

September 2013

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Kenya

Quarter 2 Report -
Feasibility testing phase

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Quarter Two Report Kenya
Feasibility testing phase, 30 September 2013

Contents

1. Introduction and overview	2
2. Stakeholder analysis.....	2
3. Theory of change	4
4. Indicator development and Methodological approach	12
5. Methodological approach.....	12
6. Empirical data collection Track 1	12
7. Potential challenges and Limitations.....	12
8. Lessons and learning	13
9. Annexure.....	14

1. Introduction and overview

TAMD is being applied at national, county and ward levels. At national level the TAMD approach has chosen to focus on specific activities planned in the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Strategic Plan such as strengthening information systems, disaster risk reduction, strengthening coordination and planning amongst others. At county level, the approach is focusing on activities planned in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) that are in line with the national priorities. At the ward level adaptation interventions planned by the 5 ward committees under the County Adaptation Fund have been chosen under the feasibility study.

There were three tasks carried out in quarter 2:

- a. The collection of baseline information by the ward committee members on the bottom-up indicators that were developed in quarter 1. The expected outcome was accurate baseline information collected from all the wards.
- b. A meeting was held with the county planner and budget officer in order to sensitise them on the upcoming workshop that would develop the County theory of change (ToC) and indicators. The outcome of this meeting was that the draft CIDP and Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Sector Plan under the Medium Term Plan II (planning document for the national government) was shared with LTS.
- c. The development of a ToC and development of top-down indicators with the Isiolo County Adaptation Committee. This took place through a workshop on the 12-13th of September 2013 (Participant list in Annex 2).

Four ward committees out of 5 were able to send their baseline information as indicated from Quarter 1. The baseline information will be used by the wards to monitor the progress of their adaptation interventions. Annex 1 is a sample of the baseline information collected from Kinna Ward.

2. Stakeholder analysis

The main stakeholders involved in quarter two activities were the ward committees and representatives of the various departments within the county government in the development of the top down/track 1 ToC and indicators, see list below and their expected and assured involvement in Table 1;

- National Drought Management Authority
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
- Ministry of Devolution and Planning
- Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- The Danida Funded Medium Term Arid and Semi-Arid Programme (MTAP)

Actor/Institution	Expected Involvement Quarter Two	Assured Involvement Quarter Two
NDMA (Ministry of Devolution and Planning) – national and county levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Share the EDE MTP II sector plan – Provide linkages with the County Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide linkages to the County Government on climate change adaptation – Integrate Track 1 indicators in national NDMA M&E system at national and county levels – Chair the County Adaptation committee where TAMD is discussed – Integrate adaptation activities into the CIDP
Department of Water (Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide input into the County Indicator development workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Share department plans and interventions for incorporation into Track 1 theory of change and indicators
Department of Livestock (Ministry of Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide input into the County Indicator development workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Share department plans and interventions for incorporation into Track 1 theory of change and indicators
Department of Crop Production (Ministry of Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide input into the County Indicator development workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Share department plans and interventions for incorporation into Track 1 theory of change and indicators
Ward Adaptation Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide input into the County Indicator development workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide background into the CAF interventions in the county indicator development workshop
County Planning Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Engagement in discussions on incorporating the TAMD process into county planning M&E framework – Share the draft CIDP so that county plans and provide the opportunity to make inputs in county plan – Provide input into the County Indicator development workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Share the interventions in the draft CIDP – Provide input into the County Indicator development workshop

Table 1: Stakeholder expected and assured involvement in Quarter two

NDMA (Ministry of Devolution and Planning), Department of Water (Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources), Department of Livestock (Ministry of Agriculture) and the Department of Crop Production (Ministry of Agriculture) all expressed assured involvement in the TAMD feasibility testing and are willing to collect baseline information and monitor the progress of any planned climate change adaptation interventions in the county. NDMA as an assured stakeholder will also seek buy in from the political arm of the county government.

The Medium Term Arid and Semi-Arid Programme (MTAP) is funded by the Danish government and its main objective of the programme is to contribute towards 'empowerment, resilience and food security of ASAL citizens in drought prone and marginalized counties'. The representative from MTAP will also advocate that MTAP's interventions are in line with the TAMD approach and fit into Isiolo County's theory of change.

3. Theory of change

To mainstream the TAMD framework into the Isiolo County development plans, an understanding of the current interventions taking place and future interventions planned was required. The workshop held on the 12-13th of September 2013 gave the different stakeholders from the county and national government an opportunity to provide insight into climate change adaptation interventions that are on-going or planned.

The workshop participants were divided into 3 groups i.e. national, county and local/ward levels and then asked to prioritise their on-going/planned climate change adaptation activities into the following categories;

- Capacity building interventions
- Policy interventions
- Institutional building interventions

The list of all the interventions that came up during the workshop is shown in the Table 2 below;

Capacity Building	Policy	Institutional Building
Ward Level		
Organise trainings on resource governance, conflict resolution and water management for ward committees	Lobby and advocate for ward activities to be included in the final Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan	Strengthening of Resource User Associations (RUA) and Water and Pasture management committees in the wards in financial and resource management
Sensitisation of communities on ward committee activities to increase ownership, cooperation and compliance	Presentation of Resource Governance bill to county assembly for validation and adoption	Formation of local laboratory management committees
Inter-county and inter-ward meetings to agree on reciprocal pasture/water rights to avoid conflict	Sensitisation and awareness raising of ASAL policy to Ward committees and community members	Ward committee participation in County Steering group (CSG) and District Steering group (DSG) meetings
County Level		
Strengthening of Dedhas for natural resource management and ensuring they are represented at county level	Development of a policy on exploitation of natural resources across the county	Establishment of County Steering Group with representatives from line ministries and NDMA to coordinate development activities in the county
Training of communities on use of Early Warning systems from NDMA for preparedness	Lobby for development of a DRR policy at county level	Create Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) department and DRR contingency fund in the county under the governor's office. The DRR department would get technical direction from NDMA
Train communities on pasture management	Development of an Isiolo County Irrigation policy	Setting up of a weather office in Garbatulla to disseminate weather information through community radio
Use of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) to address disasters		
Promotion of community driven conservancies as		

Capacity Building	Policy	Institutional Building
alternative livelihoods		
Promotion of alternative livelihoods such as adaptive non-food crops e.g. Aloe Vera		
National Level		
Investment in strategic activities that reduce drought risk in line with DRR strategic framework, through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhancement of drought preparedness and climate change adaptation interventions – Carry out DRR and climate change adaptation campaigns – Facilitate local development plans 	Mainstream drought risk reduction, climate change adaptation, social protection and eradication of drought emergencies into planning and budgeting processes at community, county and national levels	Strengthen coordination and linkages in long term investment in resilience through Eradication drought emergencies (EDE) framework through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Institutional mapping and establishment of collaborative agreements – Align relevant government strategies and programmes in EDE framework/MTP
Strengthen and manage Early Warning Systems (EWS) at county level	Undertake and support legal and policy reforms on DRR by reviewing policies, institutional and legal frameworks	Coordinate planning and design of drought preparedness, mitigation and emergency response activities at national and county levels
Strengthen the access, use and understanding of climate information through consolidation and dissemination	Advocate for the adoption of relevant policies and establishment of ASAL institutions e.g. ASAL Education fund, Northern Kenya Investment Fund	
Consolidate process and disseminate all drought information from multiple sources. Develop drought vulnerability baselines and review information	Support operations of the ASAL stakeholders forum	
Invest in strategic activities to strengthen preparedness and response		

Capacity Building	Policy	Institutional Building
Ensure effective M&E and reporting guidelines on drought actions		
Ensure drought actions are in line with shared standards and guidelines. Document and disseminate best practices in DRR, climate change , social protection		
Institutionalise proper financial management systems		
Mobilise adequate financial resources, support communities to mobilise finances for DRR and climate change adaptation		

Table 2: Prioritised Climate Change Adaptation Interventions at local/ward, county and national levels

The interventions listed by the 3 groups were then grouped into;

- Climate Information Systems;
- Disaster Risk Reduction (policy reform, strengthening natural resource and pasture management);
- County coordination and planning;
- Finance and budgeting.

The participants then developed outputs, outcomes and impacts for each of the interventions. They were also asked to list measurable indicators where data was available for each intervention at output, outcome and impact stages. A predictive theory of change was then developed by merging all the interventions (see Figure 1 below). The theory of change is now predictive at this stage. There will be a meeting further on into the feasibility testing to present a final theory of change to the stakeholders to move it from predictive to established.

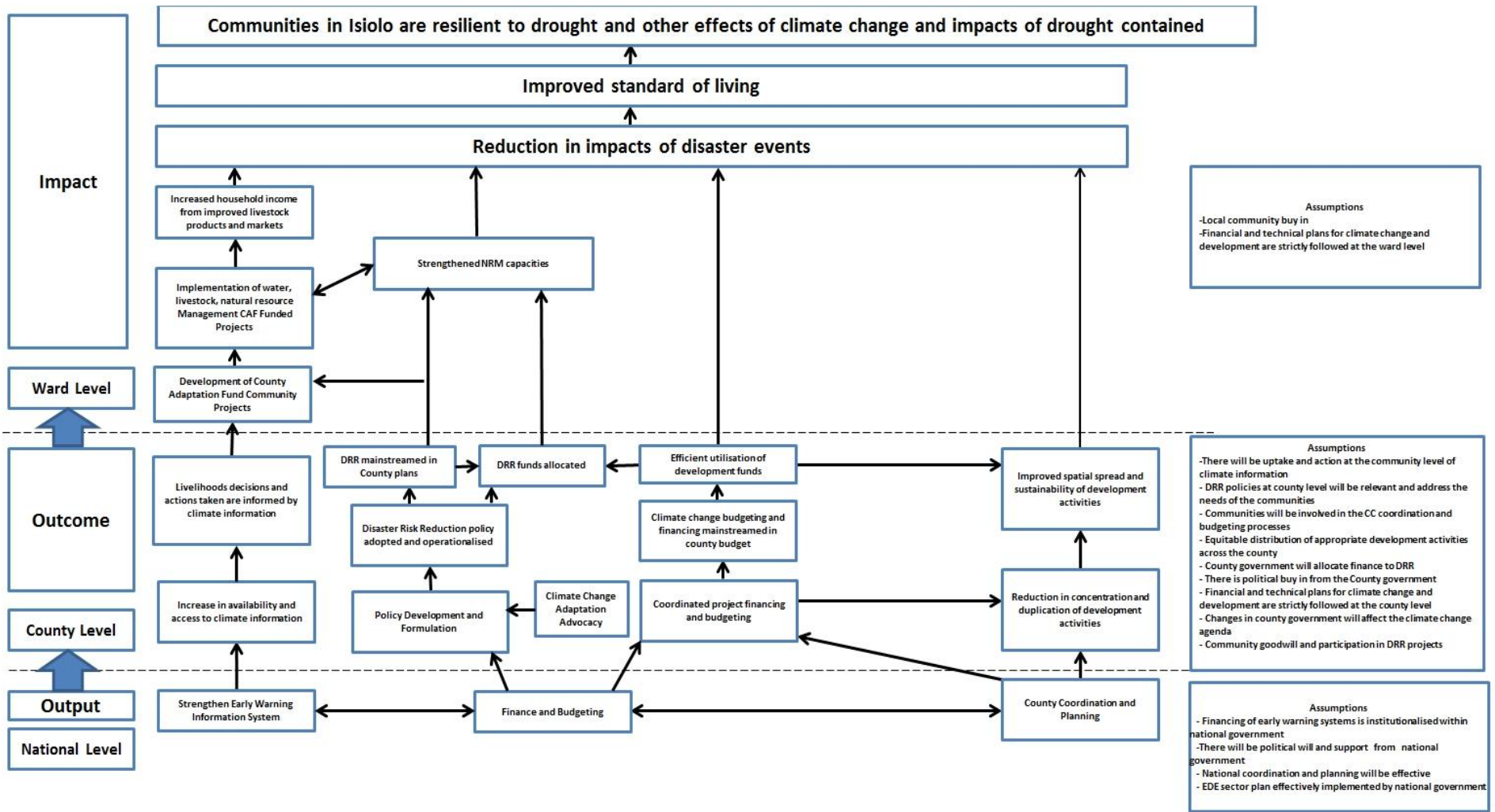


Figure 1: TAMD Theory of Change

Table 3 below gives the narrative for the predictive ToC and the indicators in Figure 1.

Phase	National Level inputs	County Level Outputs	Local/ Ward Level Outcomes	Community and County Level medium and long-term impacts
	Strengthen EWS information Systems County Coordination and Planning Finance and Budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase in availability and access to climate information – A DRR policy developed and operationalized through advocacy – Reduction in concentration of development activities in one area and duplication of activities – Coordinated project planning and budgeting process – Reduction in concentration and concentration of development activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Livelihood decisions and actions taken are informed by climate information – DRR activities mainstreamed and funds allocated for early response – Efficient utilisation of development funds – Improved spatial spread of development activities in the county – Climate change budgeting mainstreamed in county budget 	<p>Medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Development and implementation of county adaptation fund community projects – Increased household income from improved livestock products and markets – Strengthened NRM capacities <p>Long term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduction in impacts of disaster events – Improved standard of living
Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Types and number of information and communication products – Percentage of population reached – DRR department established and operationalized – Policy document produced – Number of duplicated activities – Number of development agencies undertaking the same activities – Number of community project proposals developed and budgets justified – Number of dedhas established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Types, numbers and frequency of adjustments to climate change adaptation activities – Operational county contingency and DRR fund – Increase in number of projects targeting infrastructure & services on transport, health, water and sanitation, security, education, food security and income generation – Number of climate change projects financed through budget allocation – Number of livestock with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – % decrease in poverty levels at county and ward levels – Reduction of households requiring humanitarian assistance
	<i>* Assumptions will be developed in a meeting in quarter 3</i>			

	– Number of NRM meetings held	access to water and pasture during dry season
		– Number of households with access to water during dry season

Table 3: Track 1 Inputs, outputs, outcomes, impacts and indicators

4. Indicator development and Methodological approach

The indicators were developed using a participatory methodology by workshop participants in group work. Each group was led by one of the participants who had a good background of M&E and a clear understanding of developing indicators. The ward committee participants also had a chance to be involved in providing local/ward level input into the development of county indicators as they had undertaken a similar task in Quarter 1. The development of the indicators was based on the ToC's outputs, outcomes and impacts at county and ward levels.

The proposed indicators are a mix of quantitative and qualitative indicators. The criteria used for the identification of indicators were mainly their measurability and availability of data.

A look at the indicators proposed show linkages between the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts as they were developed with the ToC in mind which in itself depicts a logical flow of changes expected.

5. Methodological approach

The methodological approach being used remains a mix of before and after analysis, secondary data assessments and construction of baselines. We were unable to develop counterfactuals in quarter 2 as the interventions had not yet begun. However this will continue to be explored in quarter 3.

6. Empirical data collection Track 1

The 2 day workshop did not provide enough time to discuss how the Track 1 baseline information would be carried out, hence it was decided that the LTS team would provide a one day M&E training later in October when a monitoring visit is scheduled with the County Adaptation Committee. This would provide an opportunity for the participants to understand how to collect baseline information. Assumptions made in the Theory of Change would also be outlined during this one day meeting.

The appraisal of the data sets collected for Track 2 indicators is currently on-going. It will be finalised and verified during quarter 3.

7. Potential challenges and Limitations

The collection of baseline data provided numerous challenges both from the LTS team and the ward committees. These included:

- The ward committees faced suspicion when asking certain questions to households,
- Government officers were unwilling to assist in providing information,
- The logistics of collecting information from remote areas of the ward also proved to be difficult,
- The LTS team faced difficulties in following up on data collection of the data as the original deadlines were not adhered to by the ward committees and new deadlines kept being postponed. One ward has still not delivered the baseline data to date.

Following up from Quarter 1, a major challenge faced was gaining access to the political arm of the Isiolo County government for buy in. We hope that in the next quarter NDMA will assist the team gain access to the County Governor and his team.

8. Lessons and learning

The main lessons during this quarter were as follows:

- a. Baseline data collection can be challenging and requires time and goodwill from the data collectors.
- b. Gaining access to the political arms of government at any level is not an easy task especially when the government is newly formed and their priorities are different. E.g. ensuring that they establish a credible county government in order to access financing from the national government.
- c. It is possible to find climate risk management causal and effect linkages between national and ward level activities especially if they are related to DRR interventions in an arid and semi-arid county. This may be the case because there is a national institution that has been established (NDMA) whose mandate is ensuring that climate risks such as drought are minimised through a devolved structure at county level.

9. Annexure

Annex 1: Sample Baseline Information collected from Kinna Ward

Indicator to be collected	Possible source of information	Numbers at Baseline/ before project implementation
Kinna		
Social (impact level)		
1. Number of conflicts reports (2012)	Police post and Elders	140
2. Number of livestock traders (6month before project)	Market	75
3. Household expenditure on livestock drugs (2012)	Household survey samples	38400
4. Number of pupils enrolled in schools	Education officer/ School register	2033
5. Number of marriages	Kadhi	76
6. Number of children born (2012)	Health office/Clinic	250
7. Number of businesses started or registered (2012)	Council office	40
8. Number of cultural ceremonies (2012)	Council of elders	15
9. Number of permanent houses constructed	Survey/Observation	30
10. Number of mosques constructed (2012)	Kadhi	2

Annex 2: List of Participants County Indicator Development Workshop (12th-13th September 2013)

Name	Organisation	Designation	Telephone Number	Email Address
1. Julius M Njeru	County Water Department	SSW	0720 304 000	njerujulius@yahoo.com
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Project materials

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