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Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan

Meta-analysis findings from feasibility
testing phase - Quarter 1

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SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS

The aim of this paper is to summarise findings from the quarter 1 of feasibility testing of TAMD approach across four countries- Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, and Pakistan. Participating countries are at different stages of integrating TAMD within their M&E systems; this briefing explains a range of ways in which countries are applying TAMD within their context. The approaches differ in terms of (a) the nature of interventions (national or programme level) selected where TAMD will be deployed, (b) the methodological approach that will be used by each country (c) the scale of impact evaluation, (d) theory of change predicted, (e) stage of indicator development and empirical data collection and (f) the challenges that the in-country partners encounter while applying TAMD.

Interventions selected for applying TAMD- nature and characteristics

Research partners across participating countries are testing TAMD at different levels and scales-

- **Kenya- applying TAMD to the adaptation interventions of a funding programme at the subnational (county and ward adaptation component) level-** In Kenya TAMD is being applied within the Isiolo County where TAMD will assess the development impacts of climate change adaptation interventions funded by County Adaptation Fund (in 5 different wards of Isiolo). Isiolo is the first county chosen by CAF due to its high climate and social vulnerability in the region. The county and the wards are in the initial stages of developing adaptation proposals for CAF funding and therefore considered a good option to integrate TAMD in the early stages.
- **Mozambique- applying TAMD as an integrated assessment tool for the adaptation components of the National Mozambique Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy (NMMAS) –** The exercise is piloting the use of TAMD on aspects of the NMMAS that are relevant to reducing Mozambique’s most pressing climate change related hydro meteorological risks, which are drought, flood and cyclones exacerbated by increased climate variability and change.
- **Nepal- applying TAMD to set of national interventions (national programmes)-** TAMD will assess the linkages between three different interventions on climate resilience management and how it affects household and district level resilience and development. Three interventions were shortlisted on the basis of their (a) objectives – all interventions aim to achieve institutional changes for CRM and also household and community resilience for development – therefore they offer an opportunity to look at attribution between tracks (b) stage- they are also in advanced stage of implementation. (c) Scale- they all look at adaption and development and act at a similar scale (VDC/ Community). These shortlisted interventions are - (a) LAPA – now NCCSP (b) Livelihood forestry programme (MSFP) (c) LGDCP.
- **Pakistan- One project intervention-** In Pakistan, TAMD will be tested on one national project (implemented through district and local bodies) - Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) project of Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA). RWH is selected due to a number of socioeconomic and climate change adaptation benefits that it aims to deliver. The framework will be tested in selected earthquake affected areas of Pakistan that are most vulnerable in terms of water resource and livelihood.

Interventions	Kenya	Mozambique	Nepal	Pakistan
Scale	Sub national – County programme impact at ward level	National programme impact at provincial & HH level	National programmes- impact at HH level	National programme
Programme/project	- 1 programme – County Adaptation fund (CAF) - Ward level adaptation interventions.		3 programmes - NCCSP, LAPA - LFP - LGDCP	1 project - Rain water harvesting

Stage	Early stage of CAF in Isiolo	- 2 in advanced stage - NCCSP- early	Advanced stage
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Key entry points – stakeholders

Stakeholders across national and sub national scales are assisting with the institutionalisation of TAMD in different countries. Some key national stakeholders have offered assured engagement throughout the process, while research partners expect to engage sub national level stakeholders from second quarter onwards-

- **Kenya expects assured involvement from stakeholders at national, ministerial department level and the ward level-** National Drought Management Agency, and ministry departments from water, livestock and agriculture in Isiolo County will play a direct role in integrating Track I indicators into their plans. Ward committees will facilitate with the implementation. Relationships at the county level will be built in the next quarter.
- **In Mozambique- TAMD results will help frame the national M&E system for climate adaptation under the NMMAS –** The TAMD project is providing advice directly to the environment ministry (MICOA), which is leading the development of the national M&E plan for the NMMAS in consultation with a range of government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), including the Ministry for Planning and Development (MPD) under the Inter Institutional Group on Climate Change (GIIMC).
- **In Nepal- national actors will facilitate the institutionalisation of TAMD-**The Coordination Committee within the MOSTE, chaired by the Joint Secretary; Climate Change Division will play a key role in TAMD. Representatives from the National Planning Commission, Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation are also facilitating the process.
- **In Pakistan-** research partners are seeking to engage **ministry and provincial stakeholders**, but this process will be carried out in the next quarter. TAMD was introduced in Pakistan through the approval of Ministry of environment. Now it is being executed through the Ministry of Climate Change. The key relevant stakeholders for the RWH project include- ERRA, and provincial counterparts government departments (PERRA, SERRA) etc. that will be followed through in the next quarter.

Stakeholders	Kenya	Mozambique	Nepal	Pakistan
Assured Involvement	- National-NDMA - Ministry departments in the county.		National ministries- MOSTE, MoFALD, MoFSC	Min of CC
Expected	- County government - NGOs	National environment & planning ministries- MICOA & MPD	Programme intervention leads	- ERRA - Provincial departments

Theory of Change

Research partners in TAMD countries have scoped and reviewed the Theory of Change that exists for specific programmes or interventions where TAMD will be applied. ToC developed by research partners for testing TAMD is predictive at this stage. It will be further defined in the next quarter.

- **In Kenya** the adaptation consortia partners have developed a theory of change for CAF. The research partners also used a participatory method to facilitate each ward committee to develop their own ToC for activities proposed for adaptation funding, drawing from the TAMD approach. The committee members also developed local indicators to measure the adaptation outcomes

- **In Mozambique** the formulation of coherent sets of indicators will take place in consultation with stakeholders participating in the GIIMC and at local community level. This will include a critical review of the theory of change and the assumed links between expected activities, outputs and outcomes, and an evaluation of the relevance of current indicators.
- **In Nepal, research partners have predicted a theory of change drawing from existing ToC of interventions-** The TAMD assessment in Nepal rests on the ToC that better linked district, VDC and village or community level CRM and system resilience will impact on household resilience. ToC will differ by intervention and scale. All selected programmes have established their own ToC which will be put to test.
- **In Pakistan, TAMD ToC will be applied to the RWH project-** to map the sequence of interventions which has been made to implement the RWH project activities across the different stages ranging from input to final outcome.

ToC	Kenya	Mozambique	Nepal	Pakistan
Scoping of existing programme TOC	Scoped the existing– CAF ToC	Review of ToC in next quarter.	Reviewed existing ToC of shortlisted interventions	
Predictive			Predicted ToC	TAMD ToC will be applied to the RWH
Established	TAMD facilitated participatory mechanism to develop ward level ToC.			

Indicator Development

Countries have developed provisional indicators for Track 1 and Track 2 at this stage. In Kenya participatory methods have been used for developing ward level indicators. In Nepal provisional indicators are derived from the indicators developed for specific interventions

- **In Kenya- the research partners have trained the ward committees to develop the Track 2 indicators.** Ward committees had developed their proposals and were in the process of implementation. It was important to develop indicators before projects begun. Track 1 indicators will be developed in Quarter 2.
- **Mozambique will work with a range of stakeholders including the National Institute of Statistics personnel to identify indicators** including those impact/long term indicators currently measured through INE surveys. Indicators will be expected to have quality, relevance and robustness considering: (i) available baseline data, or capacities to build baselines rapidly and with relatively low cost; (ii) knowledge capacities of personnel for gathering information to assure quality; (iii) economic capacities to gather information regularly and in a timely and a sustainable way financed with national funds as much as possible.
- **In Nepal- indicators will be developed next quarter. Some suggested indicators are proposed for Track 1 and Track 2 from the indicators of interventions and national development priorities.** Indicators for proxies of vulnerability will be developed, as well as contextual climate hazard indicators and historical trends.
- **In Pakistan- provisional Track 2 indicators have been developed.** These indicators highlight the contribution of RWH technology in the wellbeing of the people. Indicators are drawn from scholarly research (Ahmed) and Knowledge Attitude Practices (KAP) surveys of the project implementers.

Indicator development	Kenya	Mozambique	Nepal	Pakistan
Track 1	Next Quarter	Next Quarter	Types of indicators proposed – further developed	
Track 2	Developed with WCs	Next Quarter	To be developed through empirical work in next quarter	Developed- provisional

Methodological Approaches

Participating countries have developed tentative evaluation methodologies at this stage. Some potential are listed below-

- **Kenya intends to conduct a with or without assessment by applying counterfactuals in a quasi-experimental design.** Population vulnerabilities and development status will be assessed with or without interventions. This will include identifying counterfactuals in quarter 2 which may include - (a) Identifying households that do not have access to the benefits arising from the interventions (b) Identifying a ward that does not have a system in place to measure climate resilience or adaptive capacity amongst others.
- **Nepal will undertake a before after analysis across the selected interventions.** Impact will be assessed at household and district level. Matched sampling of communities (for climate risk, vulnerability and poverty) from three interventions. Reconstruction of historical trends from primary and secondary sources across Track 1 and Track 2 indicators to create a 'before' data point for the TAMD analysis, as well as standardised unit less scores for T2 indicators to allow aggregated national outcomes across interventions.
- **Pakistan will use both quantitative and qualitative tools to conduct the assessment** of RWH technology as an adaptation strategy. In quantitative part, descriptive analysis will be adopted which will be used to present the information about government interventions and their respective benefits in terms of reduced vulnerability, socioeconomic wellbeing, and climate security and safety. Beside quantitative analysis, qualitative approach will also be adopted for those issues which cannot be examined using quantitative methods. In this regard focused group discussions, key informant survey, and case study approach can be used. A quasi experimental design may potentially be used for analysis depending on the quality and availability of data.

Methodology	Kenya	Mozambique	Nepal	Pakistan
	With or Without assessment		Before after analysis	- Descriptive stats analysis - Qualitative tools - . - Quasi experimental approach – tentative

Empirical data collection

- **In Kenya-** Ward committees have agreed to collect baseline data for Track 2 indicators. Some information will come from secondary sources of MDAs E.g livestock, agriculture and water. - Primary baseline will also be collected by ward committees before the end of quarter two.
- **In Mozambique-** In addition to literature survey and stakeholder interviews in Maputo that has already started, participative data collection is being planned to take place in communities in three distinct geographical areas. Gathering of information will consider qualitative and quantitative data using household surveys and semi structured interviews with focal groups and key stakeholders. Currently, communities have tentatively been selected in Gaza Province to investigate inland drought and flood risk and Angoche district to investigate cyclone risk in coastal areas.
- **In Nepal-** Baseline of selected interventions will be considered as the historical data sets for the TAMD feasibility study combined with government data sources and other secondary data. Empirical data on local theories of change, proxies of vulnerability and HH resilience will be collected in 2 districts.

Potential challenges and Limitations

Various challenges (new programme, data availability, etc..) experienced across countries can cause delays in initial operations of TAMD as well the future success of TAMD.

- **Kenya- TAMD is being applied on a new funding programme-** with adaptation interventions that are still in the proposal stage of CAF. TAMD is expected to last till 2013. The interventions that will

elicit the data to prove the TAMD approach will not be completed by the Ward committees. This may affect the success of TAMD.

- Kenya is also undergoing devolution of government which has taken time; this may delay TAMD operations as researchers find it challenging to understand/develop the type 1 indicators in the absence of the County Integrated Development Plan which is still under formulation.
- **Mozambique** is preparing for municipal elections on 20 November 2013. Local stakeholders are expecting the country's policy formulation process to come to a complete halt from October. This may hamper the ability of the TAMD team to continue to interact with government stakeholders under the GIIMC. In addition Save the Children has received some reports of politically motivated localised violence, linked to the upcoming elections. This may pose a security risk that could lead to travel restrictions, which may hamper household surveys and local semi structured interviews.
- **In Nepal**, one of the interventions (NCCSP) is also in the preparatory stage of implementation. The date availability therefore, could be concern. Datasets of specific interventions are not currently available and national data is at a different scale than the local activities under exploration.
- **In Pakistan**, most crucial issue is of data availability (at the required scale, time period) to test TAMD and the slow procedures of the government.

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Project materials

Climate change

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