

# Policy Efficacy Report

*Down2Earth Project*

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## **ABOUT CLIMATE ANALYTICS**

Climate Analytics is a global climate science and policy institute. Our mission is to deliver cutting-edge science, analysis and support to accelerate climate action and keep warming below 1.5°C.

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# Summary

Eastern Africa countries including Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are heavily impacted by climate change. The three countries just recently emerged from a three-year drought exacerbating food and water insecurity challenges. The IPCC WG1 Report shows that such climate extremes are set to continue and even increase in both frequency and intensity. This will have far reaching impacts and consequences for these countries.

The research sought to understand policy efficacy, specifically successes of select climate adaptation, water and food security policies implemented by the three countries. This was done through identification of an appropriate approach which has four key elements on policy efficacy namely: governance environment, finance, accountability and, equity and legitimacy that enable an understanding of the policy successes. Afterwards anchor policies for further review were identified and this review was undertaken followed by a survey to stakeholders to capture their sentiment on the policy successes. The twelve (12) policies identified for the policy efficacy report were previously analyzed in the policy analysis report and this information was important in these choices.

In the policy analysis eight (8) key elements namely: rights, accessibility, inclusion, implementation plans, enforcement, budgetary allocation, information management systems and linkages to other policies were rated across policies. For the twelve policies identified for this report, linkages to other policies rate highly across all the policies with an average rating of 3.6 followed by inclusion with a rating of 3.4 and information management systems rated 3. Budgetary allocation is rated least at 2.5 followed by enforcement at 2.7. In terms of specific policies, we identified for this report, Kenya's Water Act is rated 3.5 and Ethiopia's PIF is rated 3.4. The least rated of these twelve are Somalia's NAPA and Ethiopia's NAP at 2.3 and 2.5 respectively.

Results from the three countries show various policy successes. For Ethiopia, the successful 20 billion tree campaign under the Green Legacy Initiative and the Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) success resulting in 8% growth in the agriculture sector stand out. For Kenya, the adaptation plan's social protection initiative HSNP, which enabled access to cash transfers for vulnerable households impacted by drought (among others) is reflective of the successful deployment of policy for adaptation. There is also the Isiolo County Climate Fund Act with its Ward Planning Committees, whose institutionalization has led to resource mobilization from government and non-state actors for implementation of community-led climate adaptation initiatives at sub-national level.

For Somalia, there has been success in terms of coordination at federal government and member state level with alignment of strategies especially with the water strategy as well as the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). There has also been the development of new policies to ensure the set-up of a governance framework that supports adaptation to climate change impacts in the country.

Various recommendations arise based on the findings from this report. One key recommendation is the need for strengthening of cross-country and sub-national level learning through idea exchange so as to better implement policies. There is a further need to focus on coordination aspects which have been highlighted as pillars for the success of the above-mentioned policies. Countries also need to better document successes and all progress made in realizing their policies to ensure that they are better able to track and effectively respond to climate challenges. Perhaps a point to note here is the fact that information management systems rate highly on average at 3 in the policies selected which is a contributing element to the success of these policies that needs further follow-through at implementation.

It is hoped that this report sheds light on the key elements that contributed to the success of the strategies highlighted here and inform learning and action that may lead to further success of related policies at subnational, national and even cross-country levels.

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# Introduction

This policy efficacy report follows from the Policy Analysis report of 2022 by Climate analytics under the Down2Earth Project. The Down2Earth Project seeks to address multi-faceted challenges of water scarcity and food insecurity under climate change in Horn of Africa Drylands (HAD) - Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya.

The Policy analysis report looked at multiple climate adaptation, water and food security policies in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The findings indicate that overall, rights and inclusivity are aspects that are well considered across all policies analyzed<sup>1</sup>. There are however gaps in enforcement and finance which are likely to hinder the implementation of policies. This detailed report can be accessed [here](#).<sup>2</sup>

This analysis focuses on successful policies in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. It highlights what has worked and aspects that contributed to this. This provides some insights into how future successes and effectiveness in policy could be based on. In drylands, livelihoods are impacted severely in times of drought with the loss of livestock leading to further vulnerability and reduced resilience in the face of climate change.<sup>3,4</sup>



## Methodology

### Background information and approach

The framework for analysis of policy efficacy was selected after a literature review that sought to explore and synthesize the best approaches for evaluating the efficacy of the policies. It draws from some existing approaches and good practices for policy efficacy, and the regional contexts of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. With this in mind, an analysis framework has been elaborated to cover four categories: Governance environment; finance; accountability;<sup>5</sup> equity and legitimacy.<sup>6</sup> The framework is elaborated further below.

#### *Governance Environment*

In their paper<sup>5</sup>, Mukherjee and Bali argue that the current understanding of efficacy transcends just outcomes, and that it is vital to also consider processes that result in or contribute to outcomes. It is their consideration that 'capacity', which encompasses; 'analytical proficiencies', 'managerial abilities' and, 'political endowments', is at the centre of effectiveness. This is echoed in other literature such as McConnell<sup>7</sup> who adds that success and failure of policies is largely subjective dependent on the 'evaluator' but broadly defined along the lines of 'foundationalist or discursive' views of success, McConell<sup>7</sup> offers a pragmatic approach considering both the objective and subjective dimensions of success.

Singh et al<sup>8</sup> highlight the fact of differentiation between adaptation policy effectiveness and adaptation itself. In particular, they note the absence of universally agreed-upon metrics for measuring the impact of adaptation. Concerns abound on the fact that defining metrics might exclude the most vulnerable, not be applicable to all and generally be insufficient due to the fact that adaptation is contextual. Also noteworthy is the continually evolving nature of adaptation, which changes over time.<sup>8</sup> in response to growing climate change impacts and shifting socio-political realities. This research focuses on the aspects of governance that enable the policies to be implemented.

#### *Finance*

Finance is another important element of implementation, with the availability of resources serving as a key determinant of the effectiveness of the implementation of policies<sup>5,9</sup>. Resources are key in ensuring that proposed actions are followed through. Without resources it is difficult to implement the set policies.<sup>10,11</sup> This is especially pertinent in the focal countries, with [Kenya](#), [Ethiopia](#), and [Somalia](#) all experiencing substantial economic challenges and shortcomings that have limited the availability of resources that can be committed to adaptation-related policy implementation. The analysis of finance dynamics within this context is therefore central to understanding the effectiveness of relevant policies at the regional, national, and subnational levels in the Horn of Africa Drylands (HoAD).<sup>10,11</sup>

### Accountability

Accountability has been highlighted as one of the key features of policy effectiveness<sup>5</sup>. Policies should ideally articulate frameworks with specific and measurable indicators, which need to be tracked by the citizenry as well as by the responsible entities to ensure that there is full accountability in the deployment of strategies and overall implementation of policies as well as prudent use of the allocated resources.<sup>5,9</sup>

### Equity and Legitimacy

Equity and legitimacy are important elements in gauging the success of adaptation policies. This in some cases is perceived as determining the actors who win and lose in the implementation of adaptation strategies. Adaptation strategies have the potential to reinforce existing inequalities and further the vulnerabilities of the communities whose adaptation and resilience they set out to enhance.<sup>6</sup>

Adger et al<sup>6</sup> define legitimacy as, '*the extent to which decisions are acceptable to participants and non-participants that are affected by those decisions*'. This might imply that there has to be, at the minimum, public acceptance of the outcomes of adaptation policy and strategy implementation. Assessing legitimacy can pose significant challenges, including difficulties in determining acceptance in a top-down policy environment. However, this is however in a grassroot-led and determined process which essentially fosters local ownership of strategies under implementation on the basis of co-design and co-implementation.

It is important to note here that policy effectiveness based on some of these criteria remains contested as highlighted in the literature.<sup>6</sup> This is mostly an aspect of the complexity of adaptation, which is often context-specific, place-based, and continuously evolving as a result of the changing climate. The effectiveness of different interventions therefore has to be determined within the social, political, economic, and climatic contexts of the potential beneficiary area. In some cases, the success and effectiveness of interventions may be visible in the short-term, but could have long-term impacts that render a strategy less effective and even with negative impacts that may not have been foreseen. With the discourse around maladaptation<sup>12</sup> continuing to gain prevalence, this research seeks to unpack the context-specific elements of policy effectiveness.

In the case study policies highlighted for instance, the research outlines the specific achievements of adaptation policy e.g number or percentage of households with access to safe and clean water; insurance uptake by pastoralists; climate information uptake and use of advisories; land under irrigation; small-scale farming initiatives etc.

It is also important to note research reveals that pastoralism and its livestock management practices is better suited for ASALs<sup>13</sup> and that existing traditional practices could serve as vital tools in the facilitation and advancement of adaptation in the ecosystems in question. Indeed, pastoralism itself is already a measure of adaptation<sup>14</sup> in the water-constrained climates and nonequilibrium ecosystems seen in the drylands.

## Anchor policy identification

To maximize the scope and utility of the policy efficacy evaluation, this report focuses on anchor policies e.g. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) then narrows down to highlight particular strategies that were successful under these policies.

To be able to interrogate the efficacy of the broader adaptation, drought and water management policy environment in the countries, it is imperative that a select number of policies are picked for particular focus. The policies identified for this were selected on the basis of their broad coverage, significance in adaptation, and the findings during the policy analysis (including the availability of information for feasible efficacy analysis). Four to five policies were picked for each country, with efforts made to include both national and subnational contexts. These are as follows:

*Table 1: Table of all the national and sub-national policies from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia that were analysed for this report.*

Country	National/Sub-National	Policy
Ethiopia	National	National Adaptation Plan (CRGE -NAP)
	National	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)
	National	PIF (Ethiopia) Ethiopia's Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) 2010-2020
	Sub- National (Oromia region)	Proclamation to amend the proclamation No. 56/2002, 70/2003, 103/2005 of Oromia rural land use and administration proclamation 130/2007 (Ethiopia)
Kenya	National	National Adaptation Plans (NAP)
	National	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)
	National	Water security Act (Kenya)
	Sub-national (Isiolo County)	Climate Change Fund Act (Isiolo)
Somalia	National	National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)
	National	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
	National	National Water Resource Strategy (Somalia) 2021-2025
	Sub-national (Somaliland)	Somaliland Food and Water Security Strategy (FWSS) 2030

These policies were all analysed in the policy analysis work that was undertaken by the team. The results of the analysis are as shown below for the above highlighted policies.

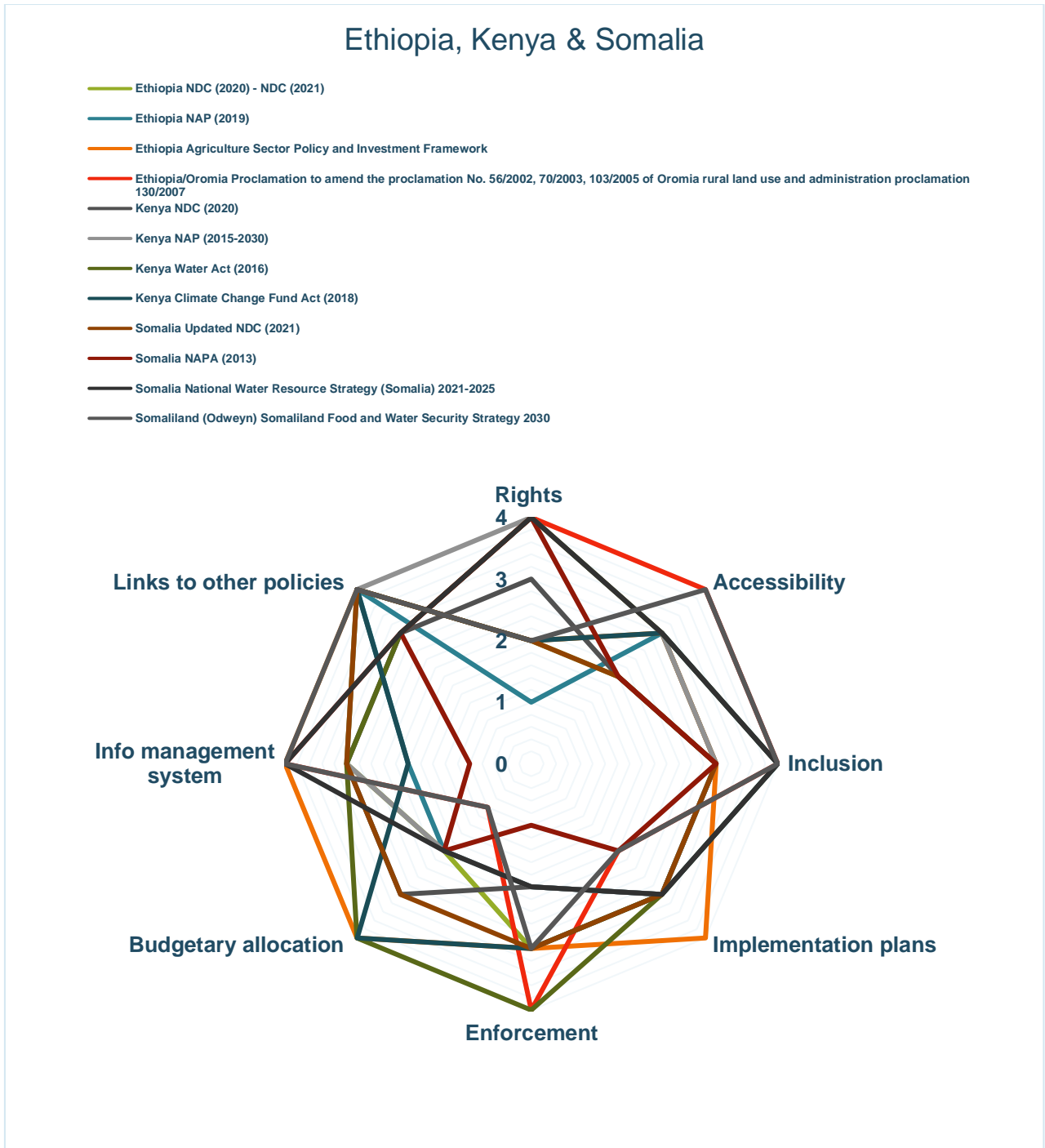


Figure 1: Analysis of policies identified for policy efficacy assessment

From the above figure, it is seen that linkages to other policies is a key strength across all the policies that were analysed for this efficacy report with an average rating of 3.6. Inclusion come in at a close second with a rating of 3.4 followed by information management systems rated 3. This may be a pointer to the successes that were realized

by these policies. In terms of the key weaknesses, budgetary allocation is rated last at 2.5 followed by enforcement at 2.7. These is an indication of some of the issues that may need to be addressed in order to realize further successes in the implementation of the above policies. Notably, as highlighted in the policy analysis report, Kenya's Water Act and Ethiopia's PIF are the highest rated policies at 3.5 and 3.4 respectively while Somalia's NAPA of 2013 and Ethiopia's NAP of 2019 are the lowest rated at 2.3 and 2.5 respectively. These clearly outline the wide scope of the ratings across the policies selected for the efficacy report.

# Policy Success in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia

## Ethiopia

Ethiopia's policies have been in existence for a while, newer policies build on the recently established ones especially the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy. In this report we focus on four policies in Ethiopia namely: Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and the Proclamation to amend the proclamation No. 56/2002, 70/2003, 103/2005 of Oromia rural land use and administration proclamation 130/2007. In a policy analysis conducted for these policies the results are highlighted in the figure below.

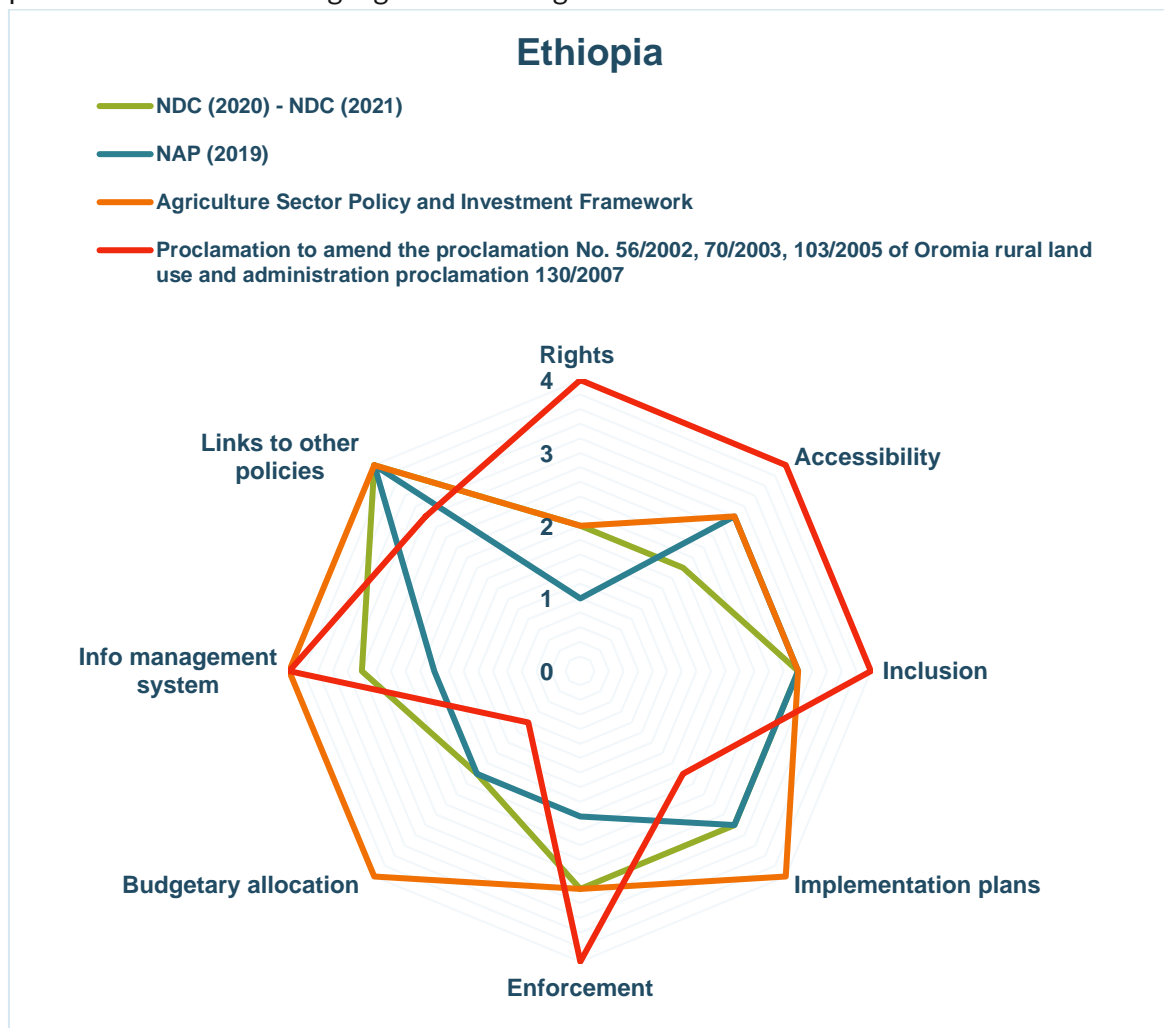


Figure 2: Analysis of Ethiopia's Policies

## CLIMATE RESILIENT GREEN ECONOMY NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (CRGE-NAP)

Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)<sup>15</sup> and the CRGE National Adaptation Plan (NAP)<sup>16</sup> outline the measures to be undertaken by the country for the realization of a resilient green economy. One of the successes of Ethiopia's adaptation policies is the planting of 20 billion trees by 2022 under the Green Legacy Initiative. Subsequently, in July 2019, Ethiopia set a world record by planting over 350 million trees in a day as part of its Green Legacy Initiative.<sup>17</sup>

With the project led by the Prime Minister's Office with the PM himself taking a leading public role in the initiative it seems to have gained much needed momentum and success pointing to the oft talked about political will that by and large made the achievement of the tree-planting target a reality. In its latest reports and announcements, the Ethiopian government has reported that the target for planting 20 billion trees had been reached.<sup>17</sup>

Ethiopian agencies involved in addition to the Prime Minister's office were the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC), Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) related agencies, the Ministry of Water, and other line ministries. Review reports point to the fact that the target was achievable because it was easy to engage community members in raising nurseries and planting trees. The initiative's financing was also facilitated by the selling of trees (often by these engaged community members) to many organizations and non-state actors who got involved in the initiative, which also had the co-benefit of creating jobs and income for communities. An awareness of the project across the country and even globally also made it possible for broader buy-in and engagement contributing to its legitimacy.

The Ethiopian government also intended to provide trees and funds for tree-planting along the border with Djibouti and South Sudan, but it is unclear about the eventual implementation of this.

### Ethiopia's Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) 2010-2020 (PIF)

A mid-term review of the PIF in 2015 indicated that there was increased focus on livestock. Stakeholders engaged in the review reported that the PIF had enhanced awareness and brought focus on the livestock sector:

*'Strategic objectives of PIF laid the pattern of attention to productivity, commercialization, natural resource management, and social protection in pastoral areas, and in crop/livestock management locations – resulting in high leadership at the state minister level.'*

The review found that there had been an increase in yields of upto 8% over the period of implementation for the PIF. Even though such gains cannot be solely attributed to one policy, the PIF and other policies in the sector did play a role in this success. An analysis presented looking at data over the ten years shows similar results.

Against a PIF target of 10% growth of the agriculture sector, a 9.6% annual growth was achieved as contained in the review report. Most of the review reports, however, focus on wheat and maize as staples<sup>18</sup> for Ethiopia and it is unclear whether reference to wheat also incorporated analyses of the ubiquitous *tef* crop, or if this was broadly excluded from the analyses.

Ownership of the PIF by government stakeholders was a key contributor to the success of the project according to the mid-term review report. It is also noteworthy that the PIF domesticates a continental driven consensual framework, the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). This also played a role in cementing the importance of the PIF for Ethiopia in particular and specifically for Africa in meeting its set objectives for the agriculture sector.

Despite noteworthy ownership of the PIF by government stakeholders, the mid-term review states that there was little harmonization across various departments, which may have impacted the success of the projects.<sup>18</sup>

Attribution is also a key aspect for consideration and thus there is limited clarity on the extent to which the PIF played a role in the achievement of some of the targets that are also elaborated in other policies. Nonetheless, it is clear that the PIF (with its highly tailored structure) contributed to the successes. In its reporting on the progress at CAADP meetings Ethiopia stated that it had met its targets under the PIF framework.

It is also important to note that the PIF itself put into consideration the findings from a 2010 independent review for Ethiopia<sup>19</sup>. The inclusion of some key considerations and interventions, especially around coordination, clarity on strategies, as well as targets and monitoring and evaluation<sup>1311</sup> are reflected in the PIF and contributed to a better policy document and ultimately to any success attributable to the PIF.

An independent technical review of the PIF in 2010 even before implementation started, noted that it aligned well with CAADP as well as Ethiopia's FYGTP<sup>19</sup> and that the proposed coordination structure would be key in the success of the PIF. Subsequently, the later review noted that the set coordination mechanism had played a key role in the realization of some of the set objectives including the reported over 9% growth. The technical review also highlighted the fact that PIF had an ambitious target of 13% growth per annum in the agricultural sector which is higher than CAADPs 10%.

It was noted that rural commercialization identified in the PIF was least developed and would require greater attention at implementation for success.<sup>19</sup>



On legitimacy and equity, the initial technical review outlined that there had been widespread stakeholder involvement in the development of the PIF, which was ultimately reflected in the document. Gender considerations were also captured in the PIF, although it is important to note that the final assessment is not clear about how the gender goals and targets were achieved. This initial review noted as well that livestock, especially in the context of to pastoralist communities and lifestyles, was not extensively captured in the PIF even though a large area of Ethiopia is ASAL. The PIF also failed to outline interventions for facilitating and ensuring water and land rights for pastoralist communities<sup>19</sup>. The significance of this is underscored by the fact that some interventions such as the expansion of irrigation would induce difficult choices and potential trade-offs for pastoralists .<sup>11</sup> This was a key finding from the Down2Earth policy analysis report for the three countries, which found that even though over 75% of the land area in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are classified as ASALs, there is inadequate attention on livestock issues in these areas.<sup>1</sup>

Finance gaps were noted in the PIF at the onset.<sup>19</sup> At its implementation resources were mobilized from government and other stakeholders even though the full scale of funding envisaged was not realized.

A noteworthy innovation of the PIF was its performance-based budgeting proposal, which facilitated the allocation of funds based on results. The final evaluation does not provide data and information on the precise mechanisms and approach of this budgeting proposal, and may warrant deeper analysis sin the future. This said there was the funding gap that may have had a role in what was eventually realized (9.6% growth) which while impressive fell short of the ambitious 13% target for annual growth of the sector. Ethiopia is highlighted as being on track to meet its targets on irrigation technology; reducing the proportion of the population that is undernourished; agriculture growth rate; empowerment of rural women; and, enhancing resilience to climate variability.

The African Union's CAADP biennial report<sup>20</sup> states that Ethiopia was one of four countries that had allocated 10%<sup>21</sup> public spending to agriculture.

The review report found that while Ethiopia<sup>1</sup> and Kenya were progressing well, as of 2021, they were still not on track to meet the set targets under the CAADP Malabo Declaration by 2025. Key achievements for Ethiopia were: government spending on the agriculture sector, use of statistical information, institutionalization of the CAADP agenda, and multi-stakeholder coordination. Key gaps for Ethiopia were listed as job creation for youth,improving the food safety index, increased yields, and total agriculture spending. The report recommended for Ethiopia to increase its spending on agriculture;

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<sup>1</sup> Ethiopia had a score of 6.03 while Kenya scored 5.62 against the AU benchmark of 7.28 for 2021<sup>20</sup>.

job opportunities for youth; and increase land area under sustainable land management.  
20

The food crises report<sup>22</sup> notes that Eastern Africa drylands are susceptible to food insecurity. The figure below portrays the seriousness of the food crisis in the region between 2009-2019 showing that Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are particular hotspots for food crises (Omay et al, forthcoming).

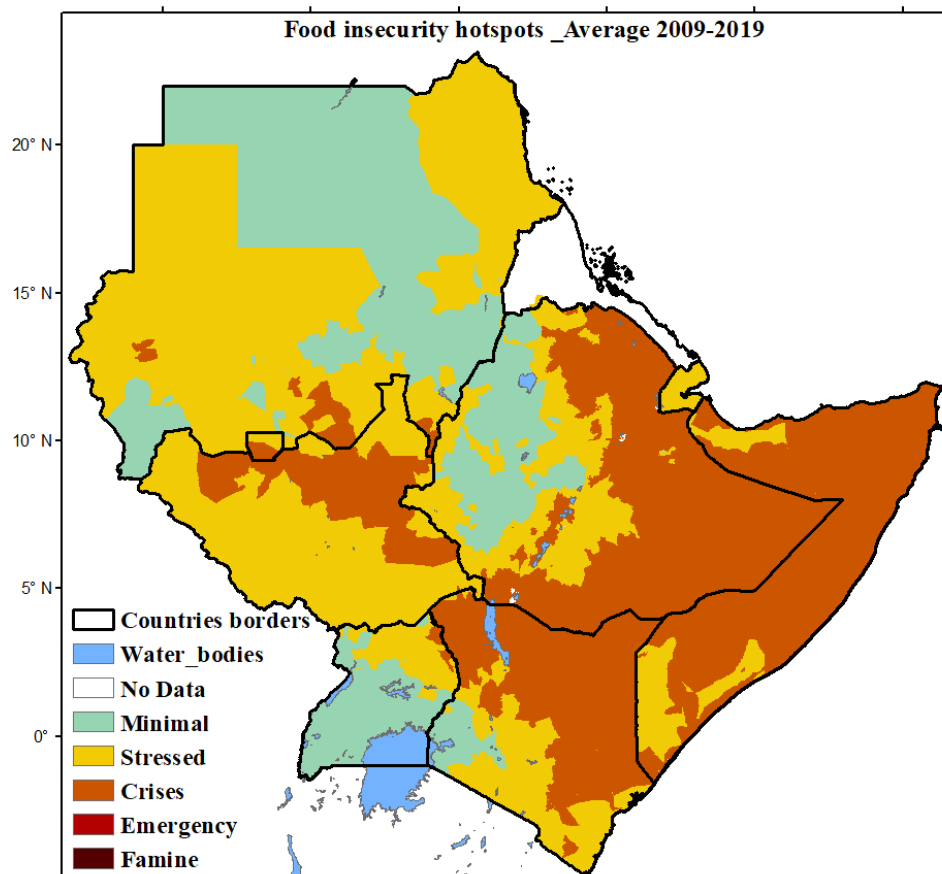


Figure 3: Food Insecurity Hotspots in the Horn of Africa Region (2009-2019)

As a result of implementation of its policies, Ethiopia was able to progressively increase the area for crop yields between 2012-2017. This declined in 2018 as a result of the political transition and the prevailing socio-political situation but progressively increased until 2021. This is shown in the figure below.

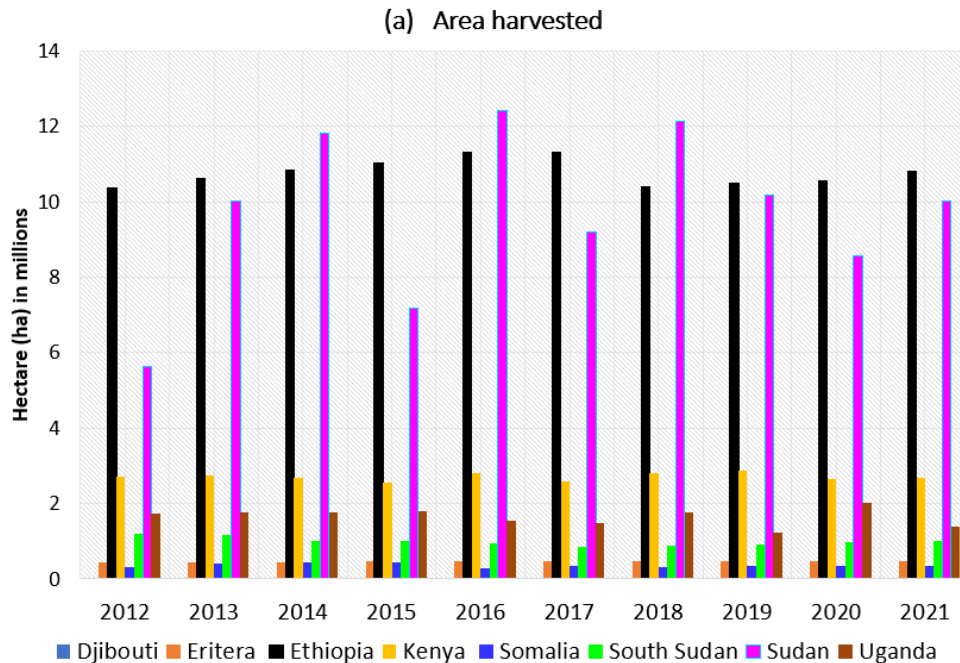


Figure 4: Area Harvested (ha) in selected Eastern African countries

The figures below in Omay et al (forthcoming) are in agreement with the finding by CAADP and the Ethiopian government that there was indeed an increase in productivity between 2012 – 2020. It shows that Ethiopia’s productivity and yield rates remain the highest in the region. The reduction in cereal production and yields in 2021 is attributable to COVID-19 and Ethiopia’s socio-political challenges that time. The 2018 reduction in area harvested is attributable to the prevailing socio-political situation with the change of government.

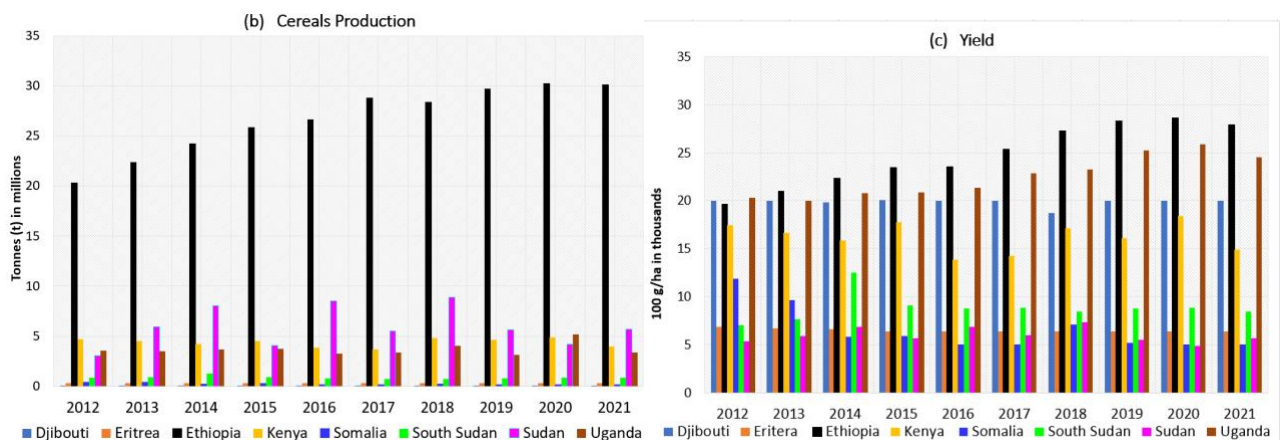


Figure 5: Cereal Production and Total Crop Yields for selected Eastern African countries

## **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)**

The NDC provided for an economy-wide approach to addressing climate change issues in Ethiopia. Given that it draws from the CRGE which focuses on all sectors the NDC further reinforced the aspirations and goals set out in the CRGE. The NDC included adaptation targets to be met by 2030. Ethiopia's ambitious NDC set out specific measures to be implemented across all sectors. In its updated NDC Ethiopia stated that it had made progress in the implementation of the initial NDC.<sup>23</sup>

## **Proclamation to amend the proclamation No. 56/2002, 70/2003, 103/2005 of Oromia rural land use and administration proclamation 130/2007 (Ethiopia)**

This proclamation has meant that residents in the region have access to land for their use in farming activities. Literature on this proclamation mentions that the policy is also framed in accordance with other national level policies in Ethiopia. The literature on the review of this policy is scant mostly pointing to the gaps as opposed to the successes of the policy.<sup>24</sup>

It has been noted that land access and tenure security is a main aspect in youth migration as well as employment in the agricultural sector rural Ethiopia. In Oromia land sizes with grain crops average 0.866 ha and much larger for pastures but the sizes have continued to reduce as a result of increased populations and subdivision.<sup>25</sup>

## Kenya

Kenya's policies are fairly established, most of the policies identified here are update of previous policies and for the case of the Isiolo county policy a cascade of national level policy to sub-national level as provided by law. Here we focus on the Nationally Determined Contribution, the National Adaptation Plan, the Water Act and the Isiolo County Climate Change Fund Act. These policies were analysed in the policy analysis and the results are as highlighted below.

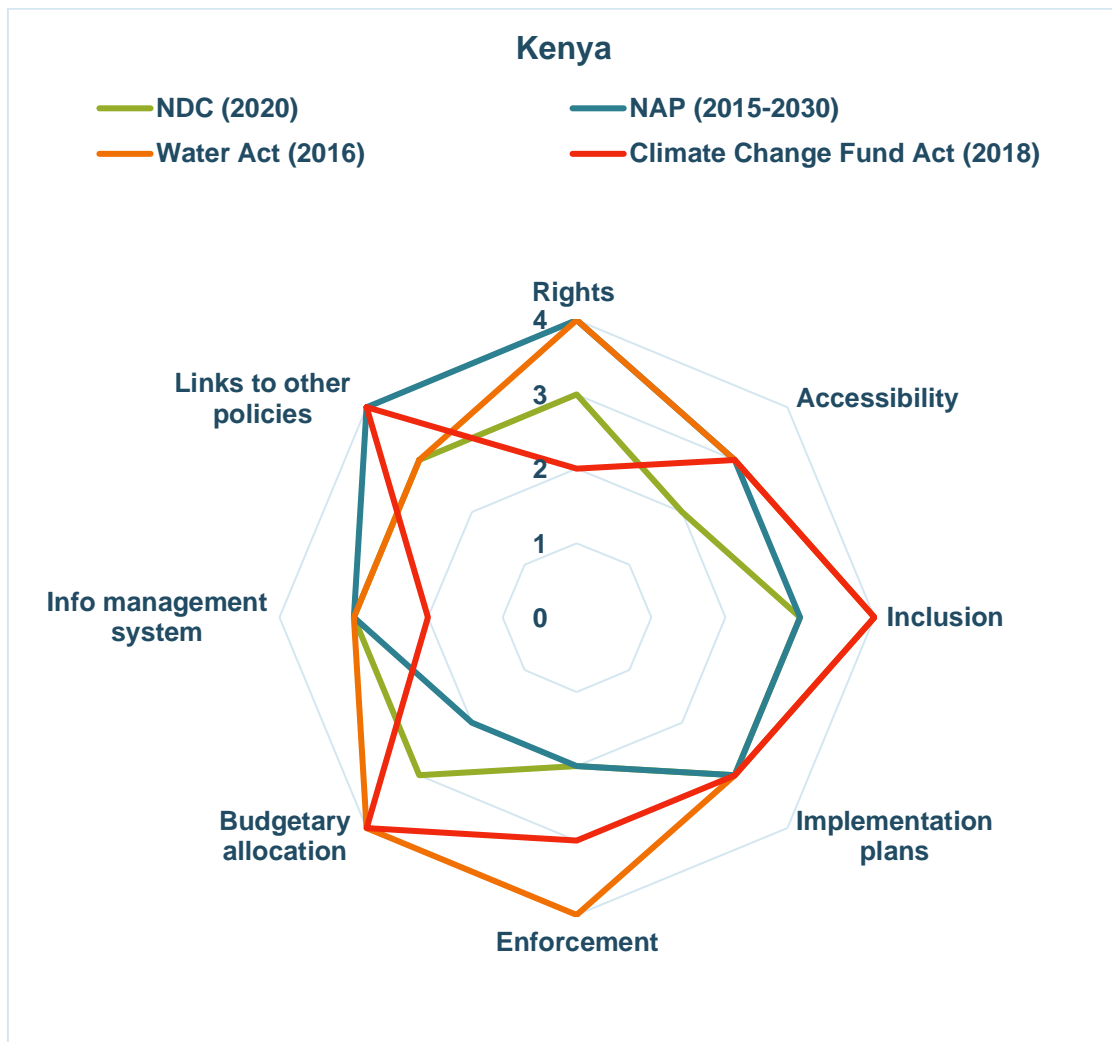


Figure 6: Analysis of Kenya's Policies

### National Adaptation Plan (NAP) – 2015 – 2030

The NAP<sup>26</sup> set out to achieve a number of strategies. A review undertaken by the Ministry highlights some of the successes realized.<sup>27</sup> The review notes a number of successes. The report notes that the NAP implementation led to the set-up of an enabling environment,

enhanced coordination and improved organization capacities, knowledge improvement and enhanced the influence of policy.

Responses to open-ended question: What was the contribution of the NAP in the agriculture sector?	
Number of responses, out of a total 51 responses	
Enhanced sector coordination	39 (76%)
Improved knowledge	26 (51%)
Enhanced organisational capacity	25 (49%)
Enhanced policy influence	24 (47%)
Increased technology advancement	18 (35%)
Increased financing	10 (20%)

Table 2: Perceived contributions of Kenya NAP to agricultural sector. Source: GoK, 2022

This is further discussed below but we focus on the efficacy of the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) in greater detail.

#### *Enabling environment*

The NAP has been credited with creating robust institutional arrangements to facilitate the long-term implementation of climate action. This includes the setting in place of the necessary legislation at national and county levels for the actualization of the plan and includes the 2016 Climate Change Act<sup>28</sup>, NCCAP 2018-2022<sup>29</sup>; Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017–2026<sup>30</sup>, and Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework 2018–2027.

At the subnational level, most County Governments have developed their climate legislation and set in place frameworks for implementation of adaptation at ward level. Additionally, adaptation has been mainstreamed in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and other county and national government plans and strategies.

#### *Coordination*

Coordination is also an identified success for the agriculture sector with the setting up of the Climate Smart Agriculture Multi Stakeholder Platform (CSA-MSP) in 2020. The CSA-MSP facilitates the harmonization of government and private actor approaches to multi-pronged initiatives, innovations, technology, and learnings in the agriculture sector.

The promotion of indigenous knowledge and drought-resistant varieties for crop production has also enabled greater adaptation in the agriculture sector. In the livestock sector, the livestock insurance program started in 2015 by the government had paid out KES 1.2 billion by the end of 2021.

#### *Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)*

The scale-up and implementation of the Hunger Safety Net Programme in Kenya is also a remarkable success that enabled poor and vulnerable households in 8 ASAL Counties to adapt to the effects of climate change, especially the recent drought (2020-2022). For Group 1 beneficiaries<sup>2</sup>, the HSNP provides regularly disbursed cash transfers. Group 2 beneficiaries receive payments when a drought or shock is triggered. Between 2020-2022, the government reported that they had had to scale up the number of households in the program, with 568,539 households enrolled in the government social registry.

In March 2022, the HSNP reported that it had disbursed KES 537 million to 99,494 households in four counties to cushion them against drought impacts. Over two-thirds of the beneficiary households are reported to be headed by women.<sup>31</sup>

A review of the impacts of the program conducted by various actors noted that the levels of poverty for the beneficiaries had not increased during the drought as compared to non-beneficiaries.

### **Isiolo Climate Change Fund Act**

One of the key successes of this policy is that it provides for the establishment of the Ward Planning Committees (WPCs) with an ability to design projects for funding by the County Government.

*'The fact that the WPCs are established under a law gives them a legal status and other institutions mileage to work with institutions recognized by law.'*

- Respondent

The WPCs have so far been established in all the wards of Isiolo County. Some wards have gone ahead to elaborate their plans and submitted these for funding at both the

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<sup>2</sup> Kenya's [Hunger Safety Net Programme \(HSNP\)](#) is a shock responsive cash transfer determined by the NDMA drought status triggered by the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) classified as extreme drought (less than 10), severe drought (10-20), moderate drought (20-30), and no drought (35 and above). Group 1 beneficiaries include households that are categorized as poor and vulnerable and they regularly receive monthly payments while Group 2 beneficiaries receive payments when a drought or shock is triggered. This is implemented in the ASAL counties of: Marsabit, Turkana, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Garissa, Samburu and Tana River.

County level and the national level through the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) facility. By early April 2023, FLLoCA reported that it had disbursed KES 418 million to 38 counties and there were plans to disburse more resources to counties. Isiolo is one of the counties to have received these funds which will finance the ward climate adaptation projects.

In the 2022/2023 Financial Year, FLLoCA spent KES 184,186,961. In September 2023, the facility announced the disbursement of KES 7.387 billion to 44 counties, including Isiolo County, which met the minimum requirements for access to the facility<sup>3</sup>. It is worth noting thus that the institutional and legal framework established by the Act has enabled access to additional resources for climate adaptation.

## Water Act

The Water Act of 2016 provided for the establishment of WRUA's that manage water resources at a local scale. It also provides for the trust fund, which mobilizes financing for water resource management at various levels. It was also charged with developing water sector regulations which came into effect in February 2023.<sup>32</sup>

Since 2016, the trust fund has disbursed a number of grants to various WRUA's across the country mostly for setting up and also provided support for the development of the SCAMPs which are the management plans for the sub-catchments. Through the WRA, the WRUA's have been able to get capacity building on various aspects including training on governance, management, water level and water use monitoring and regulation, support to set up offices, water management and machinery support.

WASREB's 2022 impact report stated that the Water Sector Trust Fund had provided further support for water resources across the country.<sup>22, 21</sup> It is, however, unclear how much was disbursed and where, since this information is not available. Nevertheless, interaction with some WRUA's such as the Isiolo River WRUA indicates that they received funding support for their set-up and planning activities.

*'...the Water Trust Fund and WRA supported us to set up'*

*- Isiolo WRUA respondent.*

The report also indicated progress in water coverage (and the subsequent access to related services and data), which increased from 57%-60%.<sup>33</sup> The quality of drinking water also showed progress according to their KPI's. Isiolo's water utility ranked 6<sup>th</sup> out of 87 utilities rated according to their performance.<sup>33</sup>



### *Isiolo River WRUA*

In early 2022, the D2E team visited Isiolo and had a meeting with the Isiolo River WRUA. Started in 1998 as a self-help group, the Isiolo WRUA has evolved to its current status as an important WRUA in Isiolo County, supporting water management along the river. The WRUA has 70 projects and over 150 members. The WRUA developed a Sub-Catchment Area Management Plan (SCAMP) that is used as its guide for water management along the river.

*'Initiatives conducted to manage water are currently in terms of planning and regulation of water abstraction along the river; member education; enforcement of rules; catchment protection and liaison with the WRA and other actors'*

*- Isiolo WRUA respondent.*

### **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)**

Kenya's NDC<sup>34</sup> set out to ensure setting up of a governance framework for climate change issues in the country. This resulted in the enactment of the Climate Change Act of 2016 as well as other related policies, including those on climate change mainstreaming. It also facilitated the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) of 2018. These are regarded as the successes of this policy. After the NDC, Kenya developed detailed technical analysis reports for both adaptation and mitigation to guide future implementation activities<sup>35,36</sup>. In its updated NDC<sup>23</sup>, Kenya stated that the implementation of the first NDC had mainly been domestically financed as a result of climate mainstreaming across sectors. International climate finance remained elusive, and hindered the country from fully meeting its target.

## Somalia

In Somalia, the absence of a climate change law to act as a coordinating mechanism presents a challenge in implementing climate adaptation.<sup>37</sup> Somalia's policies are also relatively new due to the political, economic, and security instabilities facing the country over the past few decades. It is therefore difficult to assess the efficacy of these emerging policies and regulations. The ongoing nation-building process in Somalia also presents challenges surrounding the structures needed to facilitate policy implementation, including data collection, monitoring, and review. These structures are often inadequate, or not in place at all. The data available from partners is also sparse. This is added to the fact that most of Somalia's policies are implemented by external partners, which mostly include international agencies such as the UN, among others. FAO-SWALIM also plays a critical role in policy formulation and implementation in the country.

Another important element to note for Somalia beyond policy efficacy is the contribution of the Somalia diaspora to resilience building. In times of drought, the diaspora has mobilized resources to be informally transferred to family, friends, and communities via the sophisticated hawala<sup>4</sup> system. This remains largely undocumented and accounted for, and yet has had a remarkable impact on household ability to cope with the changing climate. Somalia's hawala system remains, to date, a highly effective way of money transfer in a country with neither a stable government nor a robustly structured banking system.<sup>38</sup> Here the policies identified are: National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Water Resources Strategy, and the Somaliland Food and Water Security Strategy.

A policy analysis of the above policies which was conducted in the initial phase of the Down2Earth project is highlighted below:

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<sup>4</sup> This is an informal trust-based method of transferring money without any physical money actually moving

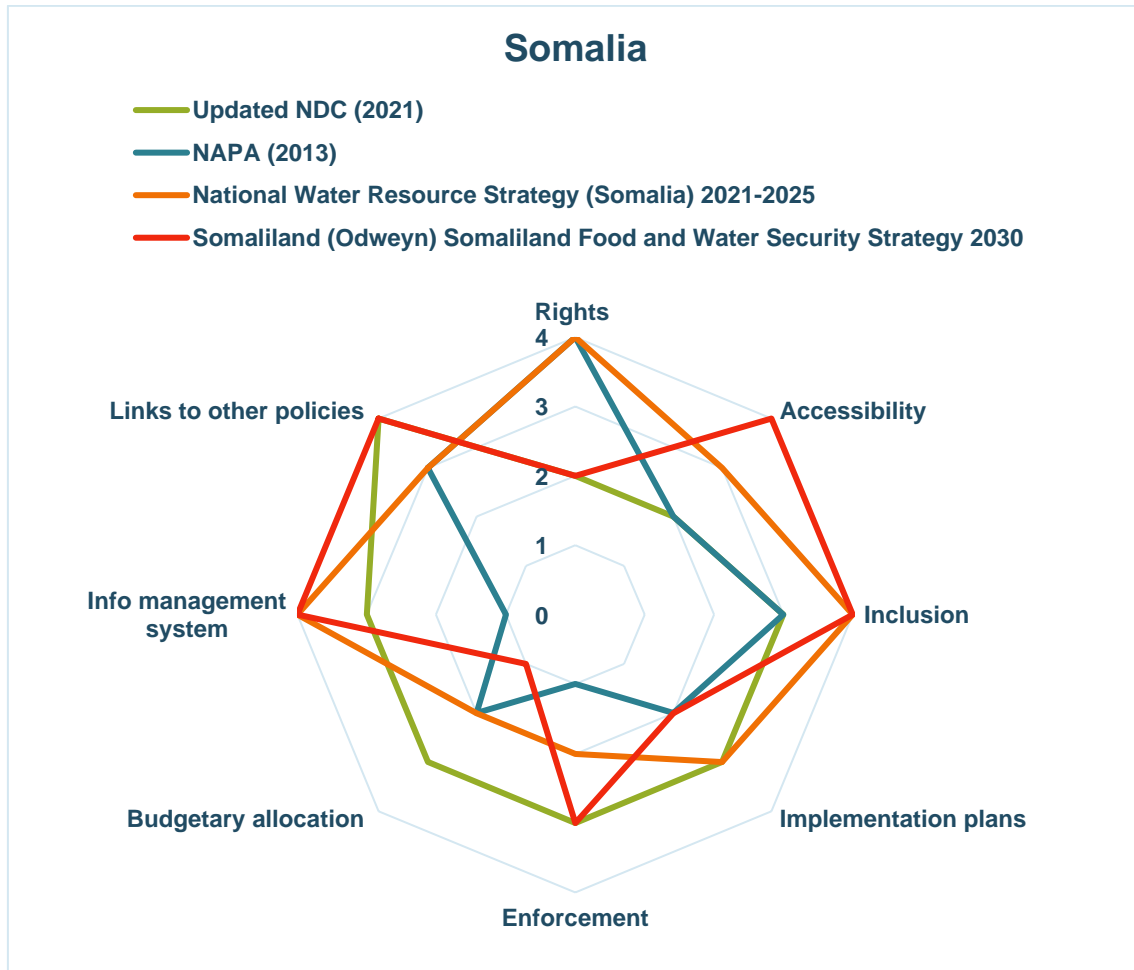


Figure 7: Analysis of Somalia's policies

### National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

The National Adaptation Plan of Action was developed with the aim of enhancing the resilience of communities in Somalia, and to fulfill its commitment to the UNFCCC. The UNDP contends in its review that the NAPA projects have enhanced Somalia’s capacity to develop the current NAP, and to implement various projects in Somalia relating to climate adaptation.<sup>39</sup>

A 2019 article by Eklow et al<sup>40</sup> notes that Somalia continues to experience climate extremes, including prolonged droughts and flash floods. Rivers – especially the Juba-Shebelle – continue to record lower volumes. Measures to support people and their livelihoods to adapt to climate change are therefore imperative.

Stakeholders have also indicated that this initial NAPA served as the foundation for the development of the NAP, which is set to further address climate challenges in Somalia.

### Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Like most initial NDCs, Somalia's NDC provided a basis for its commitment to the fulfillment of the Paris Agreement. A major success of the NDC is the fact that it provided for the setting up of a climate governance framework with a raft of laws and policies to support its commitment. Between 2015 and 2022, Somalia set in place a number of laws and policies to align with its NDC. These include an updated NDC, an adaptation plan that is currently being finalized, and climate mainstreaming in all sectors. This establishes a governance structure to enable robust adaptation.

A key identified success in Somalia's policies is the coordination aspect. Recent policies have striven to facilitate improved coordination between the federal government and member states. This enhances legitimacy and acceptance of strategies across board, thus securing smooth implementation of set adaptation strategies. The updated NDC states that representatives from Somaliland, Puntland, alongside other stakeholders were engaged in the development of the NDC. It is also noteworthy that, different from most countries, non-state actors have a key role in the development and implementation of policies in Somalia owing to its political and economic situation. The development of aligned laws and policies is an indication of Somalia's intention to develop in a climate resilient manner, despite internal challenges associated with the rebuilding of the state.

Financing remains a key challenge owing to the socio-economic challenges that prevail in Somalia. A greater national and international focus on peace, conflict-resolution, and nation-building in Somalia means that climate issues are often not a priority. Nonetheless, non-state actors continue to play a leading role in the implementation of climate strategies.

In terms of governance, Somalia has now established a Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, which will coordinate the implementation of climate adaptation strategies in the country.<sup>37</sup>

Challenges persist as a result of the socio-political situation in the country. Mire<sup>37</sup> also notes that a legally binding instrument on climate change could pave the way for further successes in implementation of the set climate strategies. Additionally, more enhanced political cooperation between member states remains key to enabling any policy success and efficacy in the country.

### **National Water Resource Strategy (Somalia) 2021-2025**

Somalia's Water Resources Strategy is perhaps Somalia's most detailed policy on water yet. The strategy culminated in the development of a roadmap that sets out how the strategy would be implemented.

The strategy has several elements that make it successful, including the development of the implementation roadmap as well as the subsequent development of a coordination structure for implementation to strengthen the water sector governance frameworks. There also was the development of a cooperative government approach to progressively

improve coordination between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS) in their actions related to water resources.

### **Somaliland FWSS**

The FWSS aimed at *'a nation that utilizes agricultural (including livestock and fisheries) resources sustainably for income generation and food security'* while the water goal is, *'a society whose citizens enjoy access to safe and sufficient water'*.

This would be achieved through enhanced availability of food, food utilization and physical food availability for citizens. Respondents from the survey noted that the policy had created *'a system of sharing information and the development of a good for monitoring and evaluation'* that *'was critical for the success realized'*.

The FWSS contributed to the enhanced coordination within the sector leading to new partnerships for the implementation of the policy especially with non-state actors. Widespread consultation with stakeholders contributed to the willingness of stakeholders to engage thus enhancing legitimacy of the process. This in turn facilitated the availability of coordination resources by the non-state actors.

## Summary

Country	National/ Sub- National	Policy	Strategy	Success
Ethiopia	National	National Adaptation Plan (CRGE -NAP)	20 billion tree campaign	350 million trees planted in a day (July 2019); 20b target met
	National	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Whole of government approach	Economy-wide coordination
	National	PIF (Ethiopia) Ethiopia's Agricultural Sector Policy And Investment Framework (PIF) 2010-2020	Increased productivity	Increased productivity; Enhanced focus on the livestock sector
	Sub-National (Oromia region)	Proclamation to amend the proclamation No. 56/2002, 70/2003, 103/2005 of Oromia rural land use and administration proclamation 130/2007 (Ethiopia)	Allocation of land at no cost to residents for farming activities	Access to land by residents

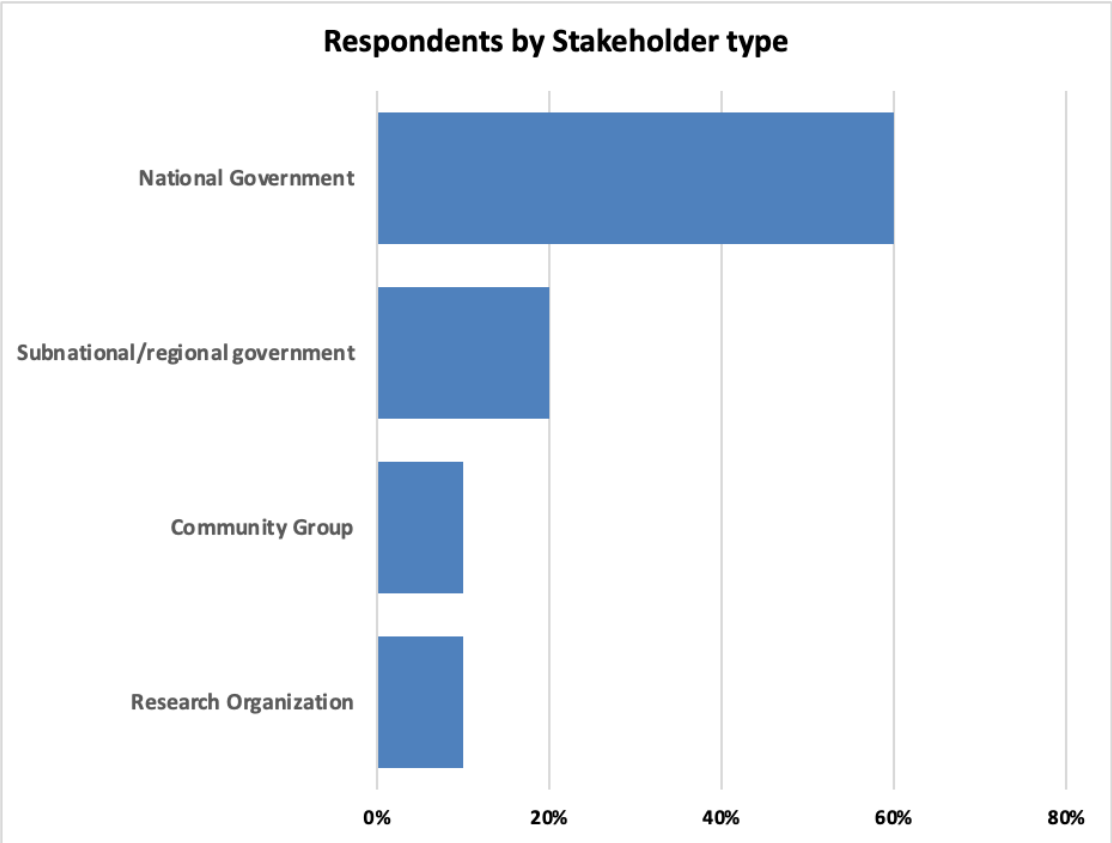
Kenya	National	National Adaptation Plans (NAP)	Enhanced adaptation and resilience	Set-up of an enabling environment, enhanced coordination and improved organization capacities, knowledge improvement and enhanced the influence of policy; HSNP program
	National	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	Adaptation action scale-up	Awareness; private sector involvement
	National	Water Act, 2016 (Kenya)	Water sector governance	Establishment of the WRUA's; Guidelines for the water sector
	Sub-national (Isiolo County)	Climate Change Fund Act (Isiolo)	Set up of a climate change fund with establishment of Ward Planning Committees and allocation of 2% for climate activities	Establishment of Ward Planning Committees and set up of the fund
Somalia	National	National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)	Coordination	Enhanced coordination at federal and member state level
	National	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Coordination	Coordination and stakeholder engagement in

			development and implementation
National	National Water Resource Strategy (Somalia) 2021-2025	water sector governance and enhanced coordination	Strengthening water sector governance frameworks Developing a cooperative government approach that progressively improves the FGS and FMS
Sub-national (Somaliland)	Somaliland Food and Water Security Strategy (FWSS) 2030	Food availability enhancement	Enhanced coordination for the sector



# Results from the Survey

A survey questionnaire was deployed to various stakeholders to understand their perspectives on the policy efficacy aspects for various policies in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. A number of stakeholders responded to the survey as shown in the figure below.



## By Category

### Kenya

Policy Name: Isiolo Climate Change Fund Act

Policy Goal/Aim	<i>Establishment of a Climate Change Fund to finance, facilitate and coordinate climate change adaptation and mitigation projects.</i>
Identified Strategies	<p><i>Establishment of the Ward Planning Committees (WPCs)</i></p> <p><i>Funding Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation projects.</i></p>

Identified Focus Strategy	<i>Establishment and operationalization of the Ward Planning Committees (WPCs)</i>
Successes	[Key attributes that were successful] <i>Establishment of Ward Planning Committees (WPCs)</i>
Governance Environment	[Enablers for policy success] <i>Legal basis in the form of a law enacted by the county government. This set out structures from County level to Ward level for the implementation of the Act.</i>  <i>- Ward Planning Committee - Headed by elected community members.</i> <i>- County Planning Committee.</i>  <i>- County steering Committee - Headed by the Governor.</i>
Finance	[Resources availed for the initiative]  <i>2% allocated from the county budget. Although these funds were never fully availed to communities as a result of COVID-19 which necessitated the diversion of funds the set up.</i>
Accountability	[Frameworks used to ensure implementation, how they operated]  <i>Ward Planning Committees are formed by elected community members representing youth, women, persons with disability (PWDs).</i>
Equity and Legitimacy	[Who was involved, who benefits etc]  <i>Community members establish the Ward Planning Committees. Members of the committees are elected from among community members and represent various groups including youth, women, PWDs. The committees have a local mandate to develop strategies for implementation in the ward</i>  <i>There was 'collaboration and partnerships between public sector, private sector and civil society actors'.</i>
Lessons learnt	<i>Collaboration and political goodwill enable the success of this policy; there was also awareness thus community interest in setting up the committees and designing adaptation strategies for implementation</i>

**Potential for replication**

[which other policies/initiatives could benefit from some of what made this policy a success]

*Other sectors could adopt a similar approach e.g. the water sector which already has WRUA's.*

**Ethiopia**

*Policy Name: Climate Resilient and Green Economy Strategy (CRGE)*

<b>Policy Goal/Aim</b>	The CRGE aims to “achieve middle-income status by 2025 in a climate-resilient green economy”.
<b>Identified Strategies</b>	Climate resilience Billion tree campaign
<b>Identified Focus Strategy</b>	20 Billion tree campaign
<b>Successes</b>	[Key attributes that were successful] Creating Awareness of the cause and effect of climate change and towards developing the resilience of the community through economic development, job creation and reducing GHG.
<b>Governance Environment</b>	[Enablers for policy success] CRGE responsible sectors and CRGE Facility Undertaking participation of stakeholders and development partners including the community in the process made the policy successful The CRGE enabled the development of the sectoral strategies including water, agriculture and energy
<b>Finance</b>	[Resources availed for the initiative] Funding was availed through the CRGE Facility where funds for CRGE implementation are mobilized
<b>Accountability</b>	[Frameworks used to ensure implementation, how they operated] CRGE coordination team – Office of the Prime Minister, EFCCC and other line ministries

Equity and Legitimacy	<p>[Who was involved, who benefits etc]</p> <p>There was participation of all parties - i.e. government, development partners and private sector players.</p> <p>There was a continues grievance assessment process</p>
Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The participatory nature of the tree campaign – much more planning needed to have gone into the process of identifying the sites as well as the species for planting</li> <li>▪ Greater civil society participation in planning – in some case trees were left by the roadside as there was nowhere to plant them</li> </ul>
Potential for replication	<p>[which other policies/initiatives could benefit from some of what made this policy a success]</p> <p><i>Kenya has launched its 15 billion tree campaign. They could learn from Ethiopia on some of the challenges and successes they had.</i></p>

## Somalia

Policy Name: Somaliland Food and Water Security Strategy (FWSS) 2030

Policy Goal/Aim	<p>The strategy has two aims, one for the agriculture sector and the other one for the water sector. The agriculture vision is, <i>'a nation that utilizes agricultural (including livestock and fisheries) resources sustainably for income generation and food security'</i> while the water goal is, <i>'a society whose citizens enjoy access to safe and sufficient water'</i>.</p>
Identified Strategies	<p>Food availability enhancement</p> <p>Food utilization</p> <p>Economic and physical access to food entailment</p>
Identified Focus Strategy	<p>Food availability enhancement</p> <p>Economic and physical access to food entailment</p>
Successes	<p>[Key attributes that were successful]</p>
Governance Environment	<p>[Enablers for policy success]</p>

	<p>Government of Somaliland was responsible</p> <p>A system of sharing information and the development of a good for monitoring and evaluation was critical for the success realized.</p>
Finance	<p>[Resources availed for the initiative]</p> <p>Funds were provided by the government</p>
Accountability	<p>[Frameworks used to ensure implementation, how they operated]</p>
Equity and Legitimacy	<p>[Who was involved, who benefits etc]</p> <p>There was participation by various actors including the community members in the development process as mentioned in the strategy. This process was led by the Ministry of Planning and National Development.</p>
Lessons learnt	<p>One of the lessons learnt is about the involvement of international development partners. These have been instrumental in the success realized so far<sup>5</sup>.</p>
Potential for replication	<p>[which other policies/initiatives could benefit from some of what made this policy a success]</p> <p>Other Federal Member States could replicate this</p>

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<sup>5</sup> As a result of the complicated political situation in the wider Somalia, most initiatives are implemented by non-state actors often from a humanitarian perspective.

Policy Name: National Water Resource Strategy 2021-2025

<b>Policy Goal/Aim</b>	The strategy aims at “Sustainable, equitable and secure water for national unity, growth and well-being, for all and in harmony with nature”.
<b>Identified Strategies</b>	Strengthening the water sector governance frameworks and developing a cooperative government approach that progressively improves the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS) ministries approach to water resource management and development.
<b>Identified Focus Strategy</b>	Water governance strengthening
<b>Successes</b>	[Key attributes that were successful] Better coordination and alignment between federal government and member states
<b>Governance Environment</b>	[Enablers for policy success] There is an Oversight Committee that includes key officials from MoEWR and other key Ministries. For implementation the FGS put in place a roadmap for the NWRS. This has detailed information on the various measures and their implementation as well as those responsible for implementation. Adoption of cooperative adaptive management approaches in close partnership with FGS and FMS ministries
<b>Finance</b>	[Resources availed for the initiative] The funding for this was from the government, UNDP, UNICEF and other international partners. One of the sub-strategies of the NWRS was to ‘develop a funding and resource mobilization strategy’ which was subsequently included in the roadmap as part of its flagship strategy 4 for implementation.
<b>Accountability</b>	[Frameworks used to ensure implementation, how they operated]

	The NWRS proposes a separation of the policy and regulatory roles for accountability purposes. The implementation for this is ongoing.
<b>Equity and Legitimacy</b>	<p>[Who was involved, who benefits etc]</p> <p>Various stakeholders were involved from government, international organizations including the UN agencies, private sector and other players.</p> <p>Communities are also engaged in the implementation of the policy through the user platforms that are established.</p>
<b>Lessons learnt</b>	
<b>Potential for replication</b>	<p>[which other policies/initiatives could benefit from some of what made this policy a success]</p> <p>Policies from other sectors could benefit from a similar approach especially the setting up of a roadmap to support the implementation of the set policies.</p>

*Policy Name:* Somalia Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

<b>Policy Goal/Aim</b>	To meet commitments under Article 4.9 of the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC
<b>Identified Strategies</b>	<p>Coordination</p> <p>Setting up a governance structure and climate mainstreaming</p>
<b>Identified Focus Strategy</b>	Setting up a governance structure and climate mainstreaming
<b>Successes</b>	<p>[Key attributes that were successful]</p> <p>Partnerships and inclusivity: The NDC employed a highly consultative, whole-of-society process. Government agencies, civil society, research institutions, vulnerable populations, and the private sector all contributed to it. Throughout the development process, the NDC Partnership played a critical role.</p>

	Set Targets: Somalia’s NDC targets related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, building resilience to climate change impacts, and promoting sustainable development among others.
<b>Governance Environment</b>	<p>[Enablers for policy success]</p> <p>Climate change Directorate for National Coordination</p> <p>Climate Change Units at MDAs mainstreaming, implementation and reporting</p> <p>County Climate Change Units for County coordination, implementation and reporting</p> <p>National Climate Change Action Plan as the national planning tool.</p> <p>County Climate Change Action Plans as the county planning tool</p>
<b>Finance</b>	<p>[Resources availed for the initiative]</p> <p>Funded by development partners as well as government</p>
<b>Accountability</b>	<p>[Frameworks used to ensure implementation, how they operated]</p> <p>Coordination mechanism in place</p>
<b>Equity and Legitimacy</b>	<p>[Who was involved, who benefits etc]</p> <p>Community member were involved and any grievances can be submitted to the judiciary system for adjudication between the parties whether private or public entities</p>
<b>Lessons learnt</b>	
<b>Potential for replication</b>	<p>[which other policies/initiatives could benefit from some of what made this policy a success]</p> <p>Implementation is still hampered by lack of finances for implementation compounded by the political situation</p>



## Cross-country and subnational lessons

- There is an opportunity for enhanced coordination across Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia to proactively facilitate cross-country learning in terms of policy set-up. A strong example would be for the agricultural sectors in Kenya and Somalia to draw lessons from the Ethiopian Agricultural PIF's coordination structure.
- The critical enabling role of political will and proactive leadership should be considered in policy implementation. Ethiopia's Green Legacy initiative is a pointer to this, and countries such as Kenya, which recently launched its 15 billion tree campaign, could benefit from some insights from the Ethiopia initiative.
- Countries could also draw lessons on approaches to local-level policy efficacy. One example is Isiolo County in Kenya, where policies are designed and implemented at community level through innovative decision-making and financing structures. The approach presents a means through which context-specific adaptation strategies can be designed, deployed, and implemented with the meaningful participation and input of local actors as opposed to a top-down focus. This is indeed more effective for climate adaptation in the face of water and food scarcity.

# Conclusion and Recommendations

- Cross-country learning at all levels is imperative for policy efficacy, especially given the similarities in national and subnational initiatives as well as the environmental, demographic, and socioeconomic contexts of ASALs. The Ethiopian PIF is an example of a policy that could be drawn from for similar progress in the agriculture sector in Kenya and Somalia.
- Greater focus on coordination at local level to leverage on existing institutional set-ups such as the Ward Planning Committees in Isiolo for effective climate adaptation could be a way to ensure legitimacy and community engagement in climate adaptation initiatives. This can also enable refining of policies to make them even more robust in responding to actual adaptation challenges at local level and designing feasible solutions.
- Enforcement of set regulations for example water regulations at national and sub-national level to ensure policy implementation is a critical element that all countries have to consider. For Somalia, there is a need to finalize and enforce these regulations for the water sector.
- Collaboration across levels, including government agencies, enables the development and execution of activities in an inclusive, resource-efficient, and streamlined manner, thus undoubtedly enhancing policy efficacy. Greater focus should therefore be placed on this aspect.
- Political will and citizen buy-in and participation can enhance policy implementation e.g for the Ethiopia billion tree campaign thus should be fostered.
- Review of progress and detailed reporting on this needs to be prioritized so that countries in the region have a clearer understanding of progress made and how this can be leveraged for greater policy efficacy. In some countries such information is scanty and inadequate.

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# Annexes

## Policy Success Case Study Template

Policy Name:

Policy Goal/Aim	
Identified Strategies	
Identified Focus Strategy	
Successes	[Key attributes that were successful]
Governance Environment	[Enablers for policy success]
Finance	[Resources availed for the initiative]
Accountability	[Frameworks used to ensure implementation, how they operated]
Equity and Legitimacy	[Who was involved, who benefits etc]
Lessons learnt	
Potential for replication	[which other policies/initiatives could benefit from some of what made this policy a success]

## Interview Tool (loaded on Kobo Toolbox )

Country:

Location:

Id:

Name:

Stakeholder: [Govt, NGO, private sector, academia etc]

### **A. Governance environment**

What is the governance environment like? Who is in charge of what?

What mechanisms are in place for achieving implementation?

Who was/were responsible for coordination?

What, in your perspective, has made this policy successful?

### **B. Finance**

What resources have been committed to the implementation of this policy?

Where did the resources deployed come from? (government, private sector, civil society?)

Have the finances been adequate?

What activities have the committed finances been deployed for?

Were all planned funds for the implementation of a particular strategy disbursed? If not, what %, and on what timescales? Is this long-term funding?

### **C. Accountability**

How is implementation tracked? Are there reports that are publicly accessible?

How have community members participated in identifying and following up on milestones for policy implementation?

### **D. Equity and Legitimacy**

Do you consider the implementation inclusive and responding to specific identified inclusivity concerns?

Who have been involved in implementation and what have been their roles in the success of the policy?

Who has been excluded in implementation and what have been their roles in the success of the policy?

#### **E. Other**

- In your opinion what exactly made this policy successful?
- What role did skills and knowledge of government actors and other actors play?
- What was the role of communities in the success of the policy?
- What was the role of non-state actors role?
- What hindrances/challenges were encountered during implementation?
- Is there any other information that you would like to add?





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