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*Integration of Environmental Sensitivities
into M&E Systems for USAID Food
Assistance Programs*

FFP Bangladesh M&E Workshop
January 2016

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Session Objectives

By the end of this session, you will have:

- 1. Thought about how environmental monitoring can be most effectively captured in FFP M&E systems.**
- 2. Heard about the two types of environmentally-sensitive indicators for FFP M&E systems.**
- 3. Thought about opportunities for “greening” your project logical frameworks and indicator systems.**


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What is "The Environment"?

- Physical, chemical, and biotic factors (e.g. climate, soil, and living things) that affect and influence the growth, development, and survival of a human, organism or an ecological community
- Social and cultural conditions affecting the nature of an individual or community

Land
Air
Water




Our Environment
Everything surrounding us and affecting us is called Environment.

Environment

- Biotic component
Living things (animals and plants)
- Abiotic component
Non-living things (soil, air, water and sunshine)

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What are key Environmental Regulations at USAID?

- ❖ **Environmental Impact Assessment**
 - Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for Foreign Relations, Chapter II (USAID), Part 216 (Environmental Procedures)
- ❖ **Climate Vulnerability Assessment**
 - Executive Order 13677: Climate-Resilient International Development (2014)

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USAID Environmental Safeguards & Compliance

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is...

A formal **analysis** that identifies:

- Potential impact of projects on the environment
- Measures to mitigate these impacts

IEE




EMMP

Environmental Mitigation Monitoring Plan (EMMP) is...

A **plan** that identifies:


- Mitigation Indicators
- Frequency and Persons responsible



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What is the Purpose of the EMMP?


It is a management plan for Environmental safeguards, which are linked to project **results** and **indicators**.



Activity for IR X.X	Potential Impact**	Monitoring Indicator**	Frequency of Data Collection	Method of Verification
Drinking Water Borehole Rehabilitation	Ground Water Contamination	Water Quality Assurance Plans (WQAP)	Monthly by Field Agents	Visual Inspection, Field Reports

**Note Environmental Compliance and M&E systems use similar language that may have different meanings in each system.

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Requirements for Monitoring

Performance and IEE Monitoring are both required by USAID, and makes sense to coordinate this monitoring with M&E specialist oversight....

•Let's discuss how....

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Requirement in the FY15 Request for Application (RFA)

“The IPTT should also include gender and environmental indicators to permit the measurement of food security gains while promoting gender equity and safeguarding environmental goods and services.”

Does LogFrame and IPTT Include Environmental Indicators?

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 **Stand-Alone Environmental Indicators**


- To measure progress towards planned **project environmental results**, throughout the life of the activity.

e.g., *For Climate Change and Natural Resources Management*

But this alone is not enough...

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 **Stand-Alone Environmental Indicators: Climate Change**

Climate Change Adaptation: (SPS # 4.8.2-26) Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance

Stakeholders with increased capacity include:


- Implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change
- Using climate information in their decision-making
- With increased knowledge of climate change impacts and response options

USAID GCC Indicator Handbook (2015)
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00K4VT.pdf



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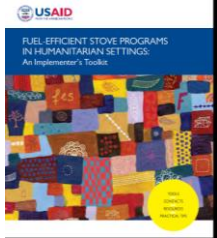
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Stand-Alone Environmental Indicators: Fuel woods

Monitoring is essential for Fuel-Efficient Stoves (FES) due to cultural barriers and low adoption rates.


Indicators:

- % of respondents reporting they prefer the new FES stove to their traditional
- Amount of fuel or time saved by improved practices



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Environmental Indicators Integrated with performance Indicators

To measure progress towards **planned project results** *while incorporating environmental mitigation measures*, throughout the life of the activity.

A typical FFP project, will have more of the **Integration** type of environmentally-sensitive indicator, than the **Stand-Alone**.

The integration process happens during the **contextualization process** for required & RIA indicators.

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USAID Environmental Integration:
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE Natural Resources Management (NRM)

NRM: (SPS # 4.5.2-2): Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance


Measuring Natural Resources Management (NRM) and Climate Change Adaptability under Feed the Future (FtF)

Definition of “Technologies” is quite broad : pest management, soil fertility, irrigation, water management, climate sensitivity, etc.

“... food security strategies must address sustainable intensification... Environmental degradation and climate change are critical cross-cutting issues that can affect the sustainability of Feed the Future investments ... ”

USAID Feed the Future Indicator Handbook, V.7
http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/Volume7_FTFNRM.pdf


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USAID *During the Technical Assistance Days, we will...*
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- 1) Looking at your LogFrames & TOCs, identify M&E indicators that present opportunities for environmental integration.
- 2) Looking at your EMMPs, highlight monitoring indicators to bring in as **stand-alone indicators** or **to integrate** into existing indicators.
- 3) In doing 1 & 2, there is an opportunity to revise the EMMPs in the process.

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1) Looking at your LogFrames & TOCs, identify M&E indicators that present opportunities for environmental integration.


Narrative Summary	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Frequency
Output 1.1.1 Increased adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture	Percentage of household that use at least two sustainable agriculture (crop / livestock and / or NRM) practices and / or technologies in the past twelve months	Annual survey	Annually
Output 2.3.1 Improved access to clean water sources	Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source	Annual survey	Annually
Output 2.3.2 Improved access to household hygiene and sanitation facilities	Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility	Annual survey	Annually
Environment	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Annual survey	Annually
	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance	Annual survey	Annually



2) Looking at your EMMPs, highlight monitoring indicators to bring in as stand-alone indicators or to integrate into existing indicators.

M&E Indicators	EMMP Mitigation Measure	EMMP Monitoring Indicator for Integration
Percentage of household that use at least two sustainable agriculture (crop / livestock and / or NRM) practices and / or technologies in the past twelve months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid cropping on steep slopes above a 12% grade (in cases where cropping on a slope is necessary, implement additional soil stabilization measures). Advocate against and do not practice slash and burn techniques. Promote intercropping and crop rotation; Advocate against mono cropping. Promote low-till techniques. Implement water and soil conservation measures, both structural and vegetative (Conservation Agriculture). Promote the use of nitrogen-fixing species. 	% of farmers applying at least three Improved crop production strategies on their farms
Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Water Quality Assurance Plan in compliance with USAID and WHO standards. Conduct periodic testing for all water points associated with the program. Protect drinking water sources from livestock, such as by putting up fences and creating separate water points for livestock. 	Y/N has a Water Quality Assurance Plan (WQAP) been put in place Y/N has testing been done per the WQAP Y/N have any tests revealed results not in compliance with USAID and WHO standards


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2) Looking at your EMMPs, highlight monitoring indicators to bring in as **stand-alone indicators** or to integrate into existing indicators.

EMMP Mitigation Measure	EMMP Monitoring Indicator for Integration	Method	Frequency
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribution of fuel efficient stoves that are of a design that is appropriate to the cultural context and cooking needs, as well as use sustainable resources for manufacturing.• Promote culturally appropriate fuel efficient cooking practices and conduct cooking demonstrations using these methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of beneficiaries that state they are using their stoves regularly• % of beneficiaries that report using at least one fuel efficient cooking practice promoted by the program	Survey	Quarterly

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3) In doing 1 & 2, there is an opportunity to revise the EMMPs in the process.

- Do the EMMP indicators need to be revised?
- Are there activities with environmental risks that do not have corresponding EMMP measures?
- Do the monitoring methods need to be revised?
- Does the EMMP-specified monitoring & reporting frequency need to be revised?

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First, let's identify sub-purposes in the LogFrame with an environmental component ...

Illustrative Sub-Purposes	EMMP Issues
Communal assets protected from shocks	??????
Nutrient-rich diet increased	??????
Water and sanitation improved	??????

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Then, compare sub-purposes with analyses conducted in the EMMP...

Illustrative Sub-Purposes	EMMP Issues
Communal assets protected from shocks	<u>Roads</u> : Erosion, Wash Out, Encroaching on Forested Protected Areas (bush meat, ag area expansion...)
Nutrient-rich diet increased	<u>Nutrition/Health</u> : Biomass Energy/Fuel Efficient Stoves, Fumigation Pesticides
Water and sanitation improved	<u>Water</u> : Poor Well/Latrine Construction, Water Contamination, Ground Water Drying, Poor O&M

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Is this an **“improved”** drinking water source...




In addition to the WHO-UNICEF JMP definition in the PIRS, the EMMP unpacks the project-specifics of what is meant by an **“improved”** water source

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**Environmental Integration Indicator:
Drinking Water**



Simple Environment Integration in a RiA Indicator...

For a Drinking Water Result Measured by the FFP Indicator #40,
% of HH using an improved drinking water source

Ensure environmental integration by implementing in accordance with existing project EMMP analysis ²²




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Contextualization of the PIRS

Contextualization of the PIRS to the realities of the field conditions:

- Happens at the Baseline Workshop for BL/F indicators
- Also at the TOPS M&E Plan workshop
- EMMP helps to adapt the word “improved” in the indicator title to more sustainable project results
- Does not constitute a change in the indicator!

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FFP Indicators Targeted for Integration

Which words in indicator title can be adapted by EMMP?

Indicator #	SPS Location	Indicator Title
9	4.5.2-5	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance
14	N/A	% of farmers who used ...sustainable ... agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months
17	N/A	% of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months
19	4.5.1-17	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed
40 (& 47)	3.1.8.1-1	% of HH using an improved drinking water source
41 (& 48)	3.1.8.2-1	% of HH using an improved sanitation facility
43	3.1.6.8-2	% of HH in target areas practicing correct use of recommended HH water treatment technologies




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FFP Indicators Targeted for Integration

Which words in indicator title can be adapted by EMMP?

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40 (& 47)	3.1.8.1-1	% of HH using an improved drinking water source
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43	3.1.6.8-2	% of HH in target areas practicing correct use of recommended HH water treatment technologies



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Session Results

1. Discussed improving effectiveness through environmental monitoring & M&E system linkages.
2. Discussed two types of USAID recommended environmentally-sensitive indicators.
 - [Stand-Alone Environmental Indicators and Environmental Integration Indicators](#)
3. Began to think about opportunities for “greening” the project results frameworks and indicator systems.
 - [Cross Walk your IPTT with EMMP!](#)


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FOOD FOR PEACE FACTSHEET: INTEGRATING THE ENVIRONMENT INTO M&E SYSTEMS

Why do we monitor environmental compliance?

Ensuring environmental compliance in USAID Food for Peace (FFP) development assistance projects aims to:

1. Do no harm to the local environment (land, water and flora/fauna, including humans);
2. Improve community resilience to environmental degradation and climate shocks;
3. Rehabilitate degraded natural resources that are relevant to project's food security objectives;
4. Strengthen knowledge, attitudes and practice of target beneficiaries to better manage community natural resource environments for enhanced project sustainability and resilience to shocks related to food security.

To ensure environmental compliance, FFP projects must monitor environmental compliance. Environmental compliance monitoring is both best practice and a regulatory requirement. For most effective and efficient environmental compliance monitoring, FFP projects should integrate environmental considerations into the project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The entirety of both systems will not be integrated, but there are logical points for coordination.

What is the FFP environmental compliance process?

FFP projects undergo an environmental compliance process that begins with a formal environmental impact assessment to identify potential negative impacts of project activities on the environment and measures to mitigate those impacts. This analysis is known as an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). A formal and actionable plan to implement the IEE results is then developed; this plan is called an ***Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)***.

How do we integrate environmental considerations into project M&E systems?

Environmental integration begins with the inclusion of "Environment" as a cross-cutting theme in the Results Framework, where relevant. From there, the EMMP and Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) integration process is a strategic integration of select EMMP information into the project's IPTT.

There are two types of indicators used for environmental integration into project M&E systems: stand-alone and integration indicators.

Stand-alone environmental indicators measure progress towards the project results that have an environmental focus (e.g., climate change, natural resource management). For such indicators, projects would draw from existing Agency indicators.

Environmental integration indicators would be applied to certain actions with a potential risk for environmental impact (e.g., roads, healthcare waste, irrigation) that intrinsically are not addressed by the stand-alone indicators described above. The environmental integration indicators build upon *existing* IPTT indicators for these certain actions to measure the *quality* of actions related to good environmental stewardship and prevention of potential environmental impacts.

The following illustrates a two-way process that looks at example IPTT indicators and an EMMP for opportunities for integration between the two.

Step 1: Identify IPTT indicators with environmental aspects

In the IPTT, projects should identify indicators with environmental aspects that may be able to be more clearly defined by the EMMP. A good way to identify opportunities for integration is to look for the words “Improved” or “Sustainable” in the indicator.

Table 1. Example IPTT indicators with aspects that may be well suited for environmental integration (indicated by bold and underlined font).

Narrative Summary / Results Framework	IPTT Indicators	Data Source	Data Frequency
Output 1.1.1 Increased adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture	Percentage of farmers who used at least two <u>sustainable</u> agriculture practices in the past twelve months (FFP Indicator #21)	Annual survey	Annually
Output 2.3.1 Improved access to clean water sources	% of HH using an <u>improved</u> drinking water source (FFP Indicator #48)	Annual survey	Annually

Table 1 shows two indicators that present the opportunity to become **environmental integration indicators** by using elements of an EMMP to define what terms, such as “sustainable agriculture” or “improved drinking water” mean in the local project context.

Step 2: Use the EMMP to contextualize terms in IPTT indicators

Table 2 presents examples of relevant mitigation measures and monitoring indicators that might be found in an EMMP to help contextualize the indicators listed in Table 1 to allow these indicators to become **environmental integration indicators**.

Table 2. EMMP indicators that could define the bold and underlined aspects of indicators in Table 1.

IPTT Indicators	EMMP Mitigation Measure	EMMP Monitoring Indicator for Integration
<p>Percentage of farmers who used at least two <u>sustainable</u> agriculture practices in the past twelve months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid cropping on steep slopes above a 12% grade. • Advocate against and do not practice slash and burn techniques. • Promote intercropping and crop rotation. • Promote low-till techniques. • Implement water and soil conservation measures, both structural and vegetative. • Promote the use of nitrogen-fixing species. 	<p>% of farmers applying at least three improved crop production strategies on their farms</p>
<p>% of HH using an <u>improved</u> drinking water source</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Water Quality Assurance Plan in compliance with USAID and WHO standards. • Conduct periodic testing for all water points associated with the project. • Protect drinking water sources from livestock, such as by putting up fences and creating separate water points for livestock. 	<p>Y/N has a Water Quality Assurance Plan (WQAP) been put in place Y/N has testing been done per the WQAP Y/N have any tests revealed results not in compliance with USAID and WHO standards</p>

With the indicators that were identified in Table 1 now becoming **environmental integration indicators** with the EMMP information from Table 2, one should return to the EMMP to look for additional indicators that may be logical to become **stand-alone environmental indicators**.

Step 3: Identify additional, logical stand-alone IPTT environmental indicators

Table 3 provides examples of indicators that, if found in the EMMP and not yet integrated into the IPTT, may make sense to pull over as **stand-alone environmental indicators**. In this case, the example provided would be a logical indicator to integrate because both the method and frequency of monitoring are similar to monitoring methods used for the rest of the M&E system, thus avoiding repeating the survey exercise to address environmental monitoring separately from performance monitoring.

Table 3. EMMP mitigation measures that may warrant a stand-alone environmental indicator in the IPTT.

EMMP Mitigation Measure	EMMP Monitoring Indicator that could be a Stand-Alone IPTT Indicator	Data Source	Data Frequency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of fuel efficient stoves that are of a design that is appropriate to the cultural context and cooking needs, as well as use sustainable resources for manufacturing. • Promote culturally appropriate fuel efficient cooking practices and conduct cooking demonstrations using these methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of beneficiaries that state they are using their stoves regularly • % of beneficiaries that report using at least one fuel efficient cooking practice promoted by the program 	<p>Annual Survey</p>	<p>Annually</p>