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Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Pakistan

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Q2 Report - Feasibility Testing Phase

Acronyms

TAMD	Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development
PRWH	Promotion of Rain Water Harvesting
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority
WatSan	Water and Sanitation
PSDP	Public Sector Development Project
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
SERRA	State Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
PERRA	Provincial Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
Authority	
DRUs	District Reconstruction Units
DRAC	District Reconstruction Advisory Committee
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
EMEF	Earthquake Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
EMAC	ERRA Monitoring and Evaluation Advisory Committee
CMTs	Construction Monitoring Teams
SSTs	Social Survey Teams
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
UCs	Union Councils
GCISC	Global Change Impact Study Centre
CEECC	Centre for Environmental Economics and Climate Change
PC	Planning Commission
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ToC	Theory of Change

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Level of TAMD application

To test the TAMD framework in Pakistan, a water supply project entitle 'Promotion of Rainwater Harvesting (PRWH) Project' of Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) was selected. This project was picked for TAMD framework because TAMD is suppose to assess an activity which is either labelled as adaptation to climate changes or has significant component dealing with climate change adaptation. It can be a programme or project with clear adaptation benefits e.g. sustainable water supply, across sectors, geographical scale (national, provincial, district), government funded (donor, non-profit, private sector), having significant impacts, substantial implementation, Public Sector Development Project (PSDP) projects with adaptation benefits e.g. livelihood diversification, social protection, insurance etc.

This national scale project has been implemented in AJK State and KP Province covering 12 districts and 20 union councils. The project was initially designed for water supply and livelihood and it was not suppose to address the climate change problem. Because, concerned agencies were not very well aware of the socioeconomic impacts of climate change at the time of project design. However, its yields have significantly supported and augmented the climate change adaptation process with clear adaptation benefits across the different sectors.

1.2 Planned activities and progress

After selecting PRWH project for TAMD framework, next stage deals with the scoping of this project with reference to climate change adaptations. For this purpose a meeting was organized with WatSan Section of ERRA where the permission of examining the data and information sources of PRWH was granted.

In this phase relevant information and material sources (i.e. secondary and primary data) were explored. ERRA database is examined to look into the existing data which was collected by agency in baseline survey and pre and post evaluation of the project. This exercise is carried out to get an idea of the existing data and indicators against whom the data was collected. After having preliminary assessment of data and information sources a report was prepared that has unveiled that the existing data and indicators are not sufficient for TAMD research on PRWH project. The Performa used by ERRA is attached in annexure.

2. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS/KEY ENTRY POINTS

Taking the correspondence with ERRA ahead, another meeting took place where the data issues were discussed with ERRA. Upon this it was decided that in order to evaluate PRWH for TAMD

primary data should be collected. ERRA ensured its complete cooperation in collecting the primary data from field.

2.1 Existing stakeholders

TAMD project has a number of stakeholders. Some of them are as follows; Climate Change Division Pakistan, ERRA, SERRA, PERRA, CEECC, GCISC, and Planning commission. Mainly, in this quarter, the involvement was with Climate Change Division of Pakistan with ISET Pakistan is collaborating. Progress on TAMD was shared with Climate Change Division. Beside this official correspondence was developed with ERRA Pakistan to assess the PRWH project for TAMD.

2.2 New entry points/stakeholders

In order to collect the data for PRWH assessment for TAMD framework a stakeholders meeting was called to identify and develop the indicators for socioeconomic and environmental assessment of PRWH. The meeting was attended by Climate Change Division, ERRA, PERRA, SERRA, ERRA Implementing Partners (IPs), Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources, and NESPAK. PERRA, SERRA, ERRA Implementing Partners (IPs), NESPAK and Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources were the new stakeholders of TAMD project. These new stakeholders are providing the input in designing the indicators and survey questionnaire for data collection.

3. THEORY OF CHANGE ESTABLISHED

In previous quarter we adopted PRWH project to test the TAMD framework and Theory of Change (ToC) to sequence the events which are expected to lead to a particular outcome. In this process of applying ToC and developing the linkage across TAMD tracks, we planned to use the indicators to identify the changes which took place at different stages and their mutual relationship across those stages. In previous quarter we decided to look in to the PRWH project outcomes and impacts data from secondary sources. After doing preliminary assessments it is unveiled that the data and information is not sufficient test the TAMD and predictive TOC.

In order to take the TOC from predictive to establish stage a survey is being designed for PRWH socioeconomic and environmental impacts assessment. The draft questionnaire has been designed and shared with stakeholders. Study site has also been finalized with the stakeholders. This evaluation of PRWH will help in establishing the TOC for PRWH intervention on the basis of predicted impacts. There were a number of outcomes and impacts of PRWH project (time saving, kitchen gardening, increased agriculture and livestock, reduced water fetching, increased children school attendance, improved hygiene, and improved women health in terms of reduced illness) which were mentioned in predictive stage of TOC in previous quarter are going to be tested.

4. INDICATORS (TRACK 1 AND TRACK 2) AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Indicators

In quarter 1 some of the indicators (Table: 1) were predicted to test the TAMD framework for PRWH project. These indicators were developed in the light of the assessment studies

conducted by PIDE and ERRA. In order to materialize and concretize the indicators a stakeholder analysis meeting is conducted with all the concerned MDAs. This is the institutional entry point for quarter 2 activities. In this meeting with concerned MDAs, proposed measurable indicators were discussed in detail. Moreover, these indicators are also shared with stakeholders/MDAs in the form of Performa to include their comments and suggestions. After getting the inputs from stakeholders the proposed indicators will be refined to use them to analyze the government intervention of PRWH project as a climate change adaptation project.

Table: 1 Output/outcome Indicators

Output Indicators	Outcomes Indicators
Installed no. of RRWH units	Reduced water fetching time
Improved water supply/ per HH increased availability (gallons/pitchers)	Improved sanitation & hygiene
Increased access to water	Improved health/reduced illness
Reduced vulnerability/insecurity	Reduced maternal health issue e.g. miscarriages
Reduced water shortage	Time saving/no. of hours being saved
Increased water storage	Increased yield of home grown vegetables
Reduced water fetching	Less reliance on market
Additional livestock	Increased domestic saving
Kitchen gardening	Increased children/girls school attendance
Reduced women exposure to water fetching related insecurities	Increased satisfaction level
	Reduced the cost of giving company to women
	Increased male off-farm employment

The indicator development exercise has involved the stakeholders/MDAs from national and sub-national level. Mainly two types of indicators; numeric and categorical are being developed. Qualitative aspect of research will be covered using community participation Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools. In order to ensure the appropriateness of indicators in local context stakeholders/agencies were invited from areas where PRWH project is implemented. Indicators are being developed using SMART criteria and it is expected that they will be strong and robust enough to establish the causal linkages between activities and impacts. The nature and type of developed indicators will be such that they will be very clear in context, deployment and interpretation.

4.2 Methodological approach

As explained in quarter 1 report that two types of research methods, quantitative and qualitative, are being employed to test the TAMD framework on PRWH project as an adaptation strategy. In quantitative part, descriptive and empirical analysis will be used to present the information. Beside this, qualitative approach will also be adopted for those issues which cannot be examined using quantitative methods. It will supplement and substantiate the empirical findings of the research. In this regard PRA tools such as focused group discussions, key informant survey, and case studies can be used. So far no change has taken place regarding the planned methodologies and they are same. And the methodological approaches are suitable and feasible.

5. EMPIRICAL DATA COLLECTION (a) TRACK 1 (b) TRACK 2

In order to evaluate the RWH project a number of data sources were examined. Unfortunately these data sources were insufficient due to different scale, lack of appropriate indicators, and lack of data on specific outcomes and impacts of PRWH intervention. Some data is available with ERRA but that is also inadequate (Performa that ERRA used to collect the data is attached in annexure). Recently a meeting was held with ERRA where it is decided that the data from primary sources will be gathered and ERRA will help in this regard.

6. CHALLENGES

The main challenges regarding TAMD application are lack of appropriate data and indicators, unfamiliarity with and difficulty in understanding the TAMD framework for stakeholders, and collection of data from field that is a laborious task to conduct. Moreover, procedures of government departments are very slow which sometime causes the delays in the progress. However, these challenges are being addressed in all possible ways.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND EMERGING LESSONS

We may conclude the following regarding TAMD feasibility testing on PRWH project of ERRA in Pakistan. Monitoring of adaptation is a new dimension of research in Pakistan and MDAs have very less capacity to understand it. There are data related constraints which hampers the progress sometime. Due to unavailability of secondary data, a survey will be conducted to collect the primary information. Lastly MDAs are will to cooperate, though they have very less capacity to tangibly contribute in furthering the process of climate change adaptation.

8. ANNEXURE.



Project materials

Climate Change

Keywords:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E),
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