

Lessons from Devolved Climate Finance for Locally led Adaptation in Kenya

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Presentation outline

1. Introduction
2. Overview of locally led climate action (LLoCA) in Kenya
 - ❖ Devolved Climate Finance (DCF) and Locally Led Adaptation (LLA)
 - ❖ Objectives and goals
3. Climate issues/challenges the DCF/LLA initiatives address
4. Notable outcomes from the DCF/LLA initiative
5. Unique partnerships/collaborations in the development and implementation of the DCF/LLA initiative
6. Unexpected challenges during implementation & how they were addressed
7. Plans in place to scale the DCF/LLA initiative
8. Takeaways for aspiring actors on DCF/LLA

Presentation Objective

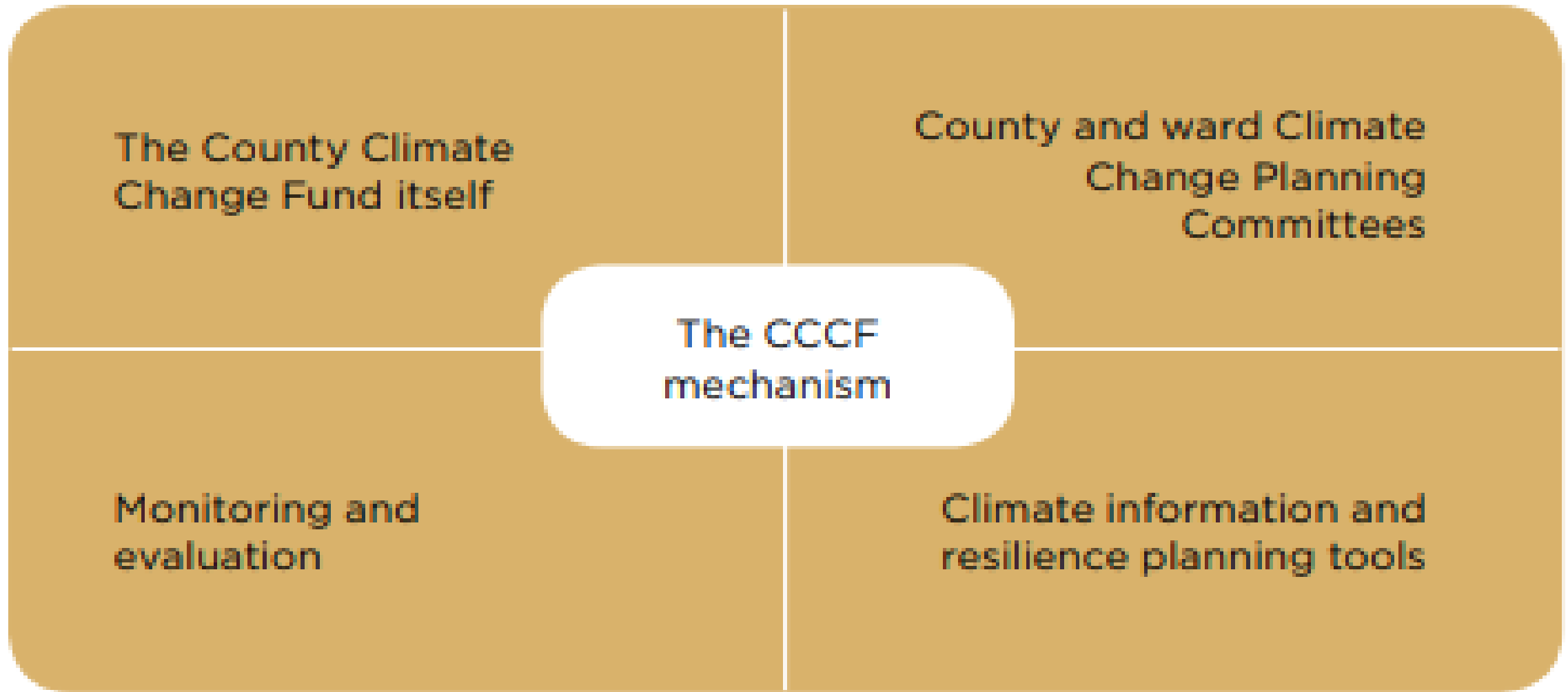
- To share ADA's experience and lessons in designing, developing and implementing the CCCF mechanism – a locally led adaptation (LLA) initiative

INTRODUCTION

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- Adaptation consortium (ADA) supports subnational governments and local communities to enhance access to climate finance at sub national levels, and to mainstream climate action into planning and budgeting for resilience building
- ADA designed and piloted the County Climate Change Fund (CCCCF) Mechanism in Kenya (2013-2023) for Devolved Climate Finance (DCF) and Locally Led Adaptation (LLA)
- The CCCCf Mechanism facilitates the flow of climate finance from international and national sources to sub national level (counties and vulnerable communities) for climate-informed planning and implementation at the local level

INTRODUCTION cont'd

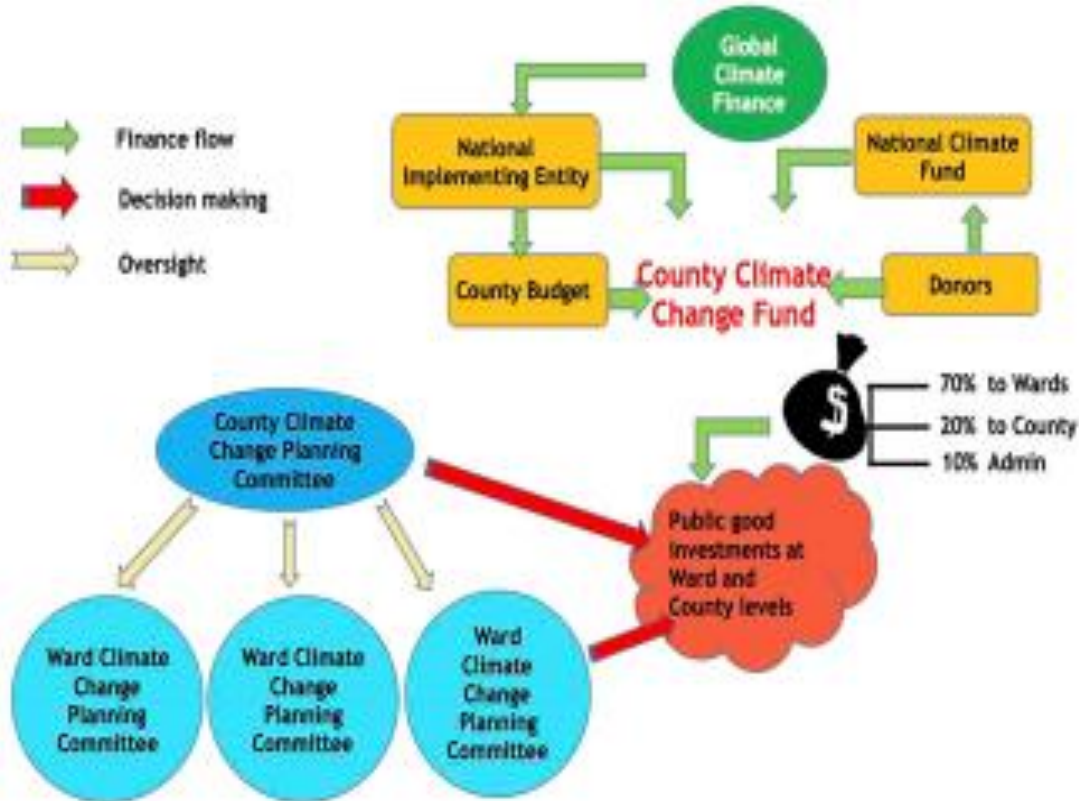


Components of the CCCF Mechanism

Overview of locally led climate action in Kenya

Overview of locally led climate action in Kenya: The CCCF mechanism

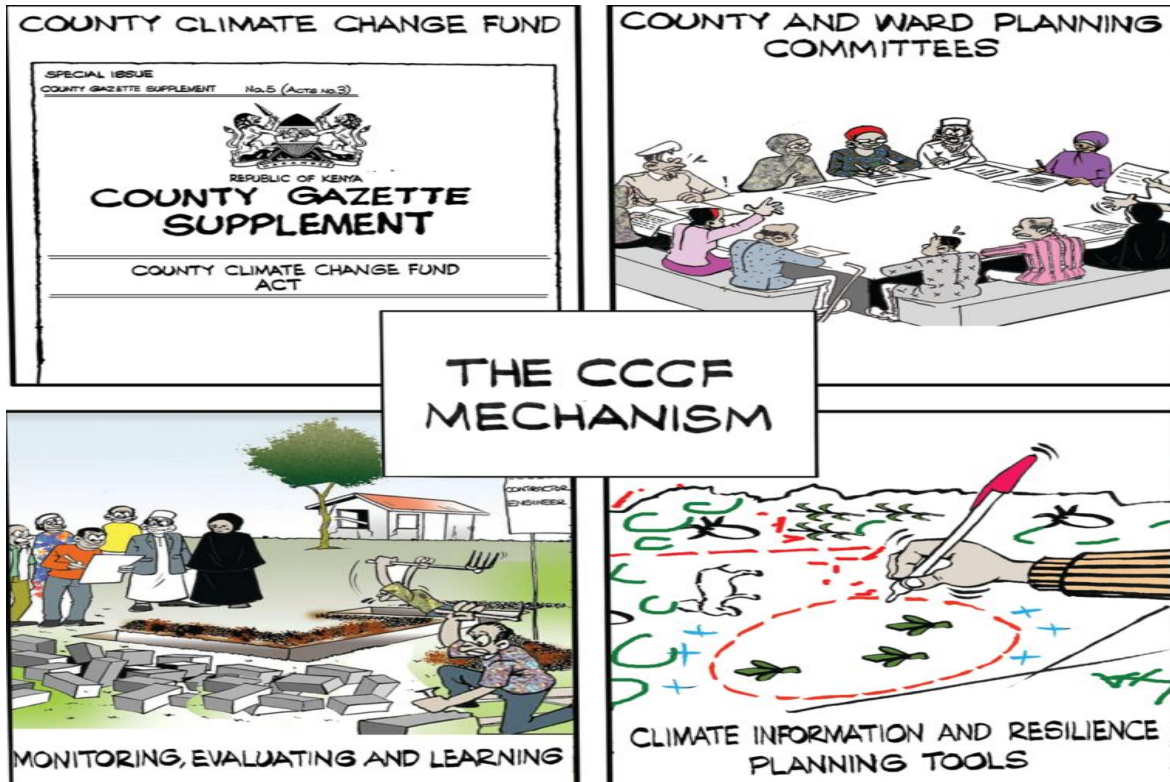
❖ 1. The Fund



- Is under the authority of the county govt
- Is designed to receive money from international and local public and private sources
- Counties commit a specified % of their devt budget to the Fund hence ensuring predictability of funding
- Is meant to finance community projects prioritized through local participatory identification processes
- 70% to local level investments; 20% county level investments (including funding county policy processes)
- Operations capped at not more than 10% to ensure efficiency

Overview of locally led climate action in Kenya: The CCCF mechanism

- ❖ 2. Planning committees at both sub national and community levels (composition; roles and responsibilities; how they work in practice and how this respects LLA principles; etc.)
 - Community members are informed in advance what is in the Fund, hence make the prioritization of investments more practical and not just generating a shopping list



❖ 3. Resilience Planning tools

- County Climate Information Service Plans (CCISPs) to inform planning and implementation of development actions
- Participatory Climate Risk Assessments (PCRAs) to inform prioritization of action

❖ 4. M&E of Adaptation

- The TAMD Process – Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development – based on
 - village level theories of change
 - Institutional scorecards
 - Resilience assessments



Wajir County Climate Change Fund Inventory of Adaptation Investments 2013-2016



Climate challenges or issues the initiative addressed within the local context

Climate challenges or issues the DCF/LLA initiative specifically address

1. The Fund:

- ❖ Issues of access to climate finance
- ❖ CCCF strengthens existing legal, financial and fiduciary frameworks and standards for county government to access climate finance from different sources both at National and International level

2. The Planning Committees

- ❖ Disconnect between formal and community planning/ legislation/regulations
- ❖ CCCF recognises and enhances public participation to ensure greater social inclusion and public accountability

3. Climate Information and Resilience Planning Tools

- ❖ Issues of access and use of climate information/ targeted Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments
- ❖ CCCF integrates climate resilience into county planning and budgeting through the use of climate information to address current and future climate risks

4. M&E

- ❖ Issues of relevant data and information
- ❖ CCCF strengthens existing Monitoring and Evaluation systems to track adaptation and resilience

Notable outcomes from the initiative

Notable outcomes

- A strong local ownership and inherent urge among the site operations and management (O&M) committees of the WCCPCs to sustain locally led projects (functionality studies show 75% sustainability, 10 years after the investment)
- Effective, efficient and accountable decision making through local empowerment and programmatic flexibility, e.g., in prioritization of projects and procurement of goods and services
 - Cost of service provision at lower levels also reasonable for the targeted activities
- Deepening of benefits, e.g., catalyzing local economic activities through local circulation of money from locally-sourced goods and services
- Scaling picking up on many fronts – e.g., KMD (CIS), KSG (Training), TNT (Financing), CSOs (Advocacy), etc.,

Unique partnerships or collaborations in
the development and implementation of
the initiative

Unique partnerships or collaborations

- Original ADA partnership, under a 1-Programme (a common goal/objective) approach, had the following partners: -
 - government (MNDKOAL, KMD/UK Met, NDMA, CoG, County govts),
 - International NGOs (CA, IIED, CARE)
 - local CSOs
 - local communities
- ADA continues to work through government system to avoid creating parallel systems or structures
 - The CCCF Mechanism is anchored in county legislation hence was easy to institutionalize once proof of concept was done
 - The National Treasury, Kenya Meteorological Department and Kenya School of Government are scaling various components of the Mechanism nationally.
- Flexibility, adaptability and patience on the part of the donors (DFID and later SIDA) to try things out, until it succeeded
- The CCCF Mechanism arrangement empowers government and non-government entities that are closer to local actors to manage all aspects of climate adaptation and resilience, with greater flexibility to simultaneously prioritize both national and local needs
- Local institutions involved in CCCF provide mechanisms for grievance redress to tackle emerging challenges
- The process has given rise to DCFA => a Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities

Partners brought in expertise and experiences, and led certain components/counties where they had strength or mandate but all contributing one goal/objective

Unexpected challenges, and how they were addressed

Unexpected challenges or obstacles

- Political goodwill: Some leaders still want to fully control decision making processes. It took long to get it through some counties due to lack of goodwill on the part of governors or county assemblies
- Change of county officials including after elections slowed down processes
- Balancing rate of scale out with quality of the process: Scaling is losing the quality of devolved methodologies and devolved principles
- Issues of cross-border /cross ward or county were not dealt with adequately due to challenges getting the different groups to talk to avoid no harm before investment is agreed
- Scaling is heavily projectized and centered around the finance docket, missing out on technical adaptation sectors
 - It needs to be institutionalized by embedding it in the policy instruments and implementation frameworks of the technical sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) such as agriculture and water
- The risk appetite among financial institutions and private sector still lags behind their declared intentions. Private sector participation remains low
- The learnings/lessons are not yet being taken seriously in some quarters that are used to business as usual models

Plans in place to scale the Initiative

Plans in place to scale up and replicate the Initiative

- The initiative is being scaled up by the Government of Kenya, through the National Treasury with support from development partners
- Other government agencies in Kenya are taking forward the other aspects, based on a strategy developed for the same by ADA, e.g.,
 - ✓ KMD – scaling Climate Information Services (CIS) through Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) process
 - ✓ ADA plans to support the scaling of a complementary LLA tool (TILKIT) for traditional weather forecasting and agro-weather advisories
 - ✓ KSG – capacity building of county stakeholders and other stakeholders
- Ada is now focusing on technical capacity building (TA) and Quality assurance in line with LLA principles, both within and beyond Kenya through the DCFA platform
- Other members of the DCF alliance (i.e., Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda) are also scaling, with support of partners
- The purpose will be to influence policy reforms and policy implementation in the direction of devolved climate finance and locally led climate action

Takeaways

Takeaways for aspiring actors/peers

- Devolving access to finance is critical to effectively scale adaptation at sub national/ community level – the bottom of the pyramid where the local poor and vulnerable people live
- Although developed and tested in arid and semi-arid counties, the core principles of CCCF and approaches are universal and can be adapted to any setting and any sector, from water for livestock to water for agriculture, etc.
- Sub national climate change legislation (or bylaws in other jurisdictions) and regulations, aligned with national climate change policy and legislative framework, are necessary for streamlining and strengthening devolved governance processes for locally led climate action
- Locally led projects encourage the use of local knowledge about the local environment
- Inclusive and participatory use of local traditional institutions in the governance of local projects enhances accountability and increases the chances of success through transparent sharing of project information
- Capacity building is critical for local empowerment
 - Active local participation produces more sustainable results
- Linking local action to global support is important in promoting the strengthening of local voices
- The best way to influence policy reforms and/or to catalyze policy implementation is to convene dialogue forums/ platforms for awareness creation and opinion shaping
- Working through existing govt systems or processes yielding more sustainable results

Acknowledgements

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