

RURAL LIVELIHOODS' ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (RLACC)

Project Overview:

The Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (RLACC) – Kenya is a complement to the on Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP – Phase I), designed to support the additional dimensions of climate change resilience. The RLACC project covers two arid and semi-arid counties where the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Horn of Africa (DRSLP) – Kenya project is being implemented: Baringo and Turkana. The project consists of three components: (i) Knowledge management and mainstreaming, (ii) Sustainable pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods and (iii) Program activities coordination, monitoring and evaluation. The project is being implemented over a period of 4 years (2016-2019).

The project is funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Government of Kenya (GOK). GEF support is in form of a grant of US\$ 2,784,000 channelled through African Development Bank (AfDB) while the Government of Kenya support is US\$ 58,938,000 under DRSLP 1.

The project's main beneficiaries include agro-pastoral communities residing in semi-arid areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Project activities aim to address the various impacts of climate change on rural livelihoods, by financing adaptation measures and associated services based on both the traditional knowledge and know-how of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, and on improved sustainable technologies and practices. It is estimated that the proposed project will directly benefit 44,000 beneficiaries over a period of 4 years. In addition to the direct benefits, there are intangible benefits related to environmental regeneration, capacity building and institutional support. Beneficiaries will participate through trainings, workshops, development of community-based plans, and improved livelihood practices. The use of cash for work mechanisms and other social transfer mechanisms will be explored during implementation, to further strengthen the income basis of resource-poor beneficiaries.

Needs Assessment:

The need for this project emanated from the necessity to increase resilience to climate change in the arid and semi-arid areas (ASALs) of Kenya. In these areas it is urgent to develop proven and cost-effective outreach and extension approaches and methods at grass-roots level in order to efficiently integrate climate change strategies and practices into livestock planning at local level. Although the DRSLP is enhancing drought resilience and improving sustainable livelihoods of the communities in the project target areas, there is a need to complement it in order to strengthen climate change adaptation. In Kenya the damages and losses sustained by the population during the 2008-2011 drought was estimated to be Ksh 968.6 billion (USD 12.1 billion). The livestock sector sustained a very significant share of the damage and losses estimated at Ksh 699.3 million with crop production second at Ksh 121.1 billion. While the DRSLP addresses the supply side, by focusing on investment in agricultural and livestock infrastructure and therefore by improving storage, market and transport infrastructure, there is a need to reinforce the demand side from the household perspective, allowing all pastoral/agro-pastoral communities (even the poorest ones) to benefit from the infrastructures financed by the DRSLP. In this sense, the RLACC addresses the need to directly respond to specific climate change-induced stresses. In addition, the interventions funded by GEF adopt an integrated watershed management approach to

complement DRSLP activities thereby contributing to strengthen resilience in a structural manner.

Bank's Added Value:

The African Development Bank's comparative advantage and added value to undertake this project emanates from its experience acquired through its long time successful engagement with the Government of Kenya. The Bank's agriculture portfolio in Kenya is significant and considerable experience has been gained from construction of infrastructure, community initiatives through group formation for managing natural resources, community infrastructure and irrigation infrastructure especially through implementation of similar past and on-going Bank projects in Kenya, such as (i) ASAL-based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Project (ALLPRO) which covered the two counties covered by the RLACC, (ii) Small scale Horticulture Development Project (SHDP) which has rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure in a number of ASAL counties and providing support to farmers in scheme management and post-harvest handling of produce, and, most importantly (iii) DRSLP, which has been highlighted above and is the main baseline project for the project.

Knowledge Management:

This project includes a significant number of knowledge creation and management activities, which will build on local knowledge. The project will develop agro-climate information products in local language for local populations as well as manuals and training for the national and local officials. In addition, it will organize regional, national and international workshops and study-tours to identify and disseminate the lessons learned from the project. Moreover, links will be created between this project and the regional component of the DRSLP, which includes the development of a platform to monitor arid and semi-arid ecosystems, resilience and the implementation of capacity building actions. Finally, the monitoring and evaluation system will prepare regular reports to assess the performance of the project and its evolution against the defined objectives. At the end of the project, a final report will be developed, as well as an independent evaluation.

Project Components

The overall goal of the programme is to improve resilience to climate change of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in targeted areas in Kenya, and increase the adaptive capacity of their livelihoods. The project is structured in the following three components:

Component I: Increased resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to climate change in the target areas

The first component of the project seeks to integrate the adaptation to climate change of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the target areas into their development planning. This will be promoted through raising awareness of local stakeholders by sharing information on climate change and training government officials at national, regional and local levels on the management of climate risks and planning resilience. This first component aims to build a common understanding of climate change among the local stakeholders and to integrate the lessons learned from local knowledge and previous projects regarding development planning. Overall, this first component creates the enabling environment for the establishment of a participatory integrated management of watersheds that is specifically put in place in the component 2.

Component II: Investment in sustainable measures to increase the resilience to climate variability and change of the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the target areas

The measures prioritized in the second component build on the activities conducted in Component I and seek to set up an integrated watershed management. This is achieved by providing grants to local communities to fund micro-adaptation projects in the fields of water and grazing resources, livestock and income-earning activities (irrigation technologies, resilient equipment and infrastructure, natural resources management systems). The integrated watershed management aims at ensuring a holistic approach to natural resources that identifies alternative subsistence strategies and conducts reforestation activities with the participation of local communities and NGOs and integrating local knowledge. This component also includes social monetary transfers to increase the resilience of different types of households. The social monetary transfers were included in the PFD. These are direct cash transfers to the poorest and most vulnerable households. These lack productive assets and are not economically active, so they cannot benefit from either micro-loans or cash-for-public works. These households are typically composed of old or disabled people. The objective is that they have access to minimum cash to be more resilient to climate change. This mechanism is similar to the transfers that non-active and poor households get in developing countries through public safety net systems.

Component III: Monitoring, evaluation and project management

The third component seeks to support the other two components by developing in local language the required information products and coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the activities of the project.

Key Performance Indicators

The Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) will include:

- (i) At least 60% men and women declare to know what climate change is and how it affects them in project sites
- (ii) At least 30 people trained, of which at least 40% are women
- (iii) At least 3 tools or methods are available and used by at least 30 people (of which at least 40% are women) in the two councils
- (iv) The development plans of the two targeted counties include some provisions for adaptation actions by the end of the project
- (v) At least 4 workshops, study tours and meetings organized to discuss project lessons
- (vi) At least 50% of DRSLP targeted households adopt resilient livelihoods by end of project
- (vii) At least 10% of DRSLP households benefit from adequate social transfers (micro-finances, cash-for-work on public projects and social monetary transfers)
- (viii) At least 5 knowledge products are developed
- (ix) At least 2 annual PIRs, one Mid Term Review and one Terminal Evaluation

Result-based Logical Framework

Programme:	Multinational: Rural Livelihoods' adaptation to climate change in the Horn of Africa - Kenya project					
Purpose	To improve the resilience to climate change of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities and increase the adaptive capacity of their livelihoods in targeted areas in Kenya					
	Results chain	Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures and assumptions
		Indicators (including CSI)	Baseline	Target		
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of food insecurity in the regions targeted by the project during dry seasons and droughts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual incomes of beneficiary households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual income was of 90,861KES in 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase of 25% of annual incomes 	Government statistics Programme reports IGAD reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk: Insufficient human and institutional capacities <p style="text-align: center;">Mitigation: the programme will have capacity building activities at the regional level</p>
Outcomes and Outputs	Component 1. Improved resilience to climate change of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in targeted areas					

<p>Outcome 1. Climate change-related adaptation measures integrated into development plans of targeted local governments (arid and semi-arid districts)</p> <p>Output 1.1 Sensitization, awareness and information on CC of local stakeholders</p> <p>Output 1.2 Training of officials at the national and local level</p> <p>Output 1.3. Mainstreaming of climate-sensitive pastoral development of ASALs into local development planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of men and women trained on the integration of climate change adaptation into development plans by end of project • Number of men and women in project sites with increased awareness of resilience to climate change at the end of the project (Module 1 and 2) • Availability of tools and methods for the integration of climate change adaptation into local development plans by end of project (Module 1-4) • Number of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions (development plans at the county level) by end of project (NDMA guided by analysis in module 1-4 above)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 men and women trained on the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning • No more than 30% of men and women in project sites declare to know what climate change is and how it affects them • Tools and methods are not available • None of the development plans at the county level mainstream climate change and include explicit and specific budgets for adaptation actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30 people trained, of which at least 40% are women • At least 60% of men and women in project zones (of which at least 40% are women) declare to know what climate change is and how it affects them in project sites • At least 3 tools or methods are available and used by at least 30 people (of which at least 40% are women) in the two councils • The development plans of the two targeted counties include some provisions for adaptation actions 	<p>Training reports, Project reports</p> <p>Project surveys</p> <p>Training reports, project reports</p> <p>Development frameworks, policies, plans and programs</p>	<p>Risk: insufficient institutional capacities of national and local planners</p> <p>Mitigation: the programme will provide training at all levels, including community planning</p>
---	---	---	--	--	--

Outcomes and Outputs	<p>Outcome 2. Awareness raised and local stakeholders involved in planning pro-active adaptation measures to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of men and women with increased awareness and engagement for undertaking adaptation measures by end of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 men and women declare to know what climate change is and be engaged to undertake adaptation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60% of men and women (of which at least 50% are women) in the project sites declare to know what climate change is and be engaged to undertake adaptation measures 	<p>Project surveys</p>	
	<p>Output 2.1 Workshops organized at national level to draw lessons from project activities and achievements, and mainstream them into development policies and strategic frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops, study tours and meetings held where lessons from the project were discussed by end of project 	<p>NA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 4 workshops, study tours and meetings organized to discuss project lessons 	<p>Workshop, study tours and meeting minutes/reports</p>	
	<p>Component 2. Investment in sustainable measures aimed at improving the resilience of pastoral communities to climate change and variability</p>					
<p>Outcome 3. Adaptation practices developed and implemented to respond to specific climate change-induced stresses in livestock sector in arid and semi-arid ecosystems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households in targeted areas that implement relevant climate change adaptation technologies by end of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 households implement climate adaptation technologies in targeted areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of DRSLP households implement climate adaptation technologies 	<p>Project reports, PIRs</p>	<p>Risk: Communities may resist to change the way the use natural resources</p>	
<p>Output 3.1. Grants provided to targeted communities to finance micro-adaptation projects (in the areas of water and rangeland resources, livestock and IGAs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households that have adopted resilient livelihoods under existing and projected climate change by end of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 households undertake resilient livelihoods in targeted areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of DRSLP targeted households adopt resilient livelihoods 	<p>Project reports, PIRs</p>	<p>Mitigation: The project will highlight demonstrative economic benefits at short and long-term of proposed adaptation measures. The identification of these measures will be participatory and the communities will receive training.</p>	
<p>Output 3.2. Adequate social transfers provided to vulnerable households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households that benefit from adequate social transfers (micro-finances, cash-for-work on public projects and social monetary transfers) by end of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 households benefit from adequate social transfers (micro-finances, cash-for-work on public projects and social monetary transfers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 10% of DRSLP households benefit from adequate social transfers (micro-finances, cash-for-work on public projects and social monetary transfers) 	<p>Project reports, PIR</p>	<p>Assumption: it is possible to demonstrate economic and ecological benefits during the project implementation timeline</p>	
<p>Component 3: Program activities coordination, monitoring and evaluation</p>						

	<p>Outcome 4. Implementation of project activities efficiently coordinated, monitored and evaluated</p> <p>Output 4.1: Knowledge products at national and regional level</p> <p>Output 4.2: Timely, efficient and cost-effective M&E systems put in place at national and sub-regional level.</p>	<p>• Degree of execution of the project M&E Plan by end of project</p> <p>• Number of knowledge products developed by end of project</p> <p>• Number of M&E activities conducted by end of project</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>NA</p>	<p>• The M&E plan is fully developed and executed in a timely manner</p> <p>• At least 5 knowledge products are developed</p> <p>• At least 4 annual PIRs, one Mid Term Review and one Terminal Evaluation</p>	<p>• M&E documents, PIRs, APRs, AWPs</p> <p>• Knowledge products</p> <p>• M&E documents and systems</p>	<p>Risks: It may be difficult to identify the contributions of RLACC withing the DRSLP context</p> <p>Mitigation: Although they will be integrated within the budget and the execution plan of DRSLP, the GEF funds will focus on adaptation, and monitored and evaluated as such. The project includes supplementary support for monitoring and evaluation.</p>
Key activities	Components					
	<p><u>Component 1: Activities</u></p> <p>1.1.1 Training of local NGOs and CBOs on resilience to climate change in an agro-pastoral context;</p> <p>1.1.2 Awareness raising of local communities on resilience to climate change, through support to the NGOs and CBOs trained in 1.1.1 and local media campaigns;</p> <p>1.2.1 Training of officials at central (DRSLP team, MoALF, MENR, NDMA) and decentralized levels on climate risk management and resilience planning</p> <p>1.2.2 Development and distribution of technical manuals on resilience-building in ASALs for use by ministries, the DRSLP team and county officials</p> <p>1.3.1 Analysis of opportunities for integration of climate change issues into national, regional or local development or sectoral planning processes</p> <p>1.3.2 Integration of climate change issues into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), including sectoral plans</p> <p>1.3.3 Integration of climate change issues into the Community Action Development Plans</p> <p>2.1.1 Organization of workshops and consultations to identify lessons on climate change resilience from the project</p> <p>2.1.2 Organization of regional, national and/or international study- tours for policy makers, project managers, communities and/or producer groups to get familiar with the lessons learned from the project (with IGAD)</p> <p><u>Component 2:</u></p> <p>3.1.1 Support to the development of producer groups and participatory development of alternative livelihoods strategies</p> <p>3.1.2 Provision of grants to producer groups for the acquisition of productive assets, along with technical support provided through the NGOs trained in 1.1.1</p> <p>3.1.3 Provision of grants to scale up and disseminate community-based water harvesting and micro-facilities, including technologies, equipment and infrastructure</p> <p>3.1.4 Acquisition and dissemination of resilient seed varieties to support the development of agro-pastoral perimeters</p> <p>3.1.5 Rehabilitation of rural roads taking into account climate change</p> <p>3.1.6 Support to the development of community-based natural resources management systems (rangeland, water)</p> <p>3.1.7 Implementation of anti-erosion measures in the watersheds</p> <p>3.1.8 Implementation of reforestation measures in the watersheds</p> <p>3.2.1 Provision of micro-finances (micro-loans and weather-index livestock insurance products) to households which are not poor but may rapidly fall into poverty because of their exposure to climate hazards</p> <p>3.2.2 Cash for work schemes regarding activities 3.1.7 and 3.1.8 (particularly for households which have economically active members and some productive assets but do not have adequate capacity to repay micro-loans)</p> <p>3.2.3 Provision of social monetary transfers to households without productive assets and are not economically active</p> <p><u>Component 3</u></p> <p>4.1.1 Development of information products in local languages on climate resilience and adaptive approaches to ASAL development</p> <p>4.2.1 Support for additional M&E consultancies (baseline study, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation)</p> <p>3.1.9 Additional support for project management and operations</p>	<p><u>Inputs (in USD):</u></p> <p>Grant from GEF: 2,784,000</p> <p>Component 1: 486,500</p> <p>Component 2: 1,565,275</p> <p>Component 3: 268,225</p> <p>Contingencies: 257,778</p> <p>ADB fees: 206,222</p> <p>Co-financing from DRSLP: 52,748,100</p>				

