



February 23-26, 2015
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Event Report

Tracking adaptation and measuring development

Workshop Report

Author information

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About the event

For more information on the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development approach, visit <http://www.iied.org/trackingadaptation-measuring-development>, or contact:

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Summary

From February 23rd to February 26th 2015 participants from more than ten countries gathered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to take part in the final workshop for the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) initiative..

TAMD's conceptual development began in 2011 as an evaluative framework for assessing the effectiveness of adaptation and adaptation-relevant interventions in order to strengthen governance and planning in developing countries. Since then, TAMD has been piloted in 8 countries across Africa and Asia – Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Tanzania and Uganda – generating a substantial body of evidence on how to conduct adaptation M&E in a variety of different contexts.

This final workshop in Addis Ababa provided an opportunity for those who have been involved in TAMD over the past three years to come together and share their lessons from the TAMD pilot phase. The workshop brought together research partners from each of the eight TAMD pilot countries, government officials, multilateral institutions and development partners to take part in the discussions.

As TAMD is now in its final year, the overall theme of the workshop was how to take TAMD forward in the future. Over the four days of the workshop, participants were asked to reflect on how they could build on the TAMD pilot phase within each of their respective countries, in order to further institutionalise adaptation M&E processes. Some of the options that were outlined during presentations and group discussions for taking TAMD forward included further embedding TAMD within government planning processes; improving sectoral adaptation M&E; working with new multilateral and global programmes to link national and sub-national initiatives to new scales; improving the provision of climate information services; and providing regional adaptation M&E support through a regional technical/capacity building facility. The workshop concluded with each of the eight TAMD countries outlining the next steps that they will take to work in TAMD in the year ahead.

Ways forward

There are multiple ways the TAMD work can be taken up and used and also developed further to widen its use. Some of these will not need external support and will use the existing publications and guidance available online to apply TAMD in new ways with new people. Some instances will still need technical support and development and these are outlined below.

• Tailored country support for NAPs, INDCs, climate change plans

Country governments (national and local) still need technical support to develop M&E frameworks based on TAMD. We have found during the pilot phase that the demand for this input was very high – particularly for the flexible approach of the framework and the ability to work within existing systems and demands. This meant TAMD was sometimes used as a complement to more fixed reporting systems such as that of the PPCR.

Country demand is in fact increasing and is all the more important due to other climate planning processes being initiated that require strong M&E of adaptation such as the NAP processes and including adaptation in the INDCs. This is an area where TAMD partners can provide tailored support at various levels – this could be a workshop for key officials, desk review of M&E plans or the most comprehensive option is to take government planners through a tailor made process over 3-9 months depending on their interest to develop comprehensive frameworks embedded in existing systems. This could be at a national level, within a sector (or multiple sectors), for a climate strategy that covers both mitigation and adaptation and for local adaptation planning.

• Regional support

The experience of TAMD can be embedded within regional structures as a cost effective way of building expertise and support. This approach is being trialled with the African Climate Policy Centre (UNECA), with planned trainer of trainers for the region, working through regional centres and structures and considering an approach to assess regional strategies and plans for climate change. Other opportunities under regional development could be working through other existing forums such as the Durban Adaptation Platform.

• Method and tool development

There is now sufficient evidence and guidance on using TAMD in many contexts. However, some new areas have emerged that need further development to make them more accessible to a range of users and also to demonstrate the utility of the techniques. These could be developed using action research where governments or other partners need these techniques.

These are:

- Developing methods for assessing changes over the medium term using climate data. Methods for this have been proposed in the step by step guidance (Brooks and Fisher, 2014), but so far only the most qualitative of these were used in the TAMD pilots. This would involve using countries with good climate data to further develop guidance on using CIS in adaptation M&E.
- Integrating adaptation and mitigation frameworks – there is increasing demand not to separate these two policy areas at the national level and further work is needed to address how co-benefits, synergies etc can be captured within national frameworks.
- Sectoral application and indicators – TAMD work in sectors has just started in Cambodia in public works and transport and the health sector. Areas such as health, agriculture and education are key sectors to mainstream climate change into planning and results frameworks and further work is needed here bringing together sectoral and adaptation specialists to work through track 1 and 2 of TAMD in these contexts.
- Toolbox of economic methods to assess benefit cost ratios for adaptation and the cost and values of different types of inputs

Participant List

The workshop brought together 45 participants from Africa, Asia and Europe – including research partners working on adaptation M&E in TAMD pilot countries, government officials, technical advisors, climate science specialists, and national and international development partners. The full list of participants were as follows:

Name	Position	Country
Nassir Tahir Ali	Climate Change officer, Department of Environment	Tanzania
Haileselassie Amare	Tigray Agricultural Research Institute, Irish Aid ORTD project Coordinator	Ethiopia
Simon Anderson	Head, Climate Change Group, IIED	United Kingdom
Luis Joao Artur	Eduardo Mondlane University	Mozambique
Leulseget Asfaw	Irish Aid Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Tibebe Assefa	Echnoserve Consulting Ltd	Ethiopia
Meron Awraris	Researcher, Echnoserve Consulting Ltd	Ethiopia
Sam Barrett	Consultant, IIED	United Kingdom
William Batty	Global Green Growth Institute, CRGE Facility Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Nick Brooks	Director, Garama 3C	United Kingdom
Melq Gomes Da Silva	Regional Portfolio Officer for Mozambique Save the Children	Mozambique
Dinesh Chandra Devkota	Policy Advisor, IDS Nepal	Nepal
Daniel Fikreysus	CEO, Echnoserve Consulting Ltd	Ethiopia
Susannah Fisher	Senior Researcher, Climate Change Group, IIED	Ethiopia
Medhih Fissah	Oxfam UK	Ethiopia
Hohit Gebreegziabher	Senior Coordinator, Climate Change Group, IIED	United Kingdom
Darshan Grover	Global Green Growth Institute	Ethiopia
Diane Guerrier	Consultant, IIED	Ethiopia
Kinfe Hailemariam	National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Stephen Komo Idha	Principal inspector, Ministry of Local Government	Uganda
Tesfaye Ijigu	Irish Aid Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Demetrio Innocenti	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Green Climate Fund	South Korea
Soud Mohammed Jumah	The National Coordinator, Strengthening Environment and Climate Change Governance in Zanzibar project	Tanzania
Anthony Kagoro	USAID Contractor Climate Change specialist, Feed the Future Enabling Environment for Agriculture Activit	Uganda
Tracy Consolate Kajumba	Ag. National Programme Coordinator, Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance	Uganda
Irene Karani	Director, LTS Africa	Kenya
Benjamin Laroquette	GEF Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Hellen Sarah Madanda	District Natural Resources Officer, Bulambuli District	Uganda
Surafel Mamo	Ministry of Water and Energy	Ethiopia
Joan Manda	UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre	Thailand
Simret Manuye	Echnoserve Consulting Ltd	Ethiopia
Wilfran Moufouma	African Climate Policy Centre	Ethiopia
Johnson Nkem	Senior Climate Adaptation Expert, African Climate Policy Centre, UNECA	Ethiopia
Robert Phillips	Climate and Environment Division, UK Department for International Development	United Kingdom

Penelope Anne Price	Climate Protection Scientist, Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department Development Planning, Environment and Management Unit, eThekweni Municipality	South Africa
Muhammad Semambo	Climate Change Officer, Adaptation, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment	Uganda
Pich Sokhim	Technical Official, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment	Cambodia
Sokunnarong Sopha	Technical Officer Climate Change Department Ministry of Environment	Cambodia
Paul Steele	Chief Economist, IIED	United Kingdom
Dave Steinbach	Researcher, Climate Change Group, IIED	United Kingdom
Ahmed Said Sulaiman	Oxfam UK	Ethiopia
Tefera Tadesse	Ministry of Agriculture	Ethiopia
Lidya Tesfaye	Echnoserve Consulting Ltd	Ethiopia
Raksmeay Uk	Deputy Chief of Social and Environmental office	Cambodia
Sokha Yem	Grant Management Officer, CCCA, Climate Change department, Ministry of Environment	Cambodia

Workshop Schedule

The workshop took place over four days in Addis Ababa, with sessions reflecting experiences of implementing TAMD in different national contexts; options for linking national adaptation M&E to different geographic scales (local, regional, international); technical guidance on using climate information to contextualise results from climate policies; and options for taking TAMD forward in the future. The detailed agenda of the workshop is presented below.

Day 1 – February 23rd, 2015

Introduction

Session 1: Experiences of monitoring climate policy effectiveness through the TAMD framework

Session 2: Monitoring adaptation effectiveness in Ethiopia

Session 3: Institutionalising adaptation M&E systems within governments and applying TAMD

Session 4: Developing regional communities of practice and peer-to-peer support on adaptation M&E

Day 2 – February 24th, 2015

Session 5: M&E of urban adaptation – lessons from Durban local government

Session 6: Linking national M&E to international processes and tools

Session 7: Linking national frameworks to the Green Climate Fund

Breakout group discussion: taking TAMD forward

Day 3 – February 25th, 2015

Session 8: Using climate information in decision-making and adaptation

Session 9: Evaluating investments in adaptation M&E and CIS in Africa

Session 10: Techniques for using climate data to contextualise results of climate change policies

Summary session: lessons learned from the workshop

Day 4 – February 26th, 2015

Session 11: Taking TAMD forward

Thank you and closing remarks

Workshop Proceedings – Day 1: Feb 23rd, 2015

Introduction

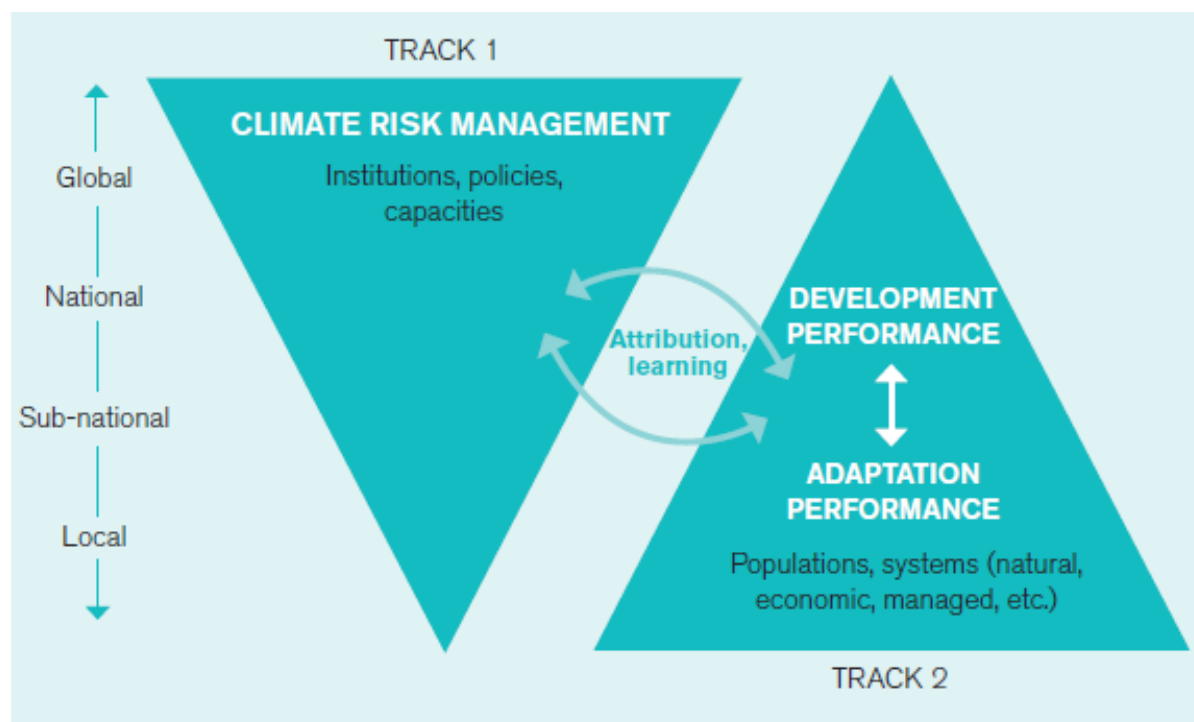
Participants were welcomed to Ethiopia and to the TAMD workshop by Daniel Fikreyesus of Echnoserve Consulting Ltd, the main research partner involved in piloting TAMD in Ethiopia. Participants were reminded of the purpose and objectives of the workshop.

Background on TAMD

In the morning session, Susannah Fisher and Simon Anderson of IIED presented on the background of TAMD to frame the discussions and lessons that would be shared at the workshop over the coming days. TAMD's conceptual development began in 2011 as an evaluative framework for assessing the effectiveness of adaptation and adaptation-relevant interventions in order to strengthen governance and planning.

TAMD is a twin-track framework that evaluates adaptation success as a combination of how widely and how well countries or institutions manage climate risks (Track 1) and how successful adaptation interventions are in reducing climate vulnerability and in keeping development on course (Track 2). With this twin-track approach, TAMD can be used to assess whether climate change adaptation leads to effective development, and also how development interventions can boost communities' capacity to adapt to climate change. Importantly, TAMD offers a flexible framework that can be used to generate bespoke frameworks for individual countries that can be tailored to specific contexts and used at different scales. An overview of the TAMD approach is outlined in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Overview of the TAMD approach



TAMD implementation started with a scoping phase in five countries between 2012 and 2014. After demonstrating early success and increased demand TAMD pilots have now extended to eight countries, and efforts to adapt elements of the TAMD methodology in a further three countries through other initiatives such as the DFID BRACED programme (Malawi, Mali, Senegal) are currently ongoing. Table 1 provides an overview of the TAMD application in each of the eight TAMD pilot countries.

Table 1: TAMD country overview

Country	TAMD partners	Initiatives
Cambodia	Ministry of Environment, UNDP	Government is supporting the design and testing of the M&E components of the national CC strategy.
Ethiopia	Ministry of Agriculture, Echnoserve	Integrate into national initiatives e.g. Promoting Autonomous Adaptation, Adaptation Registry, and Phase II of Sustainable Land Mgt Programme.
Kenya	National Drought Management Authority, Adaptation Consortium, LTS Africa	Implementing part of KCCAP MRV+, assessing CC adaptation interventions in Isiolo County
Mozambique	Ministry of Environment, Guija District Authority, ACCRA and Save the Children	Contributing to design and testing of Local Adaptation Plans.
Nepal	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, IDS-Nepal	Government is interested in how to assess effectiveness and linkages of 3 large-scale investments: LFP, NCCSP & LGCDP II. Testing PPCR and other indicators.
Pakistan	Climate Change Division of Cabinet Office, Earthquake Rehabilitation and Recovery Authority, ISET-Pakistan	Government wants to know how development investments contribute to adaptation. Developing framework through application to 2 large-scale interventions across 4 provinces.
Tanzania	Research and Policy Department, first Vice President's Office	Developed TAMD as part of Local Adaptation Plans of Action in Zanzibar.
Uganda	ACCRA, Climate Change Unit in Ministry of Local Government	Developing local level TAMD indicators at the district level.

As highlighted above, one of the most important design features of TAMD is its flexibility. TAMD has been applied in many different ways across the eight pilot countries – for instance at different levels of government (local, national) and in different sectors (transport, agriculture, renewable energy). Figure 3 summarises these experiences, highlighting four broad ways that TAMD has been applied.

Table 2: Overview of TAMD's application in different country contexts

Uses of TAMD	Application	Country Application
Assess how development interventions contribute to climate resilience	Develop comparative evidence using with + without and before + after tests.	Pakistan: Rainwater harvesting, Biogas Ethiopia: SLMP, Tigray Agriculture R&D
Assess effectiveness of climate adaptation interventions	Develop comparative evidence using with + without and before + after tests.	Nepal: LFP, LAPA Kenya: County Adaptation Funds Uganda: Assessing effectiveness of NAPA projects
Incorporate into national climate M&E frameworks	Build a national indicator framework that can draw up information from local levels.	Cambodia: Facilitate indicator selection for national M&E framework Kenya: M&E of Kenya CCAP Mozambique: National M&E system
Strengthen local adaptation planning	As part of local adaptation planning and implementation processes develop theories of change and indicators for M&E.	Ethiopia: Woreda plans for CRGE Kenya: Ward adaptation projects Mozambique: District adaptation plans Tanzania: Local adaptation plans Uganda: Local adaptation plans

After three years of piloting TAMD, IIED and its research partners have generated a wealth of information, evidence, and practical experience in using M&E frameworks to evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation and to strengthen the policy planning process in a number of different countries and contexts. The presentation concluded with a summary of the key lessons that have been drawn out of the TAMD piloting experience, for participants to reflect on in the days ahead.

Seven key lessons from the piloting of TAMD

1. Adaptation can be assessed as development performance under different (monitored) climate challenges
2. TAMD is a powerful tool for assessing adaptation success and also for strengthening climate adaptation planning and implementation
3. TAMD addresses a gap and can improve adaptation effectiveness at different levels
4. National development M+E systems are the most important for investments in climate integration – it is important to work with what is already there
5. Various entry points and uses of TAMD have been found according to country circumstances and needs – there is no one size fits all
6. Technical capacity is fragmented and it needs to be convened – but every country has relevant expertise that they can draw upon
7. TAMD and M&E are not cheap processes – so need to ensure high value evidence is generated to feed into decision making

Session 1: Experiences of monitoring climate policy effectiveness through the TAMD framework

Following the introduction, the first session of the TAMD workshop provided a high-level overview of TAMD country experiences from government partners and research partners in Cambodia, Uganda and Kenya.

The first presentation was made by Yem Sokha from the Climate Change Department of Cambodia's Ministry of Environment, who provided an '*Overview of the National Climate Change Response and Cambodia's national M&E framework*'. Sokha began by outlining the way climate change is being addressed within the national policy and planning process in Cambodia – which include the National Development Policy and its National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and the National Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP), which aims to develop Cambodia towards 'a greener, climate resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society'. He then outlined Cambodia's progress in developing a national M&E system that incorporates climate indicators. Work is still under way in Cambodia, but so far they have developed 5 main climate risk management (CRM) (Track 1) indicators that will be assessed using a ladder-based approach and scorecards (climate policy and strategy; climate integration into development planning; coordination; climate information; climate integration into financing) and 4 core indicators for development performance (Track 2) built around the twin themes of vulnerability and loss & damage.

The second presentation of the opening session by Stephen Komo outlined Uganda's TAMD experience – which is being used to assess the effectiveness of projects under the country's NAPA. Uganda was a later addition to the group of TAMD pilot countries, and as such, TAMD is still in the early stage of implementation. Scoping work has been undertaken in a number of districts by ACCRA and IIED, in order to select pilot sites. Over the course of the pilot phase, Planning Units at central and local government will develop M&E indicators for the NAPA projects, with the aim of local indicators feeding into a national M&E framework. It is expected that these indicators will fall under the broad categories of increased income levels; increased water access; increased agricultural production; and diversified livelihoods.

The session concluded with a presentation by Irene Karani from LTS Africa who outlined *Kenya's experience with TAMD*. In Kenya, adaptation and mitigation M&E systems are combined as an overall 'MRV+ system' under the country's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). TAMD forms the backbone of this system, with Track 1 CRM indicators capturing overall (top-down) progress of the NCCAP and Track 2 development performance (bottom-up) indicators being piloted in 5 counties (all of which have high levels of vulnerability and are located in arid or semi-arid areas). TAMD was chosen for Kenya's main MRV+ system because it focused on measuring resilience in terms of development rather than just mitigation; and because it was designed to work at both national and local levels. Both Track 1 and Track 2 have 10 indicators, which were selected from a long-list of over 6,000 indicators being used in Kenya!

After more than two years piloting TAMD in Kenya, there were **four main lessons** that Irene shared with participants:

1. Adaptation finance and M&E needs to be multi-layered to elicit desired impacts
2. Clear understanding by the stakeholders on resilience and importance of monitoring adaptation for easier uptake of adaptation M&E
3. Adaptation indicators not necessarily different from development indicators depending on the context
4. There is a need to collect climate data that is consistent and long-term

Session 2: Monitoring adaptation effectiveness in Ethiopia

Session 2 continued with a background on how TAMD has been applied in different contexts – focusing on the work that has been undertaken by the hosts from Ethiopia. Ethiopia was selected as an important country for TAMD application for several reasons – the deliberate investment in climate resilience in the country, historical social mobilization for soil and water conservation, and the creation of the Climate Resilience and Green Economy (CRGE) Facility, which is a pioneer program for Africa. The TAMD project is being undertaken in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, and includes three pilots:

The first component of the TAMD project in Ethiopia is a retrospective assessment of the Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP). This case was presented by Meron Awraris, who outlined how the project analysed climate risk management (Track 1) at the national, regional, and woreda levels and development performance (Track 2) in three pilot woredas. At the woreda level the study compared results between kebeles that did and did not benefit from SLMP interventions, and contextualised them with local climate data. Results from this analysis show that the SLMP kebeles had increased access to water (and a resulting decrease in water fetching time; decreased levels of degraded land; increased milk production; better crop productivity; and higher household income as a result in new practices of selling fodder. Based on this case study, researchers aim to use these results to support the development of a planning and M&E framework for SLMP-2.



Focus group discussion in Tigray. Credit Diane Guerrier

Simon Anderson presented on the second TAMD pilot in Ethiopia – an analysis of an agricultural technology project in Tigray and Lake Hawassa. The objective of this case study was to understand how agricultural research and development has contributed to farmers' climate adaptation. The case study compared the livelihoods of adopters and non-adopters of new technologies, before and after adoption. The main findings from this study – results which were triangulated from sources such as Track 1 CRM interviews, secondary data, farmer surveys, and focus-group discussions – are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Main findings from Tigray and Lake Hawassa

Uses of TAMD	Application
What technologies have been adopted and why?	High levels of improved crop variety adoption
How has technology adoption changed livelihoods?	Household income increases and accumulation of assets by adopters
What were the internal drivers of adoption?	Climate variability Farmers' trust in technologies
What was the effectiveness of climate adaptation?	High adoption of short cycle crops Some social exclusion

Finally, Daniel Fikreyesus outlined the third way TAMD is being applied in Ethiopia, which is to analyse one of the fast-start projects in the agricultural sector that has been piloted by the CRGE Facility. This project is assessing the climate risk management (CRM) of adaptation planning – comparing what communities need and want, with what interventions have been selected by the woreda experts using a theory of change (ToC) approach. Daniel presented two ToCs at the woreda and community level, showing how the differing results highlighted areas where planning could be improved.

Concluding the presentation, Simon outlined how TAMD is being used to retrospectively analyse programmes and projects in Ethiopia in order to identify forward-looking ways of improving development planning. Importantly, a **key take-home lesson** that TAMD should not be used to replace existing M&E systems. Rather, it can be used to highlight cases and sample beneficiary groups to analyse results, thereby complementing (and ultimately strengthening) existing M&E systems.

Session 3: Institutionalising adaptation M&E systems within governments and applying TAMD

The afternoon of Day 1 continued with a sharing of country experiences on institutionalising adaptation M&E into government planning systems at various scales. In Session 3, participants exchanged ideas in a more informal setting, breaking into small groups to discuss three main questions:

1. How has TAMD supported the institutionalization of adaptation M&E?
2. What have been the challenges?
3. What have been the successes?

After discussing these questions and sharing their experiences, each group reported their key points to the entire group of participants.

Cambodia and **Tanzania** highlighted the coordination challenge in institutionalising adaptation M&E, particularly getting multiple agencies and actors to work together. However they explained that moving from national integration to sectoral integration (Cambodia) and opening a dialogue for coordination (Tanzania) have been steps to overcome this challenge. In particular, a success of the institutionalising process has been an increased ability to mobilise resources and finance for adaptation-related activities.

Uganda outlined the work that is being undertaken in 4 districts to support the integration of climate change activities in District Development plans. The challenges of this work so far has been coordination across sectors (although working through the Ministry of Local Government has helped coordination efforts); duplication of work; and the need to buy climate data to contextualise local climate variability. On the subject of successes, delegates from Uganda were encouraged by the prospect of bringing the Ministry of Agriculture on board to work with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Local Government, and highlighted the revision of national and sectoral development plans (2015-2016) as a window of opportunity to integrate adaptation indicators from the TAMD pilots into these plans.

Next, **Mozambique** outlined how TAMD is being applied alongside the development of Local Adaptation Plans in Guijá District. The success of this process has been good collaboration with local governance processes, and successful linking between the district level and the national level. The Mozambique research team also shared some of the challenges in piloting TAMD in Guijá – which include difficulty in establishing baselines due to poor data availability, and the challenge in using scorecards at local levels due to a lack of understanding by some stakeholders.

The session concluded with the sharing of experiences from **Nepal**, where two projects are piloting the use of TAMD to develop indicators that could be used to develop a national M&E system. Dinesh Devkota from IDS-Nepal outlined Nepal's TAMD experience, highlighting successes in achieving buy-in with government and in using climate data to contextualise results. On the other hand, he echoed the challenges faced in Mozambique in establishing baselines due to a lack of data availability.

Session 4: Developing regional communities of practice on adaptation M&E

The first day of the TAMD workshop concluded with a stock-taking session on all the work that has been done in piloting TAMD over the past three years, with the aim of looking forward to how TAMD work might be taken forward in the future. In the context of DFID's support for TAMD coming to the end of its three-year pilot phase, the purpose of this session was to begin a dialogue on next-steps for TAMD that would run throughout the four days of the workshop.

Session 4 began with a brief presentation by Irene Karani summarising the multitude of different ways TAMD has been applied in its eight pilot countries. Her main message was that there is a lot of capacity to undertake adaptation M&E, but it is spread thin across many countries. In each of these countries there is still need to improve coordination (e.g. cross sectoral, cross-scale coordination) to deepen the institutionalisation of TAMD. Irene's suggestion was that one way promote institutionalisation of adaptation M&E is through peer-to-peer exchange, which could be a low-cost option for taking TAMD forward. Irene's presentation was complemented by a presentation from Johnson Nkem from the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC). Johnson spoke on the need to use international forums to improve the sustainability of TAMD, and offered ACPC's support to help convene a TAMD regional learning hub.

Participants were then given the opportunity to discuss how a regional community of practice, learning-hub, or peer-to-peer support programme for TAMD could be designed.

The first question that was discussed was 'How do we develop convening mechanisms of regional bodies such as ACPC?' Options that were discussed included:

- Durban Adaptation Charter or similar global platforms
- Create regional hubs based on IIED partners
- Develop a loose platform of professionals
- Synthesis of knowledge and resources
- Website or network arrangement

Participants then discussed 'The different types of services that stakeholders could deliver under a regional hub or learning platform'. These included:

- Training on climate change M&E
- Support for community-based organisations to build capacity at the national level
- Linking local to national level indicators
- Helping to structure the activities of government into Track 1
- Training and guidance on M&E systems
- Developing regional training centre
- General capacity building and training

Lastly, the group discussed 'the enabling factors that will allow this capacity to function optimally':

- Financing of peer-learning
- Rollout of national government funded programmes
- Strengthening of existing government structures and frameworks
- Acceptance of the utility of the process from governments
- Using pre-existing networks
- Space for civil society organisations and private sectors to work together
- Sectoral integration
- Good public relations and advertisement

Workshop Proceedings – Day 2: Feb 24th, 2015

Building on Day 1 of the workshop where countries shared experiences from three years of piloting TAMD, the second day of the workshop aimed to provide a series of forward-looking sessions on how TAMD could be taken forward and applied in new contexts and at different scales.

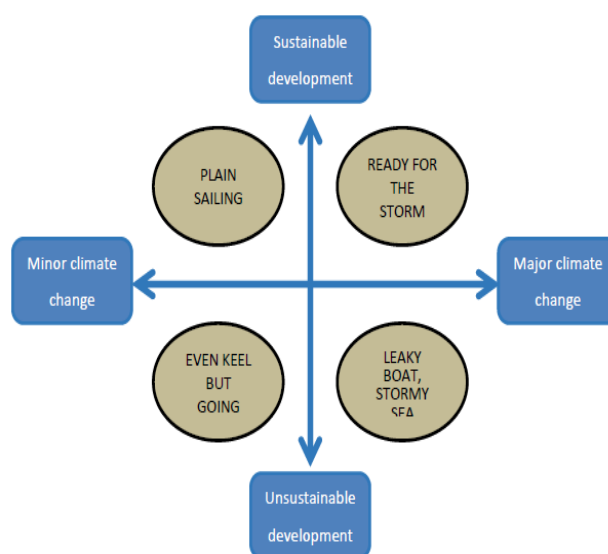
Session 5: M&E of urban adaptation – lessons from Durban local government

The first session of the day began with a presentation by Penny Price from eThekweni Municipality, who presented on the adaptation policy planning process that has been undertaken by the city of Durban, and efforts to link this work to provincial and national scales. During the TAMD pilot phase, the TAMD methodology has not been applied in urban contexts. Penny's presentation therefore provided participants with an opportunity to consider how TAMD could be applied to undertake adaptation M&E in urban contexts.

Penny's presentation began by outlining Durban's climate context as a coastal port city that is vulnerable to sea-level rise and climate-induced natural disasters. She then provided an overview of the journey Durban has taken to respond to its climate vulnerability, through a planning and prioritisation process that has used a number of innovative tools and exercises to determine priority areas for adaptation interventions. This began with the creation of Municipal Adaptation Plans, which outlined 47 interventions in sectors such as agriculture, water, health, and disaster management (among others). A detailed multi-criteria assessment was undertaken on these 47 interventions to prioritise key actions – a process that was valuable in raising awareness and opening municipality-wide conversations between actors in different sectors and at different levels that had previously not coordinated activities in the past.

A second planning activity was then undertaken, grouping these 47 interventions into 16 clusters (to improve synergies across adaptation priorities) and prioritising them based on four scenarios over three different timeframes – the short (1-4 years), medium (1-50 years), and long-term (1-100 years). Out of the 16 Municipal Adaptation Clusters (MACs), four priorities consistently emerged across all four scenarios. These were cross-sectoral disaster management forum; sea level rise preparedness; climate change capacity building in the municipal water unit; and municipality wide adaptation capacity. As a result of this process, Durban has led the way in efforts to improve adaptation planning at the municipal level, and can serve as an important learning example for other countries. However the work is still not complete. Implementation of these priorities has not been fully rolled-out, overall management and coordination of adaptation needs to be strengthened within municipal government, and indicators need to be developed to monitor outcomes of these interventions.

Penny concluded her presentation with some suggestions on how indicators for adaptation interventions could be developed in the future, as well as an explanation of how these could be linked with provincial-level and national-level M&E systems that are currently being considered in South Africa – providing an integrated link from local to national planning systems.



Session 6: Linking national M&E to international processes and tools

Session 6 continued the Day 2 focus on new applications for TAMD, with a series of presentations that explored the questions 'How can national adaptation frameworks be strengthened through engaging with international processes and tools?' and 'How can international processes and tools learn from national experience?' Participants were encouraged to reflect on these parallel M&E initiatives at different levels to consider how they might be linked with existing efforts within their own countries.

Nick Brooks began the session with an overview of how *Cambodia has linked its national M&E framework to both sectoral M&E and the global results framework of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)* – a multilateral funding window under the Climate Investment Funds. Nick outlined how the TAMD team compared CRM performance at both the national and sectoral level, using scorecards and a ladder-based approach. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) was selected for the sectoral analysis, providing an opportunity to link national and sectoral M&E with a global programme, since the PPCR is working through the MPWT. The TAMD study team was able to identify some commonalities between PPCR and TAMD MPWT indicators, and make some recommendation to help to align the PPCR better with sectoral M&E work. In particular, the team recommended PPCR shift its focus from output indicators, and instead focus on reporting on outcomes and impacts of its projects.

The second presentation of the session by Robert Philips of the UK's Department for International Development *provided an overview of the UK's International Climate Fund (ICF)*. Robert's presentation included a detailed overview of the ICF Results Framework and an explanation of the 15 key performance indicators (KPIs) that the ICF uses to track progress. Participants were encouraged to link TAMD outcome indicators with the ICF KPIs that relate to adaptation (KPIs 1, 4, 13 and 14), and were also encouraged to examine the guidance notes behind each of these KPIs.

Next, Joan Manda from the UNDP's Asia-Pacific Regional Centre in Bangkok presented on the *Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) tool*, and how it can improve national-level M&E. CPEIR is an analytical tool that examines three interrelated elements of the national climate change response (policies, institutions, and the public financial management system) to ask three important questions:

1. How does the national budget relate to climate change?
2. How to prioritise climate change related investments within the national budget?
3. How to align international climate change finance with the national budget?

Importantly, CPEIR analysis can provide a snapshot of a country's climate change response, specifically focusing on the financing element of the climate response which links expenditure with outcomes. The CPEIR tool could therefore be used in conjunction with a CRM analysis under Track 1 of TAMD to generate data for key indicators of an M&E system at national, sub-national, or local levels.

The final presentation of the session focused on *how the UNDP has undertaken M&E of adaptation, and how these experiences are guiding the formation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*. Benjamin Laroquette of UNDP-GEF presented on UNDP's history of adaptation programming, and their transition to using evidence-based impact evaluation. He explained that the central challenge in carrying out effective impact evaluations is to identify the causal relationship between the project, program, or policy and the outcomes of interest. Attribution and counterfactuals have been challenges faced during the TAMD piloting process, and several questions on these issues were discussed based on UNDP's experience. Benjamin concluded with an overview of NAPs, which are plans under the UNFCCC to develop 'the skills and functions that will help steer plans, programmes, policies and investments towards addressing climate risk and building resilience - at national, sectoral and sub-national levels - in the medium to long term.' NAPs are expected to move beyond the projectised approach of National Adaptation Plans of Action, embedding adaptation into national planning. As such, they will need strong evidence-based planning systems such that those that have been developed through the TAMD pilot project.

The session concluded with a question and answer session. Participants expressed encouragement by the increased linkages between sectoral and national M&E systems, as well as the growing number of linkages between international partners/agencies and national level organisations.

Session 7: Linking national frameworks to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The final session of Day 2 was given by Demetrio Innocenti, Results Advisor to the Green Climate Fund. The GCF is expected to deliver a substantial level of international climate finance in the years ahead. The Results Framework for the Fund is not yet finalised. Currently the Results Framework has 4 outcome and 4 impact level results defined for adaptation. Under the GCF Results Framework, project/programme monitoring will be the responsibility of Implementing Entities (IEs) and Executive Entities, while evaluation will be the responsibility of IEs, intermediaries, and/or the Secretariat.

At the Fund level processes and indicators are still being developed and have not yet been approved by the GCF Board, which means there is time for learning from initiatives such as TAMD to feed into the development of the GCF's M&E system. With this in mind, participants had the opportunity to provide input into how the GCF could improve linkages between its global M&E framework and national/sub-national systems. The discussion focused on five main topics:

Roles and responsibility in the monitoring and reporting chain

- In addition to assessing projects that are funded by GCF, there is a need to assess the extent to which the GCF reaches its transformation, leveraging and private sector goals.
- GCF could prioritise some funding for national-level climate planning and M&E so that systems are institutionalized within the country.

Centralized/national M&E system vs projects to donor reporting system

- Local M&E capacity (e.g. decentralized governments) should be built so that information can feed into national systems. Then that can feed into GCF systems.
- Reporting should be captured by national systems for funds coming into the country (so that they feed into country planning).

Grassroots vs. global level: aggregation of indicators from projects to Fund level

- The GCF should consider using a few headline indicators which capture overall performance at the top-level, with the flexibility for national and sub-national entities to suggest their own relevant sub-indicators under the headline indicators.

Baselines and targets (data availability)

- The GCF should have quality indicators not just quantity indicators.
- Capacity targets are important. They have not been met under the Marrakesh Accord that created the LDCF.

Costs of M&E of adaptation

- Under BRACED 6-8% was allocated to learning and M&E, but it should be higher under the GCF since there is so much learning to be done.

Breakout group session: taking TAMD forward

Day 2 concluded with a breakout group discussion on '*Taking TAMD Forward*'. Participants identified a number of themes from the first two days of the workshop that they wanted to take forward in more detail – including gender and adaptation M&E; adaptation M&E in urban settings; linking M&E systems across scales; and measuring resilience (with some discussion on attribution). These discussions helped form the basis of discussions for Session 11 on Day 4.

Workshop Proceedings – Day 3: Feb 25th, 2015

On Day 3 of the TAMD workshop the focus shifted towards a discussion of technical issues that had arisen in the final year of the TAMD piloting phase. In particular, Day 3 focused on the use of climate information to strengthen the analysis of adaptation effectiveness, and in turn its use in adaptation policy decision making.

Session 8: Using climate information in decision-making and adaptation

The first session of the day addressed issues of the availability, use, and need for climate information. The session began with a presentation from Wilfran Moufouma Okla of ACPC, who spoke on '*Climate information and services in Africa: challenges for exploitation and dissemination in Africa*'. His presentation focused on two related issues:

1. A basic understanding of the climate change issue and implications for Africa
2. The value of bringing climate science knowledge close to users' hands in Africa – through exploiting climate information services in support of decision making

First, Wilfran used a number of illustrative maps and climate scenarios to show that the implication of the *global 2 degree target*, in all IPCC emissions scenarios (even low emission scenario), is warming of much higher than 2 degrees in Africa. He then provided an overview of the state of climate modelling in Africa, where most efforts have focussed on three areas – West Africa (as a result of Sahelian vulnerability); South Africa (greater resources and capacity); and East Africa (due to colonial linkages). To date, most climate information services (CIS) has been externally funded and produced, which means data is incomplete. However there are movements to strengthening African climate research and policy engagement. Wilfran concluded by emphasising that even incomplete models can provide some useful policy guidance – but in order for them to be truly useful they need to capture local complexity so that they can be useful for application on the ground (e.g. for farmers to predict rainfall; for mapping drought in the Sahel).

Next, Johnson Nkem from ACPC provided an overview of how CIS is being used, and how it is needed, to guide adaptation planning. Johnson's presentation focused on the Climate for Development Africa (ClimDev-Africa) project that is housed within ACPC. ClimDev-Africa was created to guide the effective integration of climate information and services into development planning and programmes, in order to help achieve the MDGs and sustainable development. Through the programme, data on hydrology services and meteorological service is being strengthened in many countries, capacity is being built in African institutions to use CIS, and CIS research is being expanded to new frontiers and geographies across the continent.

Following the presentations by Wilfran and Johnson, participants asked questions and took place in discussions on the availability and usefulness of down-scaled climate information. From this discussion, **two key messages** emerged:

1. Detailed and robust climate scenarios are critically needed to support development strategies and decision making process across Africa.
2. More effective use of climate information services require increased number of trained professionals, improved climate production systems and easy access to readily available climate information.

Session 9: Evaluating investments in adaptation M&E and CIS in Africa

Following the session on the needs and use for CIS in Africa, Session 9 moved to an analysis of the benefits and returns from investing in regional programmes like TAMD and ClimDev-Africa.

The session began with a presentation by Diane Guerrier titled ‘*Assessing the returns of ClimDev-Africa CIS investments*’. Diane outlined the history and rationale for the ClimDev-Africa programme, and discussed how her analysis is looking at case studies to:

- Assess the impact of specific ClimDev-Africa activities or projects on the development of climate vulnerable population.
- Outline how well ClimDev-Africa is progressing, by providing information on the return on investment in CIS
- Provide recommendations to improve the programme

To do so, Diane explained how she has begun an ex-ante evaluation of ClimDev-Africa support to the National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia (NMA). This evaluation has begun with the articulation of the project’s expectations in terms of *results* and *impacts* using a theory of change approach, which includes appropriate indicators, outputs, outcomes, risks and assumptions. Diane explained how the theory of change has been developed through interviews with ClimDev-Africa staff and NMA staff, but how the study will continue by including the perspective of end-users of climate information. She emphasised that this is just the first step of evaluating returns from ClimDev-Africa programmes. Ultimately the true benefits and returns (in terms of climate risk management and vulnerability reduction) will only become clearer when the ex-ante evaluation is compared to the mid-term and ex-post evaluations in the years ahead.

To complement Diane’s presentation on assessing the returns of investment in CIS in Africa, Sam Barret of IIED followed with a presentation on *The Cost and Values of TAMD*, a 7 month project which has conducted primary research in Kenya and Cambodia to understand the returns and benefits of investing in adaptation M&E. The unique element of this assessment is that it moves beyond a qualitative assessment of the benefits of adaptation M&E systems and attempts to quantify their impacts. Sam’s work has shown a substantial benefit in investing in adaptation initiatives like TAMD, despite the fact that upfront investment costs can be high and results may only become evident in the medium-to-long-term.

Sam concluded his presentation by linking the findings of his study to the Day 3 theme of climate information services, highlighting how similar methodologies could be used to create a benefit valuation of farmers’ avoided losses due to their uptake of CIS.

Following the two presentations, the floor was opened to questions and discussion. From this discussion, **two main messages** were emphasised:

1. Trust in CIS is essential for it to be taken up by users – this is a process that takes time, but is a process that needs to be invested in, and has proven to be effective in Ethiopia.
2. Challenge in monetizing/quantifying the benefits derived from adaptation – especially human-centric criteria such as death, household vulnerability, destruction of property, etc. This can make it hard to conduct a true cost-benefit analysis of investments in adaptation M&E systems or CIS.

Session 10: Techniques for using climate data to contextualise results of climate change policies

The final session of the day aimed to bring together the learnings from the morning sessions about the importance of investing in climate information, into a technical discussion on how CIS can be used to help researchers and planners understand measure the performance of adaptation policies and programmes.

Nick began his presentation by posing two questions on defining adaptation success: what do we mean by 'successful adaptation?' and 'how do we achieve adaptation success?' In answer to the first question, Nick defined adaptation success as 'actions that secure human well-being in the face of climate change', t:

- Enable development goals to be met despite climate change
- Reduce losses/damages triggered by climate hazards despite CC
- Secure improvements in health, economic well-being, etc.

There are two main facets to achieving these goals, namely:

- Reduce exposure to climate hazards (e.g. facilitate migration, relocate assets and infrastructure)
- Reduce vulnerability, increase resilience, enhance adaptive capacity (i.e. people's ability to anticipate, avoid, plan for, cope with, recover from, and adapt to evolving climate stresses & shocks, on a variety of timescales)

By breaking it out in these terms, Nick explained that the way we use indicators to *measure* adaptation success should therefore focus on measuring *resilience at the outcome level*, and *human wellbeing at the impact level*. He then provided an overview of how this is already being done in several TAMD pilots – through the use of 'before and after' trials in some cases and by comparing different populations (e.g. beneficiaries vs. non-beneficiaries of a programme) in others.

In most of these cases, the focus of TAMD has been investigating how CRM and development performance indicators are changing over time. However Nick highlighted the parallel importance of understanding how hazards are evolving over time – in order to contextualise the outcome and impact indicators that M&E systems like TAMD are generating. By doing so, we can construct narratives that tell us about the successes (or otherwise) of adaptation in the face of a changing climate.

Figure 3: Adaptation performance matrix

	Hazards intensified	Hazards unchanged	Hazards reduced
Improved well-being / reduced losses	Adaptation	Increased resilience	Constant or increasing vulnerability – luck!
Well-being / losses unchanged	Increased resilience	Vulnerability unchanged	Increased vulnerability
Decline in well-being / greater losses	No or imperfect adaptation	Vulnerability increased	Maladaptation

Participants were shown a simple matrix (see Figure 3 above) of the various outcomes of a hypothetical adaptation intervention – which maps changes in human wellbeing against changes in frequency of climate-related hazards. This matrix can be used in parallel with impact data generated through TAMD evaluations to determine whether an intervention has led to increased resilience. In order to do so,

however, there is a need for climate information that tells us how hazards are evolving during the time period of an intervention.

Nick went on to explain different types of climate data, which include qualitative data and narratives; quantitative data such as rainfall levels or storm intensity; and an approach where narratives are informed by quantitative climate data. All of these types of data could be used (depending on their availability) to provide a context for changes in hazards over time, which in turn can help evaluators assess where they are on the adaptation performance matrix.

Following this in-depth description of contextualisation using climate data, participants were provided with an opportunity to apply some of the concepts and lessons that they had learned throughout the day. Nick led participants through a practical exercise on how they could use climate data to help contextualise adaptation participants.

Participants were split into small groups and given instructions to:

1. Examine indicators in one country report
2. Identify indicators likely to be affected by climate change, variability & extremes (wellbeing, losses, damages, costs, etc.)
3. Identify what climate data/information is needed to interpret changes in these indicators
4. Think about how relevant indicators would be tracked & interpreted in conjunction with climate data/information
5. Think about issues of data availability & feasibility
6. Report back in plenary with findings

The session closed with a discussion of challenges in accessing and using climate data. Participants were encouraged to consider how they could use climate data to improve evaluations of adaptation performance in their own national contexts.

Summary of the first three days of the TAMD workshop

During the 3 days there were several discussions of how TAMD should be taken forward. It was decided there are multiple ways the TAMD work can be taken up and used and also developed further to widen its use. Some of these will not need external support and will use the existing publications and guidance available online to apply TAMD in new ways with new people. Some instances will still need technical support and development and these are outlined below.

• Tailored country support with NAPs, INDCs, climate change plans

Country governments (national and local) still need technical support to develop M&E frameworks based on TAMD. We have found during the pilot phase that the demand for this input was very high – particularly for the flexible approach of the framework and the ability to work within existing systems and demands. This meant TAMD was sometimes used as a complement to more fixed reporting systems such as that of the PPCR.

Country demand is in fact increasing and is all the more important due to other climate planning processes being initiated that require strong M&E of adaptation such as the NAP processes and including adaptation in the INDCs. This is an area where TAMD partners can provide tailored support at various levels – this could be a workshop for key officials, desk review of M&E plans or the most comprehensive option is to take government planners through a tailor made process over 3-9 months depending on their interest to develop comprehensive frameworks embedded in existing systems. This could be at a national level, within a sector (or multiple sectors), for a climate strategy that covers both mitigation and adaptation and for local adaptation planning.

• Regional support

The experience of TAMD can be embedded within regional structures as a cost effective way of building expertise and support. This approach is being trialled with the African Climate Policy Centre (UNECA), with planned trainer of trainers for the region, working through regional centres and structures and considering an approach to assess regional strategies and plans for climate change. Other opportunities under regional development could be working through other existing forums such as the Durban Adaptation Platform.

• **Method and tool development**

There is now sufficient evidence and guidance on using TAMD in many contexts. However, some new areas have emerged that need further development to make them more accessible to a range of users and also to demonstrate the utility of the techniques. These could be developed using action research where governments or other partners need these techniques.

These are:

- Developing methods for assessing changes over the medium term using climate data. Methods for this have been proposed in the step by step guidance (Brooks and Fisher, 2014), but so far only the most qualitative of these were used in the TAMD pilots. This would involve using countries with good climate data to further develop guidance on using CIS in adaptation M&E.
- Integrating adaptation and mitigation frameworks – there is increasing demand not to separate these two policy areas at the national level and further work is needed to address how co-benefits, synergies etc can be captured within national frameworks.
- Sectoral application and indicators – TAMD work in sectors has just started in Cambodia in public works and transport and the health sector. Areas such as health, agriculture and education are key sectors to mainstream climate change into planning and results frameworks and further work is needed here bringing together sectoral and adaptation specialists to work through track 1 and 2 of TAMD in these contexts.
- Database and analysis of resilience and wellbeing indicators across the pilots – not to create off the shelf indicators but to analyse the coverage of certain indicators and their utility, as well as providing more support to those seeking to develop contextual indicators

Closing comments

Day 3 marked the formal closing of the TAMD workshop for delegates from government, the donor community, and other multilateral organisations. Susannah Fisher, on behalf of the whole TAMD team, thanked participants for coming to the workshop and sharing their experiences and lessons over three very productive days. In closing, participants were asked to identify their main take-home messages from the workshop, and to share with the wider group how they would take these lessons back to their own work. TAMD research partners were also asked to reflect on how they would use the learnings from the workshop to take TAMD forward in the future in their own countries.

Workshop Proceedings – Day 4: Feb 26th, 2015

Session 11: Country level plans for taking TAMD forward

The final day of the TAMD workshop served as an internal meeting for the various TAMD research teams to reflect on three years of piloting TAMD and identify ways to take TAMD forward at a country level. In the context of DFID's support for TAMD reaching its completion this year, the group explored how TAMD may be taken forward within each national context, particularly focusing on the extent to which TAMD has become institutionalised so that it can be independent from IIED support.

The team also reflected on the small group discussions of Day 2 of the workshop, and identified ways in which they could take TAMD forward in new ways in the future – for example by using TAMD in urban contexts; by linking with new initiatives at national and international scales; and by convening a regional TAMD hub within ACPC to support ongoing TAMD work into the future. The session concluded with the articulation of three priorities from each of the country research teams, and with commitments to take these priorities forward in the coming months. A summary of these priorities are listed below for each country.

Cambodia

- Develop indicators at the national level
- Build technical capacity for government staff at the sector level
- Scale up to another sector – e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources

Ethiopia

- Focus on capacity building with the Ministry of Agriculture to continue to apply TAMD in their work
- Apply TAMD in additional case studies (following the lead of the Tigray case)
- Use a TAMD cost benefit analysis to assess the cost of adaptation in Ethiopia

Kenya

- Continue institutionalisation of County adaptation M&E strategies based on TAMD
- Prioritise the linkage of indicators from the ward level to the national level (MRV+ system)
- Respond to requests from big resilience projects in Kenya to incorporate TAMD as their main M&E reporting system

Mozambique:

- Continue with the embedding of M&E plans
- Scale-up work done on local adaptation plans, in particular in a municipal/urban context
- Examine how climate information could be used more effectively and systematically

Nepal

- Finish existing TAMD work
- Build TAMD M&E methodology into the Nepal multi-stakeholder forestry project
- In the long-term, enhance capacity in different sub-sectors

South Africa

- Plan on taking indicator support using TAMD methodologies forward in Durban
- Explore the possibility of convening an African forum on adaptation M&E. This could be based on the Durban Charter, which focuses on peer-to-peer learning

Tanzania

- Hold a stakeholder workshop with decision-makers to determine how to move TAMD ahead
- Training and capacity building for team that will pilot TAMD in selected districts
- The LAPA piloting is in process, which will inform Zanzibar's national level climate change action plan. Once this is complete, look to integrate TAMD into the national adaptation M&E process

Uganda

- Design indicators for TAMD – developing a consensus on how to take this forward
- Encourage the Climate Change Department to convene line ministries to pick out indicators that informs their planning. This includes support to the development of baselines
- Begin advocacy work to influence Ministries on including climate finance in their sectoral plans.

TAMD publications

Over the course of its conceptual development and pilot phase IIED and its research partners have developed a strong body of knowledge and evidence on adaptation M&E. The following publications provide an overview of TAMD and its application in a number of different contexts:

Conceptual development

- [An operational framework for Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development – IIED Working Paper #5](#)
- [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development – IIED Working Paper #1](#)
- [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development – a step-by-step guide](#)

Guidance

- [Assessing the effectiveness of investments in climate information services](#)
- [Evaluating institutional responses to climate change in different contexts](#)
- [Forwards and backwards evidence-based learning on climate adaptation](#)
- [Indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation](#)
- [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development through a gender lens](#)
- [Using wellbeing indicators and climate information to assess adaptation effectiveness](#)

Country work

- [Developing a national framework to track adaptation and measure development in Cambodia](#)
- [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development in Ethiopia](#)
- [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development in Kenya](#)
- [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development in Mozambique](#)
- [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development in Nepal](#)
- [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development in Pakistan](#)

Further detail and more documents can be found on the TAMD pages of the IIED website: <http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development>.



Event Materials

Climate Change

Keywords:

tracking adaptation and measuring development; resilience; climate change; M&E/monitoring and evaluation



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