ISIOLO COUNTY ADAPTATION FUND

Activities, Costs and Impacts after the 1st Investment Round

Kenya National Drought Management Authority

Project Report: June 2014

Acknowledgments

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1. Executive summary

Climate change adaptation in circumstances of development deficits is a major challenge facing much of Africa. Nowhere is adaptation more necessary than in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya where the effects of climate change will hit communities and economies earlier and more severely than other areas of the country.

Kenya's new Constitution, promulgated in 2010, grants county governments authority and responsibility for developing the social and economic aspects of their county according to local priorities. This has provided an opportunity for national government agencies and county governments to test a model for devolved County Adaptation Funds (CAFs), with the intention of wider replication, to prepare county governments to access global climate finance for adaptation and climate resilient development.

Since 2010, with primary funding from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and an additional grant from Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid, a devolved county-level climate finance mechanism – the Isiolo County Adaptation Fund (ICAF) – has been established and is fully functional. Representative ward and county adaptation planning committees, appointed following a public information campaign and public vetting selection process, are managing the ICAF to finance public good investments for improved resilience to climate change, with tangible benefits already apparent for an estimated 18,825 people as a result of improved water availability, pasture management and livestock health - all critical aspects of climate change adaptation in pastoral areas.

The initial success in Isiolo led DFID to award a new £6.5 million accountable grant (2013-16) to an Adaptation Consortium (under the leadership of the Kenyan National Drought Management Authority, with technical support provided by Christian Aid, CARE Kenya, the Met Office (UK), Kenya Meteorological Service and the International Institute for Environment and Development) to continue to support the process in Isiolo, and to institutionalise similar adaptation finance mechanisms in four other ASAL counties in Kenya – Kitui, Makueni, Wajir, and Garissa.

The success of the Isiolo pilot provides a proof of concept of sub-national capacity to plan, finance and implement adaptation investments and to eventually draw down global climate finance such as the Green Climate Fund.

2. Introduction

Climate change adaptation in circumstances of development deficits is a major challenge facing much of Africa. Nowhere is adaptation more necessary than in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya where the effects of climate change will hit communities and economies earlier and more severely than other areas of the country. This is because climate change exacerbates existing structural causes of poverty and inequality. An historical legacy of limited and often inappropriate development has left the ASALs of Kenya with weaker institutions of governance and planning, less effective social and economic services, and greater levels of poverty than other areas of the country (RoK, 2012; Odhiambo, 2013).

In 2010, in the context of constitutional reform in Kenya to devolve planning and development powers to county governments, the then Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands (MDNKOAL) sought development partner support to initiate a pilot project to identify ways of mainstreaming climate change into development planning and delivery at county and national levels. Strengthening institutional capacity at county level for good governance and adaptive planning was recognised by the Ministry as vital for robust and resilient development in Kenya in the face of future climate change.

The pilot to mainstream climate change into county through to national development planning started in Isiolo County in 2011, as a precursor for what might be done across other ASAL counties of the country.

This paper summarises the process, costs, value for money and impacts of the project so far, and outlines the forward trajectory for funding adaptation to climate change in Kenya's ASALs.

3. The current picture

As of March 2014, a devolved county-level climate finance mechanism – the Isiolo County Adaptation Fund (ICAF) – had been established and is fully functional. Representative ward and county adaptation planning committees, appointed following a public information campaign and public vetting selection process, are managing the ICAF to finance public good investments for improved resilience to climate change. The first round of ICAF-funded investments in Isiolo is drawing to a close, with tangible benefits already apparent for an estimated 18,825 people as a result of improved water availability, pasture management and livestock health (beneficiary numbers can be assumed to be much higher if indirect beneficiaries are taken into account). Improving availability and access to public goods such as water and pastures in environments characterised by high mobility and variability are critical aspects of climate change adaptation (Hesse et al., 2013).

The second investment round is now underway, building on the first round investments and learning from the first phase. As the Isiolo County government establishes its planning and financing structures, links are being established with the ICAF and its adaptation planning committees, particularly at ward-level. The climate resilience building activities and projects identified by the County and Ward Adaptation Planning Committees are informing the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for 2013-17 and the County Livestock Strategy. The objective over 2014-15 is to fully integrate the ICAF into the county's planning and finance systems to enable the latter to access climate finance to complement their development budgets in support of adaptation and climate resilient development.

The first phase of the process has been funded by a £900,000 accountable grant from the UK Department for International Development (of which £500,000 was ring-fenced for the ICAF), with an additional grant of EUR152,327 from Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID). The process was initially supported by the former MDNKOAL and the former Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) prior to the March 2013 elections, and the Kenya Meteorological Services (KMS). With re-organisation following the elections, the pilot has become a key component of the National Drought Management Authority's (NDMA) strategy. NDMA works closely with the Isiolo County government, with support from an Isiolo-based community trust, the Resource Advocacy Programme (RAP), KMS, the Geodata Institute of Southampton University and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).

The initial success in Isiolo led DFID to award a new £6.5 million accountable grant (2013-16) to an Adaptation Consortium, under the leadership of NDMA, with technical support provided by Christian Aid, CARE Kenya, the Met Office (UK), KMS and IIED. The Consortium continues to support the process in Isiolo, and has extended the pilot to a further four ASAL counties in Kenya – Kitui, Makueni, Wajir, and Garissa. The Isiolo pilot is also informing a similar DFID-funded project in Longido, Ngorongoro and Monduli Districts in Tanzania, and proposals for devolved adaption finance in arid areas of Mali and Senegal. The success of the Isiolo pilot provides a proof of concept of sub-national capacity to plan, finance and implement adaptation investments and to eventually draw down global climate finance, and has been cited in submissions to the Green Climate Fund on devolved finance modalities (Müller & Pizer, 2014).

4. The journey so far in Isiolo County

Under the new Constitution of Kenya (2010) there are two levels of government – National and County. Sub-Counties and Wards form the further devolved units for development planning and implementation. Although the ICAF process started before the establishment of county government, it based its approach and activities on this planning framework.

The ICAF consists of a devolved fund to finance investments in public goods prioritised by communities through Ward Adaptation Planning Committees (WAPCs). Together with government planners and local organisations, the WAPCs conduct participatory livelihood and local economy resilience self-assessments. The self-assessments enable different groups within the wider community to identify what either improves or undermines their ability to manage challenges like climate variability, changing market conditions, disease, insecurity, etc. The WAPCs then use the findings to prioritise and design investments that will promote climate resilient growth and adaptive livelihoods, based on seven criteria (See Box 1). The criteria are all linked to building climate resilience by dealing with the current underlying causes of vulnerability to existing and near future climate change. They are likely to change in the future to reflect the need for more "radical" adaptation, such as changes in land use and livelihoods.

Box 1: Criteria guiding investments in public goods that build climate resilience

1. Must benefit many people.
2. Must support the economy, livelihoods or important services on which many people depend.
3. Must be relevant to building resilience to climate change.
4. Must encourage harmony, build relations, understanding and trust.
5. Must have been developed after consultation with all potential stakeholders.
6. Must be viable, achievable and sustainable.
7. Must be cost effective and give value for money.

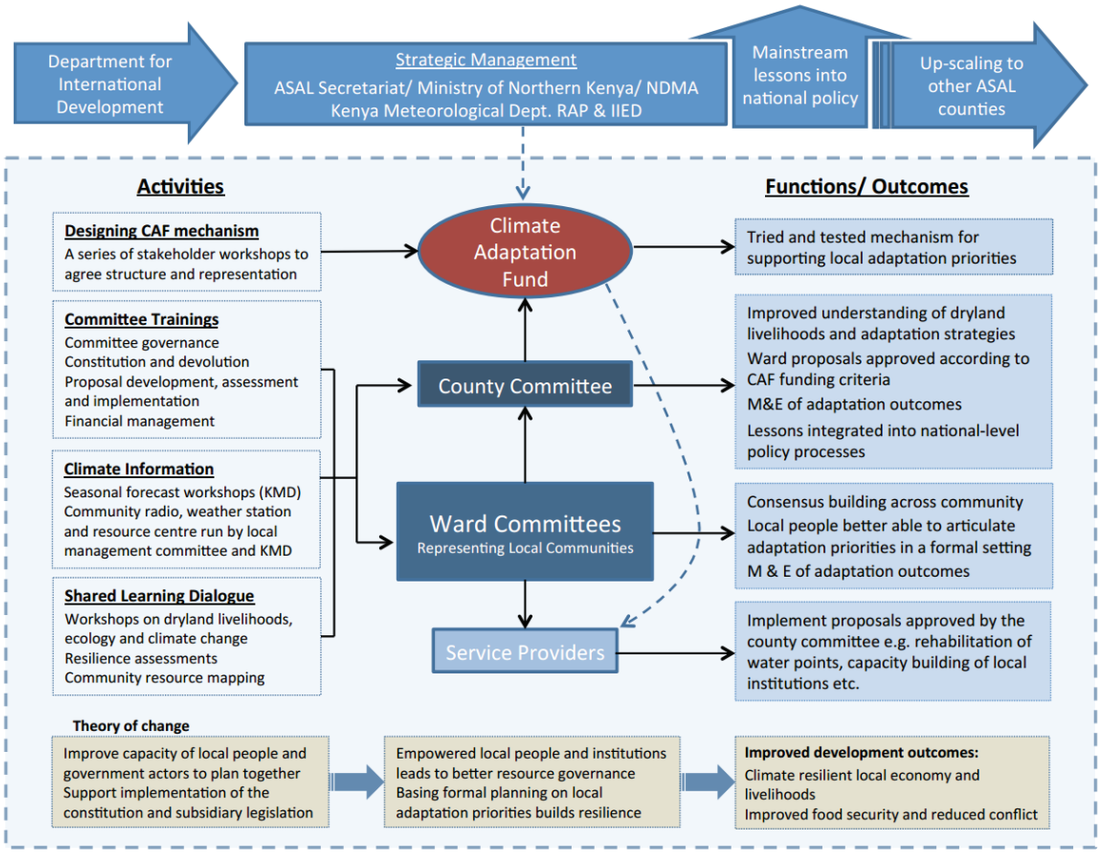


Figure 1. Summary of the ICAF process.

The prioritised investments are submitted for review to the Isiolo County Adaptation Planning Committee (CAPC) made up of representatives from the ward committees, local government and other stakeholders. The CAPC does not have authority to reject WAPC prioritised proposals if the first five proposal criteria are met. They are expected to provide additional technical support to the WAPCs, and work together to ensure the proposals meet the last two criteria.

Once the CAPC approves the project, the WAPCs conduct a public procurement process, requiring competitive tendering and public analysis of bids (requirements are based on Kenyan public procurement legislation). WAPCs then negotiate and sign contracts with service providers based on phased payments, where subsequent payments are subject to certification of completion of the previous phase – by the WAPC and CAPC, and a nominated technical officer where necessary. Upon verifying the procurement documents and contracts, IIED releases phased payments to the contracted executing entities. Over 2014/15, control over the ICAF will pass over fully to the county government as it is mainstreamed within the Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan, and the funds will flow to the ICAF as part of the county's annual planning cycle. The manner in which this will be happen will be discussed with relevant county and national government actors to ensure consistency with existing public finance policy and legislation.

This process of decision-making puts ward-level community committees in control of their development and adaptation priorities in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution (RoK, 2010) and the County Governments Act (RoK, 2012). Critically, higher levels of government and donors cannot veto, but only work to strengthen, ward-level proposals. Over 2014/15, in

discussion with the county government of Isiolo, the feasibility of institutionalisation of this approach will be assessed given the opportunity it offers to enable county governments to draw down funds from a national climate change fund (yet to be established) and disburse these funds at the ward level. Figure 1 summarises the ICAF structure and below follows a summary of the process to develop this institutional structure, beginning with community calls for better development planning.

4.1 Community demand and partnership

Following the call from MDNKOAL for support to local institutions for climate adaptation, in March 2010 a team from MDNKOAL, MPND and IIED met with communities in Isiolo. Communities indicated a strong desire for more control over local development planning, to ensure that investments were suitable to dryland and pastoral contexts, and to better deal with extreme weather (Hesse and Tari, 2010). Over the course of 2010, RAP was commissioned by IIED to carry out a series of community-consultations to assess how customary institutions for planning currently interface with government and other institutions (Tari and Pattison, 2013). These activities culminated in a series of workshops with community and government participants in early 2011, to design the institutional structure of the devolved finance mechanism in keeping with the anticipated county government structure, and to agree the workplan for the Isiolo process. This led to financial support from DFID and CORDAID, and the commencement of the process in five wards in Isiolo: Oldonyiro, Sericho, Merti, Garbatulla and Kinna (See Figure 2). This initial process to verify political support from communities and government has been critical to the success of the approach.

ICAF, CAPC and WAPC members at the October 2013 ICAF review workshop

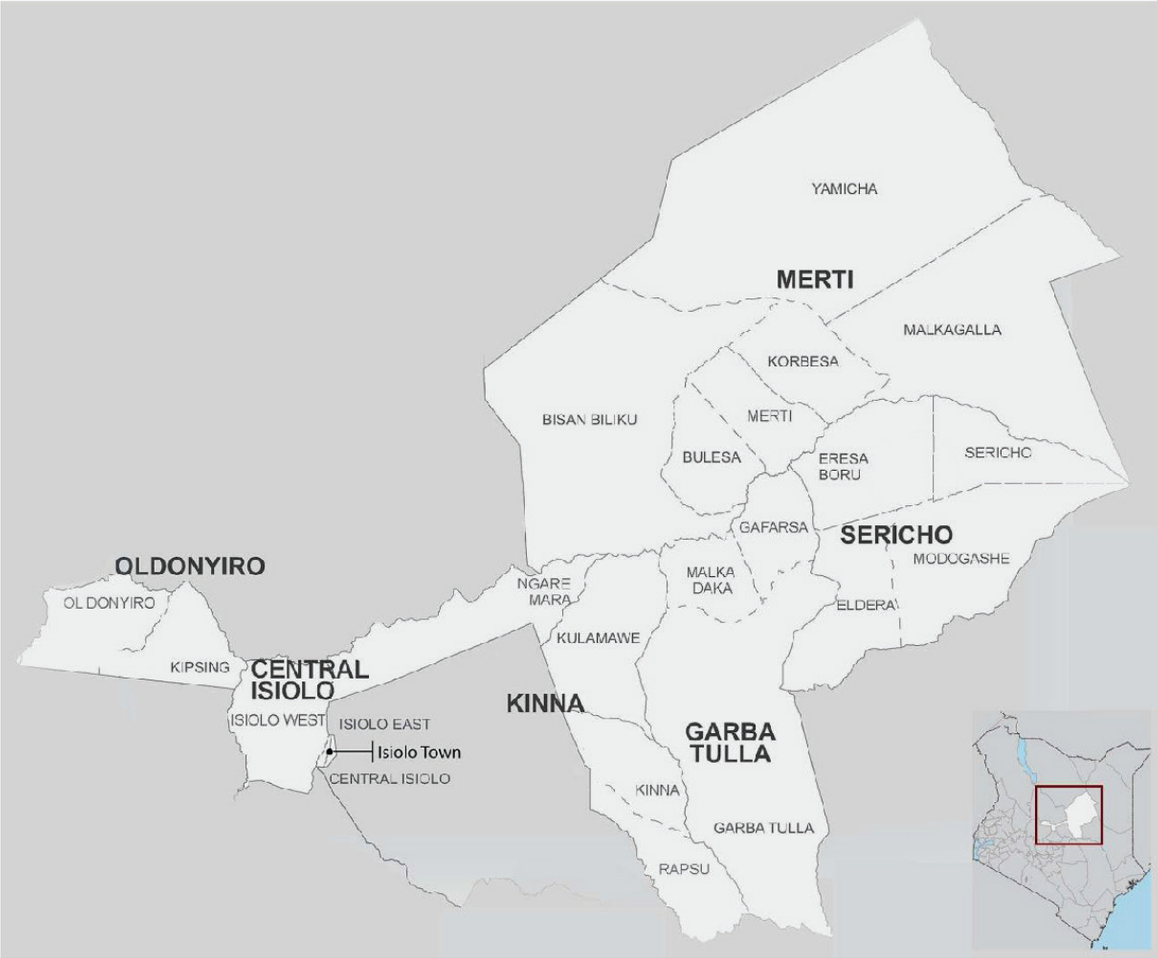


Figure 2. Map of ICAF Wards

4.2 Common understandings of drylands ecology, livelihoods, and climate change,and implications for government planning

Over the course of 2012, the ICAF began to take shape (see timeline in Figure 3). First, supported by CORDAID and DFID funds, MDNKOAL and MPND, with technical support from IIED and RAP, ran four types of activities to develop a common understanding amongst communities and government of how to build resilience to climate change in a drylands context:

1) Workshops for local communities and county government personnel to share knowl edge on climate change and the dynamics of dryland ecology and livelihoods, and to review if current government planning recognises these dynamics;

2) Community-led resilience assessments of the local economy and people's liveli hoods, to improve understanding of the factors that either strengthen or undermine their capacity to address climate variability and change. These assessments were differentiated by livelihood group, age and gender. The findings were captured in a resilience assessment report for each Ward.

3) With support from the GeoData Institute at the University of Southampton, UK,

participatory mapping of key resources in each of the Wards, including shared cross-boundary resources such as dry season grazing reserves, to produce digital resource maps for planning; and

4] With support from KMS, workshops for local communities and county planners on the relevance and accessibility of weather and climate information for local planning processes in an ASAL context, the degree of confidence held by communities in such information, and what is needed to ensuremore systematic use of such information.

A community resilience assessment workshop in Kinna Ward

These activities served to deepen the understanding amongst all actors of the process by which local institutions could better build resilience to climate change, and to further enhance commitment to the pilot project at the community and government level.

4.3 Building the institutions and the project management framework

Concurrent to the above activities, and supported by DFID funds, MDNKOAL and MPND with support from IIED and RAP worked with communities, local government and finance specialists to establish and develop the institutions of the ICAF, and to set out the financial framework and procedures.

First an inter-ward community meeting was held to establish the membership structure of the WAPCs and the CAPC, agree on the criteria for selecting committee members, and to agree on the criteria for approving investments under the ICAF (See Boxes 1 and 2). These principles are enshrined in the constitution of each committee. Importantly, to avoid

discrimination against marginalised groups, the committee member selection criteria are not based on technical capacity or skills, but on the communities' assessment of the individuals' integrity and commitment.

Next, a comprehensive public information campaign was run to inform the wider public of the need to establish credible and representative committees to determine investments that would strengthen the local economy. A public committee-formation and vetting meeting, bringing together several hundred community members, was then held in each Ward to establish the membership of the committees. Members were selected through a public discussion and consensus by the community meeting. Each of the WAPCs subsequently registered as a community based organisation and opened bank accounts. In October 2012, the CAPC, WAPCs and ICAF were inaugurated at a public ceremony in Garbatulla, Isiolo, presided over by MDNKOAL and the local Member of Parliament.

Following establishment of the committees, over the course of two months WAPCs underwent a needs assessments and subsequent training on natural resource governance issues and policy, implications of the new Constitution and subsidiary legislation for ICAF, climate change, committee governance and proposal development. The CAPC also underwent training on committee governance and procedures.

In January 2013, supported by Kenyan accountancy firm Erastus and Co., the WAPCs participated in a workshop to receive training on financial and project management principles and to design the financial and project management framework. This framework is summarised in Box 3. Following this workshop, Erastus and Co. worked with MDNKOAL, MPND and IIED to produce the ICAF Procedure Manual for use by WAPC and CAPC members. Critically, this manual was certified by Erastus and Co. as being in accordance with Kenya public finance legislation and IIED's due diligence obligations to DFID, thus assuring effective use of funds provided WAPC adherence to the procedures (see Box 3).

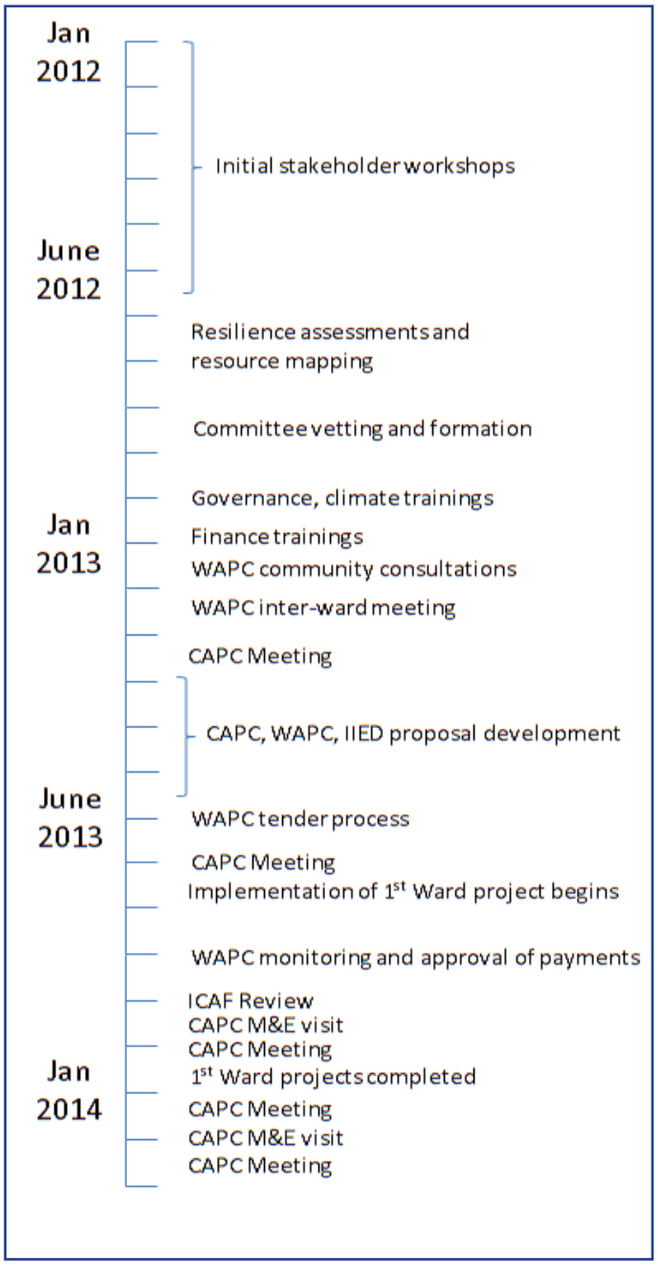


Figure 3. Timeline of ICAF institutional development and 1st project cycle

Box 2. Ward committee membership

Each Ward committee has eleven voluntary members and must include:

- Two youth representatives;
- Three women representatives;
- One elected member from each area of the local customary institution for range management (e.g. dedha committee for the Borana speaking wards); and
- One community based organization.

In addition, each committee can include relevant government officers but these members do not have voting rights.

Each of the voting members of the committee are elected based on the following criteria:

- Must be people who have exhibited honesty and integrity in handling public resources;
- Must be accountable and ready to provide feedback to the community they represent;
- Must be people of good public standing, committed to development of their community, have broad perspective across region and livelihood; and
- Must be capable of developing competitive proposals that can be subjected to rigorous assessment process.

Critically, to reduce the risk of vested interests, committee members are volunteers and are not paid for their work. Within each committee the members vote to elect a Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary. The Chairperson leads the meetings, the Treasurer oversees the operational funds, while the Secretary documents the activities of the WAPC and liaises with the CAPC. All three officials have a role in approving payments under the ICAF.

The CAPC consists of eleven members: one representative from each WAPC; two youth representatives; two women representatives; one representative from a county-wide NGO; and one representative from the Isiolo NDMA office (Chair). Further county government officers can be co-opted as non-voting members to provide technical advice

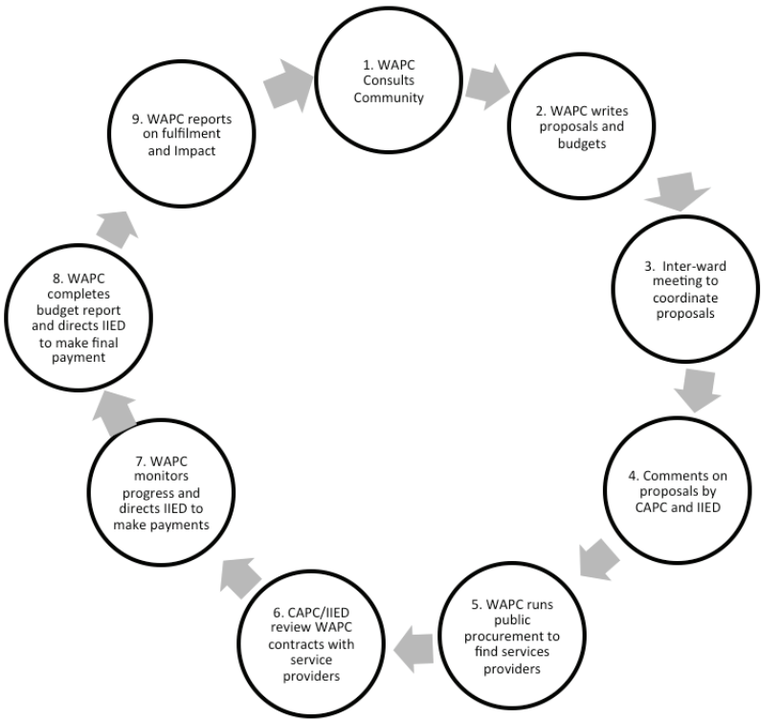
Finally, committee officials were provided with a detailed, hands-on training on the financial and project management procedures in the manual. In February 2013, the WAPCs received their first tranche of operational funds and launched into the first project cycle.

Box 3. The ICAF financial and project management framework

The financial and project management framework is based on the principle of the WAPCs being empowered to make their own decisions, carry out activities and direct funds, with the CAPC, government and donors only providing supporting roles.

With this in mind, the ICAF is split into four categories: 5% for WAPC operational costs, 5% for CAPC operational costs, 70% for WAPC public good investments, and 20% for CAPC public good investments (where the investment benefits the whole county rather than specific wards). The WAPCs and CAPC are awarded grants for their share of the operational funds and manage their own bank account for these funds, while the larger public good investment funds are (temporarily) managed by IIED as an agent for the WAPCs. This arrangement enables the WAPCs to have operational independence and contract suppliers directly, while leveraging the benefit of IIED's automated finance systems for the bulk of the funds. The future vision is for IIED to pass this agent function on to another entity integrated into the county government structure.

The diagram below summarises the nine-step project management cycle developed by the ICAF committees. This cycle was designed to enhance participatory development through effective consultation, address climate risk through the use of resilience assessments, and ensure viability and sustainability through involving technical and government support. All finance and project management procedures rules are enshrined in the ICAF Procedure Manual, certified by an auditor, to which WAPCs are contractually obliged to adhere. Committees undergo systematic and periodic checks by the CAPC, IIED and auditors.



4.4 The first project cycle

Over the course of January and February 2013, the WAPCs conducted their first community consultations and inter-ward meetings, and prepared their proposals (with reference to the participatory resilience assessments) for submission to the CAPC. This coincided with the elections and the formal establishment of county governments, the dissolution of the MDNKOAL and the integration of the ICAF process with the NDMA. From March to May 2013, WAPCs worked with the CAPC, NDMA, RAP and IIED to finalise proposals and in June 2013 WAPCs began launching their first public tenders. The tenders sought nineteen suppliers to implement the various activities under thirteen final proposals. A summary of activities under the proposals and their link to climate resilience is in Box 4. In August 2013 WAPCs signed first contracts with suppliers and implementation commenced.

During the second half of 2013 the WAPCs and CAPC worked with service providers to implement the investments, and in December 2013 the CAPC finalised and agreed proposals for three cross-county public good investments, all of which involve partnerships with government agencies (see Box 4 and Figure 4 for summary). The CAPC also agreed to co-fund the Kinna WAPC's veterinary laboratory project.

During this time the ICAF attracted its first additional donor when an ICAF water infrastructure proposal on extending irrigation canals in Merti Ward was jointly funded by Vétérinaires Sans Frontières and the Merti Integrated Development Programme. The ICAF also saw its first government partnerships when the County Department for Veterinary Services committed to provide staff for the veterinary laboratory being rehabilitated with ICAF funds, and through KMS commitments to support staffing for the Isiolo radio station (built with separate DFID funding).

While the ICAF projects were being implemented, county government technical officers from the CAPC conducted their first monitoring visit in October 2013, supported by NDMA. This monitoring visit, coupled with a project review workshop involving all WAPCs, the CAPC, IIED, NDMA and Erastus and Co, provided the first feedback on impacts and yielded a series of lessons to integrate into the process (see Section 5). These lessons were subsequently integrated into the ICAF Procedure Manual, with the revised version of the manual being certified by Erastus and Co, thus providing a strengthened process for the launching of the second investment round. During this time, Erastus and Co also conducted a spot check of WAPC operational fund accounts and certified that accounts and supporting documents were in order.

Following the design of specific projects, the ICAF process engaged LTS Africa to work with WAPCs to design M&E baselines and indicators for resilience at local-level using the Tracking Adaptation and Monitoring Evaluation (TAMD) framework . In February 2014 the CAPC conducted its second monitoring visit and WAPCs began to report on the impacts of completed projects (see Section 4).Importantly, throughout the first investment round and during the previous institutional development phase the CAPC Secretariat, NDMA and RAP held frequent ad hoc meetings with county government, community leaders, politicians and other organisations to keep people informed about activities and to resolve problems. For example, following the 2013 elections the CAPC Secretariat met with the newly elected governor to seek his support for the on-going process.

For more information see http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development

Box 4. Activities under the 1st ICAF investment round

WAPC Commissioned Activities

Activity	Link to climate resilience
Rehabilitation, fencing and/ or construction of 11 sand dams, 4 water pans, 2 shallow wells and one water tank, with accompanying water governance activities	• Improved access to clean water improves human health, thus resilience to disease and improved capacity to withstand stress. • In a livestock-based ASAL economy characterised by variability, regulating access of livestock to water is critical for rangeland management to avoid over-grazing that undermines livestock productivity and the ability of animals to withstand stress. • Water governance to ensure reciprocal resource access agreements based on negotiation reduces the risk of conflict which is critical for building climate resilience.
Drilling of a borehole in a strategic drought reserve	Drilling of this borehole will enable access to drought reserve pastures during difficult times thereby reducing livestock mortality and thus asset loss.
Sealing off an existing water pan in a dry season grazing reserve	The sealing of this water pan will leave an existing borehole as the only water source in the dry season grazing reserve. This borehole will be sealed during the wet season to prevent grazing, thereby ensuring the availability of livestock fodder and improved livestock health in the dry season.
Funding for planning meetings and operational costs of four customary range management institutions (dedhas)	Supporting these institutions will enable negotiated reciprocal management and surveillance of wet season, dry season and strategic drought grazing reserves, to ensure better availability of fodder and livestock health in the dry season and during drought, while ensuring good social relations with different pastoral groups.
Rehabilitation of livestock laboratory	Early diagnosis and regular monitoring of livestock disease due to changing climate conditions will enable the county veterinary department take preventive action thereby reducing livestock disease and mortality thereby protecting livelihoods.

CAPC Commissioned Activities

Activity	Link to climate resilience
A cross-county vaccination programme and livestock survey	This vaccination programme was approved as a goodwill contribution by the ICAF towards a sustained and systematic livestock disease programme by county government, and was assessed to protect livelihoods in the short term. It also collected information to inform a planned county livestock strategy.

Activity	Link to climate resilience
A workshop to integrate climate change into the Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan 2013-17	This workshop enabled ward level prioritised climate adaptation issues to be integrated in the CIDP, potentially increasing adaptation benefits from county government and development partners investments over the course of the plan
Procurement of a transmitter for the new Isiolo radio station transmitter	This transmitter will enable the Isiolo radio station (built with separate DFID funding) to become fully operational and ensure coverage of the whole county and beyond. A key use of the station will be the dissemination of weather and climate information by KMS, to assist with short term planning by communities, and public awareness raising on general development and governance issues, which are critical for building resilience (e.g. security, disease outbreaks).

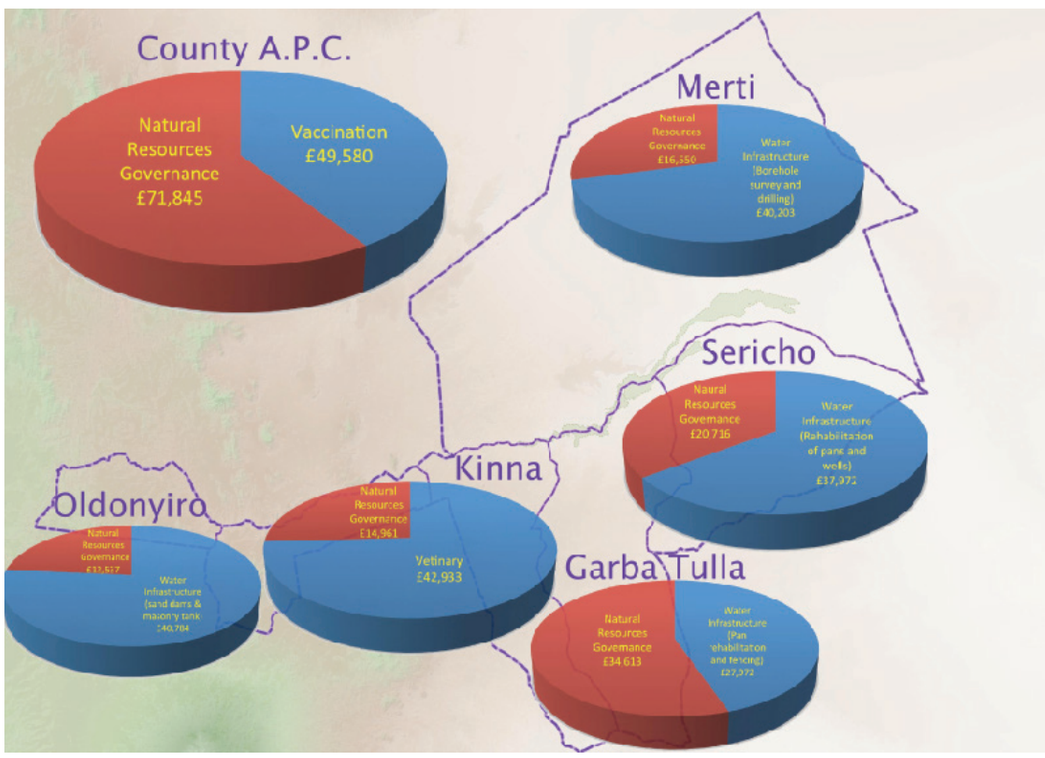


Figure 4. Geographical summary of first round ICAF investments

4.5 The second project cycle, increased integration with government and interest from other donors.

In January 2014, as the first project cycle was advancing, the ICAF welcomed an additional WAPC (with the splitting of Merti WAPC into Cherab and Chari Wards to conform with the gazetted administrative boundaries), and WAPCs began community consultations for the

second round of the project cycle (once again with reference to the existing participatory resilience assessments) and in March 2014 WAPCs submitted their second round proposals to the CAPC and IIED. These proposals are currently in the process of receiving technical input for finalisation and are focused on water resource investments, customary resource governance institutions and livestock veterinary facilities, which are consistent with an economy dominated by pastoral livestock production. The CAPC has also agreed a proposal to design a comprehensive county livestock production strategy, with climate change considerations at its core.

Importantly, the latest CAPC meeting saw increased input from county government officers relative to the first round, as well as increased interest to fund second round projects from government (including potential support for natural resource governance activities from the Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme, a commitment from the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources to fund eight water related projects, and installation of three automatic weather stations by KMS) and development partners (including support from the USAID Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands (REGAL) programme to develop the county livestock strategy). The meeting was also attended by a Member of the Isiolo County Assembly, and a representative from KMS. The secondment of a County Adaptation Advisor to the Isiolo County Government (funded by the Adaptation Consortium) is evidence of progress towards further integration with government.

This increased engagement with county government, legislature and donors is an indication of the ICAF's impact and growing commitment from county government actors to mainstream the institutions and activities within their planning systems. Another indication of the ICAF's impact is interest from other countries - since early 2014 the ICAF has hosted a range of visitors from other areas of Kenya, as well as Tanzania, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Uganda and Mali, and is informing the design of similar devolved finance mechanisms in East and West Africa. The process from Isiolo is demonstrating a planning and financing approach through which local communities are empowered to draw down and direct climate finance to fund investments in public goods that build their resilience to climate change. However, the proof of concept of the Isiolo process relies not only on the demonstration of a robust process but also on evidence of value for money (VfM) and of tangible improvements to the resilience of the target population. While the Isiolo process has not yet finished its first phase, some early evidence on costs and impacts is starting to emerge.

5. Cost, value for money and impacts

An analysis of costs, VfM and adaptation impacts from the Isiolo process illustrates some of the challenges in funding and monitoring impacts of devolved development planning and finance in the ASALs characterised by significant development deficits and highly variable and unpredictable climate conditions. Emerging evidence, however, supports an initial view that the Isiolo model is effective.

5.1 Costs of the 1st round and value for money

A summary of the costs of setting up the ICAF process and running the 1st round is at Table 1. In total, the institutional set up of the ICAF cost £32,394 per Ward (£28,533 of the initial project design costs are excluded), and the first year of the ICAF project cycle cost £9,348 per Ward. Total support costs from March 2010 to March 2014 were £106,342 for IIED management and technical support, £75,483 for the national secretariat and £65,152 for the local partner. It is assumed that pilot project support costs are higher and will be reduced in the subsequent application of the approach in other areas due to greater certainty of activities and economies of scale from a coordinated approach across five counties in Kenya. The table below may serve as a rough guide for activity costs for setting up a devolved planning and finance mechanism in an ASAL but a number of issues should be noted with regard to activity costs:

1. A generalised lack of knowledge among government staff on the dynamics of ASALecosystems, and widespread misunderstanding of the rationale underpinning local livelihoods, particularly in pastoralism, increases the transaction costs of involving the community and government actors. Additional time and resources are needed to build knowledge and understanding that then underpins more genuine partnerships for the design of appropriate plans to support local adaptive practice in an equitable manner.

2. Unit costs in drylands and other underdeveloped areas are increased by a lack of basic infrastructure. For example, the lack of radio, mobile phone coverage and all-weather roads in certain Wards meant that they pay higher transaction costs to submit proposals, hire service providers and communicate with the CAPC.

3. Activity costs themselves fluctuate due to the variability in weather, and political and social events. For example, sometimes ad-hoc meetings were necessary during flooding of the Ewaso Nyiro River in Isiolo, requiring participants from some Wards to travel twice as far to cross the river, thus increasing transport costs. Similarly, the advent of the 2013 elections slowed the ICAF process thus increasing operational costs over time.

4. In the case of the ICAF, the process took place during a transition period when County governments were not yet in place, and government staff involved in earlier ICAF work and training were later transferred, thus increasing transaction costs.

These challenges and the lessons learned are discussed further in the next section.

Table 1. Unit costs of the ICAF process

Activity	Total no. activity	Total no. participants [7]	Avg. cost per activity (£)	Avg. cost per participant (£)	Total cost (£)
Institutional development					
Initial stakeholder consultation and project design	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**19,304**
Resource mapping and resilience assessment workshops	**6**	**219**	**9,787**	**268**	**58,723**
Seasonal forecast meetings	**2**	**65**	**1,907**	**59**	**3,814**
Committee formation and vetting meetings	**8**	**217**	**3,216**	**119**	**25,726**
Trainings on governance and climate variability	**4**	**126**	**5,768**	**183**	**23,071**
Finance design, assessments and training workshops	**4**	**158**	**5,325**	**135**	**21,301**
ICAF review workshop	**1**	**59**	**2,236**	**38**	**2,236**
Community awareness raising events	**2**	**143**	**3,897**	**55**	**7,794**
Auditor costs[1]	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**13,834**
Subtotal					***161,970***
The ICAF project cycle					
WAPC meetings	**30**	**330**	**752**	**68**	**22,553**
Inter-ward meetings	**1**	**60**	**4,255**	**71**	**4,255**
CAPC meetings	**3**	**70**	**418**	**18**	**1,254**
CAPC monitoring visits	**2**	**25**	**2,422**	**194**	**4,844**
M&E specialist support[2]		**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**14,500**
Subtotal					***46,741***
Support costs[3]					
IIED management and tech support[4]	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**106,342**
National Secretariat costs[5]	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**75,483**
Local partner costs (RAP)[6]	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**65,152**
Subtotal					***246,976***
TOTAL					**455,687**

Notes:
All costs are for those directly related to the set up and operation of the ICAF. Donor grants included additional grant funds for other studies and activities not included in this analysis.

1. Support to financial framework design and review
2. Support to develop project M&E baselines and indicators
3. The support costs reflect the transaction costs of running a pilot project. It is assumed that support costs will be reduced in the subsequent application of the approach in other areas.
4. Including salaries, travel and overhead costs
5. Formerly in MDNKOAL and now in NDMA. The Secretariat and associated costs reflects broader support to devolved planning and finance in Kenyan ASALs and will support 5 counties under the new Adaptation Consortium
6. Including salaries, travel and overhead costs.
7. Participants are defined differently to beneficiaries. Participant numbers are based on quantities of units in financial reports (e.g. workshop package units per person), but beneficiaries are generally greater than the number of participants (e.g. information disseminated at seasonal forecast meetings would benefit people in the broader community, not just workshop participants).

With regard to the ICAF investments and beneficiaries, the TAMD M&E framework is currently in the set-up and trial phase so information on beneficiary numbers is limited. However, Table 2 provides initial estimates on the expected beneficiaries of each investment, and analysis for the DFID review in March 2014 estimated that 18,825 people (approximately 9,319 females and 9,676 males; 14,495 young and 4,330 old persons respectively) are already benefiting from ICAF investments. The number of beneficiaries may in fact be much higher if indirect beneficiaries are taken into account, particularly given the mobility of pastoral communities in Kenyan ASALs. Additional beneficiaries stem from the ICAF engaging local service providers, thus supporting the wider development of the local economy – the M&E process in March 2014 estimated that ICAF projects had engaged the services of 430 people in Isiolo, including 152 new jobs; and from the ICAF leveraging additional government funds to support veterinary services, local radio and weather information services. Community members benefitted from employment in jobs such as water managers, security guards, and short term casual labourers supporting construction work. The ICAF M&E process is currently examining how to document beneficiaries in the context of mobility and large populations of indirect beneficiaries. Table 2 provides an initial analysis of the costs and beneficiaries of each first round investment, including per-beneficiary analyses where possible.

Regarding the total costs of the investments, the first round saw the ICAF commit £355,796 to approved public good adaptation investments (the total value of proposals in the first round was in excess of £500,000, with a number of less strong proposals being reconsidered or postponed as a result of the CAPC review process). The remaining first round funds of the ICAF have been rolled over to the second round.

While the above gives some rudimentary figures on the investment levels needed to improve resilience in the ASALs, such an analysis is very limited. First, calculating direct and indirect beneficiaries in a pastoral region is difficult. Populations are mobile and move depending on environmental, economic and social conditions. Livestock mobility is a tested and now increasingly recognised strategy to maximise livestock productivity and minimise asset loss in the ASALs characterised by highly variable and unpredictable resources (Krätli and Schareika, 2010). These movements, which often cross one or several counties, are necessary on a seasonal basis every year even under good rainfall conditions. But they are critical in the event of drought, social conflict or disease. Establishing beneficiaries on the basis of census data thus fails to capture this dynamic as in any given season or year population figures may double or halve. Such figures should thus be treated with caution (cross-border planning and M&E is a key work area for the new Adaptation Consortium). Additionally, these figures do not comment on the quality of investments. Thus the above figures provide only a basic and context-specific estimate of costs.

Table 2. Cost of 1st round ICAF investments and estimated costs per beneficiary NB Figures in this table are estimates of beneficiaries from individual projects once completed, and cannot be added together for risk of double counting. Total beneficiaries are estimated at 18,825 as articulated above.

Location	Investment	Total cost (£)	Estimated direct beneficiaries[1]	Estimated indirect beneficiaries[2]	Cost per direct beneficiary (£)	Cost per total beneficiaries (direct + indirect)
Oldonyiro	Rehabilitation of 6 sand dams[3]	11,979	9,100[5]	12,000[5]	1.32	0.57
Oldonyiro	Construction of 5 new sand dams[4]	19,871	5,300[5]	7,000[5]	3.75	1.62
Oldonyiro	Construction of a masonry water tank[3]	8,934	2,000[5]	3,000[5]	4.47	1.79
Oldonyiro	Training of Oldonyiro water management committees[4]	5,189	180	5,000[6]	28.83	1.00
Kinna	Rehabilitation of veterinary laboratory[4]	42,933	30,000[6]	60,000[6]	1.43	0.48
Kinna	Support to customary rangeland management institution (dedha)[3]	10,341	26,000[6]	200,000[6]	0.40	0.05
Garbatulla	Support to customary rangeland management institution (dedha)[3]	29,849	20,000[6]	n/a[6]	1.49	n/a
Garbatulla	Rehabilitation/Fencing of Harr-Buyo Water Pan[3]	12,792	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Garbatulla	Rehabilitation/Fencing of Belgesh Water Pan[3]	15,180	6,300[6]	n/a	2.41	n/a
Sericho	Fencing of Fororsa Water Pan[3]	11,523	15,744[6]	n/a	0.73	n/a
Sericho	Fencing of Manyangap Pan[3]	10,082	15,744[6]	n/a	0.64	n/a
Sericho	Rehab of Hawaye Wells[4]	8,549	15,744[6]	n/a	0.54	n/a
Sericho	Support to customary rangeland management institution (dedha)[4]	16,097	15,744[6]	20,000[6]	1.02	0.45
Merti	Support of Rangeland Users Association[4]	9,947	39,000[6]	n/a	0.26	n/a
Merti	Blocking of the inlet to Yamicha water pan[3]	5,899	40,000[6]	n/a	0.15	n/a
Merti	Drilling of Bambot borehole[4]	40,203	39,500[6]	n/a	1.02	n/a
County	Isiolo vaccination programme[3]	49,580	7,195	n/a	6.89	n/a
County	CIDP Workshop[4]	10,515	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
County	Isiolo Radio transmitter[4]	36,330	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:
1. Direct beneficiaries are defined as people living in the same locality as the project site
2. Indirect beneficiaries are defined as people living in nearby localities
3. Project completed. Estimates are for expected beneficiaries. Actual beneficiaries will be documented over the next year.
4. Project on-going as of February 2014. Estimates are for expected beneficiaries once completed.
5. Estimated from the World Food Programme register.
6. Estimated by local committees (high uncertainty)

n/a = data not currently available.

While information on costs is limited, given the severe projected impacts of climate change on ASALs and the existing legacy of underdevelopment in such areas, it is clear that far higher levels of public investment are required to enhance climate resilience in such areas. This includes relatively modest investments to facilitate existing and effective endogenous adaptive capacity (mainly through focusing on governance which is typically a more sustainable and efficient approach than technical top-down resilience building actions), and major investments to provide the basic infrastructure that is generally lacking compared to other areas (e.g. roads, bridges, communications and markets) (RoK 2011). Given the obvious need for far higher levels of investment, the key question is thus how to ensure that these investments get value for money (VfM).

The ICAF M&E framework is in the process of collecting data for a detailed quantitative analysis of VfM (e.g. comparisons against similar projects, cost effectiveness of investments against quantitative indicators of resilience), however a simple quantitative analysis is possible with the available figures, and a qualitative analysis illustrates the existing VfM measures.

A basic quantitative comparison of the total ICAF process costs against the total investments of the first round shows that total ICAF process costs are 28% higher than the total value of the investments delivered by the process. However, the institutional development and support costs are essentially one off investments in support of the pilot, and make up the majority of the ICAF process costs in the first round. Additionally, such costs are assumed to be higher due to the transaction costs inherent in a pilot. Where only the costs of the Isiolo project cycle are considered – which serves as an estimate of the running costs of the ICAF in its current state – the ICAF process costs drop to 7.5% of the total value of investments delivered. This compares favourably with the 8.5% cap on operational costs under the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund – a potential source of global climate funds (Adaptation Fund, 2013). It is assumed that this cost-to-investment ratio will improve in subsequent rounds, and as the ICAF attracts further investments.

A qualitative analysis examining the three 'E's' of VfM (economy, efficiency and effectiveness) also provides some assurance of VfM.

Economy can be understood as getting the best value for inputs while not losing sight of quality (DFID, 2011). In the context of the ICAF the question is: are the proposed projects (activities and goods created) of the required standard and implemented at the lowest possible cost to achieve this standard? The ICAF seeks quality of investments through phased payments to service providers, where WAPCs (and technical officers where necessary) certify the quality of the prior phase before making the next payment, and through periodic monitoring visits from government technical officers of the CAPC, while the lowest possible cost is sought through the public tendering process. Initial audit and M&E findings (CAPC, 2014) suggest that procurement processes have been followed and completed works have generally been assured by technical experts as meeting standards. In the second round, increased integration of government technical experts during project design and monitoring is expected to further improve economy.

Efficiency can be defined as maximising quality outputs for a given level of inputs (DFID, 2011). The question for ICAF is: will the projects create outputs or conditions which will be of maximum use to the community? Again, this is integrated into the proposal design process, first by the community prioritisation process, where it is assumed the community will prioritise investments with the most impact, and through the proposal criteria, where it

is a condition of proposals that many people benefit (see Box 2). The CAPC review process ensured that all successful first round proposals met these criteria. For example, a proposal on bushfire education did not reach the final stage as the CAPC agreed that expenditure on alternative proposals would deliver wider benefits.

Effectiveness ensures that the outputs deliver the desired outcome (DFID, 2011). For ICAF this means that the project outputs should deliver effective and sustainable adaptation outcomes for the community. While it is too early in the ICAF process to gauge climate resilience outcomes quantitatively, there are early anecdotal indications of impact for some completed projects (see Section 4.2). Additionally, viability and sustainability have also been certified for all successful first round proposals through the CAPC review process. For example, a proposal for a massive vaccination campaign was not viewed as sustainable on its own. The CAPC thus agreed a limited emergency vaccination campaign to address the immediate problem and also proposed a longer term course of action of producing a sustainable livestock strategy.

In summary, the above analysis provides an initial indication that VfM can be delivered by the Isiolo CAF process, provided procedures are adhered to – and preliminary reviews by the CAPC M&E visits, IIED staff and Erastus and Co indicate that this is occurring. The impacts element of VfM is reinforced by the next section, which demonstrates the initial climate resilience impacts of the ICAF process and investments.

5.2 Initial impacts

The CAPC and NDMA monitoring visit in February 2014 (CAPC, 2014) and subsequent testimonies provide initial indications of the resilience impacts of ICAF investments, and of the ICAF process itself on the county planning process.

Box 5. Testimony on dry season resilience from better grazing reserve management

"Dedhas (Boran traditional resource management institutions) are mandated to regulate access to pasture and water in pastoral systems, yet the institutions continue to be weakened and undermined by formal system of governance. The support by Isiolo Climate Adaptation Fund came ... to strengthen customary systems of planning, use and management of our natural resources. The natural resource management meetings we have undertaken not only awakened our customary system of managing grazing land and water into the wet, dry and drought reserves but also capacitated the [Dedha] members to do proper planning to enable effective use and utilization of resources. The planning process enabled the community to reclaim back community drought reserves, this move rubbed off many the wrong way including political leaders who wanted to maintain the status quo at the expense of the majority. Communities have now put in place systems to regulate entry and access of pastoralists into these seasonal grazing areas. Our pasture land is now well managed and we have drought fall back areas ..."
Mzee Sar Goresa Dedha member Kinna, March 2014

For example, at the CAPC meeting in March 2014, committee members from Kinna reported that support to customary range management institutions (dedhas) was already having an impact, with rules protecting dry season grazing areas being better enforced (despite external political pressure) and with an increase in inter-community resource management meetings outside of the ICAF process. Testimonies from community members state that they are better prepared if the rains do not come (see Box 5).

Some completed water resource investments are also showing early results. The February 2014 M&E report coupled with testimonies from community members suggests that the fencing of waterpans in Sericho and Garbatulla wards, and the pumping of water to troughs removed from the water pan area, has prevented the usual contamination of the pan, leading to prolonged availability of clean water - longer than for any previous period - for both livestock and communities. Community members have also noticed a fall in water borne disease in communities near the pan. Box 6 provides a testimony on the impact from a local community leader in Sericho, while Figures 5 and 6 provide photographic evidence on the impact of the improved water pan in Garbatulla relative to a nearby unimproved water pan.

The February 2014 M&E report also documents feedback from community members in Kinna stating that livestock were in good health due to the CAPC-funded vaccination programme.

Regarding the impact of the ICAF on gender and inter-generational equity in adaptation planning, while the February 2014 M&E report suggested that the ICAF consultation process could be improved (CAPC, 2014), it was noted at the time of community selection of WAPC members that all WAPC Treasurer positions were awarded to women. For example, in Garbatulla Ward, the WAPC treasurer provided well informed and substantiated insights that influenced some of the decisions arrived at during the tender evaluation process. Similarly, many of the WAPC Secretaries are youth representatives. While this does not guarantee greater equity, it indicates that ICAF structures can facilitate greater inclusiveness in decision making. On the impact of specific investments, the vast majority of ICAF investments are focused on improving access to clean water – an investment that is widely recognised to most benefit women in poor communities (Niamir-Fuller, 1994).

Evidence suggests that the ICAF process is also having a broader impact on community planning in some wards. The February 2014 M&E report states that communities in some wards demonstrated clear 'ownership' of ICAF investments. For example, in Kinna, community members participated in meetings convened by the Dedha where, they agreed upon and delineated new wet and drought grazing reserves. Twenty five community volunteers undertook the task of asking pastoralists to move out of the new drought reserve. The M & E report also documents that WAPCs are increasingly engaging with representatives at the village level – a local level of community organisation, below that of ward – thus implying even sub-Ward participation in planning under the ICAF.

Similarly, the ICAF process appears to be having an impact on county government and donors. Activities in March 2014 have seen increased technical input from county government technical officers in the second round, and an ICAF-funded community consultation process for both the County Integrated Development Plan – a key planning document for the county administration – and the proposed County Livestock Strategy. Additionally, county government has provided in kind support for the veterinary lab and vaccination campaign, through staff and vehicles, and KMS is continuing to support climate information services through the provision and training of staff, and the deployment of weather information infrastructure. The ICAF process has also been advocated by representatives in the Isiolo County Assembly. This, coupled with indications of further funding support from county and development partners demonstrates the broader potential impact of the ICAF process.

Box 6. Testimony on water and health impacts of water pan investment

"Fororsa pan used to be open for all camels, cattle, sheep and goats. [Livestock] would get into the pan from all directions to access available water and end up urinating and defecating inside. Further, people do washing inside the pan and as a result, in less than a month, the water gets contaminated (turns green) and is unfit for livestock and human use. This situation forced the pastoralists to move in search for alternative clean sources of water, trekking for long hours and distances and leaving behind available pasture. However, having rehabilitated and fenced off the pan, and put in place supportive infrastructure to enable pumping of water outside for accessibility by humans, livestock and wildlife(through troughing facilities and proper management structures ..., [an] Abaerega traditional overseer ...) the water in the pan not only remains for a longer period (5 months) but is also clean for consumption by all. This has immensely contributed to the good health of our livestock and people and offered us an opportunity to utilize available pasture in the area."
Mzee Jillo Utuka Dedha Chairman Iresaboru, March 2014

Degraded bank and contaminated water from livestock directly accessing the nearby-unimproved Harr Bibi water pan

Livestock water trough and resulting good condition of improved Harr Buyo water pan

While this evidence is largely anecdotal, and there are many potential areas of improvement for the ICAF process and investments (see Section 5), it does provide an early indication of the positive impacts of the ICAF process on climate resilience and adaptation planning. This adheres with DFID's awarding of an A+ score in its 2013-14 annual review. Along with the learning in the next section, this provides a strong endorsement of community-level capacity to plan and direct adaptation investments.

6. Lessons learned

The first phase of the ICAF process has been run as a pilot for local level adaptation planning and finance, and has yielded a wealth of knowledge and lessons on implementing such an approach. Below follows a summary of the lessons gathered from the CAPC M&E visits, the October 2013 ICAF review process, and general feedback from project participants.

With regard to financial and project management and the general operation of the ICAF, several recommendations have flowed from the experience in the first round:

- Given the amount of time voluntary WAPC members are currently required to commit to administration, and the IT facilities needed to produce documentation, WAPCs should propose how the ICAF can better support the administrative functions of WAPCs;
- Streamline the service provider payment process - the payment process currently involves several actors and has suffered delays due to technical problems;
- Streamline the proposal development process, which was a lengthy and iterative process during the first round due to the involvement of many actors;
- Specify and implement measures to ensure that communities have a clear process for holding WAPCs accountable;
- Better involve technical experts in proposal development and monitoring;
- Better plan the monitoring of projects, including by using the local radio once it is functional;
- Better include local labour and skills in proposals and contracts with service providers; and
- Encourage WAPCs to routinely suggest improvements to the process to encourage continual improvement of the ICAF.

These recommendations have been integrated into the revised procedure manual and are being implemented in the second round.

Similarly, the project has served to highlight the common difficulties faced by communities in underdeveloped ASAL areas, including:

- Limited technical experts to support development activities. For example, in Isiolo there is one county water engineer supporting the design and supervision of several water projects;
- A misunderstanding of the rationale of ASAL economies and livelihood strategies amongst many government staff;
- Limited service providers to implement work, thus making the procurement process difficult;

- Poor communication, transport and other infrastructure, thus reducing the efficiency and speed of project activities and increasing costs;
- Poor general banking and accounting infrastructure and practice. For example, all transactions require supporting documents to be submitted and filed for auditing, but there is a general difficulty of getting receipts; and
- Weather and seasonal variability and high mobility of target populations need to be considered in project implementation and monitoring plans, thus making the process difficult to align with financial calendars.

The ICAF is seeking to address these challenges by highlighting these issues to government and development partners, and working to improve broader development plans such as the CIDP and sectoral plans.

The process in Isiolo has also yielded a number of general lessons on how to make this approach successful.

- First, while this approach has a technical entry point to the policy arena (i.e. climate change adaptation), it is fundamentally a political process in support of devolution, and requires careful management and continual support from existing government institutions and local communities. In particular, the introduction of bottom-up development planning structures can be seen as controversial by actors in existing top-down centralised processes. It is critical to identify these actors and to get their buy-in by demonstrating the benefits of bottom-up community-led approaches. It is thus critical to have a team of people from the community who understand the issues and process, and who command respect, to lead this process. In Isiolo, this was initially provided by government staff and local organisations, and is now increasingly being provided by WAPC members.

- Second, development partners and implementing organisations need to carefully plan and manage the process to ensure a balance where local communities have genuine control over donor and/or public funds, while ensuring good financial management in a context of high risk. Ultimately this requires good communication and a high level of transparency amongst all partners involved (e.g. community design and ownership of the financial management framework, regular auditing, and timely and regular provision of information to government and development partners).

- Third, and related to the previous point, the final aim of this process is to mainstream the approach into local government. This requires development and implementing partners to continually reassess and reposition their role to build local ownership of the process and to always seek opportunities to integrate leadership and accountability with local institutions.Overall, these lessons provide a basis for the ICAF to continue to grow, and for the adoption of the approach in other ASAL areas in Kenya and other countries.

7. Where to from here

For the ICAF, the focus for 2014 is to consolidate the achievements of the first investment round, implement a successful second investment round and to move to full integration with Isiolo county government finance and planning processes, including better integrating climate information services into planning. As articulated in the last section, a key concern will be negotiating the politics of integrating bottom-up planning in the context of entrenched top-down planning approaches. The on-going M&E work will continue to deliver evidence on impacts, and to provide lessons to assist with the implementation of the second round.

The continued success of the ICAF will also serve to inform the application of the approach in the four other Kenya ASAL counties (Wajir, Garissa, Kitui and Makueni) with support from the Adaptation Consortium. Given the differing contexts between counties, and that county government structures are generally more developed now than at the inception of the ICAF, the structure and process of the CAF approach will likely vary across the four new counties, but the ICAF provides a basis for the design of these approaches. For example, in Wajir, the institutional development phase has been reordered to establish the WAPCs in advance resilience assessments, resource mapping and TAMD, to enable all WAPC members to participate in the development of and use these tools, and to ensure that these tools are better integrated into proposal design and implementation. Similarly, the financial management framework and capacity developed in Isiolo will provide an existing resource for the process in the other counties, including plans for ICAF WAPC members to provide training and advice to their counterpart WAPCs in other counties. The objective is to have CAFs fully operational in the four new ASAL counties by the end of March 2015.

Elsewhere, the ICAF and the Adaptation Consortium will continue to exchange with and support the implementation of similar approaches in Tanzania, Mali and Senegal, and to provide hard evidence in support of local government access to international climate funds including the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

8. Further information

For an overview of the project and updates on new outputs and new publications visit
http://www.iied.org/responding-climate-change-east-africa-strengthening-dryland-governance-planning
http://www.adaconsortium.org/

For further information on specific aspects of the ICAF process, refer to the following publications:

- Participatory digital map-making in arid areas of Kenya and Tanzania http://pubs.iied.org/G03659.html
- Ensuring devolution supports adaptation and climate resilient growth in Kenya http://pubs.iied.org/17161IIED.html
- An interactive resource map for Isiolo showcasing data collected via the community resource mapping: http://webgis5.geodata.soton.ac.uk/
- A summary example of a resilience assessment from Merti Ward, Isiolo http://pubs.iied.org/G03465.html
- The ICAF Procedure Manual will soon be available online, and is available on request to IIED.
- For an example of how the ICAF is informing the Green Climate Fund on devolved climate finance see the report Devolved Access Modalities from the European Capacity Building Initiative http://www.eurocapacity.org/downloadsDevolvedAccessfinal.pdf
- Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development M&E Framework http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development

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The Adaptation (ADA) consortium is a core component of the National Drought Management Authority strategy and funded within the Strengthening Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in Kenya plus (STARCK+) programme. The aim of the Adaptation Consortium is to pilot climate change adaptation planning approaches to enhance climate resilience in five Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) counties (Garissa, Isiolo, Kitui, Makueni and Wajir) that, if successful, will be replicated in other ASAL counties and beyond. The consortium consist of Care International Kenya, Christian Aid, International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED), Met Office (UK) and the Kenya Meteorological Services (KMS)

ADA consortium

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