

Summary report

May 2014

Event Report

# Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)

## Multi-Country Meeting

Meru, Kenya, 24th to 27th March, 2014

## Author information

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## About the event

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## Summary

Participants from eight countries gathered in Kenya, along with the TAMD research team, to share experiences of Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD). The teams from Kenya, Pakistan, Cambodia, Nepal, Mozambique and Ethiopia gave presentations. These were on the changes in the climate change adaptation context and the monitoring and evaluation context of their countries, and their country-specific development of the TAMD approach. The progress made over the last year in testing the different evaluative frameworks was discussed in detail, and plans were made for the next six months. Participants from Uganda and Tanzania presented their policy contexts and explored how they would develop a TAMD framework for their own situations. This summary report outlines the content of each session and makes links to all the presentations and relevant TAMD documentation (in green text).

## Workshop Purpose

The purpose of the workshop was to enable sharing of the diverse approaches to developing and testing the feasibility and utility of TAMD evaluative frameworks, and to come together to identify the next steps.

Workshop objectives were to:

- Share and learn from government experiences of monitoring and evaluating adaptation.
- Share what is being learned through testing the TAMD approach in each country.
- Plan the next steps for TAMD development in each country.
- Consider what the TAMD initiative should do in the future and how best to support governments implementing the approach.

## Background

As countries increasingly focus on adapting to climate change, and more climate finance becomes available, there is a growing need for frameworks and tools that let organisations track and assess whether, and how, climate adaptation interventions actually work for development. IIED and partners began, in 2011, developing an approach that could check whether climate change adaptation is keeping development on track, and whether costs and benefits are fairly distributed. Since then they have been piloting the development of frameworks to track adaptation and measure its impact on development - to assess risk management and resilience - at multiple levels within six countries. The course of the development of TAMD approach has been recorded in a number of documents, including the following:

- IIED TAMD Framework briefing, 2012: <http://pubs.iied.org/17143IIED.html>
- The TAMD Concepts Paper, 2011: <http://pubs.iied.org/10031IIED.html>
- The TAMD Operational Framework Paper, 2013: <http://pubs.iied.org/10038IIED.html>

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

## Workshop Participants

The participants were as follows:

### From Kenya:

Irene Karani	Director, LTS Africa
Victor Orindi	Coordinator, Adaptation Consortium, National Drought Management Authority
Cynthia Awuor	Monitoring and evaluating officer, National Drought Management Authority, and Adaptation Consortium
Lordman Lekalkuli	Chairman, Isiolo Climate Change Adaptation Committee, and County Drought Coordinator, National Drought Management Authority
Tom Amek	Isiolo County Development Planning Officer
Fatima Osman	LTS Africa
Nyachomba Kariuki	LTS Africa
Elvin Nyukuri	Independent Researcher

### From Mozambique:

Melq Gomez	SCI (Save the Children)
Luis Artur	Eduardo Mondlane University/SCI (Save the Children)
Argentina Manhique	Permanent Secretary, Guija
Sergio Malo	Eduardo Mondlane University /SCI (Save the Children)
Luís Buchir	Technician, MICOA, Ministry of Environment
Julio Santos Filimone	Technician, MPD
Fauna Ibramogy	PPCR team, Ministry of Finance and Planning

### From Pakistan:

Fawad Khan	Senior Associate, Institute for Social and Environmental Transition
Atta Ur Rehman	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition, Pakistan
Abdul Hamid	Chief (Environment), Planning Commission
Mazhar Hayat	Section Officer (Climate Change), Climate Change Division
Zaheer Gardezi	Earthquake Rehabilitation and Recovery Authority
Tahir Rasheed	LEAD Pakistan

### From Ethiopia:

Daniel Fikreyesus	Director, Echnoserve consulting plc.
Meron Awraris	Project expert, Echnoserve consulting plc.
Abdul Hussen	Echnoserve consulting plc.
Tesfaye Chekole	M&E Officer, Sustainable Land Management Project, Ministry of Agriculture
Sertse Sebu	Coordinator, Climate Resilience and Green Economy unit, Ministry of Agriculture

**From Nepal:**

Prabha Pokhrel	Director, Integrated Development Society Nepal
Anil Shrestha	Researcher, Integrated Development Society Nepal
Chakrapani Sharma	Under Secretary, Environment Management Section, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
Ram Hari Pantha	Chief, Climate Change Section, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

**From Cambodia:**

Johnson Nkem	United Nations Development Programme
Chansethea Ma	Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment
Baroda Neth	Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment

**From Uganda:**

Margaret Barihaihi	National Programme Coordinator, Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
Isabirye Paul	UNFCCC National Focal Point/Coordinator-Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Water and Environment

**From Tanzania:**

Vivian Boniface	Monitoring and Learning Officer, Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
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**Others:**

Emanuele Cucillato	M&E Technical Advisor, Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
Kirsty Mason	Social Development Advisor, DFID, UK
Timo Leiter	Competence Centre for Climate Change, Environment and Climate Change Division, GIZ, Germany
Nick Brooks	Director, Garama 3C Ltd, UK
Susannah Fisher	Researcher, IIED Climate Change group, UK
Neha Rai	Researcher, IIED Climate Change group, UK
Simon Anderson	Head of IIED Climate Change group, UK



## Workshop Overview

The workshop took place over four days, with sessions as follows:

**Session 1:** Workshop introduction and TAMD update

**Session 2:** The development of TAMD in Kenya

**Session 3:** Country presentations on the development of TAMD - Pakistan, Cambodia and Mozambique

**Session 4:** Country presentations on the development of TAMD - Nepal, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania

**Session 5:** Technical discussions

**Session 6:** Technical presentations

**Session 7:** Planning and next steps

## Monday 24th March

### Session 1: Workshop Introduction and TAMD Update

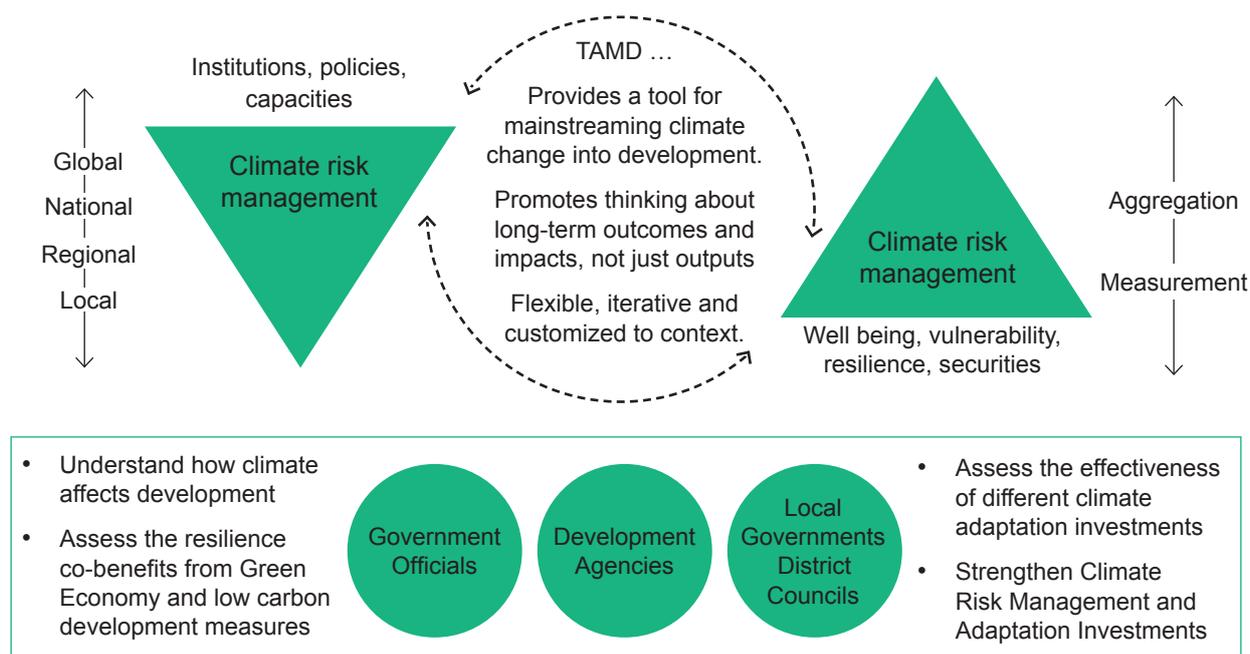
The workshop objectives were outlined. Participants introduced themselves and identified their expectations for the workshop.

Participants expected that they would:

- Learn from other people's experiences of developing TAMD.
- Find out how to overcome challenges in using TAMD.
- Discover how TAMD will evolve, particularly from evaluation to planning.
- Understand the roadmap for TAMD in moving from research to wider application.
- Find out how to integrate TAMD into national systems such as development planning and climate responses.
- Address methodological issues with regards to local application, attribution, theories of change, and links to disaster risk reduction.
- Understand more of the sources of international cooperation.
- Make professional connections.
- Make friends and come to know more about Kenya.

A summary of the development and progress of the TAMD initiative to date was presented. It began with an outline of the TAMD approach (Figure 1).

**Fig. 1: An overview of the TAMD approach**



The development of TAMD started with a scoping phase (see [summary report 2012](#)) with partners in five countries. Over the years others joined, each seeking to tailor the approach to their own specific country situation. The TAMD framework has been used and developed in different ways and at different scales in each country. Figure 2 lists current TAMD partners and the status of the initiative in each country.

**Fig. 2: TAMD development partners**

Country	TAMD partners	Status of initiative
Cambodia	Ministry of Environment, UNDP	Government is supporting the design and testing of the M&E components of the national CC strategy.
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.
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 at County levels.
Mozambique	Ministry of Environment, Guija District Authority, ACCRA and SAVE	Contributing to design and testing of national M&E strategy for CC adaptation.
Others	Garama 3C ltd, DFID, IIED	

An appraisal and design phase followed the scoping phase in each country. (See reports for [Kenya](#), [Nepal](#), [Pakistan](#), [Mozambique](#), and [Ghana](#)). A report on the [Meta-Analysis](#) of the five Appraisal and Design reports is also available. Testing and piloting of the individual TAMD frameworks has taken place over the last year. Details are summarised in Figure 3.

**Fig. 3: Testing the TAMD approach**

Objective	Application	Findings	Countries
To assess how well development interventions address climate resilience	Develop comparative evidence of interventions' effectiveness using with + without and before + after tests.	Development gains that address adaptation deficit e.g. RWH enables girls to attend school and HHs to overcome water scarcity.	Pakistan Ethiopia
To assess complementarities among large-scale climate-related interventions	Develop comparative evidence of interventions effectiveness using with + without and before + after tests.	Governance improvements complement local adaptation planning processes.	Nepal
To strengthen national level climate M&E systems	Build a national indicator framework that can draw up information from local levels.	National level climate indicators coherent with, and able to draw from, local measures of adaptation progress.	Cambodia
To strengthen local adaptation initiatives and link these to national M&E system	As part of local adaptation planning and implementation processes develop theories of change and indicators for M&E.	Planning frameworks for adaptation strengthened by ToC and M&E generated at district/ county levels, designed to feed into national indicators.	Mozambique Kenya

## Session 2: Presentation and Discussion of the Development of TAMD in Kenya

Presentations were made by the Kenya team, which included representatives of the Kenyan national and county governments involved in TAMD development. Stephen King'uyu's presentation '[Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan \(NCCAP\)](#)' set the context and was presented by Victor Orindi. Irene Karani gave a presentation entitled '[Kenyan Climate Change MRV+ System and Roll-Out](#)'. Tom Amek and Lordman Lekalkuli described their experience of developing and piloting the TAMD framework in Isiolo County, '[Isiolo county climate change adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework](#)'.



As one of the adaptation actions in the NCCAP, Isiolo was chosen as the first county to mainstream climate change monitoring and evaluation. The county has been working to mainstream climate change into its County Integrated Development Plan and monitor the impacts using the TAMD framework.

The overall process has been as follows:

- Scoping study – meeting with NGOs at County level towards identifying adaptation actions and indicators.
- Meeting with ward committees to understand adaptation actions and introduce concept of measuring of resilience.
- Attending County Adaptation Committee meetings for vetting proposals.
- Holding workshops with each ward adaptation committee, developing a bottom-up theory of change, identifying sources of evidence and timelines.
- Meeting with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Monitoring Unit.
- Collecting baseline data by ward committees.
- Meeting with County technical team and County Planner for the draft County Integrated Development Plan.
- Developing a top-down theory of change and establishing baseline sources of evidence - with County Adaptation committee, County Planner, MTAP-DANIDA, Isiolo County NDMA CDC, Resilience, Response and Information officers, national NDMA monitoring officer and ward representatives.
- Meeting with the Isiolo Governor.
- Developing terms of reference for county data collection.
- Planning and implementing a County Adaptation Committee monitoring visit to wards.
- Collecting County level baseline data in November.
- Validating the County Adaptation monitoring and evaluation Framework.

There was a great deal of interest in the Kenyan experience and the presentations were followed by questions from participants from the other countries seeking more detail.

This was followed by the showing of a newly released video called '[Devolution and Resilience: Kenya's Changing Climate](#)' which was produced by the National Drought Management Authority.

Participants then broke into small country-based groups to discuss the attributes and drawbacks of the Kenya case. They presented the key issues they had identified and this led to a plenary discussion.

Tuesday 25th March

## Session 3: Country presentations on the development of TAMD – Pakistan, Cambodia and Mozambique

The day began with a summary of the recent international workshop in Addis Ababa on the political economy of climate-resilient planning. (Further details can be found at <http://www.iied.org/pioneers-low-carbon-climate-resilient-development-share-progress>.)

The morning continued with presentations by Pakistan, Cambodia and Mozambique. Government representatives first presented a summary of the status of climate adaptation generally in their country, and monitoring and evaluation systems in particular. This was followed by presentations by research partners on the progress of TAMD development and testing. At the end of each country presentation there were questions and discussion.

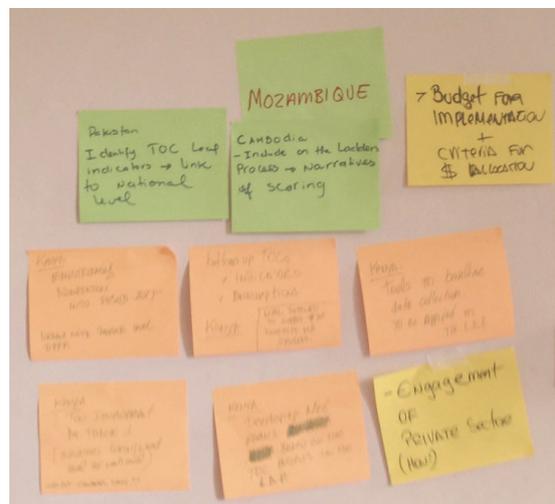


**Pakistan:** The presentation made by Hamid Marwat was entitled 'Climate Change and M&E Systems of Pakistan'. The presentation by Fawad Khan was entitled 'TAMD: Establishing national evaluative framework for climate resilient economic growth for Pakistan'. In addition, Zaheer Gardezi presented on 'Rain-water harvesting in Pakistan' as the pilot intervention being used to develop and test the TAMD approach.

**Cambodia:** A presentation entitled 'National Climate Change Response and M&E System in Cambodia' was made by Ma Chansethea and Neth Baroda. This was followed by the presentation on 'Developing a national framework for M&E of climate change responses in Cambodia' by Emanuele Cuccillato and Neha Rai.

**Mozambique:** Luis Buchir gave a presentation on 'Mozambique Policies and Instruments'. The presentation by Fauna Ibramogy was on 'Developing a national framework for M&E of climate change response in Mozambique'. Luis Artur gave a presentation entitled 'TAMD research in Mozambique' which outlined progress to date.

At the end of the morning participants divided into country-based groups to consider what they had heard and to identify learning points for their own situation. These were attached to their country's 'learning wall'. (See photo.)



## Session 4: Country presentations on the development of TAMD – Nepal, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania

The afternoon session consisted of presentations by Nepal, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania. Government representatives first presented a summary of the status of climate adaptation in general and monitoring and evaluation systems in particular in their country. Research partners then gave presentations on the progress of TAMD development in that country. Each country presentation was followed by participant questions and comments.

**Nepal:** A presentation entitled ‘Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Experiences from Nepal’ was presented by Chakra Pani Sharma and Ramhari Pantha. This looked at the systems in Nepal, including indicators for the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and the indicators for Environmentally Friendly Local Governance. This was followed by ‘Effectiveness of building resilience in Nepal: The TAMD Initiative’ by Prabha Pokhrel and Anil Shrestha which gave details of the household survey and institutional scorecard work done in Nepal to test a quasi-experimental approach.

**Kenya:** Irene Karani presented ‘Kenya TAMD Isiolo county experience of climate change adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework’, which built on the Kenyan presentations of the day before with more depth and detail.

**Ethiopia:** Serstse Sebu presented ‘Ethiopia’s Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy: Tracking and Measuring Implementation’, and Meron Awaris presented a progress report on ‘Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development of the Ethiopian Sustainable Land Management Programme and Promoting an Autonomous Adaptation Programme on Assessing Climate Adaptation and Effectiveness’.

**Uganda:** The presentation ‘Uganda Climate Change Response and Monitoring Systems’ was delivered by Paul Isabirye.

**Tanzania:** Vivian Boniface presented ‘The status of climate adaptation and M&E systems in Tanzania’.

After hearing and discussing all presentations, participants divided into country-based groups to share the learning points they had individually identified for their own situation. These were added to the countries’ ‘learning walls’.



Throughout the day members of the research team identified key points in relation to the following themes: Data access, collation, needs, management and collection; Institutional monitoring relevant to track 1; Impact measurement for track 2 type changes; Accountability and Learning. These were shared at the end of the workshop. (See Box 1.)

## Wednesday 26th March

### Session 5: The Technical Development of TAMD

This was a day of discussion amongst research partners. It focussed on analysis of the learning that had emerged over the last year and technical issues with regard to testing the TAMD approach. Technical teams updated each other on what they had found out and what they intended to do next.

Country teams first reflected amongst themselves on:

- Why they were working with TAMD.
- What they had found out.
- What they intend to do with it.
- What lessons they had gained, based on what has and has not worked.

Facilitated discussion among research partners followed, in order to develop an analysis of the work to date.

Technical and methodological issues arising from the TAMD work included:

- Theories of change – how they are used.
- Gender/differentiation.
- Primary/secondary data.
- Linking scales – aggregation.
- Track 1 indicators – experiences so far.
- Targeting the climate vulnerable poor – how this can be done and assessed.
- Track 2 indicators – experiences so far.
- Attribution and/or contribution.

### Addressing the challenges of implementation for different purposes

As an introduction to this session it was noted that an evaluation by the Independent Evaluation Group of World Bank experience of climate adaptation interventions in 2012 found that World Bank adaptation investments are “not hard-wired for learning”.

In several countries TAMD work is finding that household level data is hard to come by, but that it is feasible to make well designed and cost effective assessments of the effects of development investments on climate resilience and of climate adaptation interventions on socio-economic development.

An important opportunity exists to identify, calibrate and assess climate variability and change effects on development. The post-2015 framework could provide the opportunity to better understand climate effects of development achievement and thereby inform the design of radical adaptation. This will require investment in monitoring processes along the lines of the TAMD approach. Done strategically, a modest investment could render significant returns on climate and development knowledge.

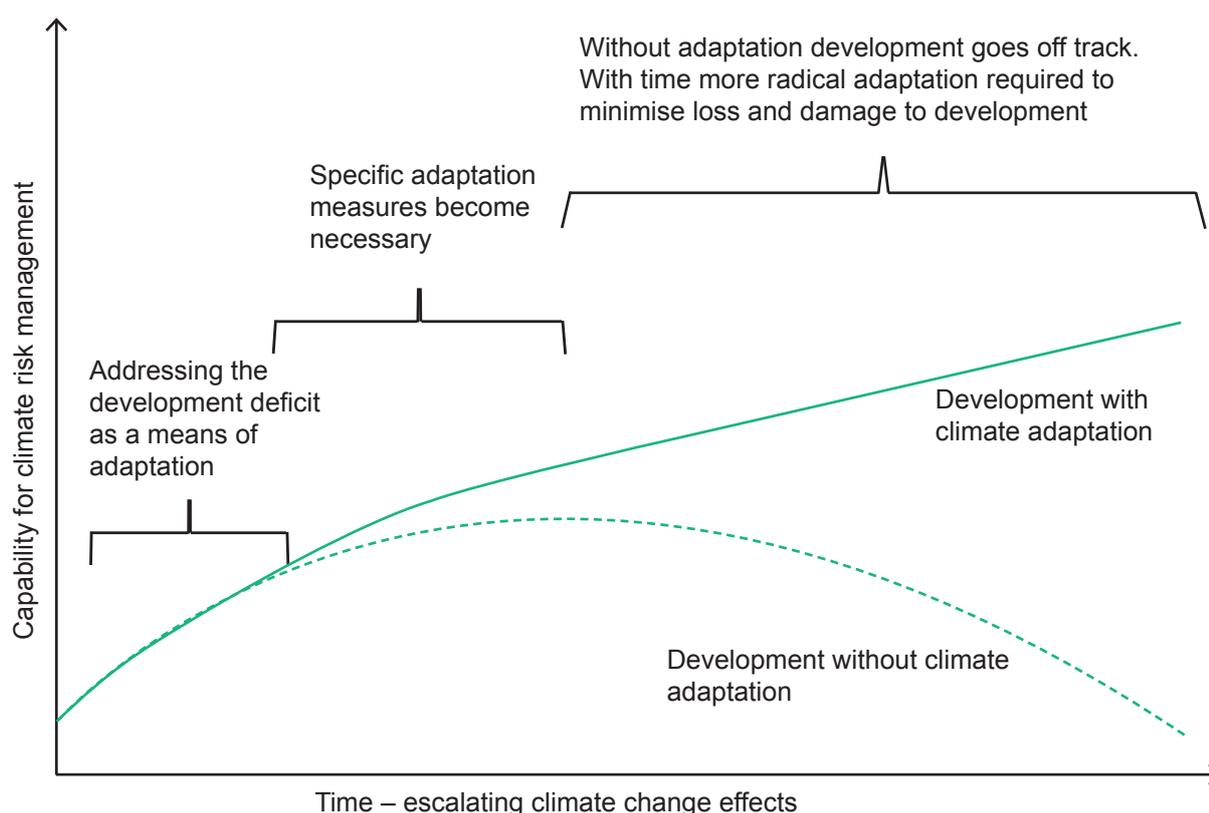
As World Bank economists have noted, *“Meteorologists systematically monitor weather variables (defined and measured in a comparable manner) in specific locations over many years. Biologists monitor species and ecosystems. Social scientists have little or no comparable monitoring of the impact of that weather and how households, communities, and institutions respond to it over time. To build*

that body of information, we propose a long-term international monitoring program on climate and socio-economic impacts and responses. This data collection would combine longitudinal information on weather; panel surveys of household production, consumption, migration, health, and well-being; and surveys of community responses in selected locations. It would result in the collection of spatially referenced climate, community, and household data (health, assets, livelihoods, and well-being). A mix of quantitative and qualitative information should be collected at regular intervals and over a long period. This kind of data would be an important global public good and could greatly facilitate real-time monitoring of impacts and responses to climate change.”<sup>1</sup>

From the perspective of learning about how climate change effects development performance and also the way that climate risks to development can be managed through investments in adaptation it is sensible to conceptualise the different stages that may be involved. The diagram below (Fig 4) tries to do this and then identifies questions that could be asked through the implementation of evaluative frameworks to generate evidence.

We can assume that with time, climate change effects on development will escalate. This demands that the capability of people, agencies and enterprises to manage climate risk increases over time. The diagram depicts two scenarios – one where development is accompanied by effective climate adaptation and one where adaptation is not undertaken. In the latter case development will reach a point where climate risks are not managed and developmental effects become significant.

**Fig. 4: Climate resilience from a developmental perspective**

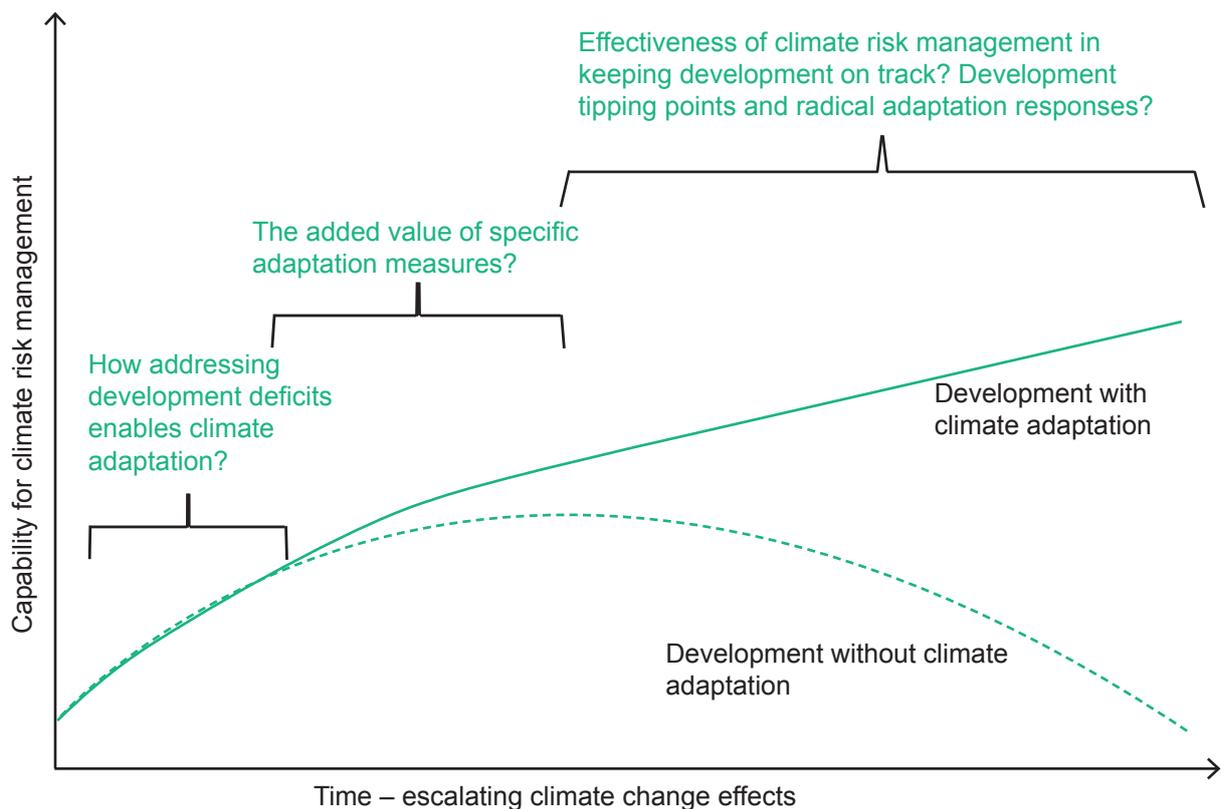


1 Rasmus Heltberg, Paul Bennett Siegel, Steen Lau Jorgensen (2009) "Addressing human vulnerability to climate change: Toward a 'no-regrets' Approach." Global Environmental Change 19 (2009).

From evidence generated through TAMD development and extrapolation into the future, we can see that currently development (without adaptation) is enabling people to deal with a low level of climate change effects. However, as effects escalate we are seeing that adaptation-specific measures are required. At some point in the future in some places, we can expect that even with the climate effects already locked into the system, more radical adaptation measures will be required to enable development. So three phases are identified in Figure 4 above, and in each phase evaluative frameworks can be used to answer pertinent questions as set out in Figure 5 below.

**Fig. 5: Questions that can be asked using a TAMD framework**

Note: All questions include poverty level and gender differentiation



Across the different countries TAMD frameworks are being utilised for a range of purposes. This demonstrates the robustness of the approach and its flexibility. However, implementation can be challenging, and we need to understand what the challenges are to better overcome them. The matrix below (Fig. 6) was used to systematise discussion of the main challenges being found in implementing TAMD frameworks for different purposes. Country teams were asked to identify and discuss the challenges they are encountering, and to offer solutions and/or ways to overcome the challenges. These were shared in plenary.

**Fig. 6: A matrix to discuss the challenges and purposes of TAMD**

Challenges \ Purposes	The moving baseline and normalisation of climate challenges	The time-lag between intervention and impacts	Using theories of change	Track 1 indicators & Track 2 indicators	Replicability and institution-alisation
Supporting local adaptation planning + implementation					
Developing national level M+E systems					
Assessing how development contributes to climate resilience					
Scaling-up going from local to national					

## Discussion of Challenges

A number of points emerged from the discussion, as summarised below.

- Is it moving baselines or shifting targets? Targets evolve in respect to escalating climate change challenges.
- Can we call adaptation a success when it leads to things being less bad (than the counterfactual – i.e. without adaptation)?
- Confusion among climate challenge baselines and status before intervention baselines i.e. what outcomes and impacts are measured against.
- Reliability of secondary data and recall data is problematic – especially if TAMD indicators are not in place from the start.
- How best to apply Track 1 down through planning and policy systems, especially when there is a vacuum at the meso tiers.
- The theories of change start from the point of origin of the action i.e. not necessarily from the top of Track 1. There can be Track 1 to Track 2 linkages e.g. climate impacts cause Track 2 indicators to change – vulnerability increases due to extreme events, then institutions in Track 1 respond by improving climate risk management.
- Institutionalisation of, and compliance with, the M&E will depend upon the incentives and mandate structures of the organisations and people involved. There will be a time lag between the transaction costs of establishing the M&E and the benefits accruing through the use of the evidence generated.
- Methodological issues of climate adaptation M&E can be addressed, but integrating M&E into Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) requires technical assistance.

- Institutionalisation is more difficult than methodological challenges even with capacity development – especially in decentralised tiers of government.
- Evaluation can be seen as threatening unless promoted as a way to improve effectiveness and meet performance targets.
- There are coordination issues when adaptation is tracked by one part of government and development measured by another.
- Time lags mean that impact assessment requires data collection from now – if we don't start now, climate effects on development will remain poorly known and understood.
- Competing (and contradictory) political and institutional agendas mean that achievement of objectives is clouded.
- Track 1 requires simple indicators and clear scorecards, but also good triangulation of evidence before conclusions can be reached.
- Secondary data is often only available at aggregated levels – even when collected at lower levels – and this means that analysis is difficult and contribution/ attribution not possible.
- Climate observation data is patchy at best; investments in climate information systems are required.
- Assessing particular interventions – rather than changes in climate resilience and development under climate challenge – multiplies attribution issues.
- Methods for 'normalisation' are a capacity challenge for governments and require investments in technical assistance.
- National level theories of change are complex.
- Various long-term resilience initiatives can be compared with regards to achievements and contributions to national development policy objectives.
- There is a need to identify how to link the tracks through coherent theories of change.
- There is a need to provide clear cases where national level theories of change have been developed and used.

## Session 6: Technical Presentations

The late afternoon session consisted of the following technical presentations:

- A presentation was made on 'Climate M&E in DFID' by Kirsty Mason.
- A presentation was given by Nick Brooks on 'Indicators and resilience in TAMD'.
- Timo Leiter gave a presentation on 'GIZ concepts and support for national adaptation M&E'.

**Cross-cutting issues.** The research team shared the compilation of cross-cutting issues that had arisen during country or framework presentations, or that had emerged through discussion over the last 3 days. These were presented under the thematic headings of: data, institutionalisation, impact measurement, accountability and learning. See Box 1.

Participants gathered once more in their country groups to prepare an outline of their next steps to share in plenary the following day.

**BOX 1: Issues identified for cross-cutting themes****Data needs, access, collation, management and collection**

- Availability and quality can be poor and access difficult – investments are needed to improve all three – availability, quality and access.
- We need to measure what matters, and use theories of changes to identify and test what matters and what measures are most effective.
- Published data is often aggregated whilst raw data is needed for analysis.
- The institutional aspects of knowledge management require investment.
- We require capacity development in data use and analysis/ interpretation by decision-making organisations.
- Clarity is required over who owns the data.

**Institutional monitoring relevant to track 1**

- Operationalisation of M&E requires integration into existing structures of government. This is best done when it is demand-driven.
- Coordination is needed for coherent tracking of adaptation and measurement of development.
- Track 1 scorecards are easy to use – but it is easy for them to become over complex for repeated use. Local ownership is required but with a robust methodology.
- Institutional progress (Track 1) needs to be linked to impact (Track 2).
- Government buy-in to process is essential, but so is the capacity to do so.

**Impact measurement for track 2 type changes**

- There are diverse sets of indicators and there is some doubt about how relevant many are to climate change.
- Attribution needs more complex analytical methods – TAMD cases are exploring these.
- Getting to a manageable number of indicators is important, and there is a need to address redundancy and inter-dependence among indicators.
- Temporal aspects can be used to separate predictive from impact indicators.
- Indicators needed to identify changing hazard profiles. But local people can be reluctant to look further into future as regards to escalating effects. They need to be assured that climate adaptation planning is not a project or for the short term, but an institutionalized component of annual planning by governments.
- Contextual indicators needed for learning and for reporting upward on progress - these need to not be data heavy, but to feed into development indicators such as well-being.
- Monitoring and evaluation have very different roles as regards to impact measurement.

**Accountability and learning**

- There needs to be ownership of adaptation processes by beneficiary groups.
- Also there needs to be downward accountability of parts of governance structures to citizens.
- Large climate information asymmetries exist and need to be overcome if people are to make good adaptation decisions.
- There needs to be honesty and frankness on climate uncertainty.
- Decision-making and consultation need to be open/ deliberative.
- Governance and legitimacy issues among different stakeholders are very important. M&E should be used to enhance downward accountability but there is the risk of this bringing conflict among stakeholders.
- Climate information needs to be linked to other sources of information for decision-making. People need to make decisions based upon a complete picture at local levels as well as national.
- Scorecards could be used to demonstrate/ reveal local people's assessment of public service delivery for climate-related issues.
- Better evidence is needed of the effectiveness with which the most climate-vulnerable are targeted by, and become beneficiaries of, adaptation interventions.
- Adaptation investments need to be hard-wired for learning.
- Accountability needs to include value for money assessments.

# Thursday 27th March

## Session 7: Planning and Next Steps

The research team and country partners focused on research and engagement plans for the next 12 months. They reflected on the notes posted on the 'learning walls' and considered what ideas they would like to learn from and develop for their situation.

Each country team presented their plans and expected outputs until September. There was particular discussion of plans for the analysis and dissemination of learning phase of July to September 2014, and agreement of the next steps to be taken in each country. Discussion included an outline of the research reports' key messages for policy briefs, how plans would develop the unique attributes of each country's work, and how the learning across countries could be brought together. A general summary is given in Figure 7 and details for each country are presented in Figure 8.

**Fig. 7: Timeframe**

April - June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country policy briefs on empirical work</li> <li>Research reports from work</li> <li>Proposed frameworks</li> </ul>
June - September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level workshop on frameworks</li> <li>Finalise frameworks</li> <li>Plan the next steps in each country and seek funding for phase 2</li> <li>Step by step guidance</li> <li>Develop capacity building and training</li> <li>Working paper 3</li> </ul>
After September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries continue on work plans where additional funding has been secured</li> <li>IIED supports fundraising where possible</li> <li>TAMD enters capacity building and support phase</li> <li>Demand-led engagement in continuing TAMD or providing extra support to new countries</li> <li>Support country to country learning</li> <li>Links to municipal governments</li> </ul>
Country specific comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodia – work to continue after June only if funding</li> <li>Nepal – presented proposed 12 month's work from June</li> <li>Ethiopia – has a contract until the end of September</li> <li>Kenya – ongoing work is funded</li> <li>Mozambique – work will be finishing in June (ACCRA)</li> <li>Pakistan – presented the next 12 month's work</li> </ul>

**The research reports** will provide a summary of work done and analysis of key aspects of the TAMD frameworks. They will draw on the existing quarterly reports and findings. The research team will provide more guidance and support, and the reports will be formatted and printed. Dissemination will be at workshops and seminars such as CBA 8, Adaptation Futures, the Side Event in Bonn, and inputs to UNFCCC (LEG/AC) and GCF/PPCR.

**Fig. 8: Future plans for each country**

Country	Action
Pakistan	Integrating indicators into the national system and provinces.
Ethiopia	Capacity development for Ministry of Agriculture, national and decentralised climate-resilient M&E.
Nepal	Support to Ministry of Local Development and integration in VDC reporting. Support in prioritising EFLG indicators. Evaluative approach for DDC use.
Cambodia	Moving to sectoral level, capacity building, operationalisation of the vulnerability index.
Kenya	Linking work in to national systems.
Mozambique	Using TAMD in linking national to local levels.
Uganda	Request TAMD team make scoping study on possibility of incorporating TAMD framework into the climate planning and implementation by the government.
Tanzania	A project looking at supporting climate adaptation at district level through using a TAMD framework (similar to work in Kenya).

**Areas for development include:** Linking local to national; integration, simplification, and methodological developments (Theories of Change, Track 2).

**Capacity development:** The plans for the capacity development phase were outlined. This was followed by a discussion of capacity development needs and how this can be built.

## Conclusion

Participants made closing comments. IIED thanked participants for their attendance and their hard work. IIED stated its commitment to carry forward TAMD for the benefit of the climate-vulnerable poor. Participants indicated how much their expectations for the workshop had been met (see photos below) and what they would require to have them further met.







## Event Materials

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### Climate change

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*Keywords:*

Kenya, climate change, climate change adaptation, measuring adaptation and tracking development, TAMD, monitoring and evaluation



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