



Merti Ward Committee member drawing the Merti's theory of change

Introduction

The Ada Consortium's monitoring and evaluation framework is implemented based on two complementary components namely;

Ada log frame: - The Consortium's log frame is directly linked; and responds to the StARCK+ programme's log frame to the International Climate Fund (ICF). It spells out the consortium-wide outcome, outputs (including their respective impact weightings), indicators, milestones, assumptions, and hypotheses. It focuses on monitoring and evaluation during the Ada project implementation phase (until 2017), with utility beyond the current implementation phase. The outputs, outcome and impact can be tracked by stakeholders, and provide evidence of progress towards mainstreaming climate adaptation into planning and implementation beyond 2017.

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD). The TAMD framework has a broader remit of mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation into development planning at county level; for example, in the County Integrated Development Plans; and at national level, in the National Adaptation Plan.

The National Climate Change Action Plan recommended piloting of TAMD in Isiolo and another County where climate adaptation work is on-going; to inform Kenya's Monitoring Reporting and Verification Plus (MRV+) system. The MRV+ system will be used to monitor progress and impacts of climate adaptation in Kenya; and report on the country's obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

In addition, the framework tracks effects of climate risk management on development performance; and the effects of resilient development on climate policies and institutions in the long term.

TAMD is based on the top-down **climate risk management** track that assesses how widely and how well countries or institutions manage climate risks at all levels. Its **development performance** track measures the success of adaptation interventions in reducing climate vulnerability and in keeping development on course (Barrett 2014).

The framework is anchored on Theories of Change at the Ward, County and National levels that are inter-linked. It contributes qualitatively to Ada's Log frame's outcome indicator 2 on coping with effects of climate change; and output 2-Indicator 4 on benefits of the County Adaptation Fund (CAF).

TAMD is being applied in monitoring and evaluation of Ada project. It's mainstreaming into County and national governments monitoring and evaluation provides for application beyond Ada project; and for tracking progress towards resilience in the long term.

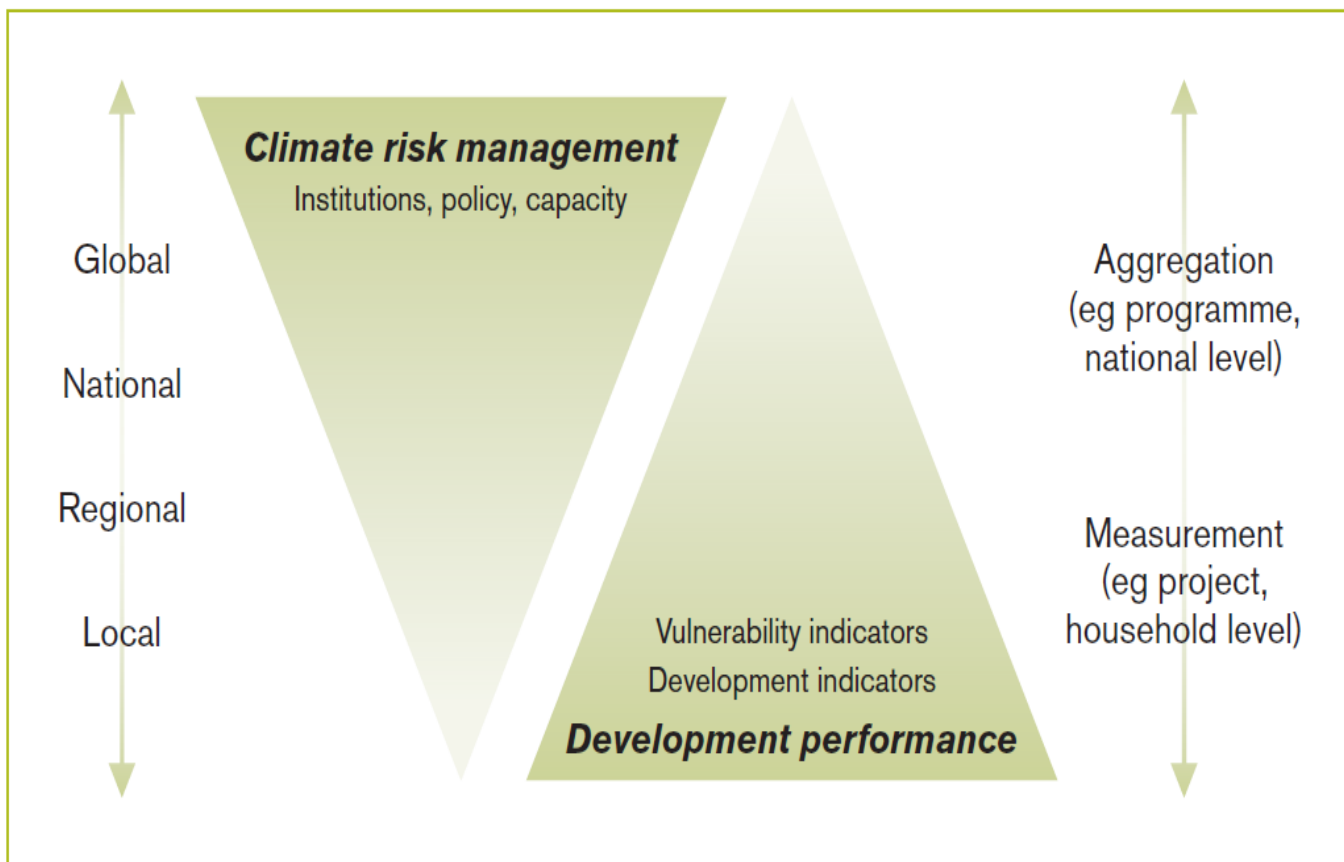


Figure 1: Twin tracks of the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development Framework

Application of TAMD in Ada Consortium

The TAMD framework was initially piloted in Isiolo County from 2013. It is currently being rolled out to Kitui and Makueni Counties; with plans to further roll out to Garissa and Wajir Counties in future.

At the Ward level in Isiolo, 6 Ward Adaptation Planning Committees (WAPCs) were trained on TAMD. They were facilitated to develop Theories of Change, indicators, as well as monitoring and evaluation plans.

The WAPCs subsequently collected baseline data against TAMD indicators. The County Adaptation Planning

Committee (CAPC) undertook 3 monitoring and evaluation visits to the Wards in 2013 and 2014.

At County level, the CAPC was also trained on the framework and facilitated to develop a Theory of Change, indicators and assumptions. The County Development Planning Officer collected baseline data against the county level TAMD indicators. The team has also engaged with key County officers on integration of TAMD into the County Integrated Development Plan.

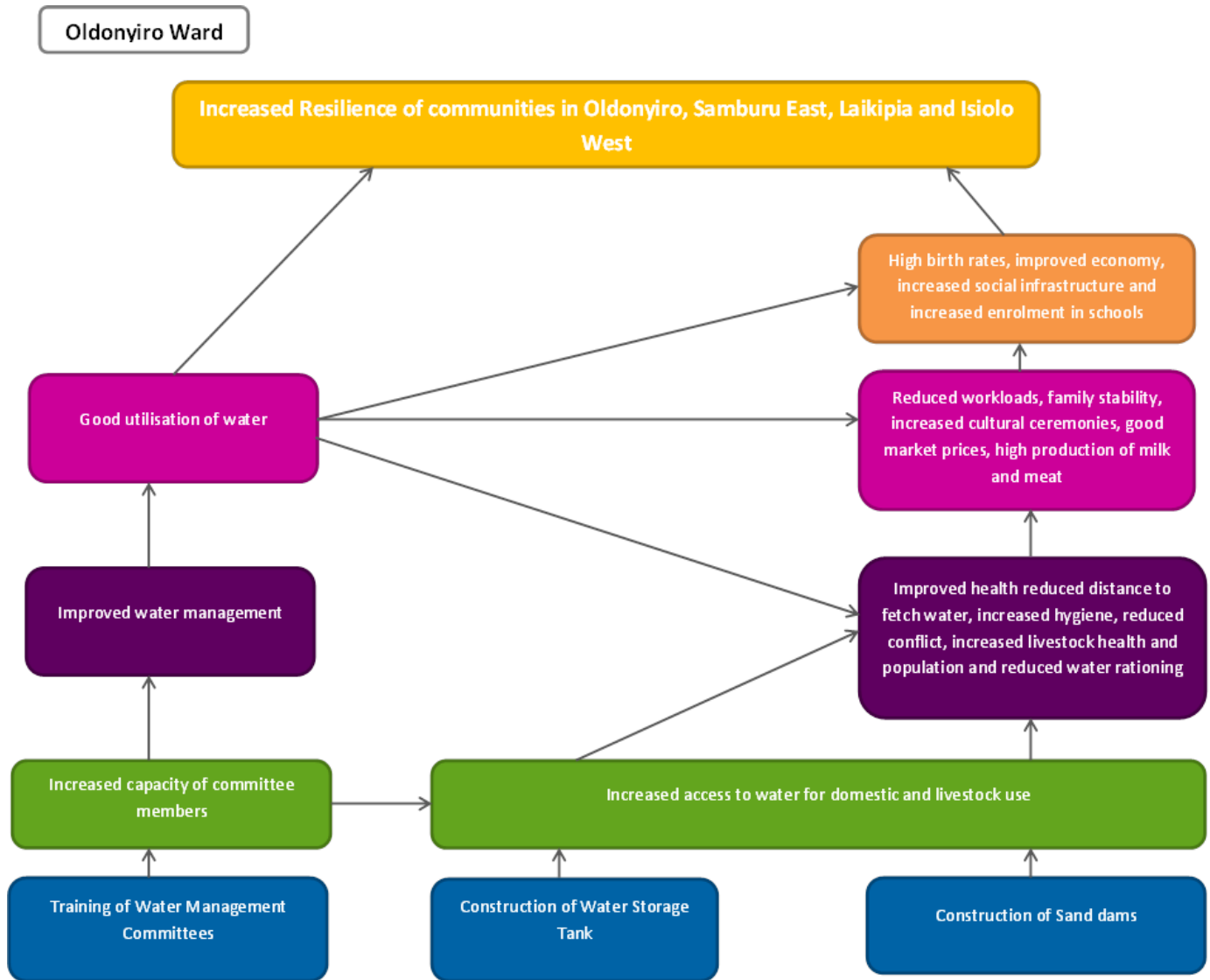


Fig. 2 Oldonyiro Ward Theory of Change

Lessons on Implementation of TAMD

Based on practical implementation of TAMD by Ada Consortium, key lessons learnt include:

TAMD's conceptual framework is sound.

At County and national levels, the inter-linkages and inter-relationships between climate risk management and development performance are clear. The premise that proper climate risk management contributes to positive development performance; which in turn contributes to resilience and reduced vulnerability climate change effects is sound.

Theories of Change also clearly map results from interventions to resilient development in the long term. They incorporate factors of resilience that cut across key sectors of welfare, environment, livelihoods and the local economy.

Institutionalization of Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation

The institutionalisation of monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and resilience within Ward to national level institutions; together with clear linkages of monitoring and evaluation from Ward to national levels are positive aspects of TAMD. In Isiolo for example, the WAPCs and CAPC developed Theories of Change and identified a range of indicators that provide evidence of progress towards resilience in their context. In addition, the WAPC Theories of change contain elements that clearly link with county level. And the County level priority areas namely; information systems, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, coordination, institutional strengthening, natural resource management and financial strengthening clearly link with national level (NDMA's) strategic focus areas.

A consortium-wide Theory of Change that links with the Ada Log frame's outputs and outcome was developed. It clearly shows how the Consortium's interventions at Ward and County levels (establishment phase) lead to achievement of Ada outputs on County Adaptation Fund and Climate Information Services supporting resilience of local economies and livelihoods (institutionalization phase); which development in turn engage with policy and

implementation at national level for at the scale up phase.

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Strengthening Stakeholder Engagement and Mainstreaming of Monitoring and Evaluation

The framework's approach of engaging Ward and County level stakeholders in development of monitoring and evaluation plans is a positive step towards strengthening their leadership and participation in actual monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and resilience. This could help strengthen accountability, learning and adaptive management among these stakeholders and their peers.

In addition, the proposed rollout and institutionalization of TAMD at County and national levels can help demonstrate how to mainstream monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation and resilience.

Learning

Experiences and lessons drawn from the conceptual elements and practical application of TAMD can further contribute to learning on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and resilience at local, national and global levels. Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation and resilience is an area of growing interest amongst practitioners, policy makers and other stakeholder groups. This is because currently, approaches in tracking adaptation and resilience are in their early stages. Contributing to this growing body of knowledge would go a long way in supporting policy and practice in the field of adaptation and resilience.



Sericho Ward Adaptation Planning Committee discussing Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation

Challenges

In the course of implementing TAMD, the Ada Consortium has learnt valuable lessons highlighted above. Practical challenges encountered, together with mitigation measures applied, and proposed by the Consortium are highlighted below:

Reconciling TAMD's Long term focus with Ada Project's Timeframe

Practically applying TAMD in monitoring and evaluation of Ada project has so far contributed to the Consortium's log frame commitments to a limited extent. This is partly because whilst application of TAMD demonstrate the Consortium's achievements on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into planning at county and national levels; the framework's mainstreaming and institutionalization at these is still at an early stage. It is therefore still at an early stage. It is therefore challenging to track results and evidence of its mainstreaming.

The Consortium, together with key stakeholders will track and document results of mainstreaming of

M & E of adaptation into County and national processes as Ada project implementation progresses.

Another challenge is that at Ward level where the framework has been implemented much further, TAMD's outcome and impact indicators are focused on evidencing progress towards long term community resilience, whilst most of Ada's log frame indicators and milestone targets are focussed on demonstrating achievement of results till 2017; with utility beyond that period. Therefore, some of TAMD's Ward level outcome and impact indicators have so far only provided limited evidence that contribute to Ada log frame's output 2 indicator 4 (Numbers of direct beneficiaries of CAF supported initiatives); and outcome indicator 1 (Increase in the number of people able to cope with the effects of climate change -climate resilience).

Also, many of TAMD's Ward level outcome and impact level indicators are linked to other

sectors of development including health, transport sectors etc., and are difficult to directly attribute to Ada's climate change adaptation project, and log frame. However, these indicators are highly relevant; and respond to County and national governments' key development sectors.

The Consortium has so far identified and selected TAMD indicators closely linked to climate change adaptation and resilience incorporated them into the monitoring and evaluation tools. They have also incorporated monitoring of climate information services into the tools, and applied them in Isiolo, Kitui and Makueni Counties; to explicitly integrate climate monitoring into TAMD. Results will be drawn upon in the Consortium's reporting against its log frame. Moving forward, the WAPCs will be better facilitated to narrow down their indicators to ones most closely linked to, and provide most significant evidence of change towards climate adaptation and are easy to measure; to overcome the above challenge.

Capacity to implement TAMD

It has been noted that despite being exposed to capacity development on TAMD through training and practical implementation severally over a period of time, the capacity of Ada Consortium members as well as County and Ward level stakeholders in application of the framework remains low.

The level of understanding of TAMD's conceptual framework is varied among different stakeholder

groups; with Ada partners' understanding being fairly high, whilst County stakeholders' understanding being fairly low e.g. among Isiolo CAPC.

On the other hand, in Isiolo; the WAPC's and CAPC's capacity to track and measure some of TAMD's output and outcome indicators is low. This is evidenced by the quality of baseline data gathered against some TAMD indicators for resilience; and the difficulties in making meaning of some of these indicators in the context of climate change adaptation in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands.

There is also low incentive for the WAPCs and CAPC to conduct monitoring and evaluation of results under TAMD. This is evidenced by the non-participation of WAPCs in monitoring TAMD indicators, despite their active engagement in monitoring implementation of County Adaptation Fund projects; and despite being facilitated on application of the M & E guidelines and tools; and a clear M & E and reporting structure. The CAPC also has low capacity to monitor TAMD indicators, despite being facilitated on the aspects highlighted above.

To address the above, additional capacity development incorporating a change in approach will be undertaken. The CAPCs will be trained to facilitate WAPCs to implement TAMD. They will also be engaged in integration and application of TAMD in monitoring and evaluation of County Integrated Development Plans.

Conclusion

In view of the key lessons learnt, and mitigation actions by Ada in the implementation of TAMD, a review and revision of the approach to capacity development on, and application of the framework in Ada project is already underway. Collective review of progress and results of the revised process will be undertaken continuously.

These will be documented, and further revisions incorporated as agreed. The potential cost-effectiveness of application of TAMD for M & E of adaptation in the long term can be leveraged to strengthen and sustain it among County and national government institutions in future.

References:

- Barrett Sam,(2014). Cost and Values Analysis of Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development in Kenya. International Institute for Environment and Development.
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