

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Factsheet

Why are Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Important?



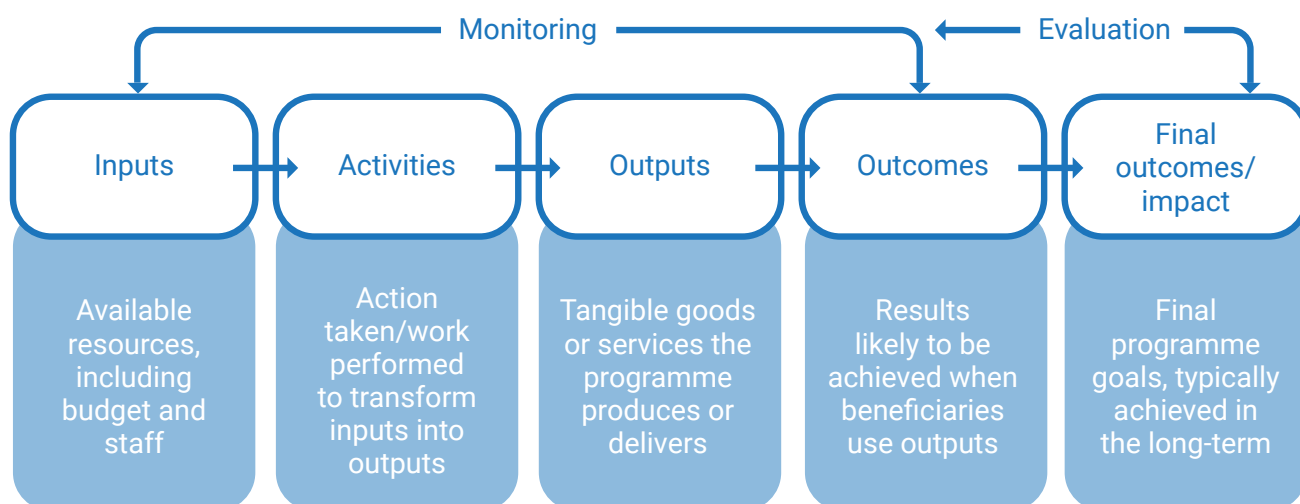
CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME



A well-functioning Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system is an important part of sound programme management and accountability. A structured, timely and reliable MEL system:

- ▶ Supports project and programme implementation through accurate, evidence-based reporting that informs decision-making, in order to guide and improve implementation and performance;
- ▶ Contributes to organizational learning by sharing and reflecting on experiences and lessons learned, so that benefits can be derived from the work being done. This would ultimately contribute to the sustainability of project outcomes;
- ▶ Ensures accountability and compliance by demonstrating whether projects are being implemented as agreed, in line with project cooperation agreements, established UNEP standards and other requirements;
- ▶ Enhances transparency by providing valuable information for stakeholders and beneficiaries, and allowing them to give feedback and provide input into the work carried out.
- ▶ Provides an opportunity to learn from experiences and to adapt to changing needs;
- ▶ Promotes and recognises accomplishments and achievements, building morale and contributing to resource mobilization.

The Relationship between Monitoring and Evaluation



How is Monitoring and Evaluation used in the Special Programme?

A Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning [Strategy and Action Plan](#) and a related [Toolkit](#) have been developed for the Special Programme. The Strategy has the following objectives:

- ▶ To ensure that evidence-based MEL is understood as part of the programme and project cycles of the Special Programme;
- ▶ To provide consistent information to stakeholders at all levels;
- ▶ To ensure that knowledge generated through learning is captured and disseminated internally and externally;
- ▶ To build capacity of project implementers to incorporate MEL tools into project design, planning, implementation and budgeting processes;
- ▶ To guide the annual technical and financial reporting processes.

Core Indicators

One of the key elements of the Special Programme MEL Strategy is the adoption of core indicators, which were designed to be incorporated into the logical frameworks at the outcome level. As projects are being implemented, project partners will be expected to report on their progress towards achieving the core indicators. This will allow for successes to be highlighted at the country level. It will also allow for the substantive achievements of the individual projects to be recorded and aggregated at the global level, so that the effectiveness of the Special Programme in fulfilling its objectives can be measured.

Tools in the form of sample scoring criteria and sample scorecards have been developed to assist project partners in reporting on the core indicators. These can be customized based on the specifics of each individual country project. The Toolkit also contains other useful tools for project partners relating to planning, data collection and identifying lessons learned.

Core Indicator 1

Extent of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to support development and implementation of National Strategies for Chemicals and Waste Management as a result of funding from the Special Programme.

Core Indicator 2

Degree of integration of chemical and waste management into national and sector planning - formally proposed, adopted, or being implemented including required reporting to the relevant Conventions and voluntary reporting to SAICM.

For more information, please contact:

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