



Malawi Government

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

FOR

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE INVESTMENT PLAN (NCCIP)

2015 - 2018

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FOREWORD

Government of Malawi initiated the formulation of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP) to serve as a basis for assessment, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of climate change interventions as stipulated in the NCCIP. Given the crosscutting nature of climate change interventions, the NCCIP ensures a coherent and coordinated approach to guide planning, implementation, coordination and monitoring of climate change programmes. The M&E framework for the NCCIP will therefore help to ensure timely availability of data for evidence-based decision making, programming and effective implementation of climate change interventions in Malawi.

The M&E framework further provides a systematic approach to tracking progress in the implementation of projects, programmes and activities in the sector thereby enhancing accountability of results, evidence-based decision making, programming and effective implementation of programmes and projects. The Framework will also guide and facilitate the generation and availability of strategic information for effective management of projects and programmes.

The M&E Framework was developed in a consultative manner with key officials from the various departments to ensure a coherent and implementable document. I am very optimistic that this consultative process will enhance ownership and maximum utilisation of the tool to track progress of implementation of the NCCIP. I therefore wish to extend my gratitude to all who provided input into the formulation process of the M&E framework and I am hopeful that the cooperation that we received during the formulation of this Framework will continue during the implementation so that collectively, we can realise our desired future for climate change management in the country.

Honourable Bright Msaka SC.

MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY AND MINING

PREFACE

Monitoring and evaluation is one of the management tools which used by managers to assess if the desired goals of a project or programme has been achieved. The development of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework emanated from the need to have a systematic approach to tracking progress in the implementation of projects, programmes and activities in the Climate Change sector. This is expected to enhance accountability of results by providing timely, accurate and relevant information for effective management of Climate Change programmes and enhanced evidence-based decision making.

To ensure policy harmonization within the institution and national development agenda as stipulated in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II), formulation of the M&E framework has been based on the assessment of the existing M&E systems. It has also been aligned to sector policies and strategic plans such as MGDS II M&E framework and National M&E Master Plan (NM&EMP).

The M&E framework is designed to attain the following specific objectives:

- To enhance collection, management and utilization of strategic information;
- To enable informed planning, implementation and effective decision making at various levels;
- To strengthen leadership and Coordination of Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation;
- To enhance human resource and systems capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E);
- To enhance Climate Change Information & Knowledge Management;
- To enhance accountability and improve performance; and
- To strengthen M&E capacity to undertake surveys at all levels.

I would like to thank officials from Environmental Affairs Department, Department of Economic Planning and Development and all the sectors involved, for providing technical guidance and support in developing this M&E framework. It is my profound hope that this M&E framework will result in a more responsive, pro-active, and results-oriented climate change programming and implementation.

Ben Botolo

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY AND MINING

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Area Development Committee
CBM&E	Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DEPD	Department of Economic Planning and Development
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
LMC	Local Management Councils
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MGDS II	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II
MoV	Means of Verification
NM&EMP	National Monitoring and Evaluation Master Plan
NCCIP	National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP)
NSO	National Statistical Office
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey

1.0 Introduction

For the past decades, Malawi has witnessed significant developments in many sectors of the economy including environment and natural resources. These changes have worsened the country's susceptibility to climate change. Malawi's vulnerability to climate change arises mainly from socio-economic, demographic and climatic factors. These include a narrow economic base; limited agro-processing facilities; over dependency on rain-fed agriculture and on biomass for energy; inadequate health facilities; and poverty, exacerbated by drought, floods, natural disasters and population pressure. The result is adverse impact on food security, water quality and quantity, and energy supply, overwhelmingly affecting sustainable livelihoods especially for rural communities.

In addition, climate change interventions have been implemented in uncoordinated manner in Malawi hence diluting the impact of adaptation and mitigation interventions. To ensure a coherent and coordinated approach, key sector stakeholders developed the National Climate Change Investment Plan to guide planning, implementation, coordination and monitoring of climate change programmes. The National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP) will also strengthen the basis for effective national, regional, and global partnerships among government agencies, the donor community, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, academia, and local communities.

Having developed the NCCIP, there is need for a systematic approach to tracking progress in the implementation of projects, programmes and activities in the sector. This systematic approach will enhance accountability of results through provision of relevant information on the progress of implementation of the various projects and programmes in the sector. The need to monitor results and ensure accountability has therefore necessitated the development of the Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. This will support evidence-based decision making, programming and effective implementation of programmes and projects. The Framework will also guide and facilitate the generation and availability of strategic information for effective management of projects and programmes. To ensure policy harmonization within the institution and national development agenda as stipulated in the Malawi Growth and Development

Strategy II (MGDS II), formulation of the M&E Framework has been based on the assessment of the existing M&E systems. It has also been aligned to sector policies and strategic plans.

2.0 Goal and Objectives and Guiding Principles

2.1 Goal of the M&E Framework

The goal of the M&E Framework is to contribute towards improved management of climate change related programmes through timely provision of information to policy makers and implementers of evidence-based decision making. The M&E Framework will facilitate integration of information from various projects, programmes and stakeholders involved in the delivery of climate change interventions. The M&E Framework will facilitate generation of data addressing information requirements, and enhance utilization of reliable and timely strategic information for informed decision-making in planning, implementation and reviews. Through the M&E Framework, the programme results at all levels will be measured to provide the basis for accountability and informed decision-making at both programme and policy level.

2.2 Strategic Objectives of the M&E Framework

The strategic objectives of the M&E Framework are as follows:

- To enhance collection, management and utilization of strategic information;
- To enable informed planning, implementation and effective decision making at various levels;
- To strengthen leadership and Coordination of Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation;
- To enhance human resource and systems capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E);
- To enhance Climate Change Information & Knowledge Management;
- To enhance accountability and improve performance; and
- To strengthen M&E capacity to undertake surveys at all levels.

2.3 Key Strategies

2.3.1 To improve coordination in M&E

Poor coordination is one of the challenges hindering smooth implementations of M&E activities. To address this challenge, the following strategies will be promoted:

- i. Establishing M&E Technical Committee comprising of members from key Departments to improve overall coordination and inputs in M&E design, implementation, reporting and data use;
- ii. Harmonising data collection tools; and
- iii. Enhancing office and field M&E systems capacity.

2.3.2 To enhance human resource and systems capacity for M&E activities

The following strategies will be implemented in order to enhance human resource and systems capacity;

- i. Each Department will dedicate some members of staff to carry out M&E activities. However, interventions will be implemented to improve human resource capacity;
- ii. Strengthening M&E functions by building capacity and increasing human resources; and
- iii. Reinforcing M&E skills for staff in data collection, analysis, management, reporting and dissemination.

2.3.3 To strengthen M&E capacity to undertake surveys.

Surveys are critical as they provide data that cannot be provided administratively. To achieve this, the following will be done:

- i. Strengthen the institutional capacity of M&E unit;
- ii. Train staff on Research methodologies;
- iii. Facilitate dissemination of research findings.
- iv. Strengthen M&E supervision to ensure data quality assurance

2.3.4 To improve availability of quality information to all stakeholders.

Lack of timely data for informed decision making jeopardizes the effectiveness of the M&E framework. To ensure a coherent feedback mechanism, the following strategy will be implemented:

- i. Promote the integration and interoperability of related databases and usage of M&E information in programming at all levels.

2.3.5 To strengthen financial monitoring, budgeting and expenditure analysis.

To enhance prudence on financial and resource management, the following strategies will be implemented:

- i. Institutionalise financial monitoring, budgeting and expenditure analysis into routine programme monitoring; and
- ii. Promote regular budget and expenditure analysis through Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) to promote resource allocation, utilisation efficiency and equity.

2.4 Development process of the M&E Framework

The development of the M&E framework was a consultative approach taking on board an array of views from various stakeholders. Initially, a literature review of the available Investment Plan was done. A write-up was thereafter developed outlining the rationale for the framework, theoretical background and the key variables in the M&E framework. Representatives from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were thereafter invited to populate the M&E framework with baselines and targets. However, it was clear that there is need to conduct a baseline survey on some of the key indicators. This will help to have realistic, measurable and attainable targets.

Furthermore, there is need to train key departmental actors in basic M&E skills as regards data collection, analysis, storage and utilisation for informed decision making. This will help in developing a coherent and coordinated system to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of Climate Change interventions.

2.5 Guiding Principles

The Climate Change M&E Framework is institutionalized as the integral part of the planning, implementation and review process. The M&E Framework is guided by the following principles:

- i. *Harmonization and standardization:* the M&E Framework will ensure that all data collection instruments are standardised and harmonised to ensure consistency;
- ii. *Building on existing systems:* The approach is not to create additional channels of data collection but to improve the existing ones;
- iii. *Evidence and Results based:* The framework is oriented towards generating and utilising information related to programme results so as to create opportunities for results and evidence based learning and planning at various levels;
- iv. *Simplicity:* The M&E Framework will ensure a simple, operational and effective M&E system that enshrines feedback mechanisms;
- v. *Alignment:* the M&E Framework is aligned with the National M&E systems such as the Malawi National M&E Master Plan, sector and district M&E plans;
- vi. *Promoting mutual accountability:* the M&E Framework is intended to promote mutual accountability through monitoring and reviews, planning and learning amongst the key stakeholders implementing Climate Change initiatives;
- vii. *Promotion of evidence based programming:* the M&E Framework will promote evidence based programming and management by providing timely and accurate information for the implementation and achievements of the climate change-related programmes;
- iv. *Participatory:* The M&E Framework is intended to utilise existing structures to ensure that research, monitoring and evaluation process is inclusive and participatory at all levels;

- v. *Producing quality and accurate information:* By providing clear input, process, output and outcome, the M&E Framework will ensure consistency, reliability, accuracy and validity of the information that is being generated;
- vi. *Emphasis on analysis and decision-making:* The M&E Framework will promote timely data collection, analysis and utilization for informed decision-making and evidence based planning;
- vii. *Capacity building:* This M&E Framework is designed to promote capacity development at all levels among key stakeholders to ensure smooth implementation of planned organisation activities;
- viii. *Dynamism:* Considering that the research, monitoring and evaluation system is expected to evolve, lessons will feed into the improvement of the M&E framework; and
- ix. *Propriety:* The M&E Framework will promote legally and ethically applicable methodologies and approaches regarding monitoring and evaluation.

3.0 The M&E Framework

3.1 Conceptual Design

The design of the M&E Framework draws from the logical framework analysis. The conceptualization of the M&E Plan has been premised on the following:

- i. Defining a list of key performance indicators that will enable tracking of progress in the implementation of climate change related interventions;
- ii. Specifying key data sources to enable data collectors gather necessary M&E data;
- iii. Describing the M&E products and mechanisms for the dissemination of all critical information in accordance with the information needs of all stakeholders, implementing agencies, beneficiaries and the general public; and
- iv. Defining a list of strategic M&E actions that will enable tracking of progress in the implementation of project and programmes.

Based on the programme interventions, the Framework seeks to reinforce the realization of intended results. The results chain describes the causality link in which program inputs lead to the production of outputs, to the generation of intermediate outcomes, and finally, to contributing towards final outcomes or impacts. Consequently indicators can be monitored at the four levels as depicted in the following Table 1.

Table 1: Levels of monitoring and Elements to be monitored

Level of M&E Indicators	Definition	Main Elements Monitored	M&E Products	Use of Information
Input	These are Resources in form of money, persons, training, equipment and any other resources that can be used to undertake activities	Levels of Utilization of financial Resources; Effectiveness of Project strategies	Financial reports; Quarterly Reports; Field monitoring reports	Measure absorption capacity; Measure effectiveness of Project strategies
Output	These are immediate deliverables (products) in form of tangible goods and services resulting from activities.	Infrastructure created(quantity and quality, accessibility); Persons reached with all forms of program outputs	Quarterly Reports; Annual Reports; Mid Term Review Reports	Measure whether or not outputs are being created according to expectation
Outcome	These include all desired changes in capabilities, increased usage and other behavioural changes of the	Utilization of physical outputs/ behavioural changes/ Improvements in access to services	Annual Reports; MTR Reports; End of Project Evaluation	Measure effectiveness of outputs to generate outcomes

Level of M&E Indicators	Definition	Main Elements Monitored	M&E Products	Use of Information
	citizenry following the use of outputs such as accessible infrastructure and other social services			
Impact	The ultimate result in changed well-being of the citizens income, literacy, freedom	Long term effects arising from the well regulated and functioning sector	Impact Evaluation Report	Measure of long term effects Learn lessons for future operations

3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is the routine, regular assessment of on-going activities and progress being made in a programme or project. On the other hand, evaluation is the periodic assessment of overall achievements and the extent to which they can be attributed to specific interventions. In short, monitoring looks at what is being done while evaluation examines the effectiveness of what is being done. Evaluation draws from data generated by the monitoring system and links this to primary beneficiaries to determine the impact of programmes. Monitoring must be integrated within the programme management structure, whilst evaluation with its comparative characteristics may not need such integral component. An effective M&E system has a clear logical pathway of results which encompass the major levels that include inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

3.3 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The M&E Framework is the main guide in determining the extent to which objectives have been attained. The M&E Framework has indicators that are selected to meet institutional, national as well as regional and global reporting requirements to which Malawi is a participating stakeholder. The choice of indicators for M&E is influenced by the following factors:

- i. Inclusiveness and cost effectiveness: Only key and result focused indicators have been included in the M&E Framework to ensure manageability and to be cost effective in data collecting, analysis, storage and dissemination.
- ii. Alignment: the need to achieve alignment with the Investment Plan, MGDS II, National M&E Plan among others; and
- iii. Collectability: the likelihood that data will be collected based on whether data is already being collected by key departments and other stakeholders.

Cognisance of the differing information needs of the different stakeholders and different levels, information needs of all key stakeholders have been taken into consideration. Consequently, a cascading approach was adopted, which resulted in having relatively fewer indicators at the national level compared to the respective components.

4.0 Data Sources, Management and Reporting

The prior knowledge of the sources of data and data type is critical to ensure consistency in the interpretation of information. Equally important is the knowledge of data collection methods, aggregation, storage, analysis and dissemination. The Climate Change M&E Framework which consolidates all the above parameters is shown in Annex 1.

4.1 Data Type and Sources

Data will be collected from various sources. Some of the sources include: administrative data, periodic field monitoring visits, community based monitoring reports as well as national surveys. Data collection tools will be designed to capture both quantitative and qualitative information at implementation levels.

4.2 Data collection, aggregation and storage

Data will be collected from various sources using a range of methods including surveys and audits. The structured questionnaires will be used in collecting data on outcomes and impacts. The Climate Change M&E Framework is designed to respond to standardized reporting formats for routine administrative data, periodic field monitoring visits, and community feedback on organisational performance. All information will be aggregated at the central level and stored in an operational database.

4.3 Data Flow

Managing the flow of data will be central in strengthening the coordination of Climate Change M&E System. All stakeholders will be required to send M&E data to the designated central level for consolidation. Efficient and cost-effective methodologies will be institutionalised to facilitate data transfer. The data flow system also caters for the need of feedback at all levels between stakeholders who generate and submit the information and those who collate, analyze, store and disseminate the information.

4.4 Data Analysis and Reporting

The designated Secretariat will have the overall responsibility for data analysis and reporting. The information will ultimately be used by the Secretariat to generate M&E products. However other stakeholders will also complement the designated Secretariat in data analysis, reporting and follow-up actions. The M&E products will inform tailor-made interventions for effective implementation of

activities and ensure informed decision making. Furthermore, the products will inform MGDS Annual Reviews. The frequency of reporting will be specified in the M&E Matrix.

The following M&E products will be produced:

- i. *Quarterly progress reports* – covering progress against targets, challenges, lessons, plans for next quarter;
- ii. *Semi-Annual reports* - covering progress against targets, challenges, lessons, plans for next half-year;
- iii. *Annual reports* - covering progress against targets, challenges, lessons, plans for next year;
- iv. *Annual review reports* - covering progress against targets, challenges, recommendations on resolving challenges;
- v. *Baseline survey reports* – status of outcome indicators at the beginning of the intervention;
- vi. *Ad hoc reports*- done depending on emerging issues;
- vii. *Field supervision monitoring reports* – implementation, challenges, and recommendation;
- viii. *Periodic survey reports* –national survey reports on thematic and emerging issues;
- ix. *Mid-term evaluation reports* – performance on targets, effectiveness of strategies, recommendations; and
- x. *End-line evaluation reports* – status of outcomes and impact indicators at the end of the interventions.
- xi. *Technical audits reports*

4.5 Dissemination

The designated Secretariat will ensure that the M&E system produces information that is user friendly by all departments and other stakeholders. A thorough stakeholder analysis will be done to map out the demand of various stakeholders in terms of their information requirements. The main fora where M&E products will be disseminated will include reviews, conferences and coordination meetings.

The quarterly and annual reports and briefs will be disseminated to all stakeholders at all levels. Dissemination will also be done using other means such as, different media channels, leaflets, demonstrations, posters, website, drama and bulletin.

4.6 Utilization

To facilitate use of information for decision-making amongst the different stakeholders, the Climate Change M&E system will promote communication and feedback mechanisms. Some strategies will include:

- i. Structured management meetings on Climate Change programmes performance (comparison of actual against targets) with sector and implementing agencies;
- ii. Distilling lessons and challenges to feed into the annual work programming process by the different implementing agencies; and
- iii. Documentation of lessons learnt from impact and other evaluations to inform future designs of similar operations.

5.0 Management Structure for the M&E framework

5.1 Coordination of Monitoring and Evaluation

The Principal Secretary will provide overall policy direction and oversight with respect to implementation of the M&E framework. However, technical departments and other key stakeholders at all levels will have clearly defined roles and responsibilities regarding the execution of the M&E framework. In this case, the relevant Sector Working Group (SWG) will be vital in operationalizing this M&E framework.

5.2 The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development will provide technical guidance and coordination in the implementation of the M&E Plan and the operation of a Database which will capture all relevant information. Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPD) and NSO will technically support results related surveys to ensure that methodologies for research, monitoring and evaluation of programmes are in compliance with the national and international standards and specifications. Specific responsibilities will include:

- i. Coordinating the development of data collection tools, data collection, entry, cleaning and analysis of data on key performance indicators;
- ii. Designing standardized reporting formats for the -quarterly, annual reviews etc;
- iii. Preparing M&E reports for management action;
- iv. Developing and continuously reviewing the M&E system to ensure that it is functional and consistent with the National M&E Master Plan;
- v. Coordinating the participation of all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and other stakeholders in the M&E system; and
- vi. Analyze data generated from the M&E system and produce relevant reports including quarterly and annual reports, and facilitate feedback to stakeholders.

5.3 Technical Expert Group on M&E

The Technical Expert Group on M&E will comprise of the representative(s) from departments with Economic Planning as a secretariat. The committee shall have the following core responsibilities:

- Receiving and reviewing M&E reports to track its performance;

- Ensuring that follow up actions on issues arising from the system are implemented; and
- Making recommendations on technical issues for decision making.

5.4 Technical Departments

Key M&E responsibilities for the Technical Department will be as follows:

- i. Collecting data related to activities and performance indicators;
- ii. Collating data from various implementing entities;
- iii. Analyzing and Preparing composite M&E reports to facilitate accountability in the implementation of the activities under their purview;
- iv. Supporting decentralized/local structures in participatory community monitoring and evaluation tools;
- v. Facilitating quarterly implementation monitoring visits;
- vi. Providing feedback to implementing agencies on the basis of M&E reports; and
- vii. Facilitating the organization of Departmental results dissemination meetings aimed at utilizing results for programming and informing Project implementation.

5.5 Other Stakeholders

Other stakeholders including development partners, civil society, and private sector will be key in providing the necessary technical and financial support for effective implementation. In addition, the ADC and district councils will be required to align lower level indicators and reporting systems to the overall M&E framework. Data collection and collation in the districts where activities are implemented will utilize the existing decentralized national structures such as Local Management Councils (LMC).

5.6 M&E Capacity Development

M&E capacity shall be strengthened at an institutional level. In order to improve collection, analysis and management of data, database will be established and where necessary reviewed. Web based platform will also be utilised for smooth operation of the M&E System.

6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

Based on the M&E Framework, a number of M&E activities will be carried out. The various activities may be categorized under two broad but related activities: (a) Monitoring and, (b) Evaluation activities. Monitoring activities will include routine, quarterly field monitoring visits, quarterly review meetings and development of a data base for storage and utilization. Evaluation activities will include construction of baselines on outcome indicators, annual review meetings and conducting the Project midterm evaluation.

6.1 Monitoring Activities

The following will be the core monitoring activities:

- ***Quarterly Field Monitoring Visits:*** Field monitoring visits will be undertaken to selected sites to track implementation progress. These will also be used to identify implementation challenges and compliance to laid down implementation procedures and guidelines. A quarterly monitoring report will be produced by the monitoring team and will include (a) key findings of the visit, (b) main challenges observed in the course of implementing the climate change activities, and (c) recommendations;
- ***Quarterly Review Meetings:*** These will be held to review implementation of Climate Change related activities. The outcome of the quarterly review meetings will be concise brief outlining steps on improving implementation performance;
- ***Develop an operational database:*** There is need to ensure establishment of a coordinated management information system (MIS) to be able to collect data, store, and enhance accessibility to facilitate analysis and reporting. In this regard, data collected by all agencies at all levels of implementation will be sent to the central level to feed into the database. The

database would include- names of components, type of activity, budget, outputs and outcome indicator targets, geographical location of services/project, target groups, achievements for a particular period, etc.

6.2 Evaluation Activities

The following are the key evaluation activities:

- Establishment of Baselines and Targets: Baselines and targets are critical in monitoring performance. In particular, baselines on the key outcome indicators will be useful in determining the impact of interventions.
- Annual Reviews: These will be undertaken to review progress made towards achievement of outcome indicators and the challenges that are being encountered. These reviews will also provide an opportunity to determine whether activity implementation is in line with agreed milestones and whether the intended outputs are being achieved. The reviews will also serve as a forum where lessons and implementation challenges will be shared to come up with recommendations to improve performance.
- Mid-Term Evaluation: The aim of midterm evaluation is to assess implementation progress, and devising strategies of improving post mid-term performance.
- Impact Evaluation: impact evaluation will be conducted to determine programme impact and draw lessons to inform the design of future programmes.

6.3 Climate Change M&E Action Plan

The Action Plan will be based on the indicators and targets reflected in M&E Framework. This will be done through annual assessments. These assessments will create opportunities for redirection of efforts by allowing for the use of lessons learnt to addressing any challenges and gaps.

Table: Major Climate Change M&E activities

#	M&E Activity
a) Monitoring Activities	
1	Quarterly Field Monitoring Visits
2	Quarterly Review Meetings
3	Annual Review Meetings
4	Construction of Project Operational Data Base
5	Conduct Participatory Monitoring
b) Evaluation Activities	
1	Baseline Surveys
2	Annual surveys on process indicators
3	Annual Evaluations
4	Adhoc Surveys
5	Mid Term Evaluations
7	Final/End-line Evaluations
8	Impact Evaluation

ANNEX 1: REPORT FORMAT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE M&E REPORTS

i. Executive Summary

- Introduction (Background and objectives, and Reporting period)
- Methodology and challenges if any
- Key findings
- Conclusion and recommendations.

ii. Introduction

- Summarized Statement on the Departments/ institution Goals
- Main strategy on how the goals will be achieved

Note: introduction should be as lean as possible.

iii. Key findings

Result performance

(a) Development Project Performance (if any)

- Achievement of Outputs (Target vs Actual) & Project Efficiencies
- Performance of Project Budgets (Actual versus Planned)
- Indicate Timeliness of Disbursement per Funding Source
- Indicate resource mobilisation and utilisation
- Summary of Project Output Performance across the Sector

(b) Impact, outcome and output indicators assessment

- Need to compare the target to actual achievements for the year under review
- Compare the current to previous quarter/year performance in terms of not only the level of change between the two years but also the extent to which the actual performance compares to the set annual targets respectively in order to draw some lessons for future implementation.
- Compare the current year's performance with the baseline to determine whether achievement made is in line with the desired trend.
- Examine whether the trend achieved over the past quarters is likely to lead to achievement of the set targets in the coming years, if not then what needs to be done to accelerate expected performance accordingly.
- Where necessary, there may be need to consider revising the set annual/quarterly targets in the outer years if it becomes clear from the results being obtained that future targets were either under-targeted or over-target given the level of resources available.

iv. Conclusion, Recommendations & way forward

- Lessons Learnt (both Positive & Negative)
- Follow-up on previous Recommendations
- Recommendations & Way Forward

ANNEX 2. NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE INVESTMENT PLAN (NCCIP) M&E FRAMEWORK

Indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	Targets				MoV	Frequency	Data Collection instrument	Responsibility
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				
Area under conservation agriculture (Ha)	93,480	105,000	120,500	140,000	200,000	Reports	semi-annual	Administrative Data	Department of Land Resource
Area under agro-forestry (Ha)	151,513	165,000	180,000	195,000	210,000	Reports	semi-annual	Administrative Data	Department of Land Resource
Number of farmers adopting climate smart agriculture	29,000	33,000	38,000	43,000	50,000	Reports	semi-annual	Administrative Data	Ministry of Agriculture
Area under irrigation farming (Ha)	104,623,	110,900.4	117,554.4	124,607.7	132,084.2	Reports	semi-annual	Administrative Data	Department of Irrigation
New area of land developed for irrigation farming (ha)	3,008.1	6,277.4	6,654	7,053.3	7,476.5	Reports	semi-annual	Administrative Data	Department of Irrigation
Area of land rehabilitated for irrigation farming (ha)	1,797	1,109	1,175.5	1,246.1	1,320.9	Reports	semi-annual	Administrative Data	Department of Irrigation
% of hh income from timber and non-timber products	40	38	35	34	32	Survey Reports	annual	survey	Department of Forestry /EAD
Catchment area re-forested (Ha)	5 000	5 200	5 500	6 000	6 400	Reports	semi-annual	Administrative Data	Department of Forestry
Number of automated weather stations installed	53	63	76	91	101	Reports	Quarterly	Administrative Data	DCCMS
Number of District Climate Information Centres established	7	12	20	24	27	Reports	Quarterly	Administrative Data	DCCMS
Community early warning systems developed and operationalized	2	10	20	25	29	Reports	Quarterly	Administrative Data	DCCMS

Percentage of land area covered by forest	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	22.4	Survey Reports	annual	survey	Forestry
Contribution of forestry products to GDP	6.1	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	Survey Reports	annual	survey	Forestry/NSO
Percentage of household income generated from forest related products	40	38	35	34	32	Survey Reports	annual	survey	Forestry
(i) Bee keeping	5	8	10	12	15	Survey Reports	annual	survey	
(ii) Charcoal	45	40	38	35	30	Survey Reports	annual	survey	
(iii) Timber	35	35	38	40	42	Survey Reports	annual	survey	
(iv) Edibles (mushroom and indigenous fruits)	15	18	20	24	30	Survey Reports	annual	survey	
Number of seedlings planted per year	54 000 000	56 000 000	60 000 000	62 000 000	65 000 000	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Forestry
Survival rate of tree seedlings	61%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Survey Reports	annual	survey	Forestry
Number of communities using agro-forestry technologies	1 300	1 500	2 000	2 300	2 500	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Forestry
Number of farmers adopting agroforestry	208,093	350,000	550,000	650,000	750,000	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Forestry
Catchment area conserved (Ha)	918 450	918 450	918 900	1 000 000	1 005 000	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Department of Forestry
% change in area under smart agriculture	0.02%	3%	5-10%	5-10%	15%	Survey Reports	annual	survey	Ministry of Agriculture
Area of bare customary and public land re-forested (Ha)	24 950	27 500	30 000	32 500	35 000	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Department of Forestry
Area under Village Forest Areas (Ha)	15 200	15 500	15 800	16 000	16 200	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Department of Forestry

Number of functional natural resource management committees co-managing forests	20	25	30	35	40	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Department of Forestry
Number of alternative livelihoods introduced	15	15	15	15	15	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Department of Forestry
Number of trees planted in national plantations	4 000 000	4 627 000	5 288 000	5 949 000	6 610 000	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Forestry
Number of carbon trading projects	3	4	6	8	10	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Forestry
Number of REDD+ projects developed	12	14	16	18	20	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	Forestry
Number of monitoring visits conducted	4	4	4	4	4	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	EAD
Number of evaluations conducted	1	1	1	1	1	Reports	annual	Administrative Data	EAD