

Developing metrics for climate adaptation – applying the TAMD framework

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<http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development-tamd>

Overview

- How the Tracking Adaptation Measuring Development (TAMD) framework works
- Experience and learning from using TAMD.
- Linking local adaptation to national plans and strategies.

Progress toward adaptation Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

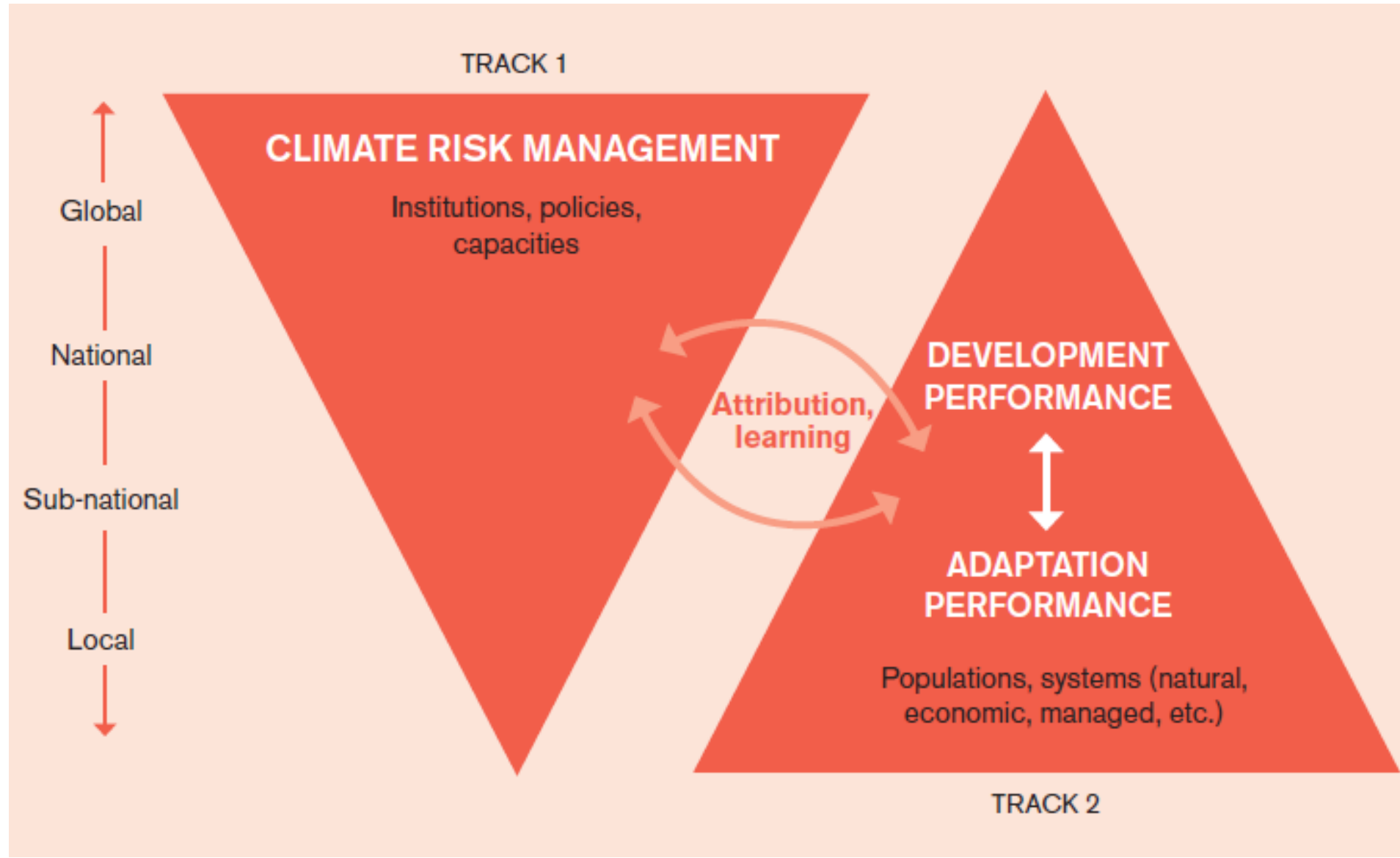
- Different adaptation MEL approaches have emerged – these have largely been to demonstrate how funds have been invested and in some cases the impact achieved.
- There has been insufficient emphasis on the analysis of experience for learning about the effectiveness of adaptation.
- There are different types of climate adaptation and MEL approaches are needed that will inform assessment but also design of adaptation.

Assessing institutional capacity, resilience and wellbeing: looking at the TAMD framework

Three main components to TAMD

- An assessment of institutional capacity for climate risk management (Track 1)
- A theory of change linking Track 1 to Track 2
- Locally developed indicators assessing either resilience outcomes or wellbeing/development outcomes in the context of changing climate hazards (Track 2)

How the Tracking Adaptation Measuring Development (TAMD) framework works



TAMD Track 1 captures the institutions, policies and capacities for climate risk management that are needed for a particular intervention.

For example, these could be a set of national capacities needed to manage climate risks in the national climate change strategy, or the institutional capacities needed within a village committee to deal with local climate risks with the support of district and national institutions.

A set of nine scorecards for Track 1 which can be modified for different contexts.

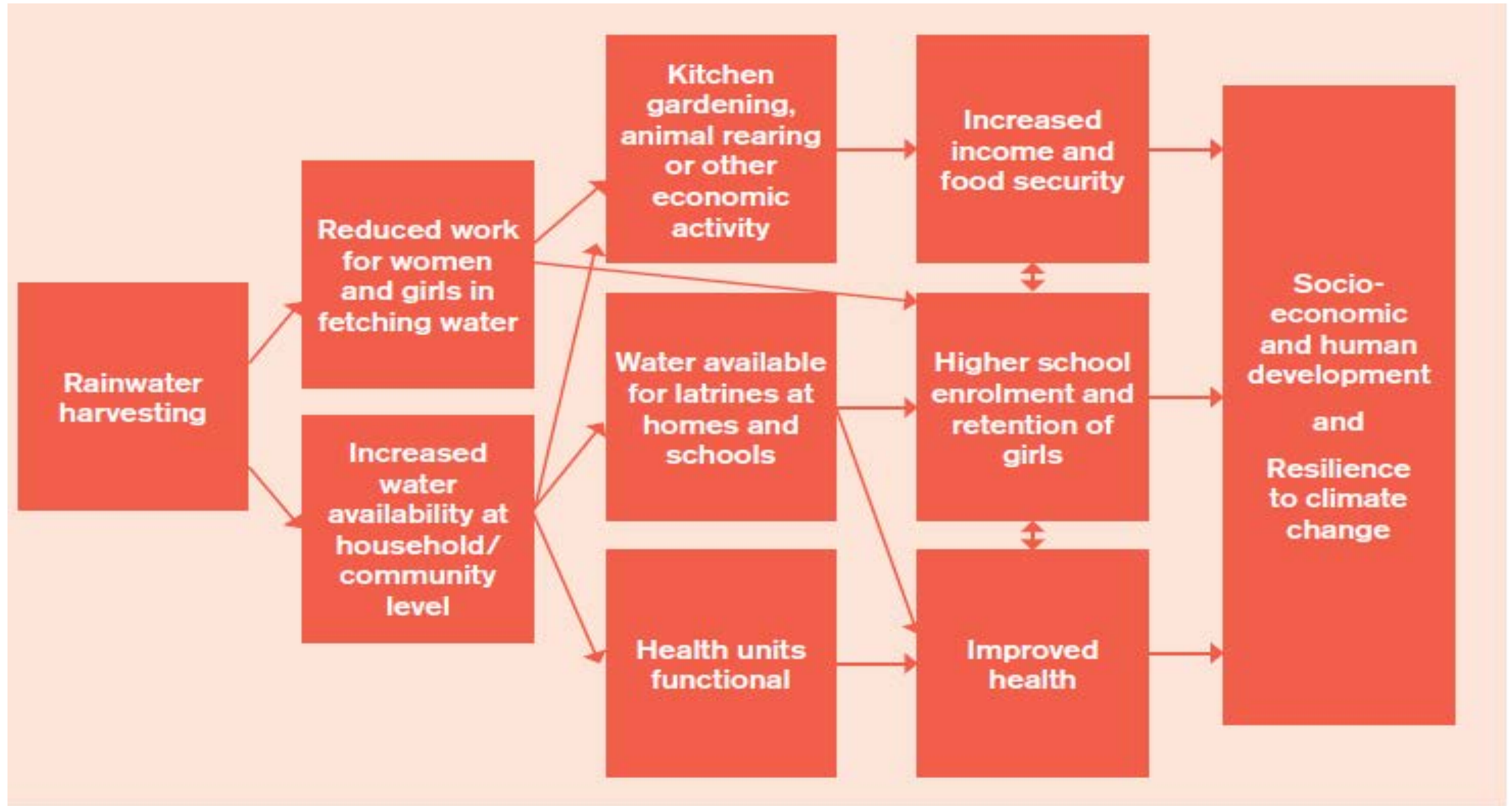
Dimensions of climate risk management				
Climate Integration into planning				
Institutional coordination for integration				
Budgeting and finance for climate integration				
Institutional knowledge and capacity				
Use of climate information				
Planning	under	uncertainty	using	appropriate methodologies
Participation of relevant stakeholders in national planning				
Awareness amongst stakeholders				

TAMD Track 2 encompasses both changes in resilience (capacities to absorb, adapt, transform) to climate shocks and stresses, and improvements in wellbeing (more general development results).

Indicators representing these two different types of adaptation result may be useful for different audiences. For example, a local planning system may use local resilience indicators at the planning level for each community linked to the adaptation interventions they are implementing, but then track related wellbeing and impact indicators at the county government level.

Wellbeing indicators over a certain time frame need to be considered in the context of the changing climate hazards.

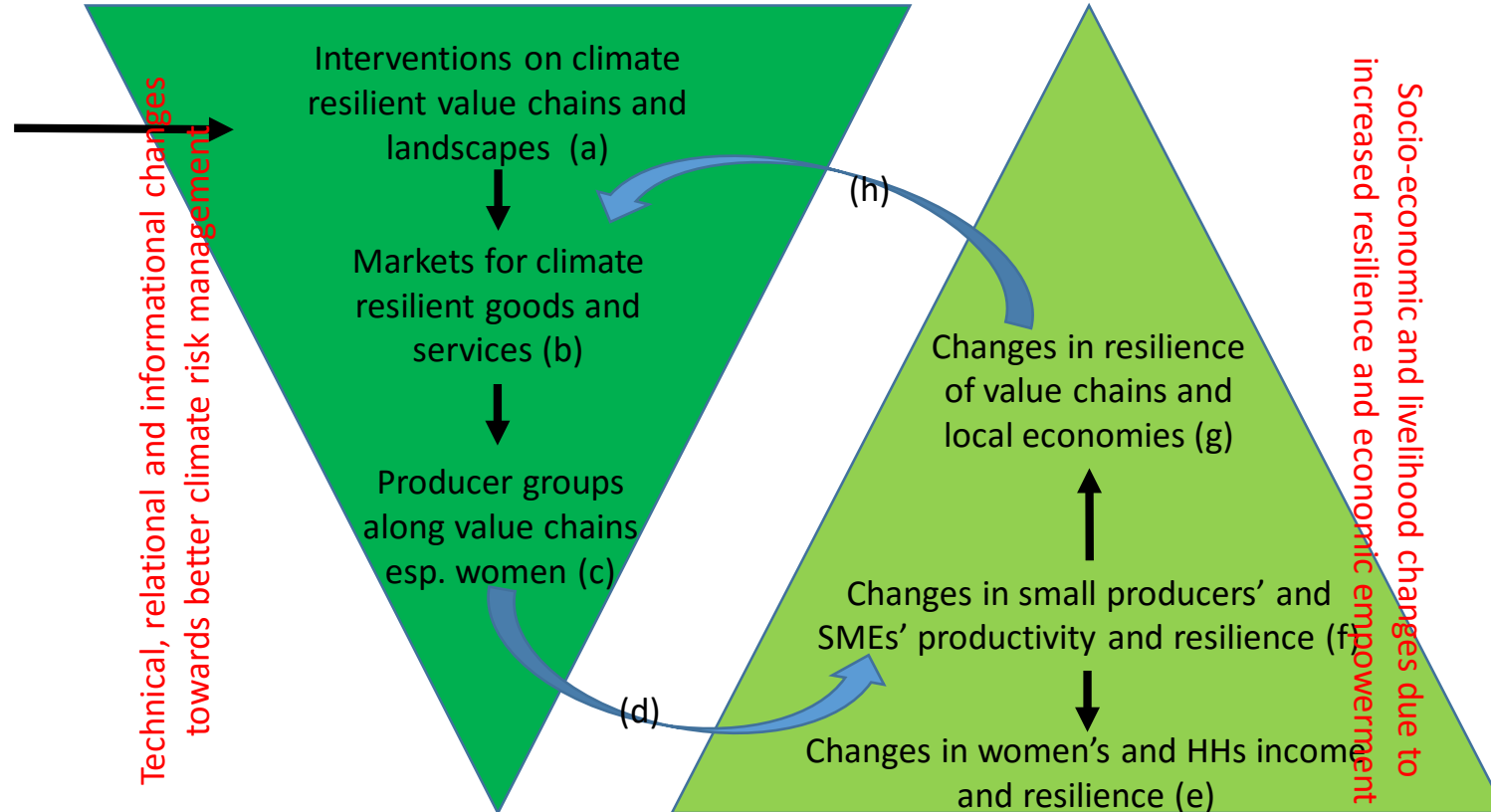
Using theories of change – example from Pakistan



Example of a TAMD framework theory of change:
Supporting climate resilient agriculture by smallholder farmers

Robust and influential evidence base

- Monitoring of CRMgt aspects at points (a), (b) & (c)
- Monitoring targeting, reach and adoption aspects incl. engagement with women at (d)
- Monitoring livelihood, productivity and women's empowerment at points at (e), (f) and (g)
- Monitoring multiplier and scaling effects at (h)
- Weather observation data related to specified risks recorded before and during interventions



Cases where TAMMD is being used

- TAMMD is being applied within decentralised climate fund systems in Kenya, Tanzania, Mali and Senegal.
- MITADER has integrated TAMMD into Local Adaptation Plans. The steps to apply TAMMD are integrated into the 10-step methodology for LAPs now adopted in Mozambique.
- TAMMD is being used as the analytical framework for a set of case studies on the effectiveness of integrating climate into development programming by Irish Aid in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi and Mozambique.

Learning about adaptation metrics and measurement from applying TAMD

- Important to adapt the scorecards to the local context, in terms of what questions were appropriate for that level of jurisdiction but also in terms of resources and existing capacity.
- Theory of change process was an important one to help stakeholders make explicit links between planned activities, climate risks and outcomes.
- Need to more explicitly integrate gender concerns and to consider the gendered dimensions of climate change within the scorecards, theories of change and local indicators.
- Feasibility of any data collection and clarity of who will do that collection.
- Contextualising results with climate data.

Ways that results can be compared and aggregated

- Through scorecard measurements where these refer to similar institutions at the same scale.
- By comparing or aggregating relative changes or trends as opposed to absolute values – this means metrics can still be adapted to local contexts but are also possible to assess at different scales.
- Thirdly, integrating or linking adaptation metrics to local plans provides a mechanism through which they will be aggregated and monitored on a regular basis.
- Important to be clear on the objectives of any local metrics.
- Whilst having a national or global picture of adaptation progress is important, the metrics that can provide this may not be the ones that are most useful at the local level in supporting learning and decision-making on effective options.
- It is important to clarify why metrics are being developed and how the data will be used so they can be most useful to the appropriate stakeholders.

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TAMD publications – all free to download

- Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development: a manual for national governments
- <http://pubs.iied.org/10134IIED/?k=tracking+adaptation+and+measuring+development&p=2>
- Cost and Values Analysis of TAMD in Kenya
- <http://pubs.iied.org/10106IIED/?k=tracking+adaptation+and+measuring+development&p=2>
- Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development in Kenya
- <http://pubs.iied.org/10101IIED/?k=tracking+adaptation+and+measuring+development&p=2>
- National M&E framework for climate change: Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Cambodia
- <http://pubs.iied.org/10118IIED/?k=tracking+adaptation+and+measuring+development>
- Strengthening frameworks to monitor and evaluate climate adaptation in Uganda
- <http://pubs.iied.org/17287IIED/?k=tracking+adaptation+and+measuring+development>

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Ideas for TOC exercise – TAMD Track 2

- Objective – to show how TOC can be used to plan an assessment of changes in developmental aspects related to adaptation.

STEPS

1. Examine the flow diagram that illustrates how an intervention in the water sector can reduce climate risks to water supplies.
2. At each step of the flow diagram identify the assumptions and risks related to the achievement of each stage of the intervention to benefits flow.
3. Transform these assumptions and risks into hypotheses that will be tested using the MEL evidence to be generated during the process.

Theory of change exercise

