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AFRICA
ADAPTATION
INITIATIVE (AAI)

Final Evaluation TOR

April 2016

Nairobi, Kenya

1. Introduction

Within the WWF network, the focus on climate change adaptation is growing stronger. The inaugural WWF Network Climate Adaptation Team (NCAT) meeting in Tanzania in March 2010 demonstrated the scope and degree of organic adaptation work that is going on within the network, and took the first steps towards the formalisation of a network wide approach to climate change adaptation. NCAT recognised that there is a unique niche for WWF in terms of adaptation activities that capitalise on our landscape conservation focus, and conservation approaches that recognise the essential linkages between ecosystem services and people. This is particularly relevant in Africa because people are highly vulnerable to climate change, and are also very dependent on natural resources and ecosystem services. In addition, there is recognition of the need for a coordinated approach to allow sharing of experiences, tools and methodologies that are specific to the regional context; coordinated training efforts; and mechanisms that facilitate development of regional concepts for adaptation projects and programs. The need for a strong and unified voice for WWF African offices both within the WWF network, and in dialogue with regional bodies, donors and Governments has also been recognised.

The WWF Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) is an initiative that encourages mainstreaming of climate change adaptation within WWF offices in the WWF Regional Office for Africa. In WWF in Africa, there has been marked interest in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) activities. In April 2010, WWF's African regional leaders agreed to improve regional coordination to promote CCA and to assist WWF offices to integrate CCA into their work programmes as a high priority. While initial adaptation activities have commenced in various offices, they are often stand-alone initiatives and with one or two exceptions, these WWF offices in Africa are not yet mainstreaming adaptation across work programmes. Furthermore, there is little coordination between offices, limited sharing of lessons and experiences, and unavailability of shared technical resources on adaptation. The AAI was therefore designed to bridge this gap with in WWF offices in Africa.

The overall goal of the AAI is safeguarding high value conservation areas and livelihoods in Africa through the integration of climate change adaptation into WWF's conservation work and implementation of climate smart activities.

The Initiative is focused on capacity building of WWF staff in Africa, piloting adaptation planning as well as supporting implementation in seven Country Offices (COs) under the ROA. Four of these COs have been receiving seed funding since 2012. The work of this initiative is based on a WWF Adaptation Strategy of 2011 which recognizes that integration of adaptation is a long term process that takes years to achieve full scale 'mainstreaming'.

2. Objectives of the Final Evaluation

The overall objective of this Final Evaluation is to evaluate whether the Africa Adaptation Initiative has achieved its goal and objectives, , and draw recommendations for the next phase of the initiative. The specific objectives of the review are:

- To assess whether the desired results at the goal, outcome and output levels have been achieved (**effectiveness**).
- To assess the impact of the project achieved thus far.
- To assess the **relevance** of the project as designed and executed according to the needs of the WWF Country Offices as well as the policies and strategies of the funding organization regarding climate change mainstreaming.
- To identify whether the modalities of implementation and funding were optimal or should change for the next phase.
- To assess the efficiency of resource utilization (human, financial and material) and project management system
- To identify best practices and lessons that will be used to guide the implementation of the next phase of AAI (2017 -2021) programming and interventions, including approaches to enhance CCA mainstreaming into WWF strategies, programs.

3. Methodology

The method of the final evaluation will be participatory. Quantitative and qualitative (in a few cases) data will be collected from primary and secondary sources. The AAI MTR report, AAI Project documents, such as AAI Concept Note, technical progress reports (TPRs), People and Places inventories (version 1 and 2), workshop reports and AAI pilot country focal pointss/Directors, donor offices, and relevant WWF Regional Office for Africa will be the major sources of data for the evaluation. The evaluation team shall employ the following key data collection tools, among others:

- **Document Review:** In depth review of project documents such as AAI MTR Report, AAI concept not, TPR, project proposal, Workshop Reports, activity and financial reports and plans, vulnerability assessment reports, work /action plans of the project, AAI country office strategies / action plans to assess the level of integration of CCA etc... should be conducted. Moreover, the evaluation team might review the policies and strategies of each AAI Country government on climate change Adaptation.
- **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** Participants of the KIIs will be drawn from ROA, each of the country offices currently involved in the AAI (including Madagascar), as well as those that have been identified for inclusion for the remainder of this phase. Informants may include Country Directors, Conservation Managers, AAI Focal points, Project

managers as well as any other relevant staff. Structured/non structured interview questions shall be administered. These will take place face to face, or via skype / email.

- **Spot Check Visits/Observation:** The evaluation team shall undertake observations on the physical project implementation in the ground in two pilot countries, namely Tanzania and Kenya (TBD).

4. Deliverables

Following detail data collection, desk review and interviews, the Consultant/ evaluation team will produce an evaluation report describing the findings of the evaluation with workable recommendations which shall give clear direction and guidance for the design of the next phase of AAI. The findings shall be concrete and comparable against the bench marks. The Evaluation team will be debriefing on the findings immediately after the completion of the field work; submission of the first draft final evaluation report and *draft proposal for AAI phase II* is expected within 21 days of the debriefing meeting. Suggested table of content for the final report is:

- ❑ Acronyms
- ❑ Executive Summary
- ❑ Introduction
 - Background of the Project
 - Relevance /Justification of the Final Evaluation
 - Objectives of the
 - Methodology of the Final Evaluation
 - Scope and Limitation of the Final Evaluation
- ❑ Results and Discussion
 - Relevance and Quality of Design
 - Effectiveness of Implementation
 - Efficiency of Implementation
 - Potential Sustainability
 - Major Challenges of Implementation
 - Summary of findings
 - Lesson Learned and Best Practices to be scaled up for the next phase
- ❑ Conclusion and Recommendations
 - Conclusions
 - Recommendations
- ❑ Annexes
 - Updated logframe
 - List of AAI Project documents reviewed
 - List of KII Participants
 - Spot Check Visits/Observations done
 - Others

5. Work plan and Timetable

The final evaluation is expected to take 30 days spread out between June – September 2016.

	Evaluation timescales and activities	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
AAI Final Evaluation Time Table	Draft ToR Preparation and Procurement start					
	Appoint Consultant					
	Inception report + design of data collection tools and questionnaires					
	Prepare work plan and Identify participants/ key informants for the final evaluation					
	Inception report + Design of data collection tools and questionnaires					
	Data collection analysis and reporting					
	Data analysis and reporting (draft 1, 2 and final)					
	Dissemination workshop in Tanzania					
	Final report + Draft AAI Phase II proposal or input in to the draft proposal)					

6. Logistics and Coordination

The consultant will closely work with the AAI coordinator for any logistics and country office connections, data gathering and workshop organization.

7. Team

WWF – ROA is seeking a highly qualified independent consultant or consulting firm to conduct the final evaluation of the AAI (Africa Adaptation Initiative). The independent consultant / consulting firm must have sufficient experience in data collection, analysis and reporting skills and techniques, in particular experience in conducting evaluations, and preferably of similar, regional climate change adaptation and mainstreaming projects.

8. APPENDIX 1 - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS (LFA)

AAI Log frame and progress towards objectives –revised March 30-2016

Goals	Indicator (Baseline (value & date)	Planned Intermediate Result (PIR) <i>("What result the project planned to achieve by this time")</i>				Planned Final Result (value & date)	Status Feb 2016
			FY 2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016		
By 2017, high value conservation areas and livelihoods in Africa (ESARPO, MWIOPO, Namibia & Southern parts of CARPO) which are supported by WWF are safeguarded by the integration of climate change adaptation into conservation work and implementation of climate smart activities.	Extent to which target conservation areas and livelihoods are safeguarded or 'climate proof' from the adverse effective of climate change	Unknown (2013)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			<p>Adaptation is not integrated into any high value conservation areas as a whole (eg. Miombo Priority Place, Africa Rift Lakes PP) and livelihoods though there are four pilot activities in</p> <p>Uganda – CSA, watershed mgt , Agroforestry , livelihood diversification activities are carried out in the Albertine Graben which is home for ARL and Greater Virunga landscape</p> <p>Zambia – Integrated aquaculture and rice piloting</p> <p>Zimbabwe – Increased water access through the use of solar water pumping</p> <p>Tanzania – Introduction and promotion of rain water harvesting, dissemination of drought resistant cereal gum</p> <p>This is ultimately contributing to the goal</p>

Key Long-term Objectives	Indicator (Baseline (value & date)	Planned Intermediate Result (“what result the project planned to achieve by this time”)				Planned Final Result (value & date)	
			End-FY13	End-FY14	End-FY15			
Objective 1: Building capacity and knowledge of WWF staff in selected pilot countries to enable them to integrate climate change adaptation in conservation work	Capacity levels of WWF target staff.	Limited capacity of WWF staff on CCA adaptation	A pool of CCA community practitioners exchanging information	A pool of CCA community of practitioners able to integrate adaptation work	Strengthened capacity of the CCA community of practice, and able to integrate adaptation work	M and E staffs included	Strong CCA community of practice, actively engaged in integration and mainstreaming in to respective country strategies, action plan and M and E plans.	As a result of the AAI, CCA mainstreaming capacity has been significantly improved in all Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya through the holding of several training exercises for representatives from each country, and follow up training activities in each country. .

Objective 2: Developing and implementing pilot adaptation action plans / strategies for responding to climate change for at least three WWF entities	Level of integration of adaptation in projects and programmes supported by WWF (Country strategies, action plans, M and E plans) No. of adaptation action plans developed & implemented by 2015	ESARPO: New and ongoing programmes integrates climate change adaptation MWIOPO:	0 0	0 3 adaptation plans in place	Draft regional adaptation vision/ strategy developed by 2015	1 3 additional	<p>All country offices have integrated climate change adaptation in their country office strategies , action plan and M and E plans</p> <p>Uganda has developed an adaptation action plan for the country office.</p> <p>Zambia has developed an adaptation action plan for their work in the Silowana complex.</p> <p>Tanzania has developed an adaptation plan for the Ruaha programme.</p> <p>Zimbabwe: assessment was done and adaptation options/strategies for sustainable water provision in Hawange district/Miombo landscape were implemented. ZimCO is also developing adaptation plans for wetland ecosystem which was found to be very important because of its fragile nature and CC sensitivity.</p> <p>Tanzania had developed and implemented adaptation action plan in the great Ruaha catchment</p> <p>It was decided not to progress with a regional adaptation strategy until more capacity was built in the offices – this shall be considered during the next phase of AAI.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF – Zambia: N.o of farmers/community members whose capacity was built /resilience enhanced as a result of increased knowledge in aquaculture, N.o of farmers whose capacity was built/resilience enhanced 		10	44			

	as a result of increased knowledge in rice growing and use of renewable energy sources/solar lantern		10	10	24			
	WWF – Zimbabwe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.o of community members and wildlife/animals with increased access to water N.o of wetland management plans developed 			375HHs +2645 animals	1			
	WWF – Uganda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.o of hectar of forest area restored N.o of farmers trained in Agro forestry , watershed mgt, and CSA 			104	45 Hectares 11			
	WWF – Tanzania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.o of communities with increased access to water from the rain water harvesting. N.o of community members with improved yield from the drought resistant seed provision N.o of community members with improved access of water for irrigation 			83 5				

				20				
Objective 3: Support provided to WWF entities on CCA, coordination improved within WWF and with (potential) partners, and information exchange facilitated to enhance CCA mainstreaming and implementation	Existence of a functional mechanism of exchanging/sharing information	No functional mechanism of exchanging information on CCA	One mechanism established	One mechanism established			2	An email list (Africa Adaptation working group) has been created through which the coordinator shares information and which was recognised by all respondents as being useful. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A similar platform on YAMMER was created and adaptation related knowledge is being shared