements Insert the supplements into newspapers 	No. of relevant key issues highlighted in newspaper supplements	Funds Personnel Stationery	Dec. 2007
(4.0) Project Management		Approved Reports		Dec. 2007
	<p>4.1 Publicize activities of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR adverts for the activities and the project on radio and newspapers Production and distribution of pamphlets Other Publications 	% of population knowing about the project	Funds Stationery Transport Personnel	Dec. 2007

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Output	Activity	Output and Activity Indicators	Key inputs	Completion milestones
	4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of level of public awareness	Approved Reports	Funds Stationery Transport Personnel	Dec. 2007
	4.3 Secretariat Project Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and Management of Project i.e stationery, phone bills, faxing, mail delivery etc. 	Timely approved progress reports	Personnel Finances Transport Stationery	Dec. 2007

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

4.3.2 The PADELIA – MEAs Law Component Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix and Indicative Plan

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
Project Development Objective	Impact Indicator(s)					
To consolidate and enhance the national legal and institutional capacity for harmonised implementation (formulation and enforcement) of environmental laws as part of sound environmental management by strengthening environmental management institutions.	1. No. of Environment Laws implemented fully by the mandated Institutions	Quantitative Qualitative	National Budget Development Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks for sectors and local govts.	Project end Mid-Term	Surveys Workshops Discussions	NEMA PADELIA Desk
Project Specific objectives / Outcome	Outcome Indicators					
1. Development of national framework and sectoral environmental laws and implementing regulations;	No. of each document approved.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes	Project end Mid-Term	Workshops and Seminars Discussions Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
2. Providing training for national lawyers and para-lawyers in the techniques of developing laws which command national consensus;	No. of lawyers and para-lawyers developing relevant laws	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Project Documents	Project end Mid-Term	Surveys Workshops Discussions Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
3. Developing requisite capacities and agreed legislative machinery for implementation of environmental treaties;	No of treaties implemented to at least 50 %	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Project Documents	Project end Mid-Term	Normal correspondence Physical observations Surveys	MWLE NEMA PADELIA Desk
4. Building up environmental awareness among judges, prosecutors and private legal practitioners in comparative environmental jurisprudence to build up credible enforcement of environmental law, sensitivity of industrialists and manufacturers towards high level of compliance with and enforcement of environmental law;	1. No. of Environmental cases disposed off per period. 2. No. of Practitioners handling environmental legal issues.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans Project Documents Minutes	Project end Mid-Term	Workshops Physical observations Normal correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
1. Promoting awareness of NGOs and the civil	No. of NGOs and CSOs	Quantitative	Reports	Project end	Workshops	NEMA

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
society in their role in development and enforcement of environmental law;	Involved and their part in law development and enforcement.	Qualitative	Surveys Project documents	Mid-Term	Surveys Normal correspondence	PADELIA Desk
2.Sensitizing parliamentarians in their role of environmental legislation; and	Average duration for passing and approving environmental laws in Parliament.		Reports Minutes	Project end Mid-Term	Bulletins Physical observations Normal correspondence	Parliament NEMA PADELIA Desk
3.Harmonizing environmental laws of trans-boundary or cross border nature among the African regions.	% commonality between trans-boundary laws with neighbouring countries	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Project Documents	Project end Mid-Term	Workshops Surveys Normal correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
Project Outputs	Output Indicators			Achievement date		
Output 1: A Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report of National Environmental Policies & Laws, Rio MEAs and related MEAs with a focus on, and their efficiency in poverty alleviation developed	Approved Report on Environmental Policies, Laws, MEAs and Poverty Adopted for implementation	Qualitative	Reports Minutes Project and sector Documents	Dec. 2007	Workshops Normal correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk LGs Sectoras
Output 2: Implementing Mechanism for the Recommendations of the Consultants and the Consultative Meeting on the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report Developed in collaboration with the other Two Components. ⁴	Functional Implementation system in place	Qualitative	Reports Work plans Project documents	Dec. 2007	Normal correspondence Physical observation	NEMA PADELIA Desk
Output 3.0 Capacity building, Training and Awareness to implement the environmental policies and laws including the MEAs in respect to	No. of local organisations implementing MEAs	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Project and LG docs.	Dec. 2007	Workshops Normal correspondence Physical Observations	NEMA PADELIA Desk LGs

⁴ “Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Uganda” and “Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.”

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
poverty alleviation undertaken in line with the activities under head 1.0 and 2.0 above and in collaboration with the other Two Components. ⁵			Work plans		docs	
Output 4.0: Project Management	Approved Reports	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Project docs.	Dec. 2007	Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
Project Activities	Targets and Resources			Completion date		
1.1 Identify and hire, hold in collaboration with focal points for components I and II of the programme, a team of 3 consultants in the field of law, natural resources and economics to prepare the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and to make recommendations for follow up	Number of effective consultancy days	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	April 2005	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
1.2 Organize and hold in collaboration with focal points for components I and II of the programme, a two day consultative meeting to review the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and make a proposition for implementation of activities.	Timely consensus comments and approved implementation plan.	Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Minutes	May 2005	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
1.3 Printing and distribution costs	No. copies distributed	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports	May 2005	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
1.4 Hold a one day internal meeting of 10 experts to do a critical review of the Synergy, Cost-Benefit and Socio-Impact Analysis Report and the input of the Consultative Meeting	An approved Consultants' report adopted for implementation	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs.	May 2005	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
2.1 Identify and hire a team of 3 consultants in the field of law, natural resources and economics to	No. of revised laws gazetted for	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. docs.	July 2005	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk

⁵ “Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Uganda” and “Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.”

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
develop the necessary laws, revise and/ or amend existing laws to focus on the Rio MEAs and related MEAs and poverty alleviation in view of the recommendations of the consultants and the consultative meeting.	implementation		Minutes			
⁶ 2.1.1 Hold a 1 day non-residential workshop in Kampala to review the laws						
2.1..2 Printing and distribution costs						
2.3 Identify and hire a team of 3 consultants to streamline activities identified for poverty alleviation in relation to environmental policies and laws and the MEAs and develop an implementation strategy.	List of approved activities and strategy for implementation	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. documents	August 2005	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
2.4 Hold a one day internal meeting of 10 experts to do a critical review of the laws and the input of the workshops in item 2.1 and 2.2	No. of revised laws gazetted for implementation	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. documents Minutes	August 2005	Workshops and seminars Proj. Docs. Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk
2.5 Implement 2 pilot projects in relation to the streamlined activities for poverty alleviation with a focus on environmental policies and laws and the MEAs.	% implementation of the 2 projects	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs.	December 2005	Workshops and seminars Physical observations Surveys Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk Sectors LGs
3.1 Develop information materials on “Access to justice for the poor” to guide the poor whose rights to a clean and healthy environment are being abused and to enable the poor get redress in a cost effective manner	No. of copies of approved information materials distributed for use.	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Bulletins	March 2006	Physical observations Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk Sectors
3.1.1 Identify and hire a consultant to (1) develop information materials for access to environmental justice for the poor and (2) in line with the recommendations of the consultant and the consultative meeting in items 1.1 and 1.2. and to train CBO’s to develop outreach programmes for communities to access environmental justice in the						

⁶ Sub activities e.g. 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 3.1.1, etc are monitored at the level of the overall activity. Therefore no M&E details are provided for sub-activities

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
implementation of MEAs at national level taking into consideration the impacts on poverty alleviation.						
3.1.2 Hold a one day Symposium						
3.1.3 Printing and distribution costs						
3.1.4 Produce, disseminate and distribute the information legal materials						
3.2 Community Based Organisations trained to develop outreach programmes for communities to access environmental justice	No. of outreach programmes developed by CBOs	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets	May 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk LGs CBOs
3.2.1 Hold a one day Symposium						
3.2.2 Printing and distribution costs						
3.3. In line with the recommendations of the consultant and the consultative meeting in items 1.1 and 1.2, train District Community Service Committees to use community service actions on environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation	No. of MEA laws applied by community service committees	Qualitative Quantitative	Reports Proj. Docs.	July 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk LGs
3.3.1 Identify and hire a consultant to prepare training materials and train at least 20 district officials in three districts on environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs, poverty alleviation and use of community service actions and to produce a report						
3.3.2 Hold 3 two-day workshops in 3 selected districts to train district community service committees on environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation by use of community service actions						
3.3.4 Printing and distribution costs						

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
3.4 Train Police, lawyers and the Judiciary in the enforcement of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation	% of MEA laws handled by the legal and law enforcement systems	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs.	Oct. 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence Minutes	NEMA PADELIA Desk Sectors
3.4.1 Identify and hire a consultant to prepare training materials and train at least 50 police, lawyers and judges in the enforcement of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs, poverty alleviation and to produce a report and Handbook on subject.						
3.4.2 Hold 1 internal meeting of 10 experts to review the consultant's report plus Handbook on enforcement of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation by use of community service actions						
3.4.3 Hold a 2 day non-residential training workshop for the police, lawyers and judges in the enforcement of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs, poverty alleviation.						
3.4.4 Printing and distribution costs						
3.5 Develop capacity to make and enforce environmental bye-laws in 3 districts in respect to the effects of environmental laws implementing Rio MEAs and poverty alleviation	No. of approved relevant bye-laws developed in each of the three districts	Qualitative Quantitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs.	Nov. 2006	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk LGs
3.5.1 Hire a consultant to prepare training materials for three districts and train 30 district officials in 3 districts and to prepare a report.						
3.5.2 Hold training workshop						
3.5.3 Printing and distribution costs						

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
3.6 Produce 5 radio drama plays - Airing the drama plays on radio	Frequency of airing each radio play	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Plans and Budgets	April 2007	Normal Correspondence Physical Observation	NEMA PADELIA Desk
3.7 Produce and disseminate awareness materials (posters, leaflets) in English and translate them into local languages	No. of translated materials disseminated	Qualitative Quantitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs.	Sept. 2007	Normal Correspondence Physical Observations	NEMA PADELIA Desk
3.7.1 Identify and hire a consultant to produce awareness materials						
3.7.2 Identify and hire a consultant to translate the awareness materials into 5 local languages						
3.7.3 Produce, disseminate and distribute the awareness materials						
3.8 Produce local live drama in 3 districts	Frequency of staging live drama in each district	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Minutes Proj. Docs.	Oct. 2007	Physical Observations Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk LGs CBOs
3.9 Produce simplified newspaper supplements highlighting key elements of the different MEAs, environmental policies and laws and what people's responsibilities are in implementing them i.e. how they are being localised	No. of relevant key issues highlighted in newspaper supplements	Qualitative Quantitative	Reports Bulletins Proj. Docs.	Dec. 2007	Normal Correspondence Physical Observation	NEMA PADELIA Desk LGs CBOs
3.9.1 Identify and hire a consultant to make simplified newspaper supplements						
3.9.2 Produce the simplified newspaper supplements						
3.9.3 Insert the supplements into newspapers						
4.1 Publicize activities of the project	% of population knowing a bout the	Quantitative Qualitative	Reports Proj. Docs.	Dec. 2007	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk

Poverty and Environment M&E Framework

Logframe Project Description / Type of Result	Description of Indicator	Data Type	Data Source (Means of Verification)	Data Collection Timeline	Tools to be used	Responsibility for data collection
	project				Surveys	LGs CBOs
4.1.1 PR adverts for the activities and the project on radio and newspapers						
4.1.2 Production and distribution of pamphlets						
4.1.3 Other Publications						
4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of level of public awareness	Approved Reports	Qualitative Quantitative	Reports Plans and Budgets Proj. Docs.	Dec. 2007	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence Surveys	NEMA PADELIA Desk
4.3 Secretariat Project Management Coordination and Management of Project i.e stationery, phone bills, faxing, mail delivery etc.	Timely approved progress reports	Qualitative Quantitative	Reports Proj. Docs.	Dec. 2007	Workshops and seminars Normal Correspondence	NEMA PADELIA Desk

5 Operational and Institutional set up of the M&E Framework

5.1.1 The techniques and tools to be used

Key tools in the Poverty and Environment M&E frame are the physical systems and methods that will be required for data collection, processing, storage, reporting and dissemination.

Data collection, compilation and analysis

For each category of indicators and stage of M&E in the life of the project, a combination of appropriate methods and techniques will be used for gathering, documenting and analysing the data and transforming it into relevant information for decision making. An appropriate selection will be made from the following two categories below:

Primary Data Collection

There will be necessity to periodically collect primary data at all levels (community, local government and national levels). Depending on the duration of the data collection exercise and depth of detail required in the data, the project will make use of;

- Surveys using Questionnaires,
- Interviews,
- Discussion and Consultation Groups,
- Workshops and Seminar,
- Physical Observations, etc.

Primary data used to generate reports will cumulatively develop into a reserve for secondary data in subsequent studies.

Secondary Data Collection

The following will be the main sources of data for regular monitoring:

- Work plans and Budgets;
- Progress and other Periodic Reports;
- Policy and other relevant documents;
- Programme documents;
- Memos, seminars and workshop reports, etc will also generate information to be fed into specialised M&E reports.

As indicated in the M&E report formats in **Annex 2**, key indicators are included in the formats for performance assessment at activity and output level, to be compared with the budgets, plans and their targets. The formats have been adapted to capture the M&E information from the regular progress reports to be submitted by implementing agencies as determined in the Project Implementation Plan. These will include semi annual and annual progress report on the project activities and expenditure. Where necessary quarterly reporting may also be applied. Provision needs to be made for regular analysis of the reports, and for active generation of lessons learnt. Reports will be validated through field visits and spot check visits.

6 Organisation and requirements for implementing the M&E Frame.

The operations of NEMA and MWLE as the implementing agencies for the Poverty and Environment Projects are guided by the GOU regulations. The Implementing Agencies therefore operate within the existing GOU service delivery and macro-economic policies such as the requirements for Results Oriented Management (ROM) that stresses individual and organisational outputs as a basis for assessment of performance, the GOU planning, reporting and accounting procedures and cycles, the decentralisation, divestiture and privatisation policies that seek to reduce the central Government's implementing role to that of guiding, monitoring, co-ordinating and establishing a conducive environment for other players.

The establishment and operation of the M&E framework is therefore based on the existing MWLE and NEMA mandate, policies, strategies and objectives, as well as responding to any special requirements by UNEP, which may not be in conformity with the already existing GOU-MWLE-NEMA systems.

6.1 Structure and set up of the M&E function.

The Secretariats/Desk Officers for the three subprojects will carry out the day-to-day monitoring on behalf of the Implementing Agencies, and will provide guidance to all other participating institutions and stakeholders to perform their roles.

At the end of the plan period (Semi-annual/Annually), the respective stakeholders prepare their progress reports using guidelines and formats provided by the Secretariats. These are compiled into an overall progress report by each of the sub-projects for circulation to relevant organs in Government and Donors. The reports will record status of activity implementation and the achievements of outputs and outcomes. The M&E function of each of the project secretariats compiles and analyses data contained in these reports in comparison to work plans and budgets, and prepares a separate monitoring and evaluation report for the period.

6.2 Data collection, reporting and dissemination

Reports are a mechanism through which a programme/project's progress, problems special actions etc. are documented and communicated to the relevant levels for action. Progress reports are a vital tool in project monitoring. Reports therefore represent the most comprehensive means of communicating about an activity/project/programme to various stakeholders. The implementers and managers of a project or programme usually prepare the progress reports.

This M&E system enables gathering, analysing, storing and usage of information on progress of the implementation of the Poverty and Environment activities at national district and local levels. The M&E framework relies on normal regular reports produced by the relevant departments/ stakeholder. The formats for planning and reporting will need to be updated to include quantifiable targets and indicators as suggested in this M&E framework so that data for M&E can be generated from these documents. The attached formats (Annex 2a, and Annex 2b) have been developed as an example to meet M&E requirements. To guide the application of these reporting formats to serve the Project M&E requirements, separate Monitoring Matrices and Plans for each of the Poverty and Environment Subprojects are contained in **Sections 4.1.2, 4.2.2, and 4.3.2** respectively. The matrices combine all the elements and levels of M&E (Impact, Outcome, Output and Activities).

7 Recommended way forward and Conclusion

7.1.1 Key Recommendations

Using the reporting formats suggested, the secretariat needs to develop a computerised programme for storage and analysis of progress monitoring and evaluation data so that all types of reports required can be generated automatically as and when needed. This however takes time because relevant formats have to be tested and understood by all data collectors and users.

Emphasis is put on the generation and use of reports because the main purpose of progress reports is to:

- Inform management about the utilisation of inputs to generate the desired outputs.
- To provide an occasion for periodic discussions between stakeholders on areas, which need revision, etc.
- Provide the programme monitoring system with regular information to be analysed regarding inputs, activities, strategies, outputs etc. The findings can then be related to the project implementation plans.
- Reporting is a tool for Reviews and Evaluations, and helps build up the complete history of a programme.

Next actions include constituting a monitoring working group composed of the key sectors, one Local Government Representative and the Secretariats of the sub-projects to internalise and put into operation the M&E framework. A consultant should immediately be commissioned to carry out a baseline survey based on the suggested indicators at immediate objective level, and sampling sectors and LGs agreed upon by consensus.

7.1.2 Other Project Challenges and Proposed Areas of Further Action

Investment in environment management is a means to attaining efficiency in resource use. It is important in halting and reversing the rate of environmental degradation so as to enhance productivity of the environment and natural resource base for sustainable economic growth and improved well-being (NEAP, 1995).

Ensuring environmental sustainability is central to the attainment of other MDGs. Therefore investment in environment offers a unique and cost-effective opportunity for achieving the MDGs and sustainable human development (UNDP, 2005).

Investment in environment yields specific benefits through;

- increased earnings at macro and micro levels due to improved productivity of biotic resources;
- a healthy and productive labour force;
- avoids loss of future incomes;
- avoids future costs e.g preventing loss of soil nutrients; and,
- professional and confident human resources in environment management.

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Deliberate efforts should be made to invest public funds in environmental management and to encourage private sector investment. This helps to ensure an equal balance between short-term development goals and long-term ecological productivity.

The need to strike a balance between current benefits versus continued or future benefits calls for disciplined approaches to the manner in which activities are undertaken. Uganda has already produced laws, policies, regulations etc to this effect but continued review and harmonization, and enhanced implementation are required to steadily move towards having a clean and healthy environment.

In order to translate laws, policies and regulations into action (enforcement), capacity - i.e. skills, equipment, knowledge, commitment, institutions, checks, measures, results and others, is necessary at all levels. This will need to be created continuously to be able to cope with the possible dynamic challenges.

Sustainable environmental management calls for the creation and strengthening of multi-level (community, local, national, regional and global levels) partnerships and collaborations.

8 Acknowledgements

The Consultant would like to express its thanks to all officials and individuals consulted for the kind support and valuable information provided in the course of preparing this Framework for monitoring and evaluation. Particular thanks go to the project secretariats and Desk offices for the three sub-projects, MWLE and NEMA, and all their staff for providing the necessary references and clarifications. Time and budget limitations could not allow wider consultations to other sectors and local governments.

The report of the framework for monitoring and evaluation of the UNEP – GOU Environment and Poverty project has been prepared by an independent consultant in accordance with the terms of reference agreed with the project secretariat and steering committee. (*Annex 1*). The report contains the views of the consultant, which do not necessarily correspond to the views of the project secretariat, MWLE, NEMA, Government of Uganda or UNEP.

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10 Annexes

10.1 ToR for development of the M&E Framework

STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY AT BOTH LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Terms Of Reference (TORs) For Developing A Monitoring And Evaluation Framework

1.0 Background

Though the linkages between poverty and the environment have long been established, they are often not well understood by policy makers. One indicator of the low awareness about this linkage, is the low priority attached to environment in budgetary allocation in many developing countries including Uganda. Further still, the formulation of poverty reduction and national development policies, plans and programmes does not in general reflect a clear understanding of the poverty-environment link.

In order to increase and promote knowledge about these linkages, the Government of Uganda through the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received assistance from UNEP with support from the Governments of Norway and Belgium to carry out a capacity building project on strengthening environmental policy and management capacity at the national and local levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

The project will build capacity for mainstreaming of environment into national development strategies, amongst others by building capacity for integrated ecosystem assessments, that specifically capture the links between ecosystems and ecosystem services and their impact on human welfare.

However the specific objectives of the project include but are not limited to:

- raising awareness the poverty-environmental linkages and bringing these linkages into development policies and poverty reduction strategies;
- build human and institutional capacity in integrated assessments and mainstream ecosystems and ecosystem services into national development strategies and policies;
- support existing initiatives in the review of existing poverty reduction policies, programmes and plans for their relevance to the environment;
- facilitating the formulation of integrated and coherent policies mainstreaming ecosystems and ecosystem services into the existing national development and poverty reduction strategies;
- strengthening and consolidating existing partnerships in environmental management at local, national, regional and global levels; and,
- enhancing valuation of ecosystem services such as water catchments values, valuation of environmental impacts among others.

In order to realize the above objectives the Project Technical Committee, with the approval of the National Steering Committee, wishes to use part of the funds to develop a Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

2.0 The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

To ensure that the project activities are implemented successfully and the project goals are met, the Project Technical Committee through NEMA wishes to contract a short-term consultancy to develop a monitoring and evaluation plan.

2.1 Objectives of the framework

The overall objective of the monitoring and evaluation framework is to enable management to track implementation of the project in relation to the resources deployed and the outputs expected. Specific objectives of the framework are to;

- (i) Ensure systematic collection, and analysis and communication of information on inputs, activities, strategies, processes, outputs and outcomes;
- (ii) Establish objectively verifiable indicators to measure progress towards the expected results of the project;
- (iii) Establish a system for managing data to be used for the regular and periodic assessment of the project's performance, relevance, efficiency, and impact in the context of its stated objectives;
- (iv) Providing a system for feed back with suggestions for improvement;
- (v) Provide accountability to the stakeholders;
- (vi) Enable shared impact monitoring and evaluation (shared with other stakeholders), and;
- (vii) Provide for the establishment of current benchmark situation of the project to serve as a baseline for time series comparison of progress.

3.0 Specific Terms of Reference

To fulfil the above objectives, the consultancy will undertake the following activities;

- (i) Prepare an inception report and present it to the project technical committee
- (ii) Undertake analysis to identify the baseline situation of the project, with a synopsis of the current status of poverty and environment linkages. Identify benchmarks to measure progress against;
- (iii) Develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan for regular assessment of the project's performance based on the project stated objectives, outputs and activities as stated in the approved project documents.
- (iv) Review the existing National Mechanism or frame work/strategy for Monitoring and evaluation (NIMES) and where necessary link it to the monitoring and evaluation frame work to be produced.
- (i) Present a draft of the monitoring and evaluation framework to the project's Technical Committee and other stakeholders and integrate the agreed on suggestions / comment there from.

In carrying out the assignment, the consultant will have access to all relevant project documents and other related literature available in the secretariat. The work is expected to be undertaken mainly as desk work with some consultations with relevant stakeholders including but not limited to the following.

4.0 Outputs

The main output of the study will be a comprehensive report reflecting;

- (i) A complete monitoring and evaluation framework for the project with clear operational procedures and performance indicators;

5.0 Duration

The study is expected to be completed in 17 working-days (over one calendar -month period), after which it will be presented to the national technical committee meeting at which the consultant is expected to facilitate the discussions.

6.0 Deliverables

The deliverables are:

- (i) a set of all documents used including all the technical papers produced in hard and digital forms;
- (ii) bound consultancy report (3 copies) and a digital copy containing the required consultancy outputs;
- (iii) original recordings of financial accountability.

7.0 Reporting

The consultant will be reporting to the national technical committee of the UNEP and Government of Uganda capacity building project on strengthening environmental policy and management capacity at the national and local levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. The Consultant will be supervised by the Secretariat of the project in his/her day-to-day activities.

8.0 Qualifications

The consultant should have advanced training in Monitoring and Evaluation, Project Planning and Management, or a related field.

He/She should have professional field experience in developing monitoring and evaluation systems, carrying out project monitoring and evaluation, institutional management change processes, development planning. Knowledge of poverty-environment issues and planning for sustainable development is essential.

An understanding or advanced qualifications in environment and natural resource management or development economics would be an added advantage.

9.0 Remuneration

The consultancy is expected to take 15 working days and the Consultant will be paid at a rate of US \$ 200 per day amounting to a total of US \$ 3000 for the entire duration of the consultancy. A part payment of 50% (US\$ 1500) will be made on the signing of the contract

and the remaining amount (US\$ 1500) will be made on the acceptance of the report by the Technical Committee.

10.0 Submission of bids

Expression of interest to undertake the Consultancy including not more than three page concept note on planned approach. The bid should be sent to the Secretary of the National Steering Committee at Jinja Road, NEMA House P.O Box 22255 Kampala Tel: No 256-41-236817/251065/8 or e-mail rkaggwa@nemaug.org not later than Friday 29th July 2005.

The technical proposal should detail the following;

- (i) Bidders Specific experience and qualification.
- (ii) Methodology and work plan, indicating clear deliverables and milestones.

10.2 Sample Formats for monitoring reports

Reporting; Period From,; **To,**; **Reporting Officer;**

Area/Organisation:; **The most significant effort during this period has been;**

OBJECTIVE 1: Raise awareness the poverty-environmental linkages and bringing these linkages into development policies and poverty reduction strategies.		Indicators	Financial Inputs (Shs. 000)		Physical Achievements for period		Remarks
		No. of ecosystems initiatives from communities integrated in Local Development Plans.	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
<i>Output 1:</i>	Gaps, linkages, synergies, entry points and lessons learnt identified in existing poverty-reduction initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved Reports and Action Plans have all required ecosystems issues identified for implementation. 					
<i>Activity; 1.1</i> Development of a Consultancy to review existing poverty reduction programmes, project policies and plans for their relevance to the environment, and coverage of environment-poverty concerns and their impacts on the environment.		Approved Consultancy in place	3,500	2,500	150	90	
<i>I.2</i> Review draft consultancy report by technical committee.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely Comments included in Draft Report 	200	180	4	3	
<i>I.3 e.t.c</i>							

<i>Output 3:</i>	CSOs and NGOs support for the project gained, opportunities for their involvement	No. CSOs/NGOs implementing at least 2 aspects of SEPMC each					
<i>Activity: 2.1</i>							
<i>2.1 e.t.c</i>							

Annex 2:

ANNUAL INDICATOR AND FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY FORM

Reporting Period From,; **To,**; **Reporting Officer;**;

Area/Organisation:; **The most significant effort during this period has been;**

OBJECTIVE 1: Raise awareness the poverty-environmental linkages and bringing these linkages into development policies and poverty reduction strategies.		Indicators	Financial Inputs (Shs. 000)				Physical Achievements for period				Remarks
			Planned		Actual		Planned		Actual		
			This Year	Cumulative	This Year	cumulative	This Year	cumulative	This Year	cumulative	
<i>Output 1:</i>	Gaps, linkages, synergies, entry points and lessons learnt identified in existing poverty-reduction initiatives	• Approved Reports and Action Plans have all required ecosystems issues identified for implementation	5,000	12,000	3,500	8,500	50 %	30%	15 %	10%	
							4	7	2	5	
<i>Activity; 1.1</i> Development of a Consultancy to review existing poverty reduction programmes, project policies and plans for their relevance to the environment, and coverage of environment-poverty concerns and their impacts on the environment.		Approved Consultancy in place		4,500	2,500	3,500	140	300	90	150	
<i>1.2</i> Review draft consultancy report by technical committee.		• Timely Comments included in Draft Report									
<i>1.3 e.t.c</i>											
<i>Output 3:</i>	CSOs and NGOs support for the project gained, opportunities for their involvement	No. CSOs/NGOs implementing at least 2 aspects of SEPMC each									
<i>Activity: 2.1</i>											

10.3 Functions for key M&E stakeholders

10.3.1 Key functions of the M&E unit at Project Secretariat

- Assist collaborating stakeholders in developing guidelines and modalities for monitoring and evaluation
- Compilation of agreed and reviewed programme performance indicators
- Receive and consolidate internal and stakeholder activity progress and M&E reports
- Assist stakeholders in identifying and preparing relevant M&E surveys and other special studies
- Link up activity planning, progress reporting, physical monitoring, financial monitoring and general programme management.
- Develop and operate an M&E database.
- Assist develop the capacities of staff within collaborating stakeholders to monitor and implement programme activities.

10.3.2 The key functions and responsibilities of Stakeholder organisations in operating the M&E framework

- Take part in the development of and internalise the guidelines and modalities for monitoring and evaluation.
- Generation and provision to the secretariat the relevant data for M&E.
- Participate in and contribute to the development and review of performance indicators which are area and activity specific in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders.
- Prepare and compile area and unit specific general activity progress reports on a timely basis and following the correct format.
- Participate in identifying and designing relevant M&E surveys and other special studies for collection of specific data and information.
- Always link up activity planning, progress reporting, physical monitoring, financial monitoring and general programme management.