

End of Program Technical Report for the Adaptation Learning Program

**Prepared for the
International Development Research Centre's
Canadian Partnerships Program**

by CARE Canada

**on behalf of the
Canadian Coalition on
Climate Change and Development**

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A. About C4D

The **Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development** is a coalition of international development and environmental organizations working together to share knowledge and take concerted action to address climate change.

The overall objectives of the C4D coalition are:

- To build the capacity of the international development community to address the challenges climate change poses to sustainable development. The coalition helps its members acquire new knowledge and understanding to address the risks posed by climate change to development activities. Members share their experiences to enhance our collective knowledge of climate change as a development issue, and the coalition ‘leads by example’ through the development of appropriate tools and methodologies to address climate change mitigation and adaptation in development programming, including reducing our own carbon footprints.
- To bring the voice of the international development community to the debate on Canada’s response to climate change. Through public outreach and dialogue with elected officials and civil servants, C4D promotes government policies that assist developing countries in climate change adaptation, support sustainable energy in development, and integrate climate change into development programming, and achieve deep reductions in domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

C4D was formed in 2006. As with many knowledge and community of practice networks, the individual membership and level of activity has ebbed and flowed over the years in response to external events (e.g. activities around international climate change discussions), coalition projects (e.g. developing case studies and holding events) and member needs.

However, by 2014 the number participating organizations has grown to 24 as more international development NGOs are realizing the importance of considering climate change issues in their development and humanitarian relief work.

C4D is managed by a Steering Committee of representatives from four participating organizations who meet every two months. Participating organizations also take part in regular conference calls and in an Annual General Meeting.

B. About the ALP

The Adaptation Learning Program (ALP) was an initiative of C4D that was funded by the International Development Research Centres' Canadian Partnerships Small Grants program. CARE Canada has managed the ALP program on behalf of C4D.

The ALP had two main objectives that complement C4D's overall mission:

1. To increase C4D's capacity for adaptation programming by:

- Demonstrating and sharing best practices for adaptation to climate change in multiple circumstances, contexts and sectors;
- Building capacity on adaptation based on evidence of best practice and addressing existing gaps in knowledge.

2. To increase dialogue opportunities and knowledge sharing and learning among C4D members, with their Southern partners, and other stakeholders in order to facilitate knowledge-sharing on climate change adaptation, and inform the adaptation policy discourse with evidence-based best practice and lessons learned.

C. Summary of ALP Activities & Results:

Upon approval of the funding from Canadian Partnerships, C4D developed a project implementation plan, and hired a part-time Coordinator for the ALP in June 2012. Together with the Steering Committee, he created a work plan and a monitoring and evaluation framework (Appendix 1).

A detailed account of the activities completed is included in Appendix 2. The following section discusses the activities and results achieved towards meeting the ALP's two objectives:

Objective 1.

Increase C4D's capacity for adaptation programming

Knowledge sharing has been central to six (6) approaches used to develop and increase coalition members' capacity for adaptation programming

1. Knowledge Sharing via the Website

Although the original ALP plan slated building the website for year two, the Steering Committee recognized the importance of having a centralized web presence early on in the life of the project to consolidate information that was then residing on several participating organizations' websites, to raise the profile of the coalition, and to support other activities of the ALP.

They asked the coordinator to work with a web designer to create a website at <http://www.c4d.ca>. The site explains the objectives of the program, lists the participating organizations and includes links to internal and external resources on climate change and development. The website's functions include a blog, a participants-only forum, a form for event registration and creating surveys, a calendar of events, and social media integration (e.g. Twitter).

Data from Google Analytics shows that between January 2013 and May 2014, 1,932 users visited the site during 2,757 sessions and 5,827 page views. Nearly 70% of those users were new visitors. The case studies proved particularly popular, with 641 unique page views (Source: Google Analytics report for www.c4d.ca).

2. Knowledge Sharing by Developing Case Studies on Adaptation and Development:

Building on the success of a previous case study initiative in 2010, C4D staff and participants developed a second portfolio of best practices by commissioning, writing, editing and publishing five new case studies that demonstrated a range of approaches to climate change adaptation issues. Three C4D participants also wrote epilogues to update their previous 2010 case studies.

Drafts of the case studies and epilogues were posted on the member-only forum on the C4D website for comments, and then edited by climate change and adaptation consultant, Angie Dazé and C4D Co-chair, Carol Thiessen. Final drafts were posted on the C4D website along with a new "chapeau document" written by Angie Dazé. We also printed 120 copies of each case study, epilogue and chapeau document for distribution at C4D events and in meetings with policy makers.

C4D staff also worked with an external designer to create a cover sticker and

bookmark with the C4D logo and website URL to direct people to the website. These have been provided at C4D and member events.

The printed case studies have proven popular with our C4D participants and with participants at the various events; so popular, in fact, C4D requested to use some of the remaining grant funds to produce a second print run of the documents in April 2014.

3. Knowledge Sharing Through In-Person Events

To showcase the case studies, and to provide a chance for more interactive learning, C4D held two [ALP Learning Forum events](#):

Toronto – March 13, 2013. New C4D member, *Canadian Feed The Children* (CFTC) provided their conference room to host 26 participants, including a number of non-C4D participants. Dr. Barry Smit, Canada Research Chair for Climate Change and Professor at the University of Guelph, gave an engaging keynote presentation that framed the issues around climate change adaptation using examples from his research around the world. Three case study writers also presented and discussed their findings with the participants.

Ottawa – April 3, 2013. We were pleased that Canadian Programs provided the conference facilities at IDRC and that we could include consultants from IDRC's *Collaborative Adaptation Research in Africa and Asia (CARIAA)* program who presented their preliminary literature review findings on the state of climate change adaptation in the CARIAA's three HotSpots. Five C4D participants also presented their case studies on their work in Asia and Africa.

Feedback on both workshops via an online survey was largely positive, with “excellent” and “good ratings on the logistics, program and facilitation. The participants in particular appreciated the chance to hear and share their experiences in working on CCA issues. Although bridging the gap between the priorities and concerns of researchers, policymakers and practitioners sometimes was challenging, the workshops provided a valuable opportunity to bring these actors together to learn from one another.

The workshops provided a valuable opportunity for C4D participants and other civil society organizations to explore their questions regarding climate change adaptation and development, and to identify additional research questions to explore. The events also helped C4D reach out to other international development and environmental organizations, including two new organizations who joined C4D after receiving funds from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development's (DFATD) Canadian African Fund for Climate Resilience (CAFRCR).

Although not an ALP activity, C4D also endorsed the March 13 & 14, 2014 Learning Circle organized by DFATD and AFRCR recipients – seven of which were by then participants of C4D. C4D will post the proceedings of this event on its website once approved by DFATD.

4. Knowledge Sharing Through Webinars

Due to scheduling constraints and to increase the reach of the Adaptation Learning Program, C4D elected to hold three webinars in lieu of the third ALP workshop:

- September 11, 2013: Conference call on Protecting Our Common Future (Brian Tomlinson, AidWatch Canada & Jessica Boyle, IISD) – 19 participants
- March 17, 2014: Webinar on Resilience and Climate Change (Lauren Ravon, Oxfam Canada) – 25 participants
- June 12, 2014: Webinar on Participatory Tools to Understand Social Vulnerability to Climate Change and Food Insecurity (Martina Ulrichs). NB: This activity was confirmed before April 30, 2014, but due to people's schedules, C4D elected to wait until June.

The webinars provided a cost-effective and efficient means for C4D participants and guests to delve deeper into climate change and development issues. Participants also sometimes scheduled a short phone meeting after the webinar to discuss C4D projects and share about their work on climate change and development.

5. Knowledge Sharing Through Meetings:

During the ALP, C4D participants held bi-monthly member and monthly steering committee meetings via conference calls and/or face-to-face meetings. The call agendas included announcing and planning upcoming events, reviewing progress at international climate change discussions and hearing updates on participants' activities. During the ALP, C4D also held two Annual General Meetings with invited guest speakers who spoke about climate change science, development practice and policy issues.

6. Knowledge Sharing Online

The listserv was the primary means of informal knowledge sharing for participants, with 60 participants sharing on average of 15 posts per month. The online participants-only forum proved less popular; in part because it required a separate log in and because the listserv tended to be more convenient.

Objective 2.

Increased dialogue opportunities and knowledge sharing and learning among C4D participants, with their Southern partners, and other stakeholders.

The Adaptation Learning Program afforded several opportunities for dialogue and knowledge sharing between key actors, practitioners and researchers working both in Canada and the global South. The Learning Forum and Dialogue Forum events, in particular, provided opportunities for participants and guests from different sectors to learn from each other. Three (3) kinds of approaches were employed in the ALP project:

1. Dialogue Forum (January 2014)

On January 22, 2014, C4D convened a one-day Dialogue Forum in which international development practitioners, academics and policy makers discussed how the concept of "resilience" can inform community-based adaptation to global climate change. The event was attended by 55 people. [A full report on the Forum is available on the C4D website.](#)

2. Brown Bag Lunches

C4D furthered knowledge exchange with *Environment Canada, Agriculture and Agrifood Canada, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development*

(DFATD – formerly the Canadian International Development Agency) via two brown-bag lunch events, presenting the case studies mentioned above.

3. Southern Partner Participation

Southern partner participation was primarily through the partners' collaboration with C4D participants in developing the case studies on adaptation and development. In a few cases, Southern organizations and development professionals also joined the Learning Forum (Toronto) and the Dialogue Forum via video-conferencing. However, the quality of these exchanges was sometimes less than optimal due to technological challenges.

Evaluation Exercises

The ALP Coordinator conducted both a mid-term review and an end-of-program evaluation with C4D participants. The findings of the latter are summarized in Appendix 4.

D. Reflections

C4D through the ALP Coordinator conducted both a mid-term review and an end-of-program evaluation of the ALP Program and its various initiatives with C4D participants. The findings of the latter are summarized in Appendix 1. This supplemented ongoing feedback that was solicited at every event and through all of the coalitions' working mechanisms.

The ongoing feedback from C4D participants and others involved in ALP activities was confirmed by the end-of-program survey findings: the Adaptation Learning Program has provided a unique space for Canadian development practitioners, researchers and other key actors to explore climate change and development issues.

Taking part in the ALP helped to build C4D participating organizations build their capacity in three areas:

1. Improved program design, implementation and/or evaluation, including:

For example, respondents noted that:

"[Our organization] has been applying the sustainability lens in most of its programming. With the participation in the C4D there is an increasing interest and dialogue within the organization on how we can help the partners design projects that are not only good development projects, but that can also help the community adapt to climate change. ...We are currently looking into resilience indicators and their applicability in program design, implementation and evaluation. Our participation has increased dialogue and more deliberate conversations on this area. [Our NGO] is increasingly advocating for and supporting projects that have a social protection lens - offering predictable safety nets to those affected by climate change so that they can bounce back.

The ALP has helped us better understand how we can integrate a climate change lens into our food security programming. It provided more rationale for the need to better address climate change in our programming.

"C4D-related discussions opened new avenues for analysis - including the concept of resilience and differences between "development" and climate change adaptation. It also gave [our NGO] the opportunity to review other case studies to do a comparative analysis of project methodologies and evaluation techniques"

2. Develop new and collaborative community-based adaptation interventions, including:

We have adopted the participatory CVCA approach (including community adaptation action planning) developed by CARE as a result of our contacts through the C4D network. New year in our programs we will be introducing Participatory Scenario Planning, another tool developed by CARE.

The informal knowledge sharing and learning helped us to get or refine ideas on incorporating community-based adaptation approaches into our overall development

programming.

I am currently involved in vulnerability assessments in communities, which aim to inform adaptation planning processes. So reading the case studies was helpful in learning about different ways to do so.

[The ALP] was an effective mechanism to see other interventions and compare what [our organization] was doing with other projects.

3. Inform multi-sector dialogue on climate change and development issues in Canada and/or in the South.

Members noted that participation in the ALP informed their participation in dialogue events that would have not otherwise taken place, to exchange experience and ideas and thus inform their practice. For example, respondents noted:

Given the collaborative nature of [our] program model (a network of consortia attempting to bring together research, policy, and practice-focused institutions) C4D ALP events have, in addition to useful content, provided useful ideas on how to effectively convene these different groups. .

[Participation in C4D] gave me a better understanding of the range of actors and activities being undertaken by Canadian organizations on climate change adaptation.

Given that [our organization] does not have grantees based in Canada, C4D has been a very useful channel for connecting with Canadian organizations working on adaptation and development, and keeping up to date with the Canadian context as it pertains to these issues.

The research initiative on fast-start finance was extremely helpful in building my own understanding of the current government's approach to climate change.

In summary, as one participant noted: the ALP was “an excellent forum to share ideas, lessons learned with other practitioners and should be continued so that the Community-Based Adaptation community is strengthened to build on results”.

How the ALP Supported C4D’s Role as a Knowledge Network

Ramalingam et al’s framework¹ (Table 1) provides a useful lens for considering how the ALP helped C4D fulfill six typical functions of a knowledge network.

Table 1: 6 Functions of a Knowledge Network		
Function	Explanation	Examples of How C4D & the ALP Fulfill This Function

¹ Source: Adapted from: Ramalingam, Ben, Enrique Mendizabal & Ed Schenkenberg van Mierop. April 2008. *Strengthening humanitarian networks: Applying the network functions approach*. Overseas Development Institute Background Note. Available @ <http://www.odi.org.uk>

<p>1. Community-building</p>	<p>The coalition promotes and sustains the values and standards of the networks' individuals or groups doing similar work. It provides a social and solidarity function.</p>	<p>Climate change and development is an emerging field, with lots of questions about how best to balance mitigation, adaptation and building resilience. The issue competes for airtime with other development issues, and having a dedicated coalition lends legitimacy and supports individual champions in member organizations.</p>
<p>2. Filtering</p>	<p>NGO networks filter and synthesize ideas and evidence from diverse sources. This filtering allows the organized and productive use of information, providing decision-makers with a valuable support service.</p>	<p>The process of soliciting, editing and summarizing the case studies resulted in a rich resource that C4D participants have used to inform their work and advance climate change and development issues within their organizations.</p> <p>The lessons learned through the ALP have helped C4D participants and their management better integrate climate change considerations into their work. Hosting a learning network in which questions are debated in a safe environment has in turn increased the legitimacy of the network.</p>
<p>3. Amplifying</p>	<p>The network takes private or complex messages and turns them into a public or more understandable message that is disseminated. Sometimes this is also part of a two-way process of communication and feedback with outsider stakeholders.</p>	<p>The case studies illustrate the complexity of integrating mitigation and adaptation into development projects, and in turn this has enhanced how C4D speaks diverse range of actors via face-to-face meetings and through more formal communications (e.g. letters to ministers)</p>
<p>4. Learning & facilitating</p>	<p>Learning and facilitating functions help members undertake their activities more efficiently and effectively as participating in the network allows them to acquire new knowledge and develop practical skills. It also allows them to learn collectively.</p>	<p>Learning – both online and in-person and both formal (e.g. at events) and informal (bilaterally between C4D participants) – was mentioned as a key benefit of the network for many participants.</p>

<p>5. Investing & providing</p>	<p>The network provides members with the resources they need to undertake their activities. Investor and provider networks act mostly to connect donors, thematic experts, and trainers with the members of a network. Networks may also invest in or provide resources to non-member third parties, for example by collaborating to provide resources to organizations outside the network.</p>	<p>Several participants have mentioned how they have connected with subject matter experts and consultants, who in turn have helped them find resources and tools (e.g. community vulnerability assessment toolkits).</p>
<p>6. Convening</p>	<p>These networks bring together individuals and groups from different nationalities, disciplines and practices. This function allows the development of more systematic and sustainable links between groups.</p>	<p>The ALP has had considerable success in bringing together development professionals who are interested in practice, research and policy issues. It has been less successful in supporting direct Southern participation.</p>

Additional Reflections

Organizational and individual participation in the C4D coalition varied considerably throughout the life of the ALP, with some key participants on the Steering Committee doing the bulk of the organizing and logistics, and others participating more occasionally as time and interest permitted. But having the ALP to support the collective and individual learning and the infrastructure to facilitate ongoing relationships has been well-appreciated by the participants, and the benefits of participation appear to outweigh the costs for most of the participants.

While a knowledge network like C4D’s ALP need not be resource-intensive, it does require a significant investment of the participants’ time. Having a part-time coordinator serve as a catalyst for the ALP, provided continuity between events, and supported the work of the Steering Committee.

While there are other, larger and better-resourced online communities that also support learning on adaptation and development issues, C4D participants have affirmed the value of having a forum for Canadian civil society organizations to share what they are learning and to engage with multiple actors in the Canadian context. The face-to-face learning and dialogue forum events, in particular, succeeded in reaching a wide array of development professionals who were not participating in C4D, and several subsequently (e.g. Farm Radio International, Canadian Feed the Children, CECI, Development and Peace) became active participants

Moreover, the learning and dialogue components appear to be mutually-reinforcing:

- learning events that C4D facilitated via the ALP created a safe space for researchers, practitioners and other to engage in honest discussion and debate about complex issues like resilience.
- in return, the events and the discussions involved in developing common understanding on issues like fast-start financing helped to synthesize the learning that occurred through events and informal exchanges and articulate them in a format that can inform practitioners' work.
- the ALP's programming in turn provided a profile and legitimacy that supported other C4D research and dialogue activities.

E. Recommendations

As C4D concludes its two-year Adaptation Learning Program, the Steering Committee recommends that C4D should:

1. Continue to use the online networking tools developed in the ALP to support collective learning and dialogue on climate change and development.
2. Expand the network to include more Southern counterparts of existing participating organizations via a new listserv and/or online synchronous (e.g. webinars and chat discussions) and asynchronous learning opportunities (e.g. inviting Canadian and Southern groups to utilize the online forum function of the C4D website)
3. Continue to explore new emerging questions about climate change and development, including how to monitor and evaluate adaptation projects and how the private sector can contribute to mitigation and adaptation efforts.
4. Continue to invite participating organizations to document short (1-2 page) case studies on their experience with adaptation and development issues, to review these as a network, and to publish these via the website.
5. Consider hiring a coordinator on a part-time basis (e.g. 40-days per year) to organize more intensive training opportunities for staff from participating organizations and their partners.
6. Link Southern community-based adaptation issues to domestic (Canadian) adaptation discussions to explore common causes, dynamics and solutions.

Appendix 1: ALP Monitoring & Evaluation Framework					
Level	Expected results	Baseline data/ current situation	Targets	Indicators	Data Collection Methods
Impact	Enhanced capacity, reach and effectiveness of C4D	Current practices and capacity of C4D participants' outreach and engagement in climate adaptation dialogue and practice	C4D participants pilot new adaptation practice and learning initiatives with the support of their constituencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of new adaptation practices and learning initiatives adopted by participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-and-post-survey on SurveyMonkey
Intermediate Results	Increased effectiveness of adaptation programming within C4D	Varied impact of adaptation programming across the C4D membership	C4D participants integrate climate change vulnerability analysis and adaptation action in their programming and program design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of & experiences of C4D members who apply adaptation analysis and action in their programming and program design • Number of & experiences of develop new and collaborative community-based adaptation interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-and-post-survey on SurveyMonkey
	Greater coherence of C4D thematic positions across the membership and greater C4D engagement in Canada	Limited capacity of C4D for policy engagement and to inform policy development	C4D has common thematic positions on key issues that are vetted by the membership and inform C4D's dialogue engagement in Canada. C4D has greater capacity for engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of C4D members who endorse C4D thematic positions when articulated • Examples of C4D members who use C4D positions to inform their own dialogue in Canada. • Examples of engagement by C4D collectively around CCA issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review levels of support / endorsement for each letter to government • Pre-and-post-survey on SurveyMonkey
	Increased cooperation across C4D members in learning from their experiences and sharing lessons with others (internally and externally)	Limited opportunities for knowledge sharing internally and externally	Experiences are documented and shared, gaps in knowledge are identified. Collaborative action increases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of how evidence- based best practice were documented, shared and utilized • Examples of collaborative initiatives and links implemented/established between C4D members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-and-post-survey on SurveyMonkey
	Increased capacity within C4D for adaptation programming	Varied level of capacity across the C4D membership	At least one development practitioner per C4D member receives training on best practice in adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C4D member development practitioners trained on best practice in adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop feedback, learning and transfer
Immediate Results	Increased ability and access of C4D members to learn from collective experiences and shared lessons	Limited opportunity for knowledge sharing No online platform for knowledge sharing	More systematic and increased knowledge sharing for members An identified "C4D online space" is accessible to the public, partners and policy makers Platform is linked with other networks in Canada and abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership and participation in the listserv and online learning platform by quarter. • Level of satisfaction of C4D members and external partners with online platform • Number of links established with other networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review listserv membership • Review levels, frequency and quality of engagement in listserv and online forum • Pre-and-post-survey on SurveyMonkey • Website traffic: hits, unique users, referrers.

Appendix 2: Updated ALP Workplan										
From Q#	Activity Clusters	Indicators / Evidence	2012			2013				2014
			1 Mar -May	2 June-Aug	3 Sept-Nov	4 Dec-Mar	5 April-June	6 July-Sept	7 Oct-Dec	8 Jan-April
1	1.1 Start up Develop Project Implementation Plan (PIP), work plan and budget, and hire project coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of coordinator's hired 	Completed – Coordinator hired & started in June							
1	1.2 Start up Establish/confirm & commence PIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIP confirmed 	Confirmed.							
1	1.3 Start up Refine/revise Monitoring & Evaluation framework with targets and indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E framework approved & in place 			done					
1-4	2.1 Best practices Collect an international portfolio of evidence on best practices in climate change adaptation (CCA) - addressing current gaps in knowledge of C4D membership and their Southern partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of new or revised case studies produced quality of studies 				Completed 5 new 2013 case studies, plus 3 epilogues to 3 of the 2010 case studies. Printed 120 copies of all using professional graphic designer				Printed an additional 100 copies of each document using surplus funds.
2	2.2 & 3.2 Outreach Develop popularized information and resource materials on best practices in CCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # downloads from website 				Printed 1,000 bookmarks to direct people to the C4D website. Developed a simple sticker to “brand” a folder for the case studies.				
2	2.3 & 3.3 & 4.1 Knowledge sharing Construct and populate web-based KS infrastructure to serve members, partners, policy makers and the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c4d.ca website set up with current materials. Online forum for C4D members established 		c4d.ca website built		Developed an online forum function in the C4D website to support asynchronous learning and collaboration. Posted PDFs of all case study materials				
3	2.4 Capacity building (CB) Design a CB program in consultation with C4D members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning needs identified & met 		Reviewed questions and learning needs identified in program design.		Reviewed questions and learning needs at Learning Forum events.	Conducted online survey of webinar topics. Held two learning forum events.	Provided additional webinars on topics identified by members.		

From	Activity Clusters	Indicators / Evidence	2012	2013	2014
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Q#			1 Mar -May	2 June-Aug	3 Sept-Nov	4 Dec-Mar	5 April-June	6 July-Sept	7 Oct-Dec	8 Jan-April
3	3.1 & 3.4 Best practices Compile and disseminate best practices publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of case studies produced & distributed; # downloads from website 			Case studies presenting best practices were posted on the website and printed for distribution.	Case studies presented at two Learning Forum events and at Brown Bag lunches with Canadian government staff.				Eight C4D members also participated in Learning Circle with Canadian African Fund for Climate Resilience.
4	3.5, 5.1 & 7.1 - Outreach Information and outreach events in Ottawa and one other region with C4D members and partners regarding best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of events held # of participants (in-person / online) 				Held two Learning Forum events in Toronto (30 pp) in March 2013 and Ottawa (37 pp) in April 2013.			Webinar on "Protecting Our Common Future"	Webinars on Resilience (20 pp) and Participatory Tools (TBD-June 2014)
4	3.6, 5.2 & 7.2 Capacity building Organize 3 events to serve as training and CB activities for C4D personnel, as outreach activities and as dissemination of evidence-based best practices collected and published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of events held # of participants (in-person / online) 				Also held brownbag lunches with DFATD, and Environment Canada.		Held three webinars on climate change adaptation and policy issues for members.		
4	4.2, 5.3, 6.1, 7.3 & 8.1 Knowledge sharing (KS) Link with Southern partners and policy makers to continue populating the platform, link with other online networks and platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of members in Online Forum from Southern countries by 2013 # & quality of exchanges examples of significant learning via site. 								To be built upon in coming years of C4D work.
3	4.3, 5.4, 6.2, 7.4 & 8.2 Knowledge sharing Use innovative on-line tools for learning & KS (e.g. webinars) with members, partners, policy makers & the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of members participating in KS activities examples of key learning from interaction 						Held three webinars on climate change adaptation and policy issues for members.		

From	Activity Clusters	Indicators / Evidence	2012	2013	2014
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Q#			1 Mar -May	2 June-Aug	3 Sept-Nov	4 Dec-Mar	5 April-June	6 July-Sept	7 Oct-Dec	8 Jan-April
5	4.6 Interim evaluation/reflection conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation/reflection completed. 					Conducted Interim evaluation /reflection and wrote Year 1 narrative report for IDRC			
5	4.7 Interim narrative & financial report for IDRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports completed. 					Wrote Interim financial report for IDRC			
6	6.3 Dialogue & Learning Hold dialogue forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of events held participation by sector findings of forum extent of dissemination of findings 								Held Policy forum on resilience and climate change on January 22, 2014.
7	8.3 Reporting Systematization of the experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reports published website traffic 								
8	8.4 Evaluation Final evaluation/reflection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 								Conducted final evaluation in April 2014
8	8.5 Reporting Project wrap-up, final narrative & financial report for IDRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 								Writing final narrative and financial reports in May 2014

Appendix 3: End-of-Program Online Survey Questions

The **purpose** of this end-of program evaluation was to review the activities and results of the ALP between April 2012-2014.

The evaluation was conducted by the ALP Coordinator and its methods included:

1. Documenting and reviewing the ALP’s activities and results.
2. An online survey of C4D members (See Appendix 3) for their feedback and reflections on how participation in the ALP supported their work in climate change and development.
3. Follow-up reflections with the Steering Committee to discuss how C4D can better perform the potential functions of knowledge network.

The evaluation findings and recommendations will inform the final technical report to IDRC and help the Steering Committee to determine the next steps for C4D as it continues its capacity building work.

A. Findings of Feedback Survey

1. About You and Your Work	
1. What is your name?	
2. What is your role / title at your organization?	
3. What organization do you work for?	
4. How long has your organization been a member of C4D?	
5. How long have you personally been involved with C4D?	
6. What is the focus of your organization’s work on climate change and development (check all that apply):	
Research	
Policy	
Practice	
Mitigation	
Adaptation	
Community Development	

Food Security				
Disaster Risk Reduction				
Gender				
Humanitarian Assistance				
Other (please specify):				
7. How would you rate your organization's capacity to address climate change and development challenges (mitigation, adaptation, resilience, etc.)?				
High	Medium	Low	Why?	

2. Your Involvement in the ALP			
8. On average over the past two years (April 2012 to present) how often did you participate in the following activities of C4D:			
Online Peer Learning	Never	Seldom	Often
1. Read posts on the C4D listserv?			
2. Submit a posting to the listserv?			
3. Visit the C4D website (www.c4d.ca)			
4. Share resources from the C4D website or listserv with colleagues or partners?			
5. Participate in the C4D website's Online Forum			
6. C4D Webinars			

C4D In-Person Events	Yes	No
7. Participate in one or more C4D meetings (in person or on the phone) or an AGM?		
8. Participate in an of the following C4D Events, including:		
9. Toronto Learning Forum (CFTC, March 2012)		
10. Ottawa Learning Forum (IDRC, April 2012) =		
11. Ottawa Policy Forum on Climate Change and Resilience (IDRC, January 2013)		
12. Brown-bag lunches at DFATD or Environment Canada		
Adaptation Case Studies	Yes	No
13. Write a C4D Adaptation Case Study on adaptation		
14. Read C4D Adaptation Case Studies on adaptation		
15. Share C4D Adaptation Case Studies with colleagues		
16. Contribute to C4D policy positions (e.g. letters to ministers)		
17. Other: Please specify....		

3. ALP's Objectives

In light of your experience in C4D's activities above, how well did the ALP do in meeting its overall objectives:

Objectives	1	2	3	4	5
1. Increase C4D's capacity for adaptation programming and policy engagement					
2. Increase dialogue opportunities and knowledge sharing					

4. How participating in the ALP has helped you

Please share some examples of how your participation in the ALP has helped you and your organization to:	Your Examples
1. Apply adaptation analysis and action in your programming and program design	
2. Develop new and collaborative community-based adaptation interventions	
3. Inform your own policy engagement with climate change and development issues in Canada or elsewhere.	

5. What else would you like to add?

What additional comments would you like to make about the ALP?	

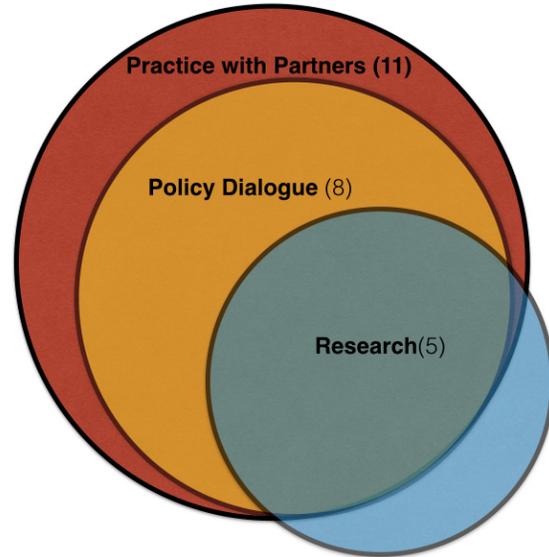
Appendix 4: Summary of Survey Findings

Sixteen C4D participants responded to the online survey via the C4D website.

1. Profile of Respondents

a. Sectoral Focus

The respondents identified themselves as working on one or more of the following three areas: practice with Southern Partners, Policy Dialogue and Research as illustrated in Figure #. This diversity reflects the three-fold of C4D as a unique coalition that brings the three sectors together.



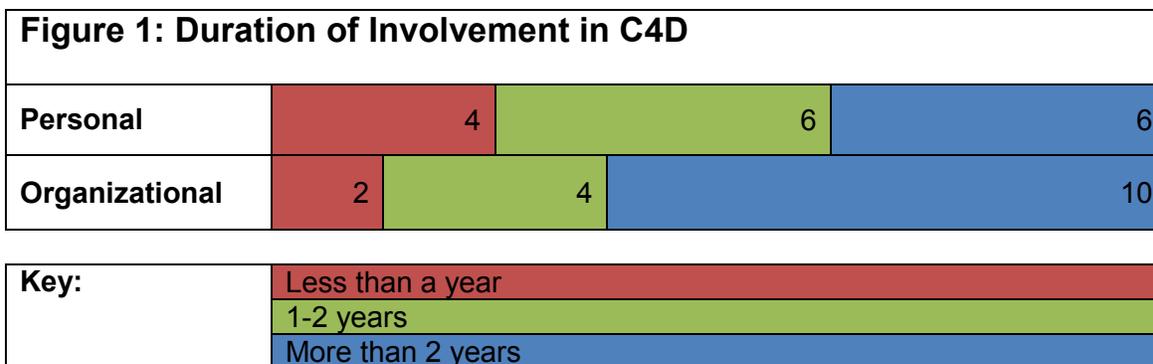
b. Issue Focus

Respondents also indicated that their organizations focused on different issues in climate change and development (as indicated in Table 1).

Climate Change and Development Issues	# of Respondent Organizations Addressing Each Issue (#/16)
Climate Change Mitigation	3
Climate Change Adaptation	12
Disaster Response / Humanitarian Response	7
Disaster Risk Reduction	5
Community Development	10
Food Security	10
Gender Issues	7
Other	0

c. Involvement in C4D

The sixteen respondents also had varying lengths of involvement in C4D both personally, and as an organization. Many became engaged with the coalition during the live events – the two learning forum events and the policy forum.

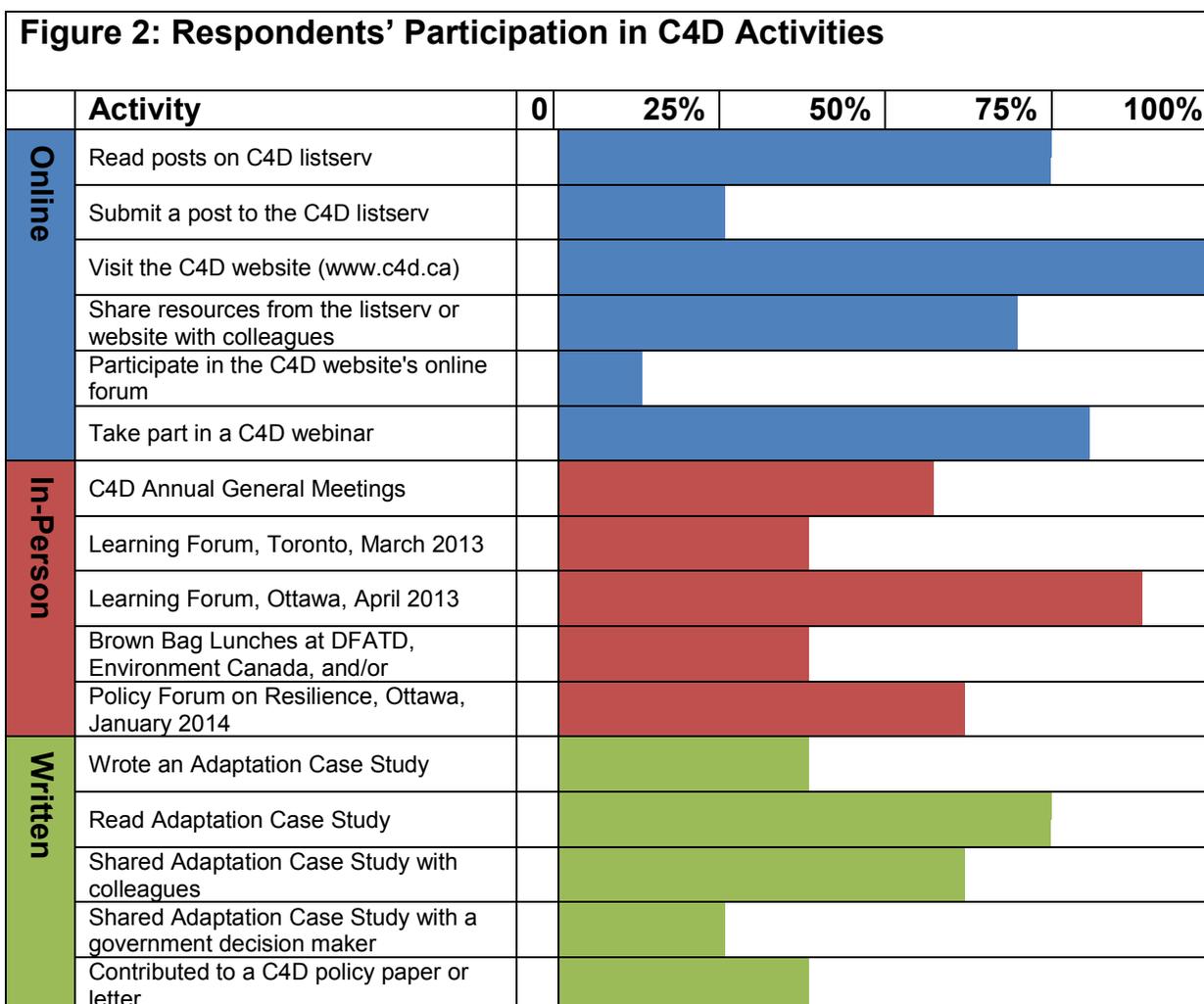


d. Organizational Capacity to Address Climate Change Issues

Half of the respondents rated their organization’s current capacity to address climate change as “high”; half said “average”.

2. Involvement in C4D Activities

Respondents indicated which C4D activities they and/or their organization had engaged in during the two years of the ALP. Figure 2, below, illustrates the various ALP activities that respondents said that they had taken part in.



	Shared a C4D policy paper or letter with a government decision maker	
	Shared a C4D Policy paper with colleagues	

Their relative rates of participation are consistent with the attendance records for each event and trends in the life of the coalition, both of which suggest that participants prefer live (synchronous) and face-to-face events, or asynchronous events (e.g. listserv posts) that require less time to access.

3. Meeting ALP Objectives

Participants were asked to rate how well the ALP met its two overall objectives. Their responses are noted in Table 2:

Objective	Very Well	Well	Poorly	Not Sure
1. Increase C4D's capacity for adaptation programming and policy engagement	6	8	0	2
2: Increase dialogue opportunities and knowledge sharing	10	4	0	2

Their comments on what C4D did well included:

1. Providing formal and informal dialogue opportunities and knowledge sharing between participants from different sectors – research, policy and programming.
2. Providing support to participants, especially during the production of the adaptation case studies and supporting research on climate change financing.
3. Multi-sector dialogue – via letters, brown bag lunches, the learning and policy forum events, meetings with relevant government departments and stakeholders to encourage them to integrate climate change considerations into their programming and to support Southern communities financially to adapt to climate change.

A few respondents, however, suggested that the ALP might have done a better job at:

- Involving Southern partners more directly – although they were involved indirectly through member participation and respondents did note that their participation in C4D activities did influence how they worked with Southern partners.
- Spreading the workload among more participants, as several key participants tended to do the bulk of the work.
- Organizing more ongoing case- study documentation (vs. all at a time)
- Providing even more knowledge building activities and issue-based training opportunities.

4. Capacity Building for Participating Organizations

Survey respondents provided a range of examples of how their participation in the ALP helped to build their organizational capacity in three areas:

1. Apply adaptation analysis and actions in your program design, implementation and/or evaluation.

“[Our organization] has been applying the sustainability lens in most of its programming. With the participation in the C4D there is an increasing interest and dialogue within the organization on how we can help the partners design projects that are not only good development projects, but that can also help the community adapt to climate change. ...We are currently looking into resilience indicators and their applicability in program design, implementation and evaluation. Our participation has increased dialogue and more deliberate conversations on this area. [Our NGO] is increasingly advocating for and supporting projects that have a social protection lens - offering predictable safety nets to those affected by climate change so that they can bounce back.

“The presentation by a DFID representative during the policy forum in January 2014 was very useful in thinking about how our program can conceptualize resilience at this early (inception) phase.

As a result of learning at the C4D event in March 2014 (particularly with CHF), we have now integrated energy-efficient stoves into our programming in northern Ghana.

We were able to network and get insights on doing capacity and vulnerability assessments

It has helped us better understand how we can integrate a climate change lens into our food security programming. It provided more rationale for the need to better address climate change in our programming.

For me it was helpful to learn from the case studies what kind of CCA projects different organizations are implementing, and what their experience has been.

“Through C4D I kept up to date with thinking and practice on adaptation, from NGO activity to IPCC assessments, to Government funding, to UNFCCC negotiation.”

“C4D-related discussions opened new avenues for analysis - including the concept of resilience and differences between "development" and climate change adaptation. It also gave [our NGO] the opportunity to review other case studies to do a comparative analysis of project methodologies and evaluation techniques”

“Participation allowed our organization to get to know more government and NGO practitioners on climate change to facilitate potential program collaboration”.

2. Develop new and collaborative community-based adaptation interventions

Four of the organizations noted that participation in C4D had not yet informed their practice, but others noted examples including:

We have worked towards building more financial modeling into our project development process to understand both financial and potential social impacts of climate change.

[Our organization is] working with partners in Ethiopia and West Africa on Conservation Agriculture (CA) projects. These are areas where [we] had not implemented such kinds of interventions. In Ethiopia, [we] has established a CA hub which supports members of the CFGB network as well as other NGOs that are not necessarily members of the CFGB network on CA. This will increase knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation.

Given the collaborative nature of the program model (a network of consortia attempting to bring together research, policy, and practice-focused institutions) C4D ALP events have, in addition to useful content, provided useful ideas on how to effectively convene these different groups.

We have co-opted the participatory CVCA approach (including community adaptation action planning) developed by CARE as a result of our contacts through the C4D network. New year in our programs we will be introducing Participatory Scenario Planning, another tool developed by CARE.

The informal knowledge sharing and learning helped us to get or refine ideas on incorporating community-based adaptation approaches into our overall development programming.

We're in the process of developing a pilot project that will test the use of a community-based participatory process to assess climate risk. We want to determine what different such a process will make in project design and implementation.

I am currently involved in vulnerability assessments in communities, which aim to inform adaptation planning processes. So reading the case studies was helpful in learning about different ways to do so.

I used information obtained via C4D in my consulting practice, working for/with NGOs.

It was an effective mechanism to see other interventions and compare what [our organization] was doing with other project.

3. Inform your own policy engagement with climate change and development issues in Canada and/or in the South.

While not all of the respondents' organizations are necessarily involved in policy dialogue on climate change and development issues, most noted that participation in the ALP informed their policy work and/or their practice. For example, respondents noted:

[Participation in C4D] gave me a better understanding of the range of actors and activities being undertaken by Canadian organizations on climate change adaptation.

Given that [our organization] does not have grantees based in Canada, C4D has been a very useful channel for connecting with Canadian organizations working on adaptation and development, and keeping up to date with the Canadian context as it pertains to these issues.

It has made us much more aware of the issues but we still do very little policy engagement in Canada or in the countries where we work.

The research initiative on fast-start finance was extremely helpful in building my own understanding of the current government's approach to climate change.

The dialogue forum was very useful in better understanding the concept of resilience, and how it is being implemented by various aid agencies, including governments.

The face-to-face meetings as well as the listserv is a great way to stay informed about what other actors in Canada (and beyond) are currently doing in terms of policy engagement and explore ways of collaborating.

Yes, we kept up to date on Government of Canada policy on CC, and other country policy and requirements for CC support programs.

Broadened [our organization's] understanding of strategies for climate change adaptation and that there is a need to up our game on policy engagement so that lessons learned at the community level are integrated into policy at least at the local and regional levels

Because we are part of C4D, we have been able to move closer to [our organization's own international network on climate change issues]

5. Additional Comments:

When invited to make additional comments, respondents also noted the following:

"I think that much of the conversation around adaptation is internalized too much. This conversation around adaptation and climate change needs to recognize the complexity and the impact it has on other sectors. This is too much of an internal conversation. Also i feel like the conversation takes on a project/sector approach rather than driving at root causes.

"a) It could be probably more helpful if ALP could organize an evaluation or learning tour to projects that have a climate change adaptation focus. That could enhance learning and knowledge sharing.

b) In addition to case studies, meetings, brown bag lunch etc., ALP could also organize a field visit for politicians so they can experience first hand some of the challenges that are being faced by disadvantaged communities as a result of climate change and how Canadian NGOs are helping address them."

Great work, Dwayne!

Thank you very much to the ALP for the great work they are doing.

I hope it continues somehow! I think there is still much to learn, would be great to incorporate an ongoing learning process/space for the group

Simply that it was an excellent forum to share ideas, lessons learned with other practitioners and should be continued so that the CBA community is strengthened to build on results