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

Meta-analysis findings from feasibility testing phase - Quarter 2

Contents

SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS

This paper summarises findings from the second quarter of feasibility testing of TAMD 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 selected (national or programme level) (b) key stakeholder entry points (c) methodological approach used by each country (d) the scale of impact evaluation, (e) theory of change established, (f) stage of indicator development and empirical data collection and (g) challenges that the in-country partners encounter while applying TAMD.

Evaluation Context- Interventions selected for applying TAMD

Research partners across participating countries are piloting TAMD at different levels and scales. Specific interventions identified in the last quarter have been further streamlined in the second quarter. In-country partners have identified districts, wards and case study sites where impacts of selected interventions will be assessed over the feasibility testing phase-

- **Kenya is applying TAMD to evaluate the impact of a chain of national, county and ward level common interventions in five wards of a Kenyan county-** At the national level the TAMD approach is focused on specific activities set out in the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Strategic Plan, which include: strengthening information systems, disaster risk reduction, and strengthening coordination and planning. At county level, the approach is focusing on activities guided by the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) which are in line with the national priorities. At the ward level adaptation interventions planned by the 5 ward committees under the County Adaptation Fund have been chosen under the feasibility study. These interventions were shortlisted based on a prioritisation exercise carried out in a recent workshop (12^{th}-13^{th} September) organised with national, county and ward level government representatives in Kenya.
- **Mozambique is applying TAMD as an integrated assessment tool at the national level-** the framework is being piloted through the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy of Mozambique. In this quarter, the research team (in coordination with the ACCRA team) is formulating criteria to select case study sites for pilot testing of TAMD.
- **Nepal is applying TAMD to evaluate the impact of multiple national interventions in selected districts of the country**. A set of interventions were shortlisted in the previous quarter based on the advice of the TAMD coordination committee. These include the (a) Livelihood Forestry Programme (LFP), (b) the CADP-N/LAPA, and (c) the Local Government and Community Development Programme (LGCDP). In quarter 2 the TAMD team has shortlisted two pilot districts- *Nawalprasi and Rukum*- where the impacts of three selected interventions will be assessed using the TAMD framework.
- **Pakistan is applying TAMD to evaluate the impacts of an adaptation related project in selected districts of the country-** TAMD will be tested on the Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) project managed by the Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA). In Quarter 2, the PRWH project was further assessed for relevant secondary and primary data available with the authority. A meeting was organised with the WatSan section of ERRA to acquire permissions for accessing the ERRA database- compiled by the authority during the baseline stage and pre and post evaluation of the project. The preliminary assessment of data and information sources revealed that the existing data is inadequate for TAMD assessment on the PRWH project and additional data may therefore be required.

Interventions	Kenya	Mozambique	Nepal	Pakistan
Scale of adaptation interventions	Adaptation interventions at – National, County and Ward level	National programme	Multiple National Interventions. - NCCSP, LAPA - LFP - LGDCP Impact assessment at the district level.	National project- Rainwater harvesting
Scale of impact/resilience assessment	Ward Level.		District level and village level	Province level
Progress since Quarter 1	- Joint workshop - Selection of CRM interventions jointly with National, County and Ward representatives.		Shortlisted two pilot districts-*Nawalprasi and Rukum-*	Scoping of PRWH project for data. Buy in from ERRA for primary data collection

Key entry points – stakeholders

Stakeholders across national and sub-national scales are operationalizing TAMD in different ways. TAMD countries reported 'expected' and 'assured' involvement of some key stakeholders in the last quarter. In the second quarter TAMD teams have strengthened existing partnerships and also established new engagements with government stakeholders (particularly at the sub-national level).

- **Kenyan partners have strengthened their engagement at national and ward level; and nurtured new entry points at the county level:** National actors such as NDMA (Ministry of Devolution and Planning), Department of Water (Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources), Department of Livestock (Ministry of Agriculture) and the Department of Crop Production (Ministry of Agriculture) all assured their involvement in the TAMD feasibility testing and are willing to collect baseline information and monitor the progress of any planned climate change adaptation interventions in the county. NDMA as an assured stakeholder will also seek buy-in from the political arm of the county government.

  Some new entry points are opening at the county level. Kenya has received thorough participation of the county planning unit in its recent indicator development workshop.

- **Mozambique** has continued to share TAMD with actors at different levels. In the second quarter internal presentations were organised with national environment ministry (MICOA). Consultations were also organised with national staff of relevant departments as well as the provincial and district staff of *Gaza* and *Gujja* where TAMD may potentially be tested.

- **In Nepal, TAMD has successfully organised meetings with the TAMD Coordination Committee1 in the second quarter and sought their support in key decision-making around selection of interventions and districts where TAMD will be tested**. Apart from strengthening and harnessing existing partnerships; TAMD has also tried to look at intervention level entry points – specifically at the programmes level and at the district level. For example, in the second quarter the TAMD team organised exploratory meetings with LFP, NCCSP and LGCDP for data and information collection. Meetings were also organised with representatives at the VDC level, particularly the secretaries of VDC in *Nawalparasi* and *Sukrauli*.

- **Pakistan has experienced several changes in structure of the key national stakeholders engaged within TAMD**. For example, TAMD was introduced in Pakistan through the approval of the Ministry of the Environment. Until the first quarter it was being executed through the Ministry of Climate Change, and most recently this Ministry has been changed to a Climate Change Division.

[1] MoSTE has chaired the TAMD Coordination Committee (TCC) comprising of MoFALD, MoAD, MoFSC, MoE, ISET.

In the second quarter Pakistan has strengthened its engagement with the CCD and also shared the progress of TAMD with them. Correspondences (through stakeholder meetings) were further developed with ERRA to scope out the PRWH project and assess the availability of data to develop the indicators for a socioeconomic and environmental assessment of PRWH. Besides consolidating and seeking support from existing partners, NESPAK and Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources are some new stakeholders engaged in the TAMD project. These new stakeholders are providing the input in designing the indicators and survey questionnaire for data collection.

Pakistan also seeks to engage provincial departments (PERRA and SERRA) however, their involvement in the past two quarters is not yet realised.

Stakeholders	Kenya	Mozambique	Nepal	Pakistan
Assured Involvement	- National-NDMA - Ministry departments in the county. - Ward committees	Expects involvement of environment ministry (MICOA); provincial and district staff of Gaza and Gujja	National ministries- MOSTE, MoFALD, MoFSC	- Climate Change Division - ERRA
Progress since last quarter	- New engagements with County Planning Unit	Increase in communication and consultations with actors at different scale.	- TAMD CC meetings - VDC consultations - Exploratory meetings with intervention leads	- Watsan division of ERRA - NESPAK - Pakistan council of research
Gap	County level political stakeholders	Assured involvement is yet to be realised		Provincial departments

Theory of Change

Once the evaluation context is scoped out, in-country partners have jointly developed a predictive theory of change in the second quarter, which will be finalised after further stakeholder consultations in subsequent stages.

- **A predictive theory of change is developed by merging all the interventions in Kenya:** Ward adaptation committees in Kenya developed a theory of change for County Adaptation Fund in the first quarter. In the second quarter a joint workshop with national, county and ward level representatives was organised to identify outputs, outcomes and impacts for each of the selected interventions. They also listed measurable indicators where data was available for each intervention at output, outcome and impact levels. A predictive theory of change was then developed by merging all the interventions.
- **TAMD approach in Mozambique is presently in a partnerships nurturing stage.** The assumptions around theory of change will be initiated and established in the next quarter**.**
- **In Nepal, research partners have developed a predictive theory of change drawing from an existing ToC of selected interventions**. The project documents and reports of the three selected interventions were reviewed and a draft theory of change for each intervention was predicted and outputs, outcomes and impacts were mapped out. The ToC will be further refined and finalised based on inputs from key stakeholders in the subsequent stages.
- **Pakistan developed a** predictive ToC in quarter 1 where outcomes and impacts were located for the PRWH project based on secondary sources information. The ToC will be further established based on a primary data collection of required information.

ToC	Kenya	Nepal	Pakistan
ToC	Scoped the existing– CAF ToC in last quarter. A predictive theory of change is developed (in this quarter) by merging all the interventions.	Predicted a ToC drawing from existing ToC of selected interventions	Predictive ToC
Next steps	The ToC and the assumptions underlying it e will be finalised and refined in the next quarter.	ToC will be finalised based on inputs from stakeholders subsequent quarters	Will be further established.

Indicator Development

Countries have developed indicators either using participatory workshops or drawing from documents and information collected in relation to specific interventions. In the latter case, the provisional indicators will be finalised after consultation and inputs from stakeholders.

- **Kenya developed its Track 1 Indicators through a participatory group workshop with national, county and wards level representatives**. Three groups were each led by one participant who had a good background of M&E and developing indicators. The participants jointly identified the outputs, outcomes and impacts of selected intervention and proposed a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators (at the national, county and local level). The criteria used for the identification of indicators were mainly their measurability and availability of data. The track 2 indicators were developed in the previous quarter.
- **Mozambique proposes to arrive at a common set of Outcome indicators for both Track 1 and Track 2.** Research partners have drawn on the Kenyan experience in indicator development as a basis for establishing linkages between Track 1 and Track 2 indicators for Mozambique. A problem tree/objective tree approach was used to discuss relations between two sets of indicators. However, the process of indicator development in Mozambique is still in its ideation stage. The provisional indicators are likely to be proposed in the next quarter.
- **In Nepal, provisional work has been done on indicator development at two levels: CRM at the village level i.e Village Development Committees (VDCs) and monitoring/evaluation at community level**. The framework tries to see how these two might be linked through sample data points allowing the government to track climate projects and improvements in resilience at the local level. Relevant Track 1 and Track 2 indicators were derived by reviewing the project documents of the selected interventions in detail. The score card on Track 1 indicators at the VDC level were discussed and pre-tested at Sukrauli VDC in Nawalparasi. Similarly, perception of the community on vulnerability was discussed in Focus Group Discussions in Nawalparasi. These indicators require further detail work and refinement through discussions with relevant stakeholders.
- **In Pakistan, provisional Track 2 indicators proposed in the previous quarter are further refined through consultation with government stakeholders**- In quarter 1 some categorical and numeric Track 2 indicators were predicted to test the TAMD framework for PRWH project. In order to materialize and concretize the indicators a stakeholder analysis meeting was conducted with all the concerned MDAs. In order to ensure the appropriateness of indicators in local context stakeholders/agencies were also invited from areas where PRWH project is implemented. Indicators are being developed using SMART criteria and it is expected that they will be strong and robust enough to establish the causal linkages between activities and impacts.

Indicator development	Kenya	Mozambique	Nepal	Pakistan
Track 1	Track 2 indicators were developed in a joint participatory workshop in 2nd quarter.	Still in the ideation stage. Aims to arrive at common outcome indicators for Track 1 and Track 2	- Track 1 indicator at VDC level – are discussed and pre-tested at Sukrauli VDC in Nawalparasi. - Indicators will be further refined through stakeholder inputs	Yet to realise
Track 2	Developed with WCs in Quarter 1		- Some provisional work done - Perception of community vulnerability – discussed in FGDs	Track 2 indicators developed In quarter 1 were further refined- through inputs from stakeholder meetings.

Methodological Approaches

Participating countries have developed tentative evaluation methodologies at this stage. These are a mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches including before after analysis, household based interviews, case studies, reconstruction of baseline, etc. So far not much change has taken place in the planned methodologies since last quarter-

- **Before after analysis in Kenya**- The methodological approach being used remains a mix of before and after analysis, secondary data assessments and construction of baselines. The in-country partners were unable to develop counterfactuals in quarter 2 as the interventions had not yet begun. However this will continue to be explored in quarter 3.
- **Before after analysis at the community level - across the selected interventions in Nepal.** The methodological approach being used remains a before after analysis of change across a matched sample of communities (for climate risk, vulnerability and poverty) from three interventions.
- **Pakistan will use both quantitative and qualitative tools to conduct the assessment of PRWH project.** So far no change has taken place regarding the planned methodology since the last quarter. As explained in the previous report, both quantitative and qualitative, are being employed to test the TAMD framework on PRWH project. Descriptive and empirical analysis will be undertaken on quantitative information. Qualitative approach will also be adopted for those issues which cannot be examined using quantitative methods. PRA tools, focussed group discussions, case studies will supplement and substantiate the empirical findings of the research. In this regard PRA tools such as focused group discussions, key informant survey, and case studies can be used.

Methodology	Kenya	Nepal	Pakistan
Approach	- Before after assessment - Unable to develop counterfactuals as the interventions not yet begun.	Before after analysis across the 3 selected interventions	- Descriptive stats analysis - Qualitative tools - . - Quasi experimental approach – tentative

Empirical data collection

- **Kenya has appraised Track 2 data sets and collected baseline information through ward committee members-** The appraisal of data sets collected for Track 2 indicators is currently on-

going. It will be finalised and verified during quarter 3. As agreed in first quarter, the ward committees have facilitated in the collection of baseline information on bottom-up indicators that were developed in the previous quarter. A short training session (on 26th September) was organised for the participants to understand how to collect baseline information on Track 1 indicators that were recently developed in a joint stakeholder workshop (12th-13th September)

- **Nepal partners have compiled and reviewed baseline reports and monitoring reports of selected interventions.** The reports were reviewed for indicator development and mapping of outcomes and impacts on the TAMD framework. The data sets of specific interventions are still to be assessed. At this stage datasets are unavailable from respective intervention leads and will be further explored in quarter three.
- **In Pakistan, the existing data is found inadequate- requiring further data collection through primary sources.** In order to evaluate the RWH project a number of data sources were examined. These data sources were found insufficient due to different scale, lack of appropriate indicators, and lack of data on specific outcomes and impacts of PRWH intervention. Some data is available with ERRA but that is also inadequate. Consultations were held with ERRA where it is decided that the data from primary sources will be gathered and ERRA will help in data collection.

Potential challenges and Limitations

Partners have encountered some challenges while applying TAMD in different contexts. These hindrances point us to some key lessons that can help in improving the application of TAMD in future applications

- **Kenyan partners and ward committee members experienced some challenges in collecting Track 2 data and getting buy in from Isiolo county representatives:** for example, some households were sceptical of responding to ward committees interviews; and some county level government officers were also unwilling to assist in providing information; logistical arrangements when gathering the baseline data also proved to be difficult in remote areas. Following up from Quarter 1, a major challenge faced was gaining access to the political arm of the Isiolo County government for buy in. In the next quarter NDMA will assist the team gain access to the County Governor and his team.
- **Lack of appropriate data and difficulty in stakeholder understanding of the TAMD framework are some key challenges experienced in Pakistan:** Researcher partners have appraised existing data sets but found them insufficient for the purpose of TAMD; this would require more cumbersome means of data collection from the field which would be challenging. Some government stakeholders also struggle with comprehending the TAMD framework which could have implications in the application of TAMD. However, these challenges are being addressed in all possible ways by engaging with diverse stakeholders in frequent durations.
- **Nepal experienced challenges in accessing data sets of selected interventions:** The datasets for LFP, CADP-N/LAPA were inaccessible in quarter 2. Data sets that exist at DDC level were difficult to disaggregate at the village and community level.

Emerging lessons

- **Kenya has recognised some key issues in relation to data collection and acquiring sub-national buy-in from newly formed governments.** Baseline data collection can be challenging and therefore requires time and goodwill from the data collectors. Also, gaining access to the political arms of government at any level is not easy especially when the government is newly formed and their priorities are different.
- **M&E of adaptation is a new concept for the government of Pakistan. Their level of contribution will depend on their capacity**. Monitoring of adaptation is a new dimension in Pakistan and MDAs have a very limited understanding of what it entails. Although MDAs are willing to cooperate, they have less capacity to tangibly contribute in furthering the process.
- **Extensive interaction and buy-in from different government stakeholders at diverse scales in Nepal** (National, DDC, VDC and community level) has helped TAMD members to conceptualise the Track 1 and 2 indicator frameworks and also appraise the information available on selected interventions and districts.

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Project materials

Climate change

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International Institute for Environment and Development
80-86 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8NH, UK
Tel: +44 (0)20 3463 7399
Fax: +44 (0)20 3514 9055
email: info@iied.org
www.iied.org

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