Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)

Supporting national systems with local frameworks

Experience from Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Uganda
TAMD Process in 4 countries
TAMD Process

- National Level
- Sub-national
- Local Level
Local/Community Level

Local Level

Localised/Contextualised Adaptation indicators developed at output, outcome and impact levels

Sub-national Level

National Level
National Level

Sub-national Level

Adaptation indicators included into sub-national planning and sub-national M&E systems and frameworks
Inclusion of appropriate adaptation indicators into national Climate Change M&E frameworks and tools

* Supported by local frameworks
Kenya

National Level Process

• TAMD was used to develop adaptation indicators in the National Performance Benefits Measurement Framework (NPBMF) for the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)
• The NPBMF combines both adaptation and mitigation measures
• 10 top down and 10 bottom up indicators
Sub-National process

Isiolo county
• Established an adaptation M&E system at County and ward levels (6 wards)
• Adaptation actions through County Adaptation Fund
• Developed a theory of change, indicators, assumptions
• Collected baselines
• Conducted monitoring visits
• Developed monitoring plans to collect data for evaluating increased resilience after the completion of adaptation actions

County process up scaled to 4 additional Arid and Semi-arid counties
Tanzania

Sub-National Level: District

- TAMD was used at local/community level to develop localised/contextualised adaptation indicators to be used in district M&E systems.
- District M&E strategies were developed which included adaptation indicators and actions to mainstream climate change adaptation into district planning.
Tanzania

Local Level

- Divisional theories of change were developed that capture adaptation actions at village level and indicators at output, outcome and impact levels
Mozambique

Sub-National and National Level: District

- TAMD used to develop a pilot Guija District Adaptation Plan
- Theory of Change, indicators, assumptions
- Influenced the development of the national guidelines in developing Local Adaptation Plans
- Incorporated into the national guidelines for developing district adaptation plans as the M&E framework
- Guidelines now approved by national government and capacity building ongoing in all districts
Uganda

National Level

• Adaptation indicators being used to strengthen performance assessment tools for local governments and the Output Budget Tool.

• The TAMD process is influencing indicators going into the Performance Measurement Framework i.e. M&E system for the National Climate Change Policy and the National Development Plan
Uganda

Sub-National Level: District

• Adaptation indicators were developed in 5 districts with an aim to measure adaptation performance

• Theories of change developed in each of the 5 districts with district indicators at output, outcome and impact levels

• Theories of change will form the climate change M&E frameworks for the districts
Key lessons learnt

- Family separation
- Stress, weakness due to work
- Unhealthy diet, malnutrition
- Weak and emaciated
- Death as a result of conflicts
- Distress
- Increased anger and tension
- Hunger and starvation

b) WOMEN
- Family separation/divorce
- Injuries
- My needs
- Low production
- High prices
- Infection
- Low productivity
- Malnutrition

C) CHILDREN
- Malnutrition
- Disease
- Other issues

Diminishing community
- Education
- Work load
- Increased anger and tension
- Hunger and starvation
- Malnutrition especially in children
- Animal health
- Death in livestock industry
- Disease
- Sickness
- Diminishing community
TAMD can be used to mainstream climate change actions within local government planning and budgeting structures.

Through the theory of change process, the TAMD framework provides for development of adaptation indicators at all levels.

Tracking adaptation indicators within M&E systems can be enhanced using TAMD and lead to collection of robust data on resilience. Adaptation and adaptation relevant development can be tracked at sub-national levels with the appropriate M&E systems in place.
Adaptation finance and M&E needs to be multi-layered to elicit desired impacts.

Adaptation indicators not necessarily different from development indicators depending on the context.

Clear understanding by the stakeholders on resilience and importance of monitoring adaptation for easier uptake of adaptation M&E.
Terima kasih

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