

**INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON
SUSTAINABILITY OF DONOR FUNDED CLIMATE ADAPTATION
PROJECTS IN JUBALAND, SOMALIA**

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**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration

This thesis/project is my original work and has never been presented for any academic award in any institution.

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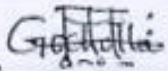
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Approval

This thesis/project is being submitted for examination with my approval as a University supervisor

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this endeavour to my wife, Naado Ahmed Abdinoor, mother, Haredo Roble Ali, and all my loved ones who gave up something so that I could accomplish this.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

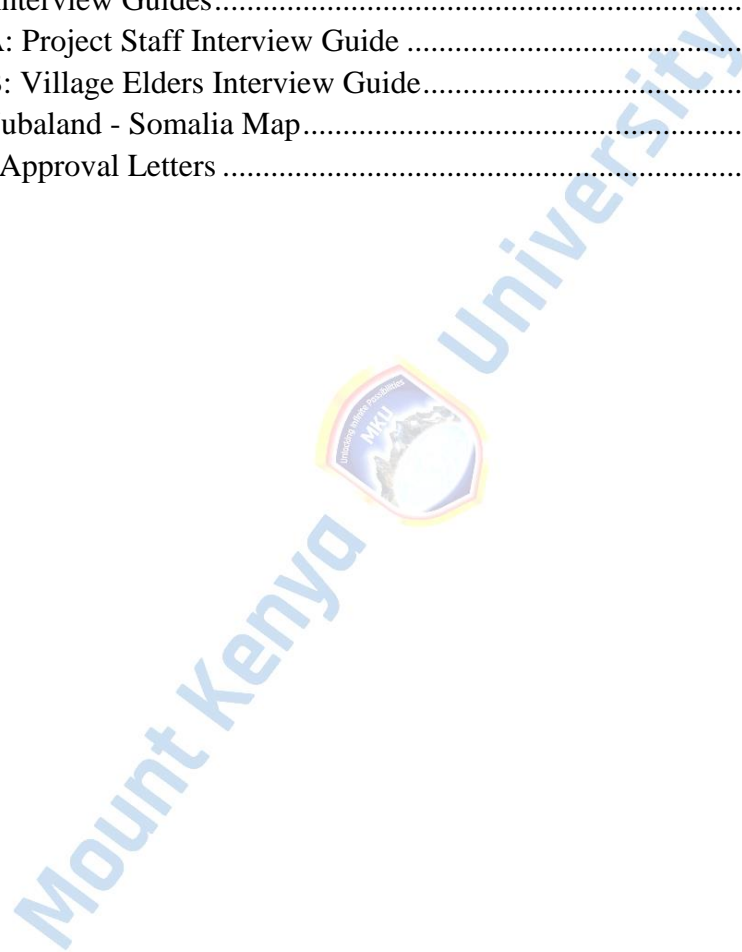
First and foremost, I am grateful to Allah for providing me with the strength and good health to complete the research. In addition, this study would not have been feasible without the patience, direction, and encouragement of my supervisor, Dr. Gordon Ocholla, for his incalculable contributions to these scholarly endeavours. In addition, I would want to express my profound appreciation to the instructors in the Department of Social Science and Developmental Studies for providing me with the knowledge I needed to complete this project successfully. I also want to thank the non-teaching staff for their tremendous support, which is greatly appreciated for their contributions and efforts to these endeavours. In addition to acknowledging Mount Kenya University for providing me with the opportunity to pursue this academic endeavor, I would like to thank my fellow students from whom I learned in class, the staff of the donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia, and all other respondents for taking part in the study.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DFPs: Donor funded Projects

FGS: Federal Government of Somalia

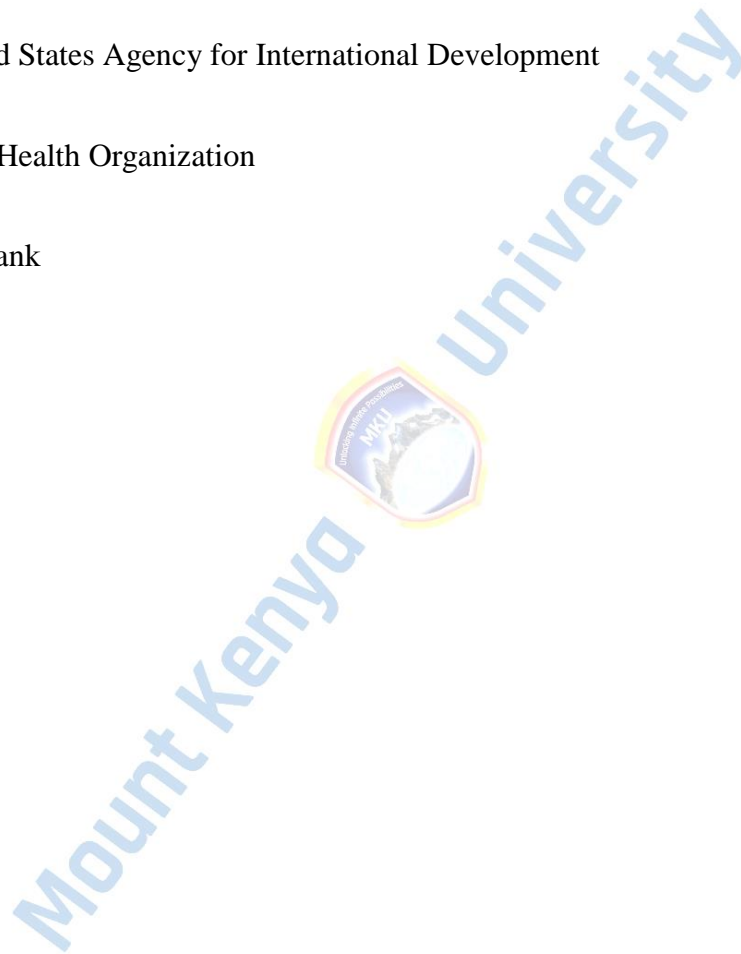
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

WHO: World Health Organization

WB: World Bank



ABSTRACT

Donor-funded programs in Somalia, particularly those focusing on climatic adaptation and livelihood projects in Somalia have received significant funding from benefactor groups. These initiatives, however, struggle with sustainability. Some immediately stop operations when the money is taken away. Strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems are essential to effective project management, especially in the context of climatic adaptation programs, in order to guarantee accountability and performance enhancement. Sustainability is one of the key foci of any donor-funded project. However, achieving sustainability of such projects on climatic adaptation in Jubaland Somalia from economic, social, and environmental aspects has been a great challenge. The study seeks to examine how donor-funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia, are influenced by monitoring and evaluation. The study's guiding objectives are to investigate the impact of M&E tools, stakeholder engagement, monitored financial records, and the M&E technical and human expertise of the donor-funded climate adaptation projects sustainability in Jubaland Somalia. Due to the lack of available information/data, it is essential to carry out a systematic and cooperative study to understand how donor-funded climate adaptation projects' sustainability is affected by their monitoring and evaluation practices in Jubaland Somalia. The study will employ cross-sectional descriptive survey research. The study targeted 1750 population with a sample size of 183 participants. Both stratified and random sampling will be used to determine the sample size. Five-point Likert scale questionnaires that are semi-structured will be used to gather primary quantitative data, while structured interview protocols will be used to collect qualitative data. The study employed the descriptive and inferential statistics for the data analysis which were carried out using SPSS, more especially version 25.0. For qualitative data, a thematic analysis will be carried out and results represented narratively. According to the study, M&E is essential for figuring out the donor-funded climatic adaptation projects sustainability in Jubaland. According to the study, project sustainability is favorably and significantly correlated with M&E ($r=0.418$, $p=0.000$). Additionally, it was discovered that sustainability and project M&E are positively and strongly correlated ($\beta=0.521$, $p=0.009$). The findings suggested that, while keeping other variables equal, sustainability would rise by 0.521 units for every unit improvement in project M&E. To maximize project sustainability and success, it is recommended to increase stakeholder involvement, make sure that M&E activities are adequately monitored, adhere to M&E technical and human expertise. According to the research, a M&E plan that outlines steps to create a long-lasting monitoring and evaluation system and covers the improvement of existing systems should be used. These findings add to the larger conversation about sustainable development and offer useful advice to decision-makers, NGOs, and other participants in donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia.



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The study background

M&E is becoming a more vital tool in the global efforts to attain sustainability on all fronts, environmental, economic, and social. It is crucial now more than ever to guarantee the efficacy, equality, sustainability, and efficiency of donor-funded climate adaptation project interventions considering the global increase in funding for climate change adaptation (Projahnmo, Heblinski, and Jahid (2022). This is because it helps to enhance the sustainability and design of future interventions as well as guarantees that the potential benefits of interventions are being realized. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID, 2019) placed emphasis on the importance of M&E donor-funded climate adaptation projects for sustainability. The report focused on Nepal, Asia where it concluded that M&E contributed to the achievement of the mission's goals.

Grafakos et al. (2020) carried out studies on the effects of project monitoring on the effective execution of donor-financed projects in Iran. The study's findings demonstrate the need of strong institutional and management competence for task execution since they encourage community involvement and participation in all stages of project execution, which in turn provides people with a sincere sense of encouragement. However, Stanitsas, Kirytopoulos & Leopoulos, (2021) added that the drift in M&E in project sustainability is unacceptable given that the fraction of sustainable projects is still declining. According to Vine & Sathaye (2019) study on the M&E, verification of Singapore climate change projects found that when the climate adaptation project ends

and outside funding is withdrawn, the benefits that project target groups had previously enjoyed are frequently lost.

On a regional context, according to Turyasingure et al.'s study from 2022 on project M&E of the donor-funded climatic adaptation projects sustainability in Uganda's district of Kabale, M&E is essential for determining whether regional practices are viable at the regional and sub-regional levels and can be an important tool to help with management planning. According to Musyoka (2020) study in Kenya, in order to identify the gaps between the plan and reality and take the appropriate remedial action, a management tool known as monitoring is employed. It guarantees that tasks are completed in line with the plan. Another study by Stem et al., (2020) in Ethiopia discovered that sustainability and project M&E are positively and strongly correlated ($B=0.521$, $p=0.009$). The findings suggested that, assuming all other variables are held constant, sustainability will rise by 0.521 units for every unit improvement in project M&E.

The Horn of Africa's least developed nation is Somalia. Due to its severe vulnerability to climate fluctuation and change, a huge part of the country is classified as semi-arid or arid land (Ahmed, Mohamed & Muhammad, 2023). Through the execution of several climatic adaptation projects, the Somalia Federal and Local Government in Jubaland collaborates with external funding agencies to improve the climatic adaptation of its communities (Federal Government of Somalia, 2020). In Somalia, there is a growing interest in and focus on M&E for climate change adaptation projects sustainability at both the operational and political levels. From a political perspective, the outcomes of the most recent Kismayu agreement point to a growing emphasis on national reporting of adaptation needs going forward as well as the total effects of adaptation measures

that have already been put into practice (Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2018). Simultaneously, a greater emphasis on outcome and impact documentation through M&E tools is anticipated from donors in the coming years due to the magnitude of the financial resources that are anticipated to flow into climate change adaptation in the future (e.g., through the Green Climate Fund) and the growing number of adaptation activities that have already received funding and are approaching maturity (UNEP, 2020). Somalia NGO Consortium (2024) avers that amongst the many devastating things about local climatic adaptation projects in Somalia is that they tend to stagnate or stop working as soon as financing is withdrawn, or sponsors phase out. As discussed in a recent study by Odhiambo, Karira, & Mohamed, (2024) and Ahmed, Mohamed & Muhammad, (2023), community-based programs in Somalia consume a significant amount of funding while failing to provide the intended audiences with long-term gains and financial success. Similarly, in their study on sustainability, Gulati et al. (2023) found that these livelihood and food security initiatives in Mogadishu make minimal contributions when outside funding stops.

According to a study by Ogallo (2018) on the manufacture of charcoal options in lower Juba, Somalia, M&E is a crucial tool for any institution that wants to ensure that its objectives are being met efficiently and effectively. In a study on a donor-funded climatic adaptation project in Afgoye, Lower Shebelle, Somalia, Abdirahman (2022) concludes that organizations can make sure their activities are being monitored and evaluated by putting M&E processes and systems in place. Gulati et al.'s (2023) baseline survey ultimately concludes that M&E is critical to the success of long-term donor-funded climate adaption projects. As for project sustainability, Nisa (2018) believes that project M&E is crucial to sustainability since it has a big impact on how well projects are executed and how sustainable they are. According to Raballand et al.'s

(2022) analysis of the effectiveness of aid in Somalia, M&E procedures promote accountability, transparency, and learning during project execution. This, in turn, helps projects achieve their objectives, make the best use of their resources, and produce outcomes that are significant and long-lasting.

According to Ahmed, Mohamed & Muhammad (2023), the technical expertise of the organization performing the assessments affects how M&E is carried out, which in turn affects decision-making as well as how data is gathered, examined, interpreted, and shared. As a result, having staff members with creativity is essential to an M&E system's sustainability, which in turn affects the project's overall success. Therefore, it is essential that M&E empowerment and training be used to provide technical training to the available M&E workers. This demonstrates that for M&E and other donor funded project activities to be implemented successfully, both formal and on-the-job experience are essential (Musyoka, 2020).

Donors have advised that 10% of the overall spending plan should be set aside for the specific purpose of M&E. They have also insisted that a M&E component be budgeted for in every budget proposal that is submitted to them (Burt, 2022). As demonstrated, a concentrated and persistent effort is required to hasten the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaption projects in Somalia by utilizing M&E in a manner that is congruent with regional initiatives to ascertain what functions and why. Donor-funded climate adaptation projects have been selected for this study because M&E is an essential part of project management and provides control over the primary factors that characterize a project: quality, scope, resources, cost and time of completion. This is because these NGOs are among those that practice M&E in the implementation of their projects towards providing climate adaptation assistance in Jubaland Somalia (Dumitru

et al., 2021). In light of these circumstances, the study sought to assess the M&E influence on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Maintaining the projects sustainability is a significant issue, not just in Somalia but in numerous developing nations as well. According to USAID (2019), the federal government of Somali lacks the institutional and financial muscles to carry out donor-constructed climate adaptation, meaning the projects are destined to fail. In that respect, some projects have imploded due to the low stakeholder's participation (Dumitru et al., 2021). Grafakos et al. (2020) opines that M&E is a more vital tool in the efforts to attain sustainability on all fronts—environmental, economic, and social. Despite the obvious significance of M&E, many Jubaland Somalian organizations encounter numerous obstacles when attempting to perform this vital task. Research on the viability of these donor-funded climatic adaptation schemes in Jubaland, Somalia, is scarcer. Regarding the impact of M&E on the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaptation programs, no thorough investigation has been conducted. The first obstacle, according to Ahmed, Mohamed & Muhammad (2023) study in Mogadishu, is obtaining the M&E tools, stakeholder involvement, tracked financial records, and M&E technical and human competence needed for people hoping to perform this role. Moreover, the World Bank estimates that approximately 38% of the inefficiencies in projects funded by donors in Jubaland Somalia can be attributed to subpar M&E procedures. Valadez and Bamberger (2022) stress that effective M&E fosters knowledge sharing and organizational learning by allowing NGOs to consider lessons gained from shared

experiences and incorporate them into their programs to guarantee that the organization gains the maximum advantage from benchmarking.

However, the body of research suggests certain cracks, as only a few investigations have been conducted in Jubaland, Somalia. Consequently, there is a shortage of current and limited literature. To provide this missing benchmark in Somalia, an exploration on what is the role of M&E tools, monitored financial records, stakeholder engagement, and M&E technical and human expertise have on the donor funded climate adaptation projects sustainability in Jubaland Somalia is imperative. Thus, it is clear from the cracks found that this this investigation is necessary because of the cracks identified. Furthermore, A thorough investigation is required due to Jubaland's unique vulnerabilities, unique setting, and the importance of climate adaptation projects for the livelihoods and food security of the region's population, even though there have been more in-depth studies on the topic in the sub-Saharan Africa (Odhiambo, Karira, & Mohamed, 2024). Due to the lack of available information/data, it was essential to carry out a systematic and cooperative study to understand how donor-funded climate adaptation projects' sustainability is affected by their monitoring and evaluation practices. Considering the study goal was to evaluate the influence of M&E on sustainability of donor funded climate aadaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia.

1.3 Justification of the Study

Quiescence or halting immediately or quickly after the sponsors phase out or withdraw funding is one of the many troubling aspects about the donor-funded climate adaptation programs in Somalia Jubaland (WHO, 2023). According to a UN (2023) debate, community-based climate adaption efforts in Somalia Jubaland cost a significant amount of money. But most of these initiatives haven't been successful in providing the

targeted groups with long-term advantages and financial gains. Redefining M&E, monitoring is a function of management centered on tracking progress, sustainability, regardless of whether the plan's planned outcomes are being carried out or accomplished. Project managers place a strong emphasis on understanding M&E processes, particularly for initiatives that receive donor funding (Fromont et al., 2024). Regardless, no evidence that a thorough investigation has been conducted into the ways that M&E affect the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaptation initiatives in Jubaland, Somalia. In order to give several studies conducted in other nations, particularly in Europe and Africa, a local context, this study examined M&E in Jubaland, Somalia. This was done in order to give a more realistic view of M&E's suitability and to equip organizations looking to implement M&E practices in Jubaland, Somalia, with useful recommendations. In order to create a more up-to-date portrayal of the issue, the study also included more contemporary works on the topic of M&E. Generally, policymakers at both federal and state levels will utilize the findings to refine and develop policies on M&E on donor funded projects, thereby enhancing the sustainability of the climatic adaptation donor funded projects.

1.4 Purpose of the study

This study assessed the influence of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The following objectives served as the study's compass:

1. To assess the influence of M&E tools on the donor-funded climate adaptation projects sustainability in Jubaland Somalia.

2. To explore the influence of stakeholder engagement on the donor funded climate adaptation projects sustainability.
3. To determine the influence of monitored financial records on the donor funded climate adaptation projects sustainability.
4. To investigate the influence of M&E human and technical expertise on the donor funded climate adaptation projects sustainability.

1.6. Research Questions

The study purpose was to address the following research questions:

1. How does M&E tools influence the donor-funded climate adaptation projects sustainability in Jubaland Somalia?
2. How is the influence of stakeholder engagement on the donor funded climate adaptation projects sustainability?
3. To what extent does the monitored financial record influence the donor funded climate adaptation projects sustainability?
4. Does M&E human and technical expertise have an influence on the donor funded climate adaptation projects sustainability?

1.7. The Study Significance

If effectively communicated, the thesis's conclusions will assist the FGS, organizations, funders, and researchers in recognizing and comprehending the M &E influence on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation Projects in Jubaland Somalia, enabling them to work together to develop more effective solutions to projects sustainability. Furthermore, the study is extremely important, especially for the FGS Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, since it will assist them in assessing how their policies improve Jubaland's climate change adaptation. Generally, policymakers

at both federal and state levels will utilize the findings to refine and develop policies on M&E on donor funded projects, thereby enhancing the sustainability of the donor funded projects. Moreover, to track climate change adaptation and financing, it is also necessary to assist in the establishment of efficient monitored financial records, monitoring, evaluation, and tools, as well as to improve the ministry with the necessary people resources.

Additionally, the study findings may be used to meet the necessity for the academic community to close the gap identified as a resource for upcoming scholars and researchers. This is because the study's findings about the influence of M&E on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation Projects in Jubaland, Somalia, will be referenced by future researchers together with pertinent literature.

1.8. Scope of the study

Content Scope

The study assessed the influence of M&E on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia.

Time Scope

It investigated the region climate adaptations projects context between December 2024 and January of 2025.

Geographical Scope

The study concentrated on Somalia's Southern region, namely the Jubaland state.

1.9. Study Limitations

One of the predicted limitations was the potential for "nonresponse bias"—the likelihood that some respondents in the sample will not participate by opting not to return the survey questionnaires. This could be because some participants might believe that the requested information or data violates their right to confidentiality, which would reduce the likelihood of obtaining a more definitive study result.

The region's pervasive sense of insecurity was another problem. It will be challenging to gather information from the participants involved if it happens during the study. The severe weather and bad roads in Jubaland will make it difficult to travel to all parts of the region.

Demand features is one area where study participants' expectations are probably going to influence the study's conclusions. Demand characteristics are the cues that participants use to deduce the researcher's goals from the experiment and modify their behavior accordingly.

1.10. Delimitations

The study will eliminate "nonresponse bias" by choosing a sample population whose members possessed the pertinent and necessary data to address the research topics. Respondents were informed by the researcher and assistant that the study results will only be applied to academic studies.

Despite the insecurity obstacles, the researcher made effort to secure permission from the local administration to guarantee that accurate, relevant, and sufficient data was gathered to pave the way for a worthwhile study. To gain access to the insecure areas, the researcher will work in tandem with the local administration and security personnel.

Furthermore, the researcher contacted the participants via the internet in the event that they were unable to meet them.

A brief review was held before the questionnaire distribution to find out what the participants anticipated and to collaborate on an agenda. This ensured that everyone involved was interested to participate in the survey.

1.11. The Study Assumptions

The study's main assumptions were:

- ❖ The researcher assumes that FGS and Jubaland state specific political and environmental elements of political stability will allow for uninterrupted data collection,
- ❖ The assumption that the data/information collected will be a true and accurate reflection thus allowed the researcher to derive honest and precise suggestions and inferences,
- ❖ The researcher also assumes that the participants will cooperate and answer questions honestly when completing out the questionnaires.

1.12. Operational Definition of Key Terms

Climate Adaptations Projects - Changes in practices, norms, and organizational structures in order to lessen possible harm or seize possibilities caused by climate change.

Donor funded project - Development initiatives run by NGOs with transformative missions of empowerment about climate change adaptations.

Logical Framework - For the objectives of this study, a tool is utilized to assist project managers in thinking logically about the goals, outcomes, and actions that produce the project's outputs.

M&E - This is a continuous management function that identifies implementation obstacles and determines if progress is being made toward reaching desired goals.

M&E Technical/Human Expertise - combines additional people, resources, and abilities to guarantee a project's success.

M&E Tools - Operationally speaking, these are interventions that monitor the system in use in order to detect problems, defects, or issues early on and come up with solutions.

Monitored financial records - are those that come from company operations and activities pertaining to a project's financial management.

Stakeholder - This are individual, group, or organization that has a vested interest in the choices and operations of a project.

Sustainability - This is the extent to which a project continues after contributors have stopped contributing.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The chapter's subtopics include the empirical literature and theoretical review, and the variables (M&E tools, stakeholder engagement, monitored financial records, and the M&E technical and human expertise) discussion. The review will also examine the conceptual and theoretical basis of the research.

2.2. Empirical literature Review

Based on the four distinct study objectives, this section examines the various research projects conducted by various academics in various contexts.

2.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Tools and Sustainability of Donor-Funded Climate Adaptation Projects

According to Valadez & Bamberger (2022), project monitoring and evaluation are necessary to achieve sustainability and the aims of donor-funded projects. Musyoka (2020) defines monitoring as the methodical observation of ongoing activities to make sure they are reaching goals and performance targets on time and within budget. It is the process of routinely testing or sampling a program, project, activity, or system to look for any changes in transactional performance, application performance, issues, and possibilities for improvement in addition to efficacy and efficiency. This entails gathering and analyzing data in an organized manner as a project moves forward. Odhiambo et al., (2024) opines that monitoring entails: determining metrics for efficacy, impact, and efficiency, putting in place mechanisms to gather data about these indicators. gathering and documenting the data; evaluating the data; and applying the

data to guide daily management. Some of M&E practices include : tools, stakeholder engagement, monitored financial records and human and technical expertise.

According to Burt (2022), the methodology, software, and procedures used in M&E are critical to evaluating the effectiveness and impact of policies, programs, or projects. These are essential tools for monitoring development, guaranteeing responsibility, and maximizing results. M&E tools are essential to donor funded climatic adaptation project management because they allow projects to collect, evaluate, and report data, which helps to measure effectiveness and direct decision-making.

Gulati et al. (2023) in their study concludes that one of the most popular M&E techniques for describing the expected cause-and-effect chain in development interventions is the logical framework or log frame. A log frame, which is based on a straightforward grid, uses a hierarchy of actions, outputs, outcomes, and impacts to explain what must be done for a project to fulfill its goals. Logframes were first developed as a planning tool, but they are now utilized for M&E in climatic adaptation projects since they make it easy to monitor results and outputs and evaluate how well and efficiently a project is being delivered.

The Theory of change provides a thorough explanation and example of why an envisioned shift is anticipated to occur in a specific situation (Abdirahman, 2022). It offers the logical justification and progression from climatic adaptation project activities and inputs to the project outputs, results, and influence. According to Valadez & Bamberger (2022), the theory of Change is quickly becoming the expected standard for creating an evaluation framework in assessments. This is so that an explicit framework for evaluating the project's long-term outcomes may be provided by outlining the "expected story" for the donor funded climatic adapation project

beforehand. A theory of change, however, does not, by itself (unlike a log frame), entail any consideration of data gathering or the management of an effect assessment (Musyoka, 2020).

Research on the impact of M&E tools on project sustainability was carried out by Hwang (2020). The study's conclusions showed how important M&E tools are to helping firms monitor their progress, evaluate the success of their donor funded climatic adaptation projects, and make wise decisions. Similar to this, a recent study conducted by Lukersmith et al., (2023) findings show that M&E tools are essential for efficient project management. They guarantee accountability, offer vital insights, and facilitate well-informed decision-making. According to a study by Stem et al., (2020), as technology advances, M&E tools will be even more crucial to donor funded climatic adaptation projects outcomes that are effective and sustainable.

According to a recent study by Tripathy, et al., (2024), software tools are now essential to M&E in the digital age. These technologies come with capabilities like automated reporting, dashboard display, and real-time data analysis. Manual instruments such as questionnaires, interviews, and observation methods are still in use. To meet the various needs of humanitarian agencies, NGOs, and development institutions, each tool brings special qualities to the table thus guaranteeing the sustainability of donor funded climatic adaptation projects.

The study conducted by Valadez & Bamberger (2022) reveals that to effectively implement M&E, a detailed M&E plan must be developed. This plan should include information on how often data will be collected, how to ensure quality control at each stage, what resources will be needed at each stage, who will perform analysis, and how the data will be disseminated (WHO, 2018). In a different study, Hwang (2020)

confirms that three essential tasks are involved in climatic adaptation project control: rescheduling activities, reallocating resources and altering donor funded climatic adaptation project objectives. The frequency of these tasks determines the degree of control.

2.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement in the Sustainability of donor Donor-funded Climate Adaptation Projects

The involvement of stakeholders in M&E plays a crucial role in evaluating the effectiveness and durability of initiatives in different donor funded projects. The success of donor-funded food climate change intervention projects in Kenya was examined by Odhiambo et al., (2023), who concluded that stakeholder participation is essential to guaranteeing ownership and high-quality decision-making for climate change adaptation. This strategy increases stakeholder support for climate change adaptation initiatives and their long-term viability. Grafakos et al. (2020) carried out studies on the effects of project monitoring on the effective execution of donor-financed projects in Iran. The study's findings demonstrate the need of strong institutional and management competence for task execution since they encourage community involvement and participation in all stages of project execution, which in turn provides people with a sincere sense of encouragement. However, Stanitsas, Kirytopoulos & Leopoulos, (2021) added that the drift in M&E in project sustainability is unacceptable given that the fraction of sustainable projects is still declining. According to Vine & Sathaye (2019) study on the M&E, verification of Singapore climate change projects found that when the climate adaptation project ends and outside funding is withdrawn, the benefits that project target groups had previously enjoyed are frequently lost.

According to Hwang (2020), good stakeholder involvement makes sure that all pertinent parties—including NGOs, customers, local communities, and government agencies—have their thoughts and perspectives heard and considered during a donor funded project. According to a recent study by Tripathy et al., (2024), climatic adaptation donor funded projects can gain from stakeholders' insightful opinions by actively incorporating them in the M&E process. This can result in improved donor funded climatic adaptation project design, better decision-making, and increased transparency. In the end, this cooperative strategy addresses the various demands and interests of the participating stakeholders while resulting in more effective and long-lasting donor funded project outcomes.

Stem et al., (2020) investigated how stakeholders participated in promoting the sustainability of climatic adaptation donor-funded projects whose research findings revealed that the engagement of stakeholders influences the sustainability of initiatives sponsored. In addition, the research revealed that citizen control, cooperation, material contribution, mobilization of resources, and partnership were the involvement of stakeholders in donor-funded initiatives that impact sustainability.

In the Kenyan county of Tana River, Kadurira and Nyagah (2021) investigated the impact of stakeholder involvement and sustainability of community-integrated climatic adaptations projects with the Kenya Red Cross. Ultimately, the study discovered that M&E through active stakeholder participation had an impact on a community project's viability.

Taherian et al., (2024) investigated the procedures for monitoring, evaluating, and training as well as the challenges local nonprofit groups in Addis Ababa experienced while putting their climatic adaptation projects into action. The results showed that

M&E was not well enforced in the donor funded climatic adaptation projects, mostly because of low levels of relevant expertise and low stakeholder involvement. To improve results and sustainability, the study suggested including stakeholders more in the project identification, implementation, evaluation, and monitoring. Furthermore, as shown by Raballand et al. (2022), the involvement of stakeholders in the donor funded climatic adaptation project evaluation process enhances their use of the outcomes. Numerous stakeholders' involvement also results in a wide range of viewpoints that spark conversations and increase understanding of the issues impacting their communities. These stakeholders include consumers, environmental organizations, governmental agencies, and local communities.

The Horn of Africa's least developed nation is Somalia. Due to its severe vulnerability to climate fluctuation and change, a huge part of the country is classified as semi-arid or arid land (Ahmed, Mohamed & Muhammad, 2023). The reality that the vast majority of people depends heavily on agriculture, fisheries, and livestock for their livelihoods—more than 70% of them, especially in rural areas—makes them even more vulnerable to climate change (Federal Government of Somalia, 2020). According to Barakat (2019) Projects are frequently used as a means by which organizations achieve their objectives for bringing about social change, reducing vulnerability and risk to changes in climate, strengthening resilience, boosting wellbeing, and strengthening the capacity to foresee change and adjust to it successfully. Through the execution of several climatic adaptation projects, the Somalia Federal and Local Government in Jubaland collaborates with external funding agencies to improve the climatic adaptation of its communities (Federal Government of Somalia, 2020).

In Somalia, there is a growing interest in and focus on M&E for climate change adaptation projects sustainability at both the operational and political levels. From a political perspective, the outcomes of the most recent Kismayu agreement point to a growing emphasis on national reporting of adaptation needs going forward as well as the total effects of adaptation measures that have already been put into practice (Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2018). Simultaneously, a greater emphasis on outcome and impact documentation through M&E tools is anticipated from donors in the coming years due to the magnitude of the financial resources that are anticipated to flow into climate change adaptation in the future (e.g., through the Green Climate Fund) and the growing number of adaptation activities that have already received funding and are approaching maturity (UNEP, 2020). In Somalia, there is a growing interest in and focus on M&E for climate change adaptation projects sustainability at both the operational and political levels. From a political perspective, the outcomes of the most recent Kismayu agreement point to a growing emphasis on national reporting of adaptation needs going forward as well as the total effects of adaptation measures that have already been put into practice (Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2018). Simultaneously, a greater emphasis on outcome and impact documentation through M&E tools is anticipated from donors in the coming years due to the magnitude of the financial resources that are anticipated to flow into climate change adaptation in the future (e.g., through the Green Climate Fund) and the growing number of adaptation activities that have already received funding and are approaching maturity (UNEP, 2020).

2.2.3: Monitored Financial Records on the Sustainability of Donor Funded Climate Adaptation Projects

Sustainability and profitability are the goals of each climatic adaptation donor-funded project, which can be measured through financial monitoring (Chen, Kirabaeva & Zhao, 2024). Despite its seeming simplicity, a climatic adaptation donor-funded project's eventual financial outcome can be influenced by a variety of circumstances. Projahnmo et al., (2022) cite that, to ensure the donor-funded projects sustainability, a crucial part of financial monitoring is the routine financial evaluation of activities to spot mistakes, anomalies, possible compliance problems, and large budget deviations. It is important to note that Tripathy et al. (2024) state that proper financial monitoring is utilized as well to show the status of the climatic adaptation donor funded project while it is still in progress. This is in contrast to post-project financial monitoring, which is typically carried out only after a project is finished or while it is still in the planning phase. It can be extremely important in consistently optimizing the donor funded project.

It is crucial to take into account the applicability of the performance measures that are chosen to accurately track the financial health of the donor-funded climate adaption project. Monitoring financial records is crucial for assessing the overall and individual climatic adaptation donor funded project's financial health as it progresses, and it can also assist in keeping an eye on the project's key indicators on financial performance, which ensures the sustainability of the project's, according to Valadez & Bamberger (2022).

According to Vine & Sathaye (2019), keeping an eye on financial records is essential because it allows project managers to make sure the donor funded climatic adaptation project remains under budget and to enhance the financial indicators for both the current

project and subsequent ones, thereby guaranteeing the climatic adaptataion donor funded project's sustainability. The foundation of project financial monitoring consists of four fundamental metrics: cost, profit, revenue, and budget. performance and financial health of a project can be evaluated.

Poor financial recording management, which included: poor recording of business transactions and statements of financial position, had a negative impact on the return on equity, according to a study by Fromont et al., (2024) on the impact of financial records management practices on the sustainability of the donor-funded climate adaptation projects. Another component of project financial monitoring that may be used to precisely illustrate how the donor funded climatic adaptation project is sustainably performing to its budget is the M&E Cost Performance Index. This metric indicates if the project's hourly labor has exceeded projections. According to Taherian et al. (2024), this means that this indication can be used in the future to display the portion of the budget that remains to be used thus guaranteeing the sustainability of the donor funded climatic adaptation projects.

2.2.4 M&E Human and Technical Expertise on The Sustainability of Donor-Funded Climate Adaptation Projects

Gulati et al., (2023) state that to ensure project sustainability, M&E's best donor funded climatic adaptation project practices must be used. This can be achieved by establishing several critical performance indicators, including the development of human and technical expertise, which includes actions like enrolling employees in progams on apprenticeship, implementing a well-articulated framework of learning academy to improve employee skill delivery and management, introducing more stringent

individual performance management systems, and having appropriate skills targets to ensure the donor funded climatic adaptation project sustainability.

In their 2024 study, Odhiambo et al., acknowledged the value of both M&E on both human and technical expertise and emphasized the need to develop management skill in disaster risk to help donor funded project managers well comprehend the interventions impacts, especially in countries of low-income with limited resources and a higher risk of disasters to ensure sustainability of projects. In line with this perspective, Musyoka (2020) notes that many donor-funded climatic adaptation projects are hindered by a lack of the knowledge, abilities, and competence necessary to perform efficient M&E activities because the management of these issues fails to recognize the significance of M&E enough. The Horn of Africa's least developed nation is Somalia. Due to its severe vulnerability to climate fluctuation and change, a huge part of the country is classified as semi-arid or arid land (Ahmed, Mohamed & Muhammad, 2023). The reality that the vast majority of people depends heavily on agriculture, fisheries, and livestock for their livelihoods—more than 70% of them, especially in rural areas—makes them even more vulnerable to climate change (Federal Government of Somalia, 2020). According to Barakat (2019) Projects are frequently used as a means by which organizations achieve their objectives for bringing about social change, reducing vulnerability and risk to changes in climate, strengthening resilience, boosting wellbeing, and strengthening the capacity to foresee change and adjust to it successfully. Through the execution of several climatic adaptation projects, the Somalia Federal and Local Government in Jubaland collaborates with external funding agencies to improve the climatic adaptation of its communities (Federal Government of Somalia, 2020).

Beneficiaries and other partners should be listened to and taken into consideration when offering advice on how to enhance the design of a donor funded climatic adaptation project and make implementation more flexible in response to actual conditions (Orieno et al., 2024). However, you can only accomplish this if you possess the required M&E knowledge and abilities. According to Owen's (2020) research, human and technical competence is the most crucial component of M&E. The study recommends that local entities and other relevant subcontractors may have a better understanding of the development process by active participation in M&E. Improved donor funded climatic adaptation project sustainability results, enhanced project self-sufficiency, and higher assessment and surveillance capacities are the results of higher project sustainability.

According to WB (2021), in cases where technical proficiency is inadequate, the climatic adaptation donor funded project design should incorporate training and technical support to convince relevant forums that certain constraints are beyond their purview. Additionally, stakeholders should be trained in facilitation and even leadership skills. As stated by Valadez & Bamberger (2022) To ensure donor funded climatic adaptation project sustainability, it may be necessary to enhance capacity and provide training on M&E-related issues. This includes identifying the essential information requirements, creating feasible and relevant indicators, developing a benchmark concept, collecting and analyzing data, and identifying ways to use the results for reflection and identification. Raballand et al. (2022) in his study finding also claim that technical know-how significantly affects how well M&E systems in NGOs funded projects perform sustainably in an Ethiopian water project. The study found that program officers employed by these NGOs had either formal or in-service training in M&E, supporting the idea put forth by Taherian et al. (2024) that both formal and on-

the-job training are crucial for developing evaluators and ensuring the sustainability of donor-funded projects related to climate adaptation.

According to a study by Ogallo (2018) on the manufacture of charcoal options in lower Juba, Somalia, M&E is a crucial tool for any institution that wants to ensure that its objectives are being met efficiently and effectively. In a study on a donor-funded climatic adaptation project in Afgoye, Lower Shebelle, Somalia, Abdirahman (2022) concludes that organizations can make sure their activities are being monitored and evaluated by putting M&E processes and systems in place. They can use this to make more smart judgments and maximize their resources. In addition to these benefits, M&E gives businesses important insights into the success of their initiatives and the areas where their operations are strong and weak. Gulati et al.'s (2023) baseline survey ultimately concludes that M&E is critical to the success of long-term donor-funded climate adaption projects. As for project sustainability, Nisa (2018) believes that project M&E is crucial to sustainability since it has a big impact on how well projects are executed and how sustainable they are. According to Raballand et al.'s (2022) analysis of the effectiveness of aid in Somalia, M&E procedures promote accountability, transparency, and learning during project execution. This, in turn, helps projects achieve their objectives, make the best use of their resources, and produce outcomes that are significant and long-lasting.

2.2.5: Sustainability of Donors Funded Climate Adaptation Projects

Nowadays, project sustainability is a popular management strategy for initiatives that need to produce, distribute, and provide goods and services efficiently and productively (WB, 2021). For initiatives to be sustained, in general, certain metrics and criteria must be set from the time of climatic adaptation donor funded project discovery through

conceptualization, feasibility studies, appraisal, design, M&E. Musyoka (2020) notes that it is often known that the absence of an appropriate sustainability plan is the primary cause of climatic adaptation donor funded project failure. Abdirahman (2022) from his study findings asserts that the numerous donor-funded initiatives in Jubaland, Somalia, are not making a significant impact given the ongoing environmental challenges. The researcher was concerned about whether NGOs in Jubaland Somalia were merely retrogressive forces disguising themselves as development partners, or if they are progressive partners in the pursuit of sustainable development. Furthermore, if the climatic adaptation donor funded projects' lack of sustainability is due to the way they are observed and assessed, what better ways are there to observe and assess them to guarantee sustainability?

Since climate change adaptation is a long-term, intricate, and methodical response process, donor-funded initiatives face a number of obstacles, some of which will cause the adaptation process to fail or become unsustainable. According to Kadurira and Nyagah (2021) study conclusion, the "barrier" referred to a type of restriction (such as a lack of expertise, poor infrastructure, or flawed systems). Lukersmith et al., (2023) opines that climate adaptation projects supported by donors encounter difficulties such as insufficient funding, gaps in knowledge, and institutional limitations, especially in developing nations for sustainable development. Moreover, according to a related study by Tripathy, et al., (2024), the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptations projects is limited because decision-makers find it challenging to comprehend the issue or the breadth of a solution due to the lengthy timelines and ambiguity around repercussions.

To conclude, when a donor-funded climate adaptation project addresses barriers, constraints and demands on social and cultural, economy improvements, and addresses concerns on environment, it is assumed sustainable (Burt, 2022). The fundamental tenet of sustainable development is to provide consumers and users with long-term value, quality, affordability, and efficiency while minimizing negative environmental effects and enhancing economic sustainability. Social reforms refer to a new way of building and achieving development that satisfies the requirements of present and future generations on the social, economic, and environmental fronts (Fromont et al., 2024).

According to a study by Ogallo (2018) on the manufacture of charcoal options in lower Juba, Somalia, M&E is a crucial tool for any institution that wants to ensure that its objectives are being met efficiently and effectively. In a study on a donor-funded climatic adaptation project in Afgoye, Lower Shebelle, Somalia, Abdirahman (2022) concludes that organizations can make sure their activities are being monitored and evaluated by putting M&E processes and systems in place. They can use this to make more smart judgments and maximize their resources. In addition to these benefits, M&E gives businesses important insights into the success of their initiatives and the areas where their operations are strong and weak. Gulati et al.'s (2023) baseline survey ultimately concludes that M&E is critical to the success of long-term donor-funded climate adaption projects. As for project sustainability, Nisa (2018) believes that project M&E is crucial to sustainability since it has a big impact on how well projects are executed and how sustainable they are. According to Raballand et al.'s (2022) analysis of the effectiveness of aid in Somalia, M&E procedures promote accountability, transparency, and learning during project execution. This, in turn, helps projects achieve their objectives, make the best use of their resources, and produce outcomes that are significant and long-lasting. Gulati et al. (2023) in their study concludes that

one of the most popular M&E techniques for describing the expected cause-and-effect chain in development interventions is the logical framework or log frame. A log frame, which is based on a straightforward grid, uses a hierarchy of actions, outputs, outcomes, and impacts to explain what must be done for a project to fulfill its goals. Logframes were first developed as a planning tool, but they are now utilized for M&E in climatic adaptation projects since they make it easy to monitor results and outputs and evaluate how well and efficiently a project is being delivered.

2.3. Theoretical literature Review

2.3.1: Sustainability Theory

The theory of sustainability by Eckhardt (1994) was the anchor theory for this investigation. This theory focuses on the project sustainability thus it has a direct connection to the sustainability of the donor-funded climate adaptation project (the dependent variable). Sustainability theory concentrates on the economical aspect by characterizing climatic adaptation donor funded project sustainability as providing the present wants cohort devoid of sacrificing the knack of meeting the generation's demands in the future. Following a review by Harrington (2018), the theory further refines the economic and social dimensions by characterizing sustainable project development as the type of human endeavor that, via ongoing service delivery and benefits realization, sustains and feeds the past achievements of the global community's whole existence on Earth. According to Peter & Swilling (2018), the theory emphasizes that a climatic adaptation donor funded project's economic and economic aspects and goes to describe project sustainability as economic growth that gives the community the resources, development environment, and facilities it needs.

Sustainability is made up of several elements that guarantee the timely, efficient, and reliable completion of project goals. As part of these attempts to conceptualize the theory of sustainable adaptation, a donor funded climate adaptation project achieves sustainability, according to Harrington (2018) by combining social, environmental, and financial objectives. From the foregoing, the sustainability theory is essential for helping researchers comprehend the climate adaptation donor funded project sustainability indicators.

2.3.2 Stakeholders Theory

The stakeholders concepts was first proposed by Richard E. Freeman in 1984 and will serve as the basis for the current investigation. The theory is based on two approaches: the first emphasizes the need for stakeholders to provide strategic management strategies, while the second perspective is the stakeholder organization viewpoint (Bridoux & Stoelhorst, 2022). The theory will be applied to identify the stakeholders the donor funded climatic adaptation projects and suggests ways that management can appropriately consider their requests, opinions, and interests to address the 'Who or What truly matters principle' (Freeman, 2023).

According to Hwang (2020) stakeholder theory in a climate adaptation donor funded projects promotes successful and efficient organizational governance as well as ethical organization management. Freeman (1984) asserts that an involved, managed, and educated stakeholder has positive reciprocal outcomes and begins to endorse project objectives, such as the distributing of important resources and knowledge. In addition, the concept of stakeholder theory is expansive and fosters justice, equitable treatment, integrity, and even benevolence for all stakeholders (Freeman, 2023). In other words,

climate adaptation donor funded projects have a responsibility to look after the relationships between their stakeholders and themselves.

According to Valentinov & Chia (2022), the concept of stakeholders can be used to reconcile strategy and ethics in a climate adaptation donor funded project. Moreover, climate adaptation donor funded projects that put out significant effort to serve a wider spectrum of stakeholders will yield higher value over an extended duration. Well-treated stakeholders would react favorably and behave well toward their climate adaptation project.

The concept will be utilized in the study to clarify and recommends that, when overseeing climatic adaptation donor funded projects through M&E, donors and project managers consider the interests, preferences, and expectations of stakeholders (Freeman, 2023). The basic claim is that the success of a development project will depend on how important stakeholders, such as development partners, individuals, NGOs, policymakers, and CBOs are engaged.

Since communities, partners, policymakers are part of stakeholders, there is the strongest correlation between this theory and the second independent variable (stakeholder engagement in M&E). When the theory explains the trade-offs between the goals of environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and profit maximization—all of which are correlated with economic, social and environmental sustainability thus it is consistent with the dependent variable.

When combined, these theoretical frameworks offer a strong basis for investigating how M&E procedures affect the long-term viability of donor-funded climate adaption initiatives. The Stakeholders' Engagement Theory highlights the strategic management of stakeholder interactions, while the Sustainability Theory provides insights into the

adaptation and planning process. When combined, these theories aid in providing a thorough understanding of the challenges associated with maintaining donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives in Jubaland, Somalia.

2.4. Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework of this study illustrates how the independent and dependent variables are related to one another. The sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects is the dependent variable. The independent determinants will be the contribution of M&E tools, the role of stakeholder engagement, the influence of monitored financial records, and M&E human and technical expertise on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia. While the dependent variable is measured, the independent variable will be the one that is altered. The independent variable's effect on the sustainability of the donor-funded climatic adaption programs will be assessed. In addition, donor policies and government policies are the moderating variables. Below in Figure 2.1 is an illustration of the resulting relationship.

(Independent Variables)

(Dependent Variable)

1.0: M&E Tools

1. Logical Framework
2. Theory of Change
3. M&E plan

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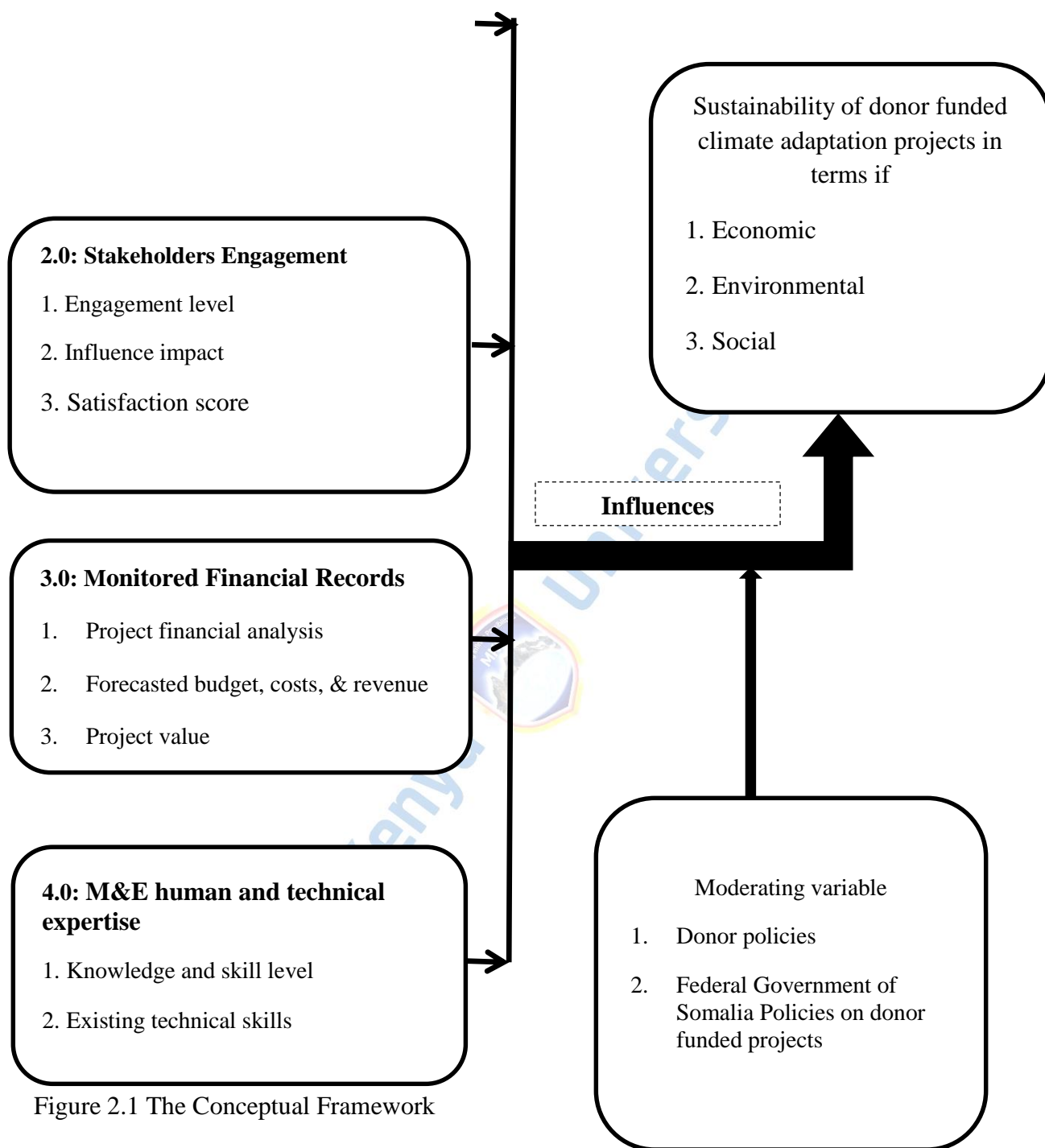


Figure 2.1 The Conceptual Framework

Source : (Author, 2024)

2.5 Research Gaps

The investigation of the incorporation of M&E practices into donor-funded climate adaptation project management frameworks represents a significant research gap. In

general, the literature emphasizes how crucial M&E is to the long-term viability of climatic adaptation initiatives supported by donors. However, in order to address the current issue, it was necessary to examine the literature review, which found that little research has been done on the impact of M&E practices, including M&E tools, stakeholder engagement, monitored funds records, and M&E technical and human expertise perspectives on the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaptation projects. Furthermore, a lot of research on this subject is generalized and appropriate for industrialized nations rather than developing nations like Somalia or other places with different limitations to the study's research field. By determining the impact of M&E on the sustainability of donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Juballand, Somalia, this research study aimed to add to the body of knowledge.

2.6 Summary of Literature Review

The impact of M&E on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation programs in Juballand, Somalia, was examined in this chapter along with relevant literature. It seeks to determine the impact of monitored financial records, stakeholder involvement, M&E human and technical knowledge, and M&E tools on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaption programs in Juballand, Somalia. The evaluated studies have demonstrated the impact of M&E on donor-funded programs related to climate adaptation.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

The research methodology for the study is outlined in this chapter. This chapter covers the research design, the population targeted, the sampling strategy, and the size of the sample. Furthermore, the chapter addresses data collecting techniques and methods, reliability and validity, presentation and analysis of data, and ethical considerations

3.2. Research Design

To capture the causal relationships between the components under study the researcher employed the cross-sectional descriptive approach since the goal of this study was to characterize the traits of both individuals and groups at donor-funded climate adaptation projects (Kumari et al., 2023). According to Verma et al., (2024) a cross-sectional descriptive approach's primary benefits are its speed, cost-effectiveness, capacity to measure a characteristic's prevalence within a population at a particular point in time, and ability to study multiple variables at once. These qualities made it useful for planning additional research and generating preliminary insights, especially when a quick snapshot of data was required. Moreover, to gather data (information) relevant to the study's aims and for data analysis which allowed for methodological triangulation, the researcher employed the mixed approach where both qualitative (interview) and quantitative (questionnaire) research approaches were used (Verma et al., 2024).

3.3. Location of the study

The study focused on the state of Jubaland, which is a Federal Member State in the southern area of Somalia. The provinces of Gedo, Lower Juba, and Middle Juba make

up the region. The entire area of Jubaland is 110,293 km² (*World Bank Open Data / Data, 2024*) (Appendix 1) Climate disasters rise the food and water scarcity, the humanitarian aid need, the loss of traditional livelihoods, and the threat to Somalia's socioeconomic development, thus the importance of climate adaptation projects sustainability. To serve all stakeholders and address shortcomings during the project delivery process, the managerial ranks must effectively conduct M&E with a significant degree of synchronization (Abdirahman, 2022). Moreover, because of the current trend toward decentralization in Somalia, the majority proportion of developmental initiatives are supported by benefactors or local governing organizations. As a result, guaranteeing the long-term viability of these efforts, especially in Jubaland is vital to ensure continuing project advantages to the public population (Ahmed, Mohamed & Muhammad, 2023), Therefore, it was in this context that the study site was selected and significant.

3.4. Target population

The study concentrated on the donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives that have been put into place to aid Somali communities in Jubaland. There were roughly 2,000 registered domestic NGOs in Puntland, 1,000 in Somaliland, and 2,000 in Jubaland, the southern region of Somalia. Twelve NGOs are currently engaged in climate adaption efforts in October 2023. Five CBOs were working on climatic adaptation projects in Somalia, according to the Somalia CBO Consortium (Somalia NGO Consortium, 2024). The study specifically targeted government officials in the Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Gedo regions of Jubaland; officials from Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations; project beneficiaries; development partners engaged in community-based climatic adaptation projects; and

Jubaland project implementation teams. Village elders served as the cornerstones of Somali communities and represent the community stakeholder interests in the M&E activities. The population targeted is as below based on all Donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland as shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Target Population Frame

Region	No of Projects	Partners/Donor /Officials	Project Mangers/ Heads	Project Implementors	Local administrators	Village elders
Lower Juba	10	116	37	300	14	73
Middle Juba	9	105	33	270	18	93
Gedo Regions	13	151	50	390	16	84
Totals	32	372	120	960	48	250

Source: (Somalia NGO Consortium, 2024.)

3.5. Sampling size determination

The study arrived at a sample size of 183 respondents by applying Yamane's (1967) formula for calculating the appropriate sample size, as shown in Table 3.1 below. In this investigation, the following formula was applied:

$$n = N / 1 + N(e)^2$$

Where:

n = Sample size

N = Target Population

e = Level of Precision

Thus, with a target demographic of 1,750 and a precision level of 0.07, a sample size of 183 was determined as follows:

$$n = 1750 / 1 + 1750 (0.07)^2$$

$$n = 183$$

3.6. Sample Procedures and Techniques

Both the stratified random sampling and purposive sampling technique were used for the study. Stratified random sampling was used to determine the sample for the questionnaire survey. The intended population was stratified first by geography and then by specific category. A sample unit for the study was selected at random from each stratum using proportionality. The stratified sampling technique was employed so as to guarantee that the various population groups were fairly represented in order to improve the precision of parameter estimation. Stratified sampling's primary benefit is its ability to capture important population characteristics in the sample. According to Kumari et al., (2023) when researchers chooses particular people to contribute information (Interview) because they are subject matter experts or they possess in-depth knowledge of the topic studied, this technique is known as purposeful sampling. To gather information from local administrators in Jubaland, managers overseeing community-based initiatives, and representatives from development partners, which included donor organizations and project benefactors, the researcher used purposive sampling. As

indicated in Table 3.2, the researcher employed stratified random selection to select respondents from among the group of project execution teams, NGOs, CBOs, and others who will be engaged in donor-funded climate adaptation programs aimed at communities in Jubaland, Somalia. According to Verma et al., (2024) the stratified random sampling's primary benefit over simple random sampling is that it guarantees a more representative sample by splitting the population into subgroups (called strata) and choosing at random from each. This effectively captures important population characteristics and lowers sampling bias, increasing precision and improving data analysis.

Table 3.2 Sample Population Frame

Region	Total Sample	Partners/Donor /Officials	Project Mangers/ Heads	Project Implementors	Local administrators	Village elders
Lower Juba	55	12	4	31	1	7
Middle Juba	54	11	3	28	2	10
Gedo Regions	74	16	6	41	2	9
Totals	183	39	13	100	5	26

Source: (Researcher, 2024)

3.7. Construction of Research Instruments

A questionnaire and key informant interviews were used to collect the quantitative and qualitative primary data respectively for this investigation.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

A semi-structured, self-administered questionnaire were used to collect the quantitative data. These questionnaires had both open-ended and closed-ended questions. Five-point Likert scales was utilized to reduce participants' reaction times and effort (Verma, Verma, & Abhishek, 2024). The questionnaire was divided into six distinct sections. The first section featured information about the individuals' backgrounds. The impact of M&E tools on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation programs in Juballand, Somalia was examined in section two. The third part queried information on stakeholder engagement, while the fourth dealt with monitored financial records. Section five captured data on M&E human and technical expertise. Section six collected data on donor and government policies (Moderating variable). The dependent variable data on the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaptation projects was also be included in section six. Participants were asked to rate their level of satisfaction using Likert scales, and then they are asked an open-ended question to find out why they gave those scores.

3.7.2 Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews (KIIs) were used to collect qualitative primary data which are in-depth discussions with people who are directly knowledgeable about the topic being discussed (Zou & Xu, 2023). A KII guide was utilized to collect data from local administration officers, representatives of donors and development partners, and project managers. Thus, interview aids are a useful addition to quantitative methods

(Pandey & Pandey, 2020). To improve comprehension, the researcher may restate or rephrase the question. Although it will take time, the primary informants were project managers, donors' and development partners' representatives, and local administration officers. The questions were both structured and unstructured using either method, giving participants the chance to express their opinions on topics that aren't specifically asked. Interviewers handled all information gathering, note-taking, and on-the-spot questions.

3.8. Testing For Validity and Reliability

3.8.1 Establishing the Research Instruments' Validity

The expert panel made judgments and evaluated the study based on its content validity. The incorporation of the many ideologies under investigation was made possible by including the validity of the content into the tool (Kumari et al., 2023), all the while guaranteeing that the tool incorporated the ideas that form the basis of the survey (Dehalwar & Sharma, 2023). The supervisors and an expert panel were granted an access to a draft copy of the data-gathering tools so they may evaluate them and ascertain their legitimacy. When the questionnaire was being updated, the opinions, suggestions, and views of the experts and supervisors were considered as applicable.

3.8.2 Establishing the Research Instruments' Reliability

A research tool is considered reliable if it can consistently generate data or findings from an effective interview (Verma, Verma & Abhishek, 2024). The application of Cronbach's alpha allows for a more thorough analysis of the research's high caliber and consistency. A pre-test will be used to calculate Cronbach's alpha coefficients for each item in the study, and a 0.8-stopping criterion was obtained. Kumari et al., (2023) states that a Cronbach alpha calculation result that is not less than 0.60 is at a lower level of

acceptance. If the coefficient is 0.70 or greater, the tool is very reliable. As a result, at this point, any shortcomings or issues found during the interrogation are suitably fixed, altered, or removed.

3.8.3 Pre-testing

This included the first testing of equipment to determine its sensitivity and effectiveness. Pandey & Pandey (2020) state that first research is done to find tool and design flaws and to provide more information for selecting probabilistic samples. Things that are sensitive, ambiguous, or biased are certified. The process is made simpler by testing things beforehand. The analysis instrument was pilot tested by giving it to respondents who were not members of the target demographic in order to obtain trustworthy results for this study. Therefore, preventing respondents from handling the tool prior to the survey was the main justification for doing so. Juballand Drought Impact Response project amongst the targeted one's was selected for pretesting by the researcher. The pre-test helped identify the anticipated challenges that the researcher and the respondents might encounter. It did point out the sections of the study questionnaire that needed to be updated.

3.9. Data Collection Methods and Procedures

The chosen participants were given the self-administered questionnaire by the researcher, who asked them to fill it out. Additionally, the researcher created an anonymous online survey that participants completed. Using Google Forms, a participation invitation to the survey and the web URL for the questionnaire were sent to the chosen participants via email or WhatsApp. This made use of the comparatively high internet penetration rate in Juballand. To get information from participants who

are not easily available to fill out questionnaires or who are not available for interviews, the researcher employed the telephone interviews.

3.10. Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures

Data management was applied to the survey data, including cleaning, sorting, finding duplicates, and identifying missing data. After that, the data was coded and checked before being imported into SPSS (Ver25) software to produce both descriptive and inferential statistics. Measures like frequencies and percentages were included in descriptive statistics, and frequency tables and charts was used to display the results (Zou & Xu, 2023). A multiple regression model was used in inferential analysis to capture the following study variables:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where: -

Y= Sustainability of Donor financed climate adaptation projects

β_0 =constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ = regression coefficients

X1= M&E tools

X2= stakeholder engagement

X3= monitored financial records

X4= M&E human and technical expertise

ε =Error Term

The Qualitative data was analyzed thematically using an interview summary sheet (Kumari et al., 2023). First, to identify themes, a list of specific words and phrases that respondents used when describing the scenarios was produced. To classify data, which is typically a remark from a key informant, into an appropriate category, such as numerical codes, the researcher must use brief abbreviations as descriptive codes. These codes were organized according to significant concepts, subjects, queries, or themes (Verma et al., 2024). After separating similarities and differences, the groupings were subdivided into larger categories and then sub-themes. The results were given narratively, supported by quotes from the sources (Dehalwar, & Sharma, 2023).

3.11. Ethical Considerations

In compliance with ethical guidelines and procedures, the researcher secured approval from all relevant authorities and organizations before commencing the study. Before the data collection process begun, ethical clearance was granted by the MKU institution of ethics and review committee. Prior to starting the study, the researcher also received a research authorization from the National Commission of Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI), as well as an authorisation permit letter from the Jubaland administration and the donor funded climatic adaptation project management. Additionally, the participant's awareness of the study's aims and objectives was guaranteed by the researcher. The usage of suitable introductory letters was used to achieve this. Before they participated in the study, respondents were asked for their approval via a permission form. If a respondent chose not to participate or quits from the study, there was no use of coercion, threats, or victimization. The three ethical pillars that the investigator upheld were beneficence, fairness, and respect. Confidentiality and anonymity of respondents data was ensured by using password-

protected files to keep their documents safe. This study adhered to the proper research protocols, and all data sources were given due credit to the extent that is practical.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction

Assessing the impact of monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation programs in Jubaland, Somalia, will be the main goal of the study. The investigation's findings, including the research participants' sociodemographic profiles and response rate, are shown in the next section. Questionnaire and key informant interviews were used to collect the quantitative and qualitative primary data respectively for this investigation. SPSS (Ver25) software was used to produce both descriptive and inferential statistics for the quantitative data while Nvivo application was used to thematically analyse qualitative data derived from interview and open ended questionnaire and presented narratively. For every survey-specific objective, a descriptive analysis is also provided, providing insights into the patterns and trends that were found in the data that was gathered. Finally, a Correlation and a regression analysis of the variables is provided.

4.1 The Study Response Rate

Using social media and email, the researcher distributed 183 questionnaires they administered themselves to the participants; 168 of these were filled out and received from the participants, yielding a 91.80% response rate as shown in figure 4.1. According to Jياما (2020), a response rate of about fifty percent is suitable for analysis; thus, our response rate of about eighty-four percent was appropriate. The researcher's emphasis on the importance of the study was one of the elements that led to the remarkably high response rate.

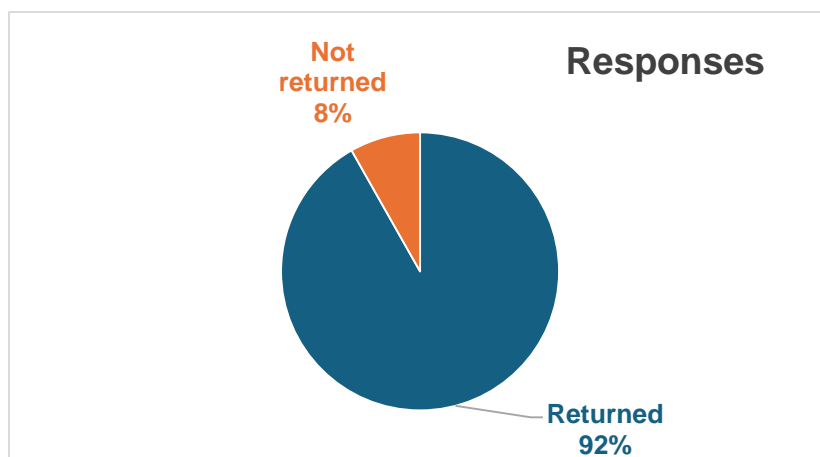


Fig 4.1 Response Rate

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

4.2 Respondents Sociodemographic Characteristics

The study examined the respondents' sociodemographic characteristics, including their age, gender, educational background, and years of expertise with donor-funded climate adaptation programs. Table 4.1 below displays the results:

Table 4.1: Participants Sociodemographic traits

Variable		Frequency	(%)	Chi-square (p-value)
Age	Below 25yrs	24	14%	59.81 (< 0.001)
	26 - 35 years	47	28%	
	36 - 45 years	44	26%	
	46 - 60 years	36	22%	
	Over 60 years	17	10%	
	Total	168	100.0%	
Gender	Male	124	74%	2.00 (0.157)
	Female	44	26%	
	Total	168	100.0%	
Education level	Primary	54	32%	394.16 (< 0.001)

	Secondary	70	42%	
	College/University	44	26%	
	Total	168	100.0%	
Level of experience	<2 years	55	33%	170.02 (< 0.001)
	2-4 years	45	27%	
	5-7 years	20	11%	
	> 7Years	48	29%	
	Total	168	100.0%	

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

Table 4.1 displays a summary of the respondents' demographics. In terms of age, the findings shows that the majority of the respondents (28.%) are in the 26–35 age range, 26% are in the 36–45 age range, and 10% are over 60. The gender distribution of the sample revealed skeweness, with 74% of the sample being male and 26% being female. The majority completed primary school (32%), followed by secondary school (42%). Furthermore, a significant portion of respondents (26%) had earned a college or university degree, indicating that the populace is knowledgeable. This implies that the research participants were bright enough to comprehend and interpret the questions. The data findings indicated that the majority of respondents (33%) had fewer than two years of experience in donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives, while those with more than seven years of experience came in second (29%). Eleven percent of the workforce is in the lowest group, which consists of people with more than five but less than seven years of experience. The range of experience levels present in the donor-funded climate adaptation programs is revealed by this data results breakdown. This study indicates that over 60% of respondents had the information required for this study and were aware of the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaption programs in

Jubaland, Somalia. Overall, the data findings points to a youthful, mostly male population with only a minimal education who have worked on the project for less than two years. All categorical factors highlights a significant difference according to the Chi-square test, except the characteristic gender ($\chi^2 = 2.000, p = 0.157$). These findings were in line with Dumitru et al. (2021), who state that professionals entrusted with making sure projects accomplish their goals effectively and efficiently—thereby guaranteeing project sustainability—need to have M&E experience of more than two years. A similar study by Gulati et al. (2023) avers that higher education level helps illuminate many of the common issues that arise when monitoring M&E for adaptation at higher intervention levels in donor-funded climatic adaptation projects.

4.3 Donor Funded Climatic Adaptation Projects

The data results revealed that 168 of the 183 respondents were dispersed over all donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia. The Hal-abuur green and resilient ecosystems project accounted for the bulk of responders (15%), followed by the Jubaland water project (13.1%) and the Jubaland drought impact response (3.4%). 5.4% (9) from the RLACC 11 and EISP 11 came next. The responses revealed that for urban ecosystem adaptation and renewable energy for rural areas were tied at 9% (15). According to the statistics above, every donor-funded climatic adaptation project in Jubaland, Somalia, was adequately represented to supply the study with the necessary data. The results are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Response rate as per the donor funded climatic adaptation projects under study

Climatic Adaptation Projects	Donor	Frequency	Percentage
Ugbaad	FAO	15	8.9
EARNSS	FAO	13	7.7
Intergrated Flood and Climate Change	World Bank	17	10
Renewable Energy for Rural Areas	Global water partnersip and community	15	9
Urban Ecosystem Adaptation	UKaid	15	9
Jubaland Water Project	Sweden, EU, UNDP	22	13.1
Hal-abuur Green and Resillient Ecosystems	GEF	25	15
PROSCAL	World Bank	11	6.5
RLACC 11	UNDP	9	5.4
Biyoole Water Project	USAID	11	6.5
Juballand Drought Impact Response	USAID	6	3.4
EISP 11	UNDP	9	5.4
	Total	168	100

Source : (Somalia NGO Consortium, 2024)

4.4 Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation Tools and Sustainability of Donor-Funded Climate Adaptation Projects

The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between donor-funded climate adaptation projects' sustainability and the impact of monitoring and evaluation tools. The tools utilized in the M&E system and their rate of application are discussed in this section. Table. 4.3 following displays the summary of the results:

Table 4.3 Influence of M&E Tools on the sustainability of donor funded climatic adaptation projects

Parameters	SA	A	UN	D	SD	Mean	SD
LFA helps identify clear and measurable objectives (results)	(47.9)	(33.8)	(1.4)	(15.5)	(1.4)	.11	1.115
Field visits and meetings with stakeholders are conducted regular and a list of participants with venue, I.D. and telephone numbers Recorded	(53.5)	(36.6)	0(0.0)	(7.0)	(2.8)	4.31	0.994
Availability of work plans	(35.2)	(57.7)	0(0.0)	(5.6)	(1.4)	4.20	0.821
Formative reports are prepared Regularly	(38.0)	(45.1)	(9.9)	(7.0)	(0.0)	4.14	0.867
Composite Mean and SD						3.69	0.9764

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

To identify the techniques and tools employed in the M&E system of the donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia, the researcher surveyed respondents. The data findings (table 4.3) revealed that logical frameworks, work plans, stakeholder meetings, field and site visits, formative reports, and strategic planning frameworks were among the common tools and techniques that the projects in their M&E system were using. This results demonstrated how the projects management team employed a variety of tools and methods for their M&E system which is similar to finding conclusion by a study in Mogadishu by Vine & Sathaye (2019).

Responses were obtained on a number of topics pertaining to the M&E tools and According to the data findings (table 4.3), field trips and stakeholder meetings are regularly held, and 90.1% of the participants had their names, phone numbers, and venue recorded. This findings suggests that the donor-funded climatic adaptation projects in Juballand to ensure sustainability are synonymous with kick-off meetings, status meetings, and periodic meetings as part of the M&E process. The results of this study corroborate the assertion made by Gulati et al. (2023) that stakeholder participation can benefit by giving people more power since involved stakeholders in the process of making decisions bring about long-lasting change and Involved stakeholders offer the support and guidance the project require for long-term viability.

Data findings (table 4.3) revealed that work plans are incorporated into the M&E process as part of the methods and resources, as 92.9% support. This findings suggests that donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives have road maps that clearly outline the necessary procedures to accomplish stated goals by establishing measurable deliverables and observable objectives that can be turned into tangible project actions. This study findings are similar to a study findings by Raballand et al.'s (2022) which concluded that work plan were important M&E practices because it gives team members a clear path to accomplish tasks, unifies them around a common goal, and makes sure everyone is aware of what needs to be done, by whom, and by when. By keeping things organized and focused on project goals, a work plan ultimately helps to avoid chaos, delays, and missed goals. Additionally, the study findings (table 4.3) revealed that 83.1% formative reports are prepared on a regular basis. This is a clear indication of donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives that use indicators to report on project outputs, implementation progress, targets met, and major result areas. As

demonstrated by the study findings in table 4.3 81.7%, the results also showed that LFA aids in the identification of specific and quantifiable goals. To put it briefly, they use the log frame as a tool to enhance the planning, execution, management, monitoring, and assessment of the climatic adaptation initiatives in Jubaland, Somalia, that are supported by donors. In contrast to the other variables based on the study findings that have a favorable impact on M&E tools, this item's smaller mean than the combined average of 3.69 indicates that it is not in line with the M&E tools of donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives in Jubaland. These results are consistent with those of Valadez & Bamberger (2022), who state that efficient M&E tools are necessary to evaluate project progress and guarantee sustainability which used combined M&E tools, such as budget analysis, stakeholder analysis, baseline surveys, and the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) which had effects on the sustainability agricultural initiatives in Kenya.

In addition, the respondents were asked to score how applicable the techniques and tools they had stated were to M&E procedures. The result are displayed in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Applicability of the tools in M&E Practices

Rating	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very easy	62	40
Easy	106	60
Difficult	0	0
Very difficult	0	0
Don't know	0	0
Total	168	100

Of those who responded, the study findings (table 4.4) indicate that 40% said that applying the tools and procedures was simple, and 60% said that it was simple. According to the study's findings, the vast majority of respondents (100%) reported no difficulties using the methods and procedures used in M&E operations at donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia. This findings demonstrates that the M&E system's efficacy at the donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives in Jubaland, Somalia. As for project sustainability, these results concur with those of Nisa (2018) who opines that project M&E tools is crucial to sustainability since it has a big impact on how well projects are executed and how sustainable they are.

According to pertinent literature, one of the reasons NGOs are unable to accomplish their objectives is the limitations of the tools they use for monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing. The usefulness of the Logical Framework as a monitoring and evaluation tool has been hotly debated (Gulati et al. (2023). Although they have proven helpful in identifying indicators during the planning phase, logical frameworks have not been as successful in guaranteeing their practical application throughout project monitoring and assessment (USAID, 2019). The proponents of logical frameworks have occasionally advocated for a very limited definition of indicators, holding that only quantifiable things can be controlled (Gulati et al. (2023). This highlights the utilization of additional techniques and tools for M&E at donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia, including work plans, formative reports, field and site visits, and strategic planning frameworks that enable project monitoring and evaluation. Thus, this study findings concludes that the application of alternative suitable techniques reduces the drawbacks of Logical Frameworks at donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia, thereby increasing the efficacy of their M&E practices.

4.5 Influence of Stakeholder Engagement in the Sustainability of donor Donor-funded Climate Adaptation Projects

Multifaceted insights into stakeholders' perspectives and attitudes were provided by the study's findings on the impact of stakeholder participation in M&E on donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia. The data is graphically represented in Figure 4.2, which also shows respondents' opinions on a range of stakeholder involvement topics in project M&E.

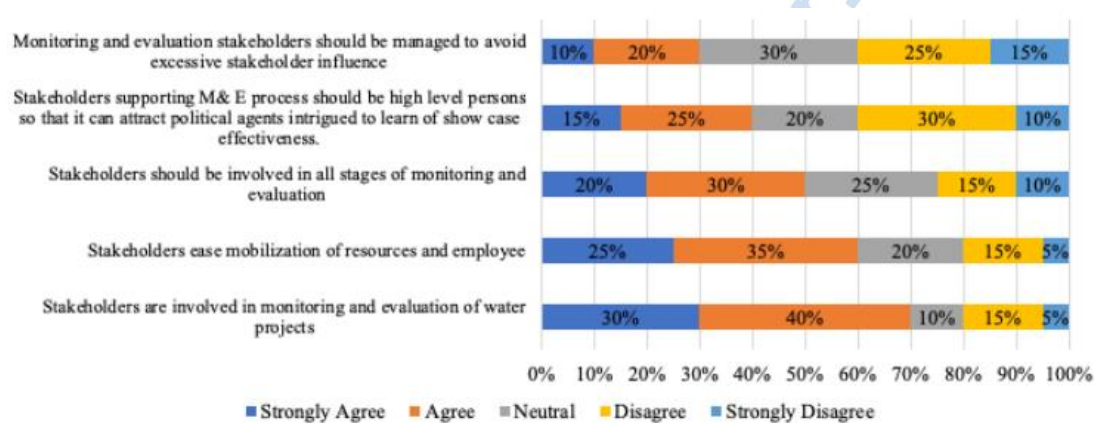


Fig 4.2 Influence of Stakeholder Engagement in the Sustainability of donor Donor-funded Climate Adaptation Projects

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

First off, data findings indicate that the majority of respondents (70%) as shown in figure 4.2 agreed or strongly agreed that stakeholders actively participate in M&E activities, demonstrating the beneficial role that stakeholders play in the donor funded climatic adaptation project decision-making and oversight. This is consistent with previous research that highlights the value of stakeholder involvement in raising project efficacy (Odhiambo, Karira, & Mohamed, 2024).

Second, the results revealed that according to 60% of respondents who either strongly agreed or agreed with this statement, stakeholders were thought to be essential to employee engagement and resource mobilization. There was some ambiguity or disagreement about the degree of stakeholders' impact in these areas, nevertheless, as seen by the significant percentage that reported neutrality or disagreement (Ahmed, Mohamed & Muhammad, 2023; Ogallo, 2018). This implies that the roles of stakeholders in resource mobilization within donor funded climatic adaptation projects need to be further investigated and clarified.

Thirdly, there were differing views despite agreement on the significance of involving stakeholders at every stage of the M&E process. Based on the study findings, about half of those surveyed strongly agreed or agreed that all phases of M&E should involve stakeholders, while the remaining respondents were neutral or disagreed. This emphasizes how difficult it is to decide on the ideal degree of stakeholder participation and necessitates more dialogue and attempts to reach an agreement (Barakat, 2019; Stem et al., 2020).

Fourth, opinions differed on the need for the backing of high-level stakeholders to draw in political players concerned with the success of the project. Based on the study findings, some respondents disagreed or were skeptical, while others acknowledged this as significant. This illustrates the necessity for sophisticated approaches in including various stakeholder groups and reflects differing opinions on how high-level stakeholders influence how the project is perceived by the outside world (Musyoka, 2020).

Finally, differing views on controlling stakeholder influence in M&E initiatives highlighted the difficulty of striking a balance between preventing undue influence and

involving stakeholders. Some respondents voiced opposing opinions, while others promoted the management of stakeholder influence. This study findings highlights how crucial it is to manage stakeholder interactions effectively in order to guarantee efficient project supervision and reduce any dangers related to undue influence (Vine & Sathaye, 2019). The study results, taken together, show how important stakeholder involvement is to the success of donor funded climatic adaptation projects while also exposing the variety and complexity of viewpoints regarding the degree and handling of stakeholder participation in M&E procedures.

4.6 Influence of Monitored Financial Records on the Sustainability of Donor Funded Climate Adaptation Projects

The examination of the influence of M&E monitored financial records on sustainability of project within donor-funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia, shed light on various facets of financial management and resource allocation. It used a Likert scale approach, with 1 denoting "strongly agree" on a scale of 1 to 5. 2 = Consent 3 = Indecisive 4 = Disagree 5-point Likely Disagree. Table 4.5 represents respondents' insights on five key statements related to M&E monitored records and their impact.

Table 4.5 Influence of Monitored Financial Records on the Sustainability of donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland-Somalia.

Parameters	SA	A	UN	D	SD	Mean	SD
Annual Reports on the project' financial progress are done	39.3	37.5	10.7	5.4	7.1	3.96	1.165
Frequent Project Appraisals are done within the required time frame, scope and cost	23.2	35.7	21.4	17.9	1.8	3.61	1.094
Payment of monthly water bills on time and receipts are given as a means of verification	35.7	39.3	14.3	5.4	5.4	4.00	1.10
The project has sufficient resources to maintain supply and meet customer demands	42.9	39.3	12.5	5.4	0	4.20	0.862
Projects implementation require sufficient funding that ensures that purchases are done efficiently and in a timely manner	83.9	14.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.80	0.482
Composite Mean and SD						4.11	0.9406

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

According to the data analysis (table 4.5), the findings revealed that majority of respondents—98.4%—agreed that adequate financing is necessary for project implementation in order to guarantee timely and effective procurement. Procurement procedures are essential to Ngong initiatives, according to the overwhelming study results that was recorded. 82.2% of the total, agreed that the donor funded climatic adaptation projects has enough resources to meet client requests and maintain supply. This data findings suggests that the initiatives have enough funding, supplies, inventory, personnel, and other resources needed for a successful outcome. Though this is less than the composite mean and may indicate that this occurs only partially, 76.8% of respondents (table 4.5) agreed that annual financial reports on the project's progress are prepared at the climatic adaptation projects. Based on the data findings (table 4.5) 75% of respondents agreed that receipts are provided as a form of verification and that monthly bills should be paid on time. This data findings suggests that the projects'

financial monitoring procedure is valid, but it fell short of the composite mean, which may indicate that it has a beneficial impact on financial record items. Data findings revealed that 58.9 percent of respondents agreed that the regular project appraisals are completed within the allotted time, scope, and budget. The fact that the mean (table 4.5) is lower than the composite mean, however, suggests that it has no beneficial effect on project financial monitoring. The results of this study are comparable to those of Projahnmo, Heblinski, and Jahid (2022), who state that it is also necessary to determine the budget items by calculating the costs of each activity that makes up the project as well as the resources needed to carry them out. According to a related recent study by Mohamud & Nyandoro (2024), monitored financial records are crucial because they support individuals and enterprises in tracking performance, adhering to rules, and making well-informed decisions.

4.7 Influence of M&E Human and Technical Expertise on The Sustainability of Donor-Funded Climate Adaptation Projects

The study sought to determine the M&E human and technical skills in the climate adaptation projects at Jubaland, Somalia, that were supported by donors. It generated answers on a range of connected topics. It used a Likert scale approach, with 1 denoting "strongly agree" on a scale of 1 to 5. 2 = Consent 3 = Indecisive 4 = Disagree 5-point Likely Disagree. Table 4.6 summarizes the findings.

Table 4.6 Influence of M&E Human and Technical Expertise on Sustainability of donor funded climatic adaptation projects.

Parameters	SA	A	UN	D	SD	Mean	SD
Staff with M/E skills promote the project's cost effectiveness.	(76.8)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4.77	0.431
Project Officers possess adequate knowledge and skills required for the successful implementation of the projects	(44.6)	(32.1)	(12.5)	(7.1)	(3.6)	4.07	1.101
Number of M&E staff influences duration and frequency of M&E Implementation	(62.5)	(19.6)	(10.7)	(5.4)	(1.8)	4.50	0.910
M/E Human/Technical training is useful in the operation and maintenance of projects	(69.6)	(17.9)	(7.1)	(3.6)	(1.8)	4.20	0.862
Educational Level determines the quality of M&E collection and data utilization	(60.7)	(26.8)	(7.1)	(3.6)	(1.8)	4.41	0.912
Composite Mean and SD						4.39	0.8432

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

There is a clear indication that the quality of M&E in the projects is determined by the years of receiving formal, relevant, and skillful instructions and the successful completion of the same. In this regard, data findings (table 4.6) revealed that 100% agreed that LFA helps in identifying clear and measurable objectives, indicating that they recognize the log frame in improving the planning, implementation, management, monitoring, and evaluation of the donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Juballand. Data findings also revealed that 82.1% agreed that the number of M&E staff influences the frequency and duration of M&E implementation, indicating that workforce quantity requirements are important in the implementation of the donor funded climatic adaptation projects and daily operations. The composite means of 4.39 (table 4.6) is exceeded by all of the aforementioned, suggesting that they have a good

impact on M&E expertise with regard to the projects. The study findings concur with those of Mohamud & Nyandoro (2024) which opines that the generation of M&E results depends on human capital that has received the appropriate training and experience. This is due to the fact that hiring qualified staff is another significant barrier to choosing an M&E system.

M/E technical and human training is helpful in project operation and maintenance, according to 241 (87.5%) respondents based on the data findings (table 4.6). This suggests that developing M&E skills is essential to the sustainability of water projects. Data findings also revealed that 212 (76.7%) respondents agreed that project officers had the necessary expertise to carry out water projects successfully. Although this was self-explanatory, it was surprising that the mean dropped below the composite mean; this could have been caused by outlier effects. Musyoka (2020) on his study concludes that M&E employees' technical training aids in the planning, execution, and upkeep of a reliable technological infrastructure to support the project process. Additionally, a successful compliance training program serves to deter bad behavior, guarantees sound governance, and protects projects from hazards, all of which contribute to the sustainability of the project.

Using a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 denoting the highest significance and 4 denoting the lowest, participants were requested to rank the M&E practices according to priority. Table 4.7 presented the findings.

Table 4.7 Determinant of effective of M&E system at donor funded climatic adaptation projects

M&E Practices	Rank in order of Priority
Selection of tools	4
Stakeholder Engagement	3
Monitored Financial Record	2
Human And Technical Expertise	1

The data findings revealed the following rating as shown in Table 4.7 from highest to lowest: 1) Stakeholder engagement, 2) M&E tools, 3) tracked financial records, and 4) technical and human expertise. Human and technical expertise was rated as critical based on the results. Valadez and Bamberger (2022) asserts that the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaptation projects depends on having qualified staff. For the donor-funded climate adaption programs in Jubaland, Somalia, to be sustainable, human capital with the necessary education and experience is essential.

4.8 Sustainability of Donor Funded Climatic Adaptation Projects

The study sought to investigate the variables associated with the dependent variable—the sustainability of the donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia. Again, the Likert scale methodology was used for this, with 1 denoting "strongly agree" 2 = Consent 3 = Indecisive 4 = Disagree 5-point Likely Disagree. Table 4.8 shows the result findings:

Table 4.8 Sustainability of Donor Funded Climatic Adaptation Projects

	RANKING					Mean	SD
	1	2	3	4	5		

Donors have put in place mechanisms that help societies to sustain and reproduce themselves	32%	31%	6%	7%	24%	3.14	1.371
The project beneficiaries of the donor funded climatic adaptation projects gained enough training after the project completion	28%	23%	18%	12%	19%	3.96	0.871
The project has received continued government and local support to continue operation.	38%	23%	0%	22%	17%	3.52	1.142
Climatic adaptation services are guaranteed to continue after project completion	42%	45%	5%	4%	3%	4.00	0.990
The community has continued funding climatic adaptation activities after the project period ended.	10%	12%	36%	41%	1%	4.34	0.791
There has been reliable provision of climatic adaptation activities since the project started.	10%	11%	12%	34%	33%	4.05	1.031
Composite Mean and SD						3.73	1.0856

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

According to data analysis (table 4.8), the majority of respondents—63 percent—agreed that the donors had established systems that enable communities to maintain and replicate the project on their own. Additionally, the data findings revealed that 51% of the respondents assessed that the projects had given the project beneficiaries of the donor-funded climatic adaptation programs sufficient training to continue the project when it was finished. 61% of respondents based on data findings (table 4.8) indicated that the local community and county government support and contribute to the ongoing operation of the project. This demonstrates how the community initiatives collaborate with the county government to monitor and assess the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaption projects. Furthermore, data findings (table 4.8) indicates that 87% of respondents agreed that the initiative could satisfy society's increasing demands. This

suggests that the community's demands within the study population can be met by the climate adaptation projects. Based on the study results, 77% of respondents gave a mixed response when asked if the local community had continued to fund climatic adaptation efforts after the project's conclusion. This suggests a process that hasn't fully adopted participatory tactics or partial community participation. This was further complicated by a dispute over whether or not the respondents had engaged in trustworthy climatic adaptation efforts since the project's inception. A 67% response rate indicates that the respondents' level of active participation is low. The composite mean is lower than the previously specified means. This suggests that they have a favorable impact on the long-term viability of the donor funded climatic adaptation projects that are the focus of this investigation. Similar findings were reported by Kadurira and Nyagah (2021) and Tripathy, et al., (2024).

4.9 Correlation Analysis

To investigate the relationship between the variables, a correlation analysis was conducted. The correlation analysis is described by the findings in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Correlation Analysis

Variable		Sustainability	Monitoring and Evaluation
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	1.000	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
Monitoring and Evaluation	Pearson Correlation	.418**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

According to Table 4.9 correlation data findings revealed that M&E have a positive and significant relationship with the sustainability of climate adaptation projects ($r=.418$, $p=.000$). This supports the findings of Raballand et al. (2022) and Projahnmo et al., (2022), who stated that monitoring and evaluation offer the structure for tracking development, assessing effect, and guaranteeing responsibility for sustainability project success.

4.10 Analysis of Regression

Examining the link between the factors was the aim of the study. To accomplish the goal, the regression analysis part comprised the analysis of variance, regression of coefficient, and model of fitness. The analysis of variance is displayed in Table 4.10 results.

Table 4.10: Analysis of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.012	1	8.012	154.65	.000b
	Residual	10.154	196	0.052		
	Total	18.166	197			

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

Table 4.10 findings demonstrate that the model as a whole was statistically significant. The findings show that a reliable predictor of the viability of climatic adaptation projects is project monitoring and evaluation. An F statistic of 154.65 and a reported p-value of 0.000, which was below the standard probability level of significance of 0.05, provided support for this.

The model fitness is displayed in Table 4.9's results.

Table 4.11: Model Fitness

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.174a	0.218	0.203	0.015792

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

According to Table 4.11 findings, project monitoring and assessment were deemed adequate for elucidating its sustainability. The determination coefficient, or R square, of 0.218, provided support for this. This demonstrated that 21.8% of the variances in the projects' sustainability may be explained by project monitoring and evaluation

Table 4.12: Regression of Coefficient

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.245	0.215		7.015	0.015
Monitoring and evaluation	0.521	0.125	0.338	2.154	0.009

Source : (Researcher, 2025)

The findings shown in Table 4.12 indicate that project M&E have a positive and significant relationship with the sustainability of climate adaptation initiatives ($\beta=0.521$, $p=0.009$). A computed t-statistic of 2.154, which was higher than the crucial t-statistic of 1.96, corroborated this. The findings suggested that, assuming all other variables are held constant, sustainability will rise by 0.521 units for every unit improvement in project monitoring and assessment. According to Tripathy et al. (2024), performance levels could be raised by implementing improved procedures for the M&E of donor funded projects. It is crucial to keep an eye on donor-funded projects

in order to evaluate their development and determine when they will be successfully completed.

4.10 Content of Qualitative Data Analysis

In the interview guide's open-ended questions, the participants provided additional information. A content analysis was performed on the information gleaned from the interview guide. Project managers, donors' and development partners' representatives, and local administration officers all provided input. The participants in the donor-funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia, indicate a high degree of confidence that their qualifications match the responsibilities assigned to them. According to the feedback received, the main salient M&E practices that have an impact on project success in these regions and projects are issues related to poor M&E tools, poor monitored financial records, M&E human and technical expertise, and insufficient engagement of all stakeholders, in that order. The project that is most important and benefits the stakeholders is the one that takes precedence; any delay in the project's completion could have negative effects. Research indicates that M&E practices are essential to project sustainability because they offer a framework for monitoring progress, assessing impact, spotting possible problems, and making the required adjustments over the course of a project. This increases the likelihood that the benefits of the project will last after external funding has ended (Owen, 2020).

The majority of these participants said they were actively involved in the donor-funded climate adaption initiatives in their district. Stakeholder involvement has been found to have a significant impact on the projects' sustainability. This supports the quantitative results as well as those of Odhiambo, Karira, and Mohamed (2024), who found that

development stakeholders can influence the quality, timeliness, and cost-effectiveness of a particular donor-funded climate adaptation project. According to the participants:

“the involvement of stakeholders throughout the donor-funded climate adaptation project's implementation allowed the project managers to effectively manage and oversee project resources, which ultimately led to the achievement of the intended results (project sustainability). They also showed that it effectively outlined the tasks that project managers must perform, ensuring accountability from all stakeholders and improving project resource allocations. Prominent sources claim that when each community member or stakeholder views themselves as the beneficiaries of the project, this increases project ownership and, in turn, increases project durability”

Moreover, primary sources claimed that their involvement gave them the chance to specify their needs in the course of routine M&E progress updates. Based on the information gleaned from primary sources, this helps project managers choose the best and most sustainable climate adaptation initiatives, which in turn helps to create better and more efficient M&E practices.

Participants stated that M&E tools, such as the work plan, logical framework, and formative reports, are essential for donor-funded climate adaptation projects because they facilitate data collection and analysis, which improves program effectiveness, efficient resource allocation, and accountability by identifying projects' or initiatives' strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement. In other words, they help ensure that programs are accomplishing their intended goals and having a positive impact. These results supported those of Bamberger and Valadez (2022). The participants suggested using M&E tools, which will provide invaluable assistance in assessing the initiatives' overall impact, efficacy, and progress.

According to community members' and project managers' feedback;

“M&E technical and human expertise is essential for efficiently designing, analyzing, and implementing monitoring and evaluation practices and systems. This enabled the donor funded climatic adaptation projects to precisely gauge the impact and progress of their projects, pinpoint areas for improvement, and make data-driven decisions that maximize the initiatives' effectiveness and accountability. According to the primary sources, the following were the main facets of M&E technical and human expertise: the capacity to create suitable data collecting strategies, collect precise data from various sources, and apply statistical analysis tools to interpret findings in a meaningful way, the proficiency in determining pertinent and quantifiable indicators that precisely represent project objectives and results, guaranteeing appropriate progress monitoring. Setting specific goals, establishing success criteria, and assigning funds for data gathering and analysis are all examples of how M&E considerations are incorporated into project planning from the beginning. The implementation of processes to guarantee data quality, consistency, and dependability throughout the M&E process, as well as the clear communication of M&E results to stakeholders through succinct reports, visualizations, and presentations that successfully express project impact”

This results findings are similar with the quantitative findings and those of Odhiambo, Karira, & Mohamed (2024) which opines that high level of M&E technical and human expertise is significant for donor funded project accountability, quality assurance, countinous improvement thus guranteeing its sustainability.

Lastly regarding the influence of the monitored financial records on the sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia, a key informant highlighted that:

“The sustainability of the donor funded climatic adaptation project depends on its monitored financial records because they offer vital information about the project's financial health, enabling project managers to spot possible risks, decide how best to allocate resources, and make sure the project can continue to run smoothly for the duration of its lifecycle, all of which contribute to the project's long-term viability and impact”

Owen (2020) corroborated these findings, stating that M&E practices are essential for organizations because they offer a methodical approach to monitor progress, assess impact, pinpoint areas for improvement, and make evidence-based decisions. This, in turn, ensures accountability, transparency, and effective use of financial resources within a project or organization, thereby guaranteeing the sustainability of the project.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The data findings are compiled in this chapter based on the research objectives, inferences are drawn from the highlighted findings, and suggestions are made in light of those conclusions. This primarily focused on the study's overall goal, which was to evaluate M&E's impact on sustainability and its participation in donor-funded projects in Jubaland, Somalia. The study questions serve as the foundation for the presentation of the findings summary.

5.1 Summary

The research findings are briefly presented in the summary that follows, in accordance with the research questions. The study's guiding objectives were to investigate the impact of M&E tools, stakeholder engagement, monitored financial records, and the M&E technical and human expertise of the donor-funded climate adaptation projects sustainability in Jubaland Somalia. A flawless response rate of 168 respondents, or 91.8%, out of the 183 respondents requested for data collection was achieved, which was outstanding for drawing reliable conclusions for a cross-sectional descriptive study. Moreover, the bio-data points to a youthful, mostly male population with only a minimal education who have worked on the project for less than two years. All categorical factors show a significant difference according to the Chi-square test, with the exception of the characteristic gender ($\chi^2 = 2.000$, $p = 0.157$).

5.1.1 How does M&E tools influence the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia?

Several tools were employed in the M&E practices of the donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives in Jubaland, Somalia. The most often utilized ones include formative reports, work plans, field and site visits, logical frameworks, and frameworks of strategic planning. According to the project manager and M&E personnel, the most important element influencing the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation programs in Jubaland, Somalia, is the tools used in M&E practices. The study's composite mean of 3.69 and standard deviation of 0.97 demonstrated that the M&E tools have an impact on the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaptation programs in Jubaland, Somalia. According to the qualitative data analysis, Participants stated that M&E tools, such as the work plan, logical framework, and formative reports, are essential for donor-funded climate adaptation projects because they facilitate data collection and analysis, which improves program effectiveness, efficient resource allocation, and accountability by identifying projects' or initiatives' strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement. Together with Grafakos et al. (2020), Valadez and Bamberger (2022) backed this up by pointing out that LFA is a valid tool for creating a workable path for sustainable growth. Several M&E personnel and project managers also reported that the tools were straightforward to use and very easy to use, respectively.

5.1.2 How is the influence of stakeholder engagement on the sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia?

According to the study's findings, stakeholders were crucial to the project's success in terms of monitoring and assessment, and their involvement was essential to achieving its goals. First off, the majority of respondents (70%) agreed or strongly agreed that stakeholders actively participate in M&E activities, demonstrating the beneficial role

that stakeholders play in the donor funded climatic adaptation project decision-making and oversight. Stakeholder participation in project monitoring and evaluation has been shown to be essential for efficiently managing project success and influencing the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaptation projects, according to input from community members and project managers during the key informant interviews.

5.1.3 To what extent does the monitored financial record influence the sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia?

The survey found that, with an aggregate mean ($M=4.11$) and SD of 0.94, respondents generally agreed that monitoring the projects financial records has a good impact on the sustainability of projects in Jubaland. This is corroborated by a study conducted in Kenya by Karuki (2019), which examined how financial controls affected financial monitoring and found that effective supervision, clear job separation, and ongoing monitoring are characteristics of an effective financial control system.

5.1.4 Does M&E human and technical expertise have an influence the sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia?

M/E technical and human training is helpful in project operation and maintenance, according to 241 (87.5%) respondents. This suggests that developing M&E skills is essential to the sustainability of water projects. 212 (76.7%) respondents agreed that project officers had the necessary expertise to carry out water projects successfully. With an aggregate mean ($M=4.39$) and standard deviation of ($SD=0.84$), the survey found that respondents generally agreed that M&E Human and Technical Expertise has a beneficial influence on the sustainability of donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland. Although a small percentage were untrained, the majority of managers of

the donor funded climatic adaptation projects and M&E employees said that the staff members managing the M&E system had adequate technical skills. Notably, certain M&E employees and project managers were unaware of the proficiency of other employees managing the M& system. One of the most important factors in determining an efficient M&E system at donor-funded climate adaptation initiatives was training and expertise. In addition to improving the caliber and quantity of M&E human resources, the M&E training was found to play a significant role in the induction of local M&E specialists and their comprehension of the roles of the M&E practices and system. One of the suggestions made by the respondents to enhance upcoming M&E procedures and systems was training. Valadez and Bamberger (2022) asserts that the sustainability of donor-funded climatic adaptation projects depends on having qualified staff. For the donor-funded climate adaption programs in Jubaland, Somalia, to be sustainable, human capital with the necessary education and experience is essential. This study's conclusion was corroborated by Odhiambo, Karira, & Mohamed (2024), who discovered that an organization's human resource competencies determine how strong it is.

Ultimately, the study discovered a positive and significant relationship between sustainability and project monitoring and evaluation ($B=0.521$, $p=0.009$). The findings suggested that, assuming all other variables are held constant, sustainability will rise by 0.521 units for every unit improvement in project monitoring and assessment. Moreover, according to the study's findings, climate adaptation project sustainability was favorably and significantly correlated with monitoring and evaluation ($r=.418$, $p=.000$). A computed t-statistic of 2.154, which was higher than the required t-statistic of 1.96, provided support for this. The findings suggested that, while keeping other

variables equal, sustainability would rise by 0.521 units for every unit improvement in project monitoring and evaluation.

5.2 Conclusions

The study's findings based on the research questions highlight the critical importance that good M&E procedures play in improving the long-term viability of donor-funded climatic adaptation initiatives in Jubaland, Somalia. The results show that donor-funded climatic adaptation project sustainability outcomes are greatly influenced by M&E tools composite mean of 3.69 and standard deviation of 0.97, active stakeholder involvement with (70%) agreed or strongly agreed that stakeholders actively participate in M&E activities, sufficient M&E monitored financial records with an aggregate mean (M=4.11) and SD of 0.94, and M&E human and technical knowledge with an aggregate mean (M=4.39) and standard deviation of (SD=0.84), the survey found that respondents generally agreed that M&E variables had a beneficial influence on the sustainability of donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland. By putting these tactics into practice, project managers and policymakers may increase the durability and efficacy of donor-funded climatic adaptation initiatives, promoting sustainable development in Jubaland and surrounding areas. Finally, the findings suggested that, while keeping other variables equal, sustainability would rise by 0.521 units for every unit improvement in project monitoring and evaluation.

5.3 Recommendations

The study's conclusions led to the following recommendations:

- i. The recommendations made propose doable tactics to raise the effectiveness of donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Jubaland, Somalia. First and foremost, encouraging and strengthening stakeholder participation is essential to guaranteeing project sustainability and cultivating community ownership. Organizations can leverage local expertise and resources to improve project implementation and long-term impact by actively incorporating stakeholders in M&E activities through transparent channels of communication and inclusive decision-making procedures.
- ii. The study recommends that a M&E monitored financial records and tools that outlines steps to create a long-lasting monitoring and evaluation system and covers the improvement of existing systems should be used. Enhancing the use of M&E data in budgeting and planning procedures must be a priority. To produce the desired outcomes, NGOs' M&E require an appropriate degree of accessibility and authority to decision-making processes. Regular evaluations should be conducted on the reorganization of the current monitoring and assessment system.
- iii. Additionally, establishing precise roles and duties for all parties involved in a project reduces uncertainty and fosters teamwork, all of which led to better project results. Organizations may guarantee that all stakeholders are aware of their contributions and commitments by developing clear criteria for stakeholder engagement, which will result in a more unified and coordinated strategy to project management.
- iv. Together, the donors and the Somalia National NGOs Coordination Board should create a tool of M&E system data so that M&E staff members can benefit from prior experiences, including those of other NGOs. According to the research, a monitoring and evaluation plan that outlines steps to create a long-lasting

monitoring and evaluation system and covers the improvement of existing systems should be used.

5.4 Further Research Suggestions

Contributions of the Study to the body of Knowledge on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaption initiatives is impacted, albeit to differing degrees, by project management practices such as project monitoring and evaluation. When designing, planning, and executing a project, these procedures should be carefully taken into account. Thus, this study intends to help policy makers and researchers understand the advantages and difficulties of project management in project practice. To promote a deeper comprehension of stakeholder dynamics and guide the creation of policies for maximizing stakeholder influences to donor funded climatic adaptation project sustainability and effectiveness, further investigation and discussion are necessary on appropriate M&E human skills capacity and tools requirements.

Furthermore, this study was limited to donor-funded climatic adaptation programs in Jubaland, Somalia. More donor funded projects working in different parts of Somalia should be included in future research to have a more comprehensive picture of the variables affecting M&E systems' efficacy.

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Mount Kenya University

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

Hassan Ibrahim Dakane

P. O.Box 1234 -88888

Nairobi

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Request to Participate in Research Questionnaire Completion

I'm currently pursuing a master's degree in Master of Arts In Monitoring and Evaluation at Mount Kenya University. The university requires me to turn in a research project as part of this course for me to graduate.

To do this, I am conducting research on the the influence of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia. Please take a moment to complete the accompanying questionnaire. The given information will be kept private and used exclusively for this study's objectives.

I sincerely thank you for contributing to this study's success. I appreciate your cooperation in advance.

Yours Sincerely,

Hassan Ibrahim Dakane

Appendix II : Informed Consent Form

INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON SUSTAINABILITY OF DONOR FUNDED CLIMATE ADAPTATION PROJECTS IN JUBALAND, SOMALIA

Investigator : HASSAN IBRAHIM DAKANE

Mount Kenya University

Introduction

You are cordially invited to take part in the research project that the researcher mentioned above is doing. After reading the material in this consent form, you can choose whether or not to participate in the study. Please take your time reading this form, and feel free to ask any questions you may have.

Purpose of the Study

The research's purpose is to assess the influence of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland Somalia.

Procedures

You may be asked to complete a questionnaire and participate in an in-depth interview if you agree to participate in this study. Aspects on the impact of M&E tools on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation programs in Jubaland, Somalia, information on stakeholder engagement, monitored financial records, and M&E human and technical expertise are examined in the questionnaire. It will go deeper into the survey if an interview is conducted.

Duration

The survey will take approximately 30 mins to fill while the interview if chosen will take one hour.

Voluntary participation

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary, and you are free to decline. Additionally, you are free to withdraw from this study at any moment.

Benefits & Risks :

Although the research has no benefits to the participants, it is important for academics, the community, and policymakers.

Risks

There are no risks associated with the research.

Costs or payments

You will not be compensated or charged for taking part in this study.

Privacy & Confidentiality:

No personal information will be asked for, and participant anonymity and identity will be preserved both before and after the study.

Contact Information

You can get in touch with the study's lead researcher HASSAN IBRAHIM DAKANE 0722 867 716 if you have any questions about the study or need any clarification.

Consent

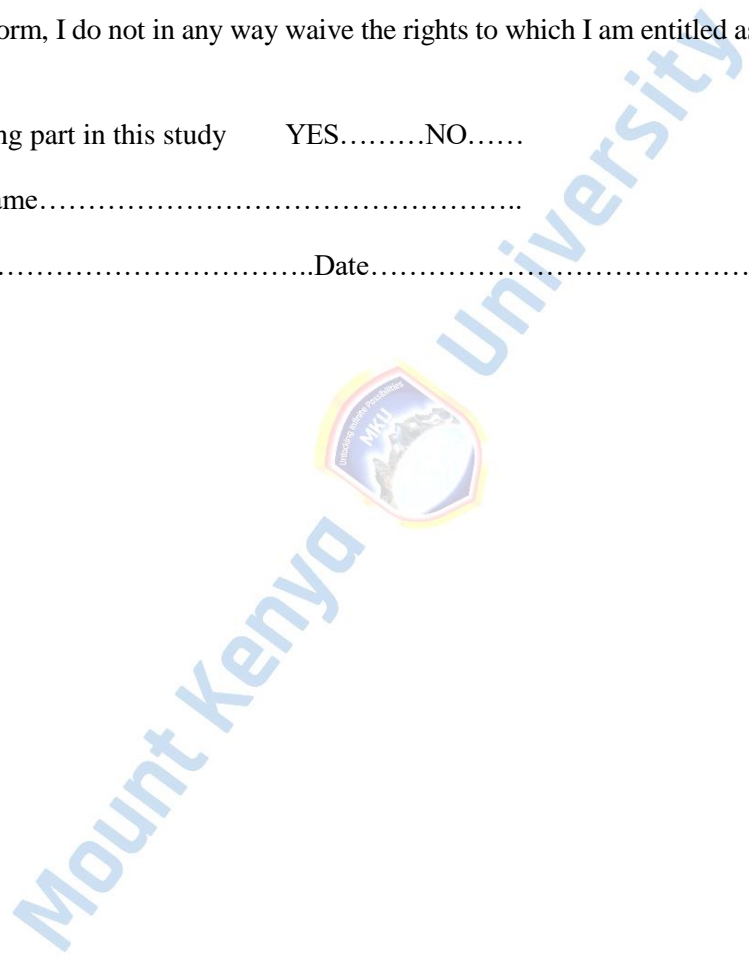
I have read or been read the consent form, and I willingly agree to take part in the research, understanding that I can withdraw at any moment.

By signing this form, I do not in any way waive the rights to which I am entitled as a participant.

I consent to taking part in this study YES.....NO.....

Participant's Name.....

SignatureDate.....



Appendix III : Questionnaire

Section 1: Background Characteristics

- 1. Gender Male () Female ()
- 2. Age 18-25 () 26-30 () 31-40 () 41-50 () Above 51 years ()
- 3. Highest level of education
None () Primary () Secondary () College () University ()

3. What are some of the donor funded climate adaptation projects have been implemented in this area.....

5. For how long have you been part of the donor funded climate adaptation projects?

- Less than 2 years ()
- 2 – 4 years ()
- 5 – 7 years ()
- More than 7 years ()

Section 2: Influence of M&E tools on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects.

Indicate the significance of the impact of the following M&E tools on the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects. Use 1=no extent, 2=little extent, 3= moderate,4=large extent, 5=very large extent)

M&E tools	Ratings				
	1	2	3	4	5
Logframe					
Theory of Change					
M&E Plan					

Other M&E tools used in the project.....

What is your level of agreement with the statement “M&E tools usage in this project will influence the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects”.

Strongly agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		strongly disagree	
----------------	--	-------	--	---------	--	----------	--	-------------------	--

Kindly elaborate your answer.....

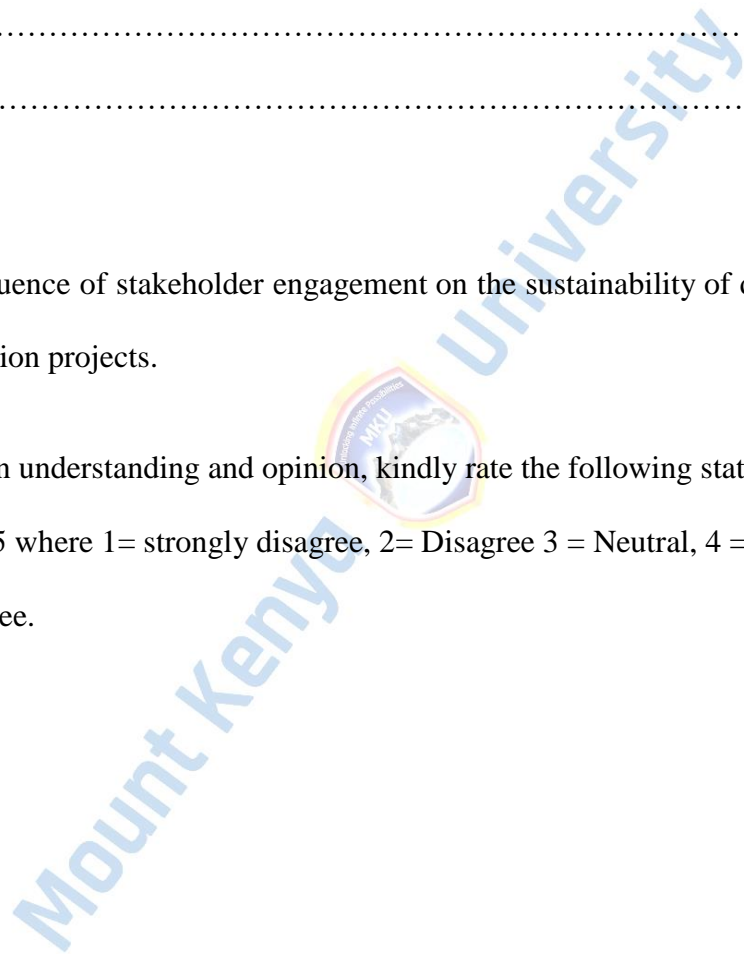
.....

.....

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Section 3: Influence of stakeholder engagement on the sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects.

Using your own understanding and opinion, kindly rate the following statements using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree.



Section 4: Influence of monitored financial records on the sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects. ,

STATEMENT	RANKING				
	1	2	3	4	5
Various or all stakeholders participate in the monitoring and evaluation.					
The project management has established strategic stakeholders engagement that have aided in the efforts of attaining project sustainability					
The donors have put in place M&E consultants who have helped in improving project sustainability					
The project management has been able to develop an accurate mechanism for determining stakeholder responsibilities in M&E					
The M&E stakeholders engagement framework at the projects has aided in improving project sustainability					
After the project is completed, stakeholders and beneficiaries continue to monitor and evaluate the donor funded projects.					

Kindly select the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement.

SA-strongly agree A-agree N-neutral D-disagree SD-strongly disagree

STATEMENT	RANKING				
	SA	A	N	D	SD
At each execution stage, all project activities are financially monitored					
The project's financial progress is reported annually.					
Monitored financial records increases project acceptability by beneficiaries and increases beneficiaries empowerment for long term development.					
Output and outcomes of Monitored financial records M&E has helped beneficiaries identify new opportunities for the project sustainability					
It is easy to work with financial institutions for beneficiaries					

Section 5: Influence of M&E human and technical expertise on the sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects.

Kindly select the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement.

SA-strongly agree A-agree N-neutral D-disagree SD-strongly disagree

STATEMENT	RANKING				
	SA	A	N	D	SD
There is adequate technical and human resources to carry out the required to monitoring and evaluation					
The projects has an acceptable level of M&E knowledge and skill among its staff					

The project management has recruited adequate skilled personnel in M&E					
The project management has established an accurate method of determining the human resource needs for M&E					

Section 6: Sustainability of Donor Funded Development Projects

This section contains items on the Sustainability of Donor funded Development Projects. Please evaluate the following assertions on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 denoting strongly disagree and 2 denoting agreement, based on your knowledge and perspective. 3 denote neutrality, 4 agreement, and 5 strong agreement.

STATEMENT	RANKING				
	1	2	3	4	5
Donors have put in place mechanisms that help societies to sustain and reproduce themselves					
The project beneficiaries of the donor funded climatic adaptation projects gained enough training after the project completion					
The project has received continued government and local support to continue operation.					
Climatic adaptation services are guaranteed to continue after project completion					
The community has continued funding climatic adaptation activities after the project period ended.					

There has been reliable provision of climatic adaptation activities since the project started.					
--	--	--	--	--	--

What difficulties does the donor funded climactic adaptation projects face when in using M&E practices?

.....

What is the state of the sustainability of the for the donor funded climatic adaptation projects in Juballand?

.....

What strategies would you recommend to enhance the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaption programs in the Juballand Region through better monitoring and evaluation practices?

.....

In your independent judgment has the national government policies and donor policies influenced the M&E practices and the sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects in Jubaland State In Somalia? (1=very small extent, 2=small extent, 3= moderate,4=large extent, 5=very large extent)

A. Federal Government of Somalia Polices

B. Donor Policies

STATEMENT	RANKING				
	1	2	3	4	5
Monitoring and Evaluation practices					
Sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects					

STATEMENT	RANKING				
	1	2	3	4	5
Monitoring and Evaluation practices					
Sustainability of donor-funded climate adaptation projects					



Appendix IV: Interview Guides

Appendix IV A: Project Staff Interview Guide

I'm currently pursuing a master's degree in Master of Arts In Monitoring and Evaluation at Mount Kenya University. The university requires me to turn in a research project as part of this course for me to graduate. I am conducting research on the the influence of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Juballand Somalia. Please take a moment to avail feedback through responding to the interview guide concerning my research.

1. What is your current position? -----

2. Kindly describe your working area and responsibility/What size of population does your office serve? -----

3. For how long have you been working in this area in that capacity? -----

4. What kind of stakeholders engagement strategies have you set?

5. In which ways have you been involving M&E practices related to the project?

6. Has M&E practises been ongoing in the project activities? Elaborate which ones

7. Do you have any plans to maintain the projects once the donor withdrew their services? If yes what are they?

8. Do you get any assistance from the government in running the project? If yes what are those support?

9. Does the stakeholders have the human and technical expertise to run the project once the donor withdrew their services? If no how do you ensure that they acquire those skills? -----

10. How often and which M&E tools are you comfortable with to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project?

Appendix IV B: Village Elders Interview Guide

I'm currently pursuing a master's degree in Master of Arts In Monitoring and Evaluation at Mount Kenya University. The university requires me to turn in a research project as part of this course for me to graduate. I am conducting research on the the influence of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded climate adaptation projects in Juballand Somalia.

Please take a moment to avail feedback through responding to the interview guide concerning my research.

Gender:

Region :.....District:.....

List the donor funded climatic adaptation projects in your jurisdiction

.....

1. What is the condition of community stakeholders' engagement in donor funded climatic adaptation projects?

2. What are some sustainability output and outcomes for the donor funded climatic adaptation projects in your jurisdiction?

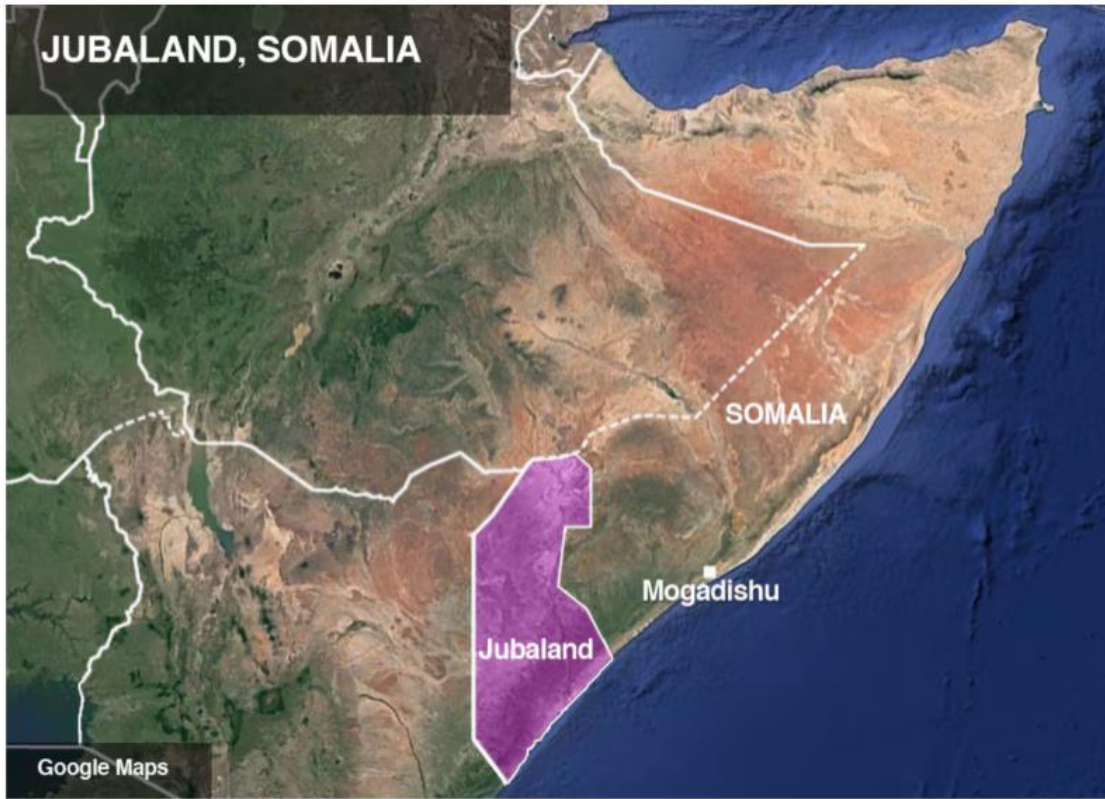
3. How does community engage in the donor funded projects in in your jurisdiction?

4. In your opinion what is the influence of M&E on sustainability of donor funded projects in your jurisdiction?

5. Which part of the M&E Practices are you actively involved in?



Appendix V : Jubaland - Somalia Map



Mount Kenya

Appendix VI : Approval Letter



REF: MKU/ISERC/4829
TO: HASSAN IBRAHIM DAKANE

Date: 06 March 2025

REG: MAME/2023/40994

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON SUSTAINABILITY OF DONOR FUNDED CLIMATE ADAPTATION PROJECTS IN JUBALAND, SOMALIA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **3551**. The approval period is **06/03/2025 - 05/03/2026**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY
P.O. Box 342-01000, THIKA
06 MAR 2025
DIRECTOR
Graduate Studies
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DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MAME/2023/40994

6th March, 2025

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: HASSAN IBRAHIM DAKANE - REGISTRATION NO. MAME/2023/40994

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation** in the Department of Social and Development Studies in the School of Social Sciences.

The title of the research is **"Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation on Sustainability of Donor Funded Climate Adaptation Projects in Jubaland, Somalia."** It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **March, 2025 and May, 2025.**

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.


For
Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D.
Director, Graduate Studies

Mount Kenya University
Box 342 - 01000, THIKA
of the Director
Graduate Studies

DOWLAD GOBOLEEDKA JUBALAND
EE SOOMAALIYA
WASAARADA QORSHEYNTA,
MAALGASHIGA
& IS-KAASHIGA CAALAMIGA
Xafiiska Agaasimaha Guud



دولة إقليم جوبالاند الصومالية
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي

JUBALAND STATE OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING, INVESTMENT
& INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
Office of the Director General

Dear Hassan Ibrahim,

Subject: Approval for Study on Monitoring and Evaluation in Jubaland

I hope this letter finds you well.

I am writing to confirm receipt of your request to conduct a study titled "Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation on the Sustainability of Donor-Funded Climate Adaptation Projects in Jubaland, Somalia."

Your intention to explore this critical subject is duly noted. I believe that the findings from your research will significantly enhance our understanding of the impact of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) on project sustainability, thereby informing the development of more effective strategies.

•••

After careful consideration, I am pleased to inform you that your request to undertake this study has been approved. Please ensure that all information collected remains confidential at all times. This approval also serves as your introduction to the relevant departments, partners, and areas involved in your research.

We kindly request that you keep us updated on your progress, and do not hesitate to reach out for any support you may need during your study.

Mohamed-Wali Ali Musse

Director General,
Ministry of Planning, Investments and International Cooperation
Jubaland State of Somalia






Kismayo, Jubaland, Somalia

Email: dg-mopic@jubalandstate.so

Dakane Hassan

Research Project

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