



# Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP)

Annual Report  
January to December 2014

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CARE International

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report for the Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP) covers the period between January and December 2014, the fourth year of project implementation in Mozambique and Kenya and the fifth year in Ghana and Niger. It covers progress made, results, reflections, challenges and lessons from implementing the programme in 2014. The list of documents produced, published and disseminated in 2014 is in Annex 1, concrete results to date by output and related risks and assumptions are provided in Annex 2, examples demonstrating ALP's influence and evidence in Annex 3, and acronyms used in Annex 4. This year there has been no change to the logframe, which remains as presented in last year's annual report. Donors agreed to a no-cost extension up to June 2015 and efforts to raise funds for a further extension of two years has been successful with the Austrian Development Agency, Danish funds from Civil Society in Development (CISU), and interest expressed by DFID.

ALP's focus on evidence gathering, documentation and dissemination, and capacity building in response to demand in ALP and non-ALP countries was up-scaled in 2014. Impact assessments were completed in each country as an input to the final evaluation in early 2015.

## 2. FINDINGS FROM EXTERNAL REVIEWS

Once the no-cost extension of ALP was accepted, it was agreed to conduct the ALP final evaluation in early 2015 as a meta-analysis of evidence and learning across the whole programme at goal and purpose level, including for ALP countries, other countries in Africa and regional to global influence. As an input to this, impact assessment studies were conducted in each ALP country by national external evaluators in 2014 in parallel with the 2014 evaluative exercises conducted by the ALP teams. The TOR for the final evaluation was agreed with all donors and tendered in late 2014.

A summary of the key findings of the impact assessments are as follows:

### Ghana

- ALP contributed to improving food security with the hunger gap significantly reduced from an average of 3.94 months (144 days) in a year to just barely about 0.24 months (about a week or 7 days) in a year. VSLA activity significantly raised annual average expenditure in ALP communities.

- ALP contributed to the adaptation knowledge base and to a process of behavioural and social change. It was able to synthesize and mobilise indigenous knowledge, creating spaces for interaction between local communities, scientists and decision makers and bringing learning closer to adaptation needs, priorities, and local realities.
- Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) workshops are the most successful CBA approach in Ghana with Ghana Meteorological Agency gaining visibility as a driver of the process.
- Through ALP CBA and the Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) were integrated into medium-term development plans (MTDPs) of the two ALP districts and strategic plans of local partner organisations, thus assuring sustainable replication.
- ALP has supported CBA replication, providing technical backstopping and learning from the process. Canadian Feed the Children's (CFTC) CHANGE project provides a good example of CBA replication by other organisations with modification relative to time, resources and purpose.
- Lessons learnt from rolling out the CBA planning process have resulted in a reduction of the steps involved, which has a huge potential to support wider buy-in to a simpler CBA process.
- By coordinating Ghana's CSOs input into the National Climate Change Policy, ALP was successful in facilitating processes for the integration of CBA into the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS, 2010-2020 – see pages 26 to 29 and 33 to 35 of the strategy document for evidence of strategies touching on the CBA framework).

### **Mozambique**

- Conservation agriculture (CA) has been adopted by Farmer Field School (FFS) participants and broader community. Together with weather information and farmer participation in village savings and loans (VSLA) groups, this has yielded increased incomes and food and livelihood security.
- The emphasis on gender equality has resulted in changing roles and joint decision-making between men and women.
- FFS has resulted in farmer groups seeking legal recognition but this is hindered by slow bureaucracy and poorly functioning local mechanisms to influence plans and processes at community level
- ALP supported establishment and capacity building of a national civil society platform for advocacy on climate change adaptation issues and importance of community participation in defining adaptation priorities.
- Adoption/upscaling in Angoche:
  - FFS/CA adoption: the government agricultural services (SDAE) independently implemented one FFS using CA; the FFS/CA methodology is integrated in the district government activity and budget plan for 2015.
  - CBA adoption: AENA, the extension service partner to ALP has adopted ALP's approaches in other non-ALP districts/communities: Local Adaptation Plans (LAP) for Angoche were developed in collaboration with Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA), the ministry of environment (MICOA) and of planning (MPD) and have adopted the GCVCA (gender and climate vulnerability and capacity analysis) method developed by CARE Mozambique for use nationwide by MICOA and member NGOs of the ACCRA consortium; the fisheries sector are training fishing associations on interpreting the weather forecasts.
- Barriers to success in Mozambique are multiple – for instance limited access to climate information, services, markets, improved seeds, etc.; community adaptation action plans developed in five communities only in 2014, hence at a very early stage of implementation; elections in 2014 disrupted communities and ALP work; civil society organisation (CSO) advocacy remains weak despite efforts in Angoche and nationally.

### **Kenya**

The Kenya report was incomplete because the consultant limited the analysis to community level. The final evaluation team was asked to fill gaps. Evidence of increased adaptive capacity in Garissa that can be attributed to the project was shown in the changes among social groups (pastoralist groups,

women's savings and loans groups, farmers' groups, and youth groups) as well as individual households in the community and in both pastoral and agro pastoral community sites. These were:

- Increased ability to cope with and adapt to current and future drought and flood conditions;
- Diversification of production systems and innovations;
- Changes in the decision-making process;
- Greater gender engagement and economic empowerment through income-generating activities;
- Improved agricultural extension capacity in Garissa County.

#### Niger

- Two CBA approaches have had most impact in strengthening adaptive capacity and community resilience: the community adaptation action plans (CAAPs), which built community capacity to analyse, make decisions and plan adaptation actions, and integration of climate change information into the vulnerability monitoring and early warning system (SCAP/RU).
- There has been an increase in agricultural production of 13.8% for example from the use of improved seeds. The warrantage (small-scale cereal banking with inventory credit) provided access to grain to endure the hunger gap between the dry season and harvest time and contributed to the reduction of debt and increased household resilience.
- Communities have developed a concern for rational and sustainable management of community assets and resources.
- CBA is so far the only inclusive approach that allows for the most vulnerable populations to develop their resilience. CSOs and other adaptation projects are adopting the approaches developed by ALP both in Niger and beyond.

#### DFID Annual Review

As in previous years, ALP scored the second highest mark in the DFID review. The review is cited in the box below:

The Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP) continues to play a role in influencing the climate change adaptation agendas in all four ALP countries – Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger – with a focus on use of climate information in agriculture policy and plans and the integration of community-based adaptation (CBA) into local development planning and climate finance. ALP is also increasingly having a wider influence on policies and programmes in non-ALP countries. ALP's approach is to develop models for CBA that others can replicate. This year the focus has been on Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP); community adaptation action plans and climate field schools.

#### Key lessons include:

**Targeted advocacy strategies:** A key success of the programme is the continued expansion of mainstreaming adaptation into development planning processes in Ghana and the inclusion of Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) into planning systems and budgets in Kenya and Ghana. Central to this success has been building support from Government through well targeted advocacy strategies.

**Use of climate information:** Information from climate science and the ability to understand and work with uncertainty is essential to assist decision-making for adaptation and resilience. Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) is a powerful CBA model as it brings together community members and meteorology experts who jointly analyse the forecasts and come up with scenario plans that are in line with the livelihoods for the region. It is delivered in form of advisories that are disseminated by community leaders in community friendly forums. This approach takes into account the value of local knowledge alongside scientific knowledge. By engaging community experts in interpreting scientific information and generating the advisories, the information is more likely to be trusted and used.

**Participation:** ALP's participatory approach has enabled vulnerable communities to play a central role in planning and decision-making processes. It provides communities with a choice of interventions from a suite of options, rather than ALP coming with pre-determined solutions.

**Integration of activities:** It is becoming clear that the combined approach of implementing village savings and loans schemes, along with greater access to climate information and farm-based support has been popular and empowering. The synergies between the adaptation strategies chosen by communities has shown to be an important element to the success of ALP.

**Cost effectiveness:** ALP is showing that CBA is a cost effective approach to developing adaptive capacity and building resilience. In virtually all scenarios, the social, economic and environmental benefits outweigh the costs of implementation.

### 3. STATUS OF PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES (OUTCOMES AT PURPOSE AND GOAL LEVEL)

Goal	Indicator G.1	Milestone 2015
Capacity of vulnerable households in Sub-Saharan Africa to adapt to climate variability and change increased.	# of people benefitting from investment in CBA through post-2012 adaptation financing.	2,500,000
	Indicator G.2	Milestone 2015
	Policy & implementation guidance for international adaptation finance enable investment in CBA.	Adaptation Fund and/or other financing mechanisms have approved projects in Africa which reflect CBA approaches
Purpose	Indicator P.1	Target 2014
Community-based adaptation (CBA) approaches for vulnerable communities incorporated into development policies and programmes in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger, with plans in place to replicate across Africa.	CBA approaches integrated into policies, national plans (e.g., PRSP) and sectoral plans in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger.	At least five relevant policies/ plans in climate-sensitive sectors integrate CBA across the ALP countries
	Indicator P.2	Target 2014
	Number of climate vulnerable individuals benefitting from adoption of CBA approaches and strategies promoted by ALP (from ALP communities and districts, other CBA work in ALP countries and non ALP African countries).	G=390000 N=552,000 M=186,000 K=138,000 <b>T=1,266,000</b>
	Indicator P.3	Target 2014
	African regional and/or non-target country policy frameworks and plans include community-based adaptation	4 regional or non-target national FWs/ plans include CBA

See Annex 2 – Table of achievement, for details of progress against each ALP indicator and 2014 milestones and targets, as reported in the DFID Annual Review.

#### 3.1 CHANGES IN GOAL AND PURPOSE

##### Goal: Changes in funding for CBA

In 2014 Adaptation Fund (AF) approved the Kenya proposal with implementation planned to start in 2015. The earlier approved Ghana AF project also aims to start up in 2015. African countries including Ghana and Kenya are preparing towards accessing the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with UNDP and others providing support for finance readiness and National Designated Authorities in place. ALP has engaged in both AF and GCF preparation in both countries. In Ghana ALP supported Ghana CAN in organising national platforms bringing together government institutions and civil society to raise awareness on climate financing opportunities, and is part of the AF consultation group for its start up. In Kenya, ALP is supporting the AF national implementing entity (NIE), NEMA (National Environment Management Authority), in planning for an AF handbook and capacity building on CBA approaches, particularly CBA planning and PSP. This collaboration extends to the GCF where NEMA is applying to also be an NIE with particular focus on adaptation. In Niger the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is ongoing and wishes to improve their sector-based approach by helping their target communes to design “integrated” projects. They have requested ALP to provide training in CBA approaches, particularly CVCA and CBA planning to enable this.

In all cases, progress towards actual capacity building and implementation of PPCR, AF and GCF programmes is extremely slow and challenged by the bureaucracy of the funds and national governments, and politicisation in relation to control and access.

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) was a major new focus of attention in 2014, with several national, regional and Africa-wide initiatives taking off. ALP involvement is described in output 4. In Ghana, the Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) – with a budget of USD\$63 million and scheduled to start implementation in 2015 – has climate change adaptation well integrated into the proposed agricultural value chains.

ALP worked with Southern Voices Adaptation programme (SVAdapt) to develop the Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA). The JPA set out the critical elements for realising effective adaptation results for vulnerable people. ALP also proposed SVAdapt to use the JPA as a tool for influencing climate finance. In 2014 they were accepted by UNFCCC and posted as a resource under UNFCCC.

**Joint Principles for Adaptation Planning:**

- A. The planning process is participatory and inclusive
- B. Public funds for adaptation are utilised efficiently and managed transparently and with integrity
- C. All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfil them
- D. Local adaptation plans developed through community-based approaches are a core element
- E. The resilience of women and men who are most vulnerable to climate change is built
- F. There is a balance between the investment in physical infrastructure and the building of skills and capacities
- G. Plans respond to evidence of the current and future impacts of climate change

The international conference on CBA hosted annually by IIED chose the theme of adaptation finance in 2014. ALP and CARE were actively involved, with ALP presenting on its cost benefit analysis and high returns on investment of CBA and on ALP advocacy work with civil society for accountable and transparent financial flows. ALP led an interactive session on how finance could reach the most vulnerable people from which messages were adopted into the Kathmandu Declaration. The declaration was a joint product of lead participants at CBA8 designed to influence national and global actors towards adaptation finance targeting local actors and vulnerable communities, giving them a say on their adaptation decisions through CBA, building their capacity and being used in a just, equitable, fair and transparent manner.

ALP has secured funding from the Danish Civil Society in Development (CISU) funding window for environment and climate change projects to support civil society networks in Ghana, Kenya and Niger as well as PACJA in their efforts to influence, advocate and track adaptation finance from 2015 to 2017. This builds on the current support and relationship between ALP and these networks, in collaboration with SVAdapt.

**Purpose Indicator 1. CBA approaches incorporated into development policies and programmes**

**Ghana**

Building on the foundation laid in earlier years, Ghana's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) was launched in July 2014 enabling implementation of the approved National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS). The policy integrates aspects of CBA principles and the strategy integrates some CBA approaches. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) for 2014-2017 – a medium-term national development policy framework – has a fifth thematic area focusing specifically on a resilient economy. Guided by this framework, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) developed the 2014-2017 National and Local Development Planning Guidelines, which – through ALP influence – have climate change as a cross-cutting theme and contain CBA principles. ALP supported training of District Assemblies to implement this aspect in their planning process. These policy frameworks provide the legal basis for government to invest in CBA and other interventions to increase the resilience of the economy.

## Mozambique

To move forward with the national strategy for climate change approved in 2012, guidelines to conduct local adaptation plans (LAP) were developed and approved by the ministry of environment (MICOA). Due to the training conducted for MICOA staff in 2012 with ACCRA and ALP, the guidelines integrate CBA, and uses CVCA as an important step during the planning process. ALP supported development of the LAP for Angoche using the guidelines.

## Kenya

In addition to the Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan from 2013, the Kenya medium-term plan 2013-2017 under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, and the Garissa county integrated development plan 2013-17 and medium-term plan 2013-2017 all incorporated aspects of CBA. Through these plans the government has acknowledged the importance of building resilience with contributions from ALP. Some of the CBA approaches highlighted in this plans include strengthening access, understanding, use and benefits of climate information including seasonal forecasts to vulnerable communities and support to CBA.

At the county level, the Garissa Climate Change Working Group (GCCWG) submitted recommendations including systems for climate information and communications, taking into account differential vulnerabilities and allocating resources to support CBA. The recommendations and priorities have since been incorporated in the Garissa county medium-term plan and the county integrated development plan as part of the national Vision 2030 document. The Ministry of Agriculture at the Garissa County included PSP in their strategic plan and budget for activities in the FY 2014 – 2015 and the Kenya Meteorology Services included PSP in their 2014/2015 annual work plan.

### Purpose Indicator 2. Number of climate vulnerable individuals benefitting from adoption of CBA

ALP has developed important evidence around the generation of climate information for communities. Information from climate science and the ability to understand and work with uncertainty are essential resources to assist decision-making for adaptation and resilience. Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) is a powerful CBA model in this regard as it brings together community members and meteorology experts who jointly analyse the forecasts and come up with scenario plans that are in line with the livelihoods for the region. It is delivered in form of advisories that are disseminated by community leaders in community-friendly forums. In this way, CBA takes into account the value of local knowledge alongside scientific knowledge. PSPs in ALP and non-ALP countries, following trainings provided by ALP and implemented by government and CSO actors are contributing to ALP purpose indicator 2.

Tracking of the numbers and groups of people benefitting from CBA approaches promoted by ALP is a work in progress. From those tracked to date, a total of 1,565,7381 individuals are benefitting from adoption of CBA approaches developed or promoted by ALP in ALP countries and a further 54,950 are benefitting from projects in non-ALP countries, where ALP was the primary source of CBA information. The figures cannot be gender-disaggregated in a reliable way. Output 1 figures are a subset of these figures.

Cumulative numbers measured as at November 2014 are:

Country	No. of people
Ghana	806,042
Niger	311,439
Mozambique	28,048
Kenya	420,209
Other countries *)	54,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,620,688</b>

<sup>1</sup> A large number of individuals are assumed recipients of climate information from mass media. In Ghana and Niger this was assumed as 100% for ALP locations and in Kenya 54% based on 2013 study done. This can be attributed to ALP, but the use and value of the information is not as yet fully known.



\*) Projects in Benin, Togo, Nigeria and Ethiopia who cited ALP as their primary source of information about CBA in December 2013 survey.

## Ghana

CBA approaches of CBA planning and community monitors, participatory scenario planning and adaptation strategies of village savings and loans associations and conservation agriculture have been adopted.

Community members in 14 districts now receive seasonal forecasts and PSP advisories through FM and community radio across Northern Ghana including Upper West Region. ALP trainings in CBA have led to expanded adoption of CBA approaches as follows:

- Replication continued in seven different communities with funding from OXFAM.
- The three Canadian Feed The Children (CFTC) CHANGE project partners have now designed CBA initiatives for implementation in their 17 communities in Sissala East District and Bolga and Savulugu-Nanton Municipal Assemblies with technical support from ALP.
- The GIZ/AAESCC project with the Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI) trained community members on adaptation action planning in 17 communities of eight districts in the Northern and Brong Ahafo regions.
- OXFAM, WA WASH and PATHWAYS projects have conducted PSP in the Upper West with participants from all districts in the region
- In Upper West Region, Community Development Alliance (CDA) and three other NGOs have adopted the PSP and CBA process as their approach to facilitating community development planning and food security, reaching 31 communities; CDA has incorporated CBA principles in the development of a regional development strategy plan.

## Mozambique

Beneficiaries were reached in Angoche through a CARE DRR project and a conservation project, which adopted CVCA to plan for activities.

## Kenya

Community members from Garissa County continued to benefit through increased accessibility and quality of climate information with partners from local government departments of agriculture, livestock, planning and national disaster management. Benefits to community members include reduced losses of assets (e.g., pump sets, livestock) to climate-related hazards (e.g. floods, droughts), diversified livelihood options and increased number of people engaging in complimentary livelihood options. This year the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDSP) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF) up-scaled adoption and monitoring of PSP nation-wide to all 47 counties.

## Niger

Beneficiaries continued in four ALP communes including all the areas where people have access to radio broadcasts. ALP Niger training extended CBA adoption through the national CSO network, and through training and CVCA conducted in Niger and Mali for the upcoming DFID-funded BRACED programme, for CCAFS climate-smart village, for the WA WASH programme. The latter elaborated community CBA plans in five communities in Zinder, Training was also provided for the CARE gender, climate and food security programme, GARIC, in 16 communities in eight communes of Maradi region.

## **Purpose Indicator 3: African regional and/or non-target country policy frameworks and plans include community-based adaptation**

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is in development worldwide with a big push made at the New York Climate Summit in September. CARE has joined the NGO CAADP alliance and Alliance for CSA in Africa (ACSAA), so has influence in these forums and through direct engagement through West Africa CSOs, ECOWAS, COMESA and CCAFS. CARE has not joined the global CSA alliance. ALP experience is a primary source of content for CARE's engagement. The ECOWAS workshop concept prepared in early 2014 includes CBA as promoted by ALP and ALP Niger is included in the planned 2015 workshop to present two approaches: climate



information services and CBA integration into local government planning. CBA principles/messages are also included in the West African Development Bank Strategic Plan for the period 2015 - 2019.

PSP has been proposed for inclusion in the draft Malawi meteorology policy on recommendation by the Malawi policy think-tank CSO, CEPA, which has attended PSP trainings and the ALP-hosted regional learning event in 2014.

### 3.2 INTEGRATION OF GENDER EQUALITY AND RIGHTS ISSUES

After the Mid-Term Review, ALP added an indicator to Output 1 to ensure that changes in relation to gender could be measured – see table under output 1. The new indicator requires more focus on the relationship between gender dynamics and adaptive capacity. In 2014 new insights into gender relations as a result of CBA processes at community level and how gender also impacts on CBA results were gained from a three-part study in Niger. In Mozambique a joint effort with several CARE projects including ALP led to the development of a gender responsive CVCA tool, which was tested and used in one ALP community. In Ghana a study was made in ALP sites with CCAFS, which doubled as testing of a gender analysis toolbox, also published by CCAFS with CARE in 2014. The impact assessments in each country also looked specifically at gender issues. As a result, plans were made to produce two ALP publications in 2015, one on the learning emerging on the interplay between gender and adaptive capacity and the other a practitioner brief on how to integrate gender into CBA. Changes specific to ALP countries include:

#### **Ghana**

Women and men in the ALP communities are engaging more equally in economic activities of their choice without hindrances, paying for household costs, and also in development of Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAP) by the community. VSLA has been a main success factor in shifting gender norms and bringing men and women together around income-generation and management. Findings of the gender study conducted with CCAFS confirmed the trend identified in 2013 of shifting gender norms in livestock rearing and ownership whilst gender roles remain unchanged. Narrative evidence from community members shows that, in the past, women were allowed to keep only pigs because pigs do not have sacrificial value. The norm has shifted so that women can now own sheep, goats, cattle and even donkeys. But women still have to tell a man (their husband, father, or brother) to go to the market to buy or sell the livestock. A woman who openly declares ownership of her animals or takes them to market for sale is still branded as a bad woman or a thief. Similarly, men are not allowed to carry foodstuff to market for sale. However, both men and women participate in community meetings and learning on agriculture, agro-meteorological information, cropping decision-making, which was not the case before ALP. Men who participate in meetings are sensitized on the value of the work that women do and how it contributes to the family income, why women should take part in household spending decisions, marketing decision-making, and cropping decisions as well as taking leadership roles in community development. The Climate Information Centres established by ALP specifically aim for both men and women to have equal access to information relating to climate information, agricultural extension service and market information to engage in their chosen businesses.

#### **Kenya**

Following the previous year's success in diversified income-generation and raised incomes for women due to access to climate forecasts and more informed decision-making, women and men are now planning together more consciously. Joint planning ensures that men have a market for their produce and women are able to identify what they could invest in in their trade. In some households, this has led to higher incomes now that the women are doing joint marketing and trading and thus getting higher prices for their products. The latter is thanks to business development service training facilitated by ALP in collaboration with other CARE projects). The number of women attending and actively engaging or participating in planning meetings (PSPs, CAAPs, etc.) has increased. However, at the community level, women still do not speak in public and do not actively engage in discussions unless they are only with other women. Some households have also

reported that given the higher levels of income in the households, more girls are attending schools than before. Previously, girls would not go to school even if there were enough money to take them.

### **Mozambique**

Interactions with communities and results from the CVCA assessments carried out in 2014 demonstrate that women's economic and social empowerment has increased, from a baseline of exclusion from benefits. The Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in Angoche encourages inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups in the activities. Trainings on gender and discussions about the importance of women and men working together in the FFS have led to women reporting that they are working and learning together more with men. Women's confidence is increasing and some women are now taking leadership roles, attending and having a voice in decision-making forums in mixed groups. For example, in the FFS at least two women are members of the FFS secretariat. At household level women have reported their involvement in the farm, making joint decisions regarding their activities, such as what, when and where to plant, how much to sell and how to use the cash obtained. On the other hand, men are also taking some roles, weeding, harvesting, etc., which in past were assigned to women. This helps reducing their work burden. In the communities women are also taking leadership roles that were considered for men only. For instance, in some communities, chicken vaccinators are women. Women heading households have reported that they have reduced their vulnerability as they have benefited from technical trainings, are having access to information and services inputs, such as forecasts, chicken vaccinations and improved varieties, which contribute to improve their incomes.

### **Niger**

The gender study provided insights into the drivers and barriers for gender equality and adaptive capacity by looking at nine key change areas. Among the barriers, early marriage and pregnancies are critical. They reduce women's ability to engage in livelihood and public activities and result in many years of child bearing, often with challenges to food and especially nutrition security of the children. Religious trends are towards more rigidity of roles and norms, which challenges the flexibility and dynamism needed within communities to shift gender relations in response to climate impacts and growing adaptive capacity. The study concluded:

Among the best ALP responses and practices in gender and CBA, is the support to men and women in selecting adaptation activities, and their validation in terms of feasibility and gender relevance by the community. The inclusion of women in the whole process and in every strategy is remarkable and is beginning to bear fruits, although improvements can still be made in light of lessons learnt. Some areas such as reproductive health, nutrition education, and women's literacy through the mobile phone have not been addressed, but they can be; they were not CBA entry points. The main lesson is that to achieve equitable adaptation, not only does the principle of inclusion count, but also the synergy between strategies counts: synergy between men / women's strategies; synergy among strategies – the rain gauge, seeds, warrantage, or restocking (habanayé) animal fattening, community stock, animal feeds and assisted natural regeneration for the protection of the environment, short-term investment (quick win) or long-term investment (building capabilities, mind-enlightening activities) as well as reduced time spent on activities through technology such as solar panels for charging mobile phones and easier access to crop pest control.

In the lessons learnt, we note: the leading role of women's groups in CBA for gender equity and women's visibility in the community arena; accountability of women's groups in local governance and in resilience; strong ownership of local planning by men and women; integration of climate risk by men and women in their practices: agroforestry, climate information. As regards transformative resilience, sustainable significant changes cannot be measured in the short term (4 to 5 years), but time span of a whole generation.

Through women participating in several income-generating and savings group activities they have gained new opportunities to meet together and more frequently with major increases in confidence and unity as well as economic power. They have been able to save and are becoming more financially independent which has allowed them to make their own investments in farm inputs and activities. Based on this they are also participating and speaking more in community meetings in public, are members of management structures

(committees, groups) and take part in decision-making. With these changes men have become more willing to involve women in community activities although deep-seated cultural norms still limit this. These are significant changes in socially conservative Niger.

**As ALP engaged more in discourse on resilience, the importance of responding to all types of differential vulnerability and gender inequalities** became clearer. Climate change exacerbates the risks facing people already marginalised by the inequitable distribution of resources and denial of rights, and increases these inequalities further, particularly for women and children. At the CBA8 international conference on CBA and adaptation finance, ALP led an interactive session on this issue, looking at how adaptation finance could reach the most vulnerable people. The outcome stressed among other factors the need to recognise ‘the right and capacity for self-determination by different vulnerable groups within and across communities to realise their own adaptation actions towards resilient development’, and to ‘engage with the range of drivers of vulnerability not limited to climate change – e.g. rural urban migration, economic and other dynamics – that influence the lives of the most vulnerable and consider responses that allow them to have greater self-determination and climate resilient opportunities’. The East and Southern Africa learning event hosted by ALP came out with some clear recommendations, to:

- Ensure inclusive and meaningful participation of all groups, including the most vulnerable and the youth, respecting their agency and supporting men, women and youth to recognise the value and complementarity of each other’s different aspirations, skills, knowledge and capacity.
- Recognise differences in vulnerabilities and capacities and increase investment in analysis and assessment of social differentiation so as to avoid assumptions and respond effectively to norms and rules, which determine differences in capacities, skills, rights and access to and control of information and resources.
- Support a continuum of social protection measures from social safety nets to springboard mechanisms like savings and loans, which target the most vulnerable and promote pathways out of vulnerability and into resilience.

At the regional to global level, ALP disseminated its experiences and messages in relation to gender at CBA in a number of ways. The CCAFS gender and inclusion toolbox allowed ALP’s framing of gender and adaptive capacity to be incorporated into a manual for use by the CGIAR. The Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) published a note on gender and finance at the time of CBA8, which used ALP’s CBA brief as its main source of messaging. ALP was invited through the Austrian Development Agency to present a response to the World Bank report on ‘Levelling the Field: Improving Opportunities for Women Farmers in Africa’, which had studied barriers and opportunities for women in agriculture in the south. Messages shared by ALP focused on the underlying changes in attitude, gender relations and capacity, which will determine the success of ‘hardware’ interventions. Other gender documents produced in 2014 include the Mozambique GCVCA guide; the CCAFS gender and inclusion toolbox; and virtual presentations made at ICRAF Nairobi and the Austrian Ministry of Finance. CARE launched two publications at COP20, which focused specifically on gender issues. Both utilised learning and evidence messages from ALP, in particular the report ‘Tackling the Double Injustice of Climate Change and Gender Inequality’. The report ‘Choice, not control: Why limiting the fertility of poor populations will not solve the climate crisis’ includes reference to the findings from the Niger gender study reported above.

#### 4. PROGRAMME RESULTS / OUTPUTS

Highlights of 2014 progress against the five ALP outputs are given below including linkages within, between and outside ALP countries. Reference is made to the way in which different outputs are increasingly linked and mutually supportive such that progress towards the purpose and goal can become a reality. See Annex 2 for a summary of concrete progress and numbers against indicators.

#### 4.1 OUTPUT 1: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION (CBA) DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED BY COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL PARTNERS

Output 1	Indicator 1.1	Target 2014
Innovative approaches to community-based adaptation (CBA) developed and implemented by communities and local partners	Number of individuals (men/women) engaged in livelihoods/adaptation strategies which are informed by CBA approaches	24,450 individuals (Ghana: 7,350, Niger: 8,700, Mozambique: 6,000, Kenya: 2,400)
	<b>Indicator 1.2</b>	<b>Target 2014</b>
	# Local DRR plans and EWS operational down to community level	10
	<b>Indicator 1.3</b>	<b>Target 2014</b>
	# of target local organisations (civil society and district/commune governments) which significantly improve their capacity to use CBA approaches	Ghana and Niger 12, Kenya and Mozambique 10
<b>Indicator 1.4</b>	<b>Target 2014</b>	
% of men and women in communities implementing CBA who report 1) equitable shifts in gender dynamics which contribute to improved adaptive capacity for climate-vulnerable people and/or 2) gender-equitable implementation and benefits of adaptation	50% assumed increase	

##### 4.1.1 CLIMATE-RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS STRATEGIES

ALP continued to support the same community livelihood strategies as in 2013, with differences in numbers of beneficiaries, community level capacity building and training. Based on observed successes, communities in non-ALP sites are seeking to learn from and adopt livelihood strategies implemented by communities in ALP sites. Achievements in 2014 in the four countries are summarized in the following.

###### Ghana

ALP facilitated cultivation of early bulking cassava in multiplication farms for distribution to community members in ALP and non-ALP sites. ALP also linked up with the Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI) on cassava value chain processes. Communities are engaging in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) to raise their own financial capital to diversify their livelihood options through purchasing improved seeds and other farm inputs, or enhancing small-scale businesses such as shea butter extraction, soap making and petty trading. In collaboration with the Garu-Tempene District Department of Agriculture, ALP supported the establishment of a model dry season garden in one community to provide community members with skills and techniques for dry season gardening. Training included land preparation for soil and water conservation; conservation agriculture practices such as mulching, composting nursing and transplanting of seedlings; disease control; and the use and care of water pumps. ALP supported Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) to acquire additional water pumping machines to support dry season gardening. The water pumps are helping communities to increase the sizes of their dry season farms, increase crops yields and income levels and reduce manual labour especially for women and children.

###### Kenya

Capacity strengthening for existing and new groups, mainly women's groups, in business development skills and group savings and loans (GS&L) as a means of mobilising resources for livelihoods diversification, equipping them with skills for starting and running small-scale businesses as a complimentary livelihood strategy and enabling savings for leaner periods (e.g. to be able to buy water, food and medicine during dry periods). The women groups visited a well-established GS&L women's group to learn about group dynamics, linkages with financial institutions, savings process, and recording of loans and savings. One new farmer group was supported to participate in a farmer's clinic, organised by ALP in collaboration with the

Department of Agriculture, for learning between farmers from different communities and strengthening linkages to agricultural and other service providers for inputs and skills development. Key learning areas were crop diversification through experimenting with new crops, value addition and marketing of livestock and crop products. Farmer groups were supported with seeds (maize, green grams, grass seeds and cow peas) and received training from the departments of agriculture and livestock on climate resilient agricultural practices such as soil and water management, minimum tillage, conservation agriculture, organic farming, growing crops in flood receding zones and range land reseeding. In five of the ALP community sites, farmer groups received grass and fruit seedlings (mangoes, lemons, paw paws and oranges) from ALP and the Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Mozambique**

Five Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were trained to be associations as part of the process towards their legalization, sustainability and improved access to services. ALP supported members of FFS in six communities, including two new communities compared to the year before, with farm inputs, seeds (beans, sesame and groundnuts) and promoted improved varieties of cassava and cowpeas, facilitated exchange visits with other communities and training on conservation agriculture techniques. About 50% of the FFS members are growing trees for distribution to group members and for sale to other community members. The cash that is generated is used to sustain group activities. Using learning from ALP sites, the District Agricultural Services (SDAE) is promoting FFS in other communities in Angoche District. Working together with AENA and SDAE, chicken vaccination against Newcastle Disease were carried out in ALP and non-ALP communities, training provided on good chicken production practices and disease control. Three fishing associations were trained on good fishing practices, business management, and fish conservation.

### **Niger**

In 2014, good rainfall enabled excellent harvests of millet and cowpea, which are some of the climate resilient livelihood strategies communities identified in their Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs). 17 ALP-supported communities implemented warrantage – a strategy that helps farmers store their surplus crop production and receive credit to satisfy their immediate needs. Approximately 12,702,500 CFA franc (US\$25,405) has enabled 464 women and 429 men to store more than 70 tonnes of millet and cowpea in warrantage cereal banks. Many communities in non-ALP sites are now requesting to be part of warrantage groups in ALP communities. This has created a source of revenue for ALP communities through membership fees (about US\$3) and stock management costs. The revenue generated is injecting more capital fostering increased sustainability of warrantage in ALP communities. ALP supported the construction of two agricultural input shops to strengthen the capacity for multiplication of improved millet and cowpea seed varieties (supplied by INRAN in Maradi) and enable the sustainable access to and use of improved seeds. The shops are also stocked with pesticides.

### **Benefits, impacts and lessons for resilient livelihoods**

#### **a) Environmental management essential to CBA**

Conservation agriculture is contributing to changing attitudes and farming practices that protect biodiversity and the ecosystem, which in turn contributes to enhancing the climatic resilience of community livelihood strategies. In Ghana, traditional leaders in the ALP communities are instituting by-laws on bush burning and deforestation and working with the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) and Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) to enforce these by-laws to minimise indiscriminate cutting down of trees for charcoal or fuel wood and reduce the incidence of bushfires and related disasters. To enhance soil moisture and fertility, community members are engaging in agro-forestry and instructing tractor operators to plough along contours. In Mozambique, adoption of minimum tillage as a conservation agriculture technique has reduced the cutting down of trees to open new areas and use of fire in land preparation, both of which cause environmental degradation. In Kenya, farmer groups involved in irrigated agriculture are engaging in riverbank protection to ensure sustainable access to water for farming as a livelihood strategy that complements pastoralism, and also to minimise crop losses due to flooding.

## **b) Food security, sustained incomes and economic development**

Livelihood strategies decided and implemented by communities as part of their CAAPs are reinforcing each other and resulting in improved food security, especially for the most vulnerable households. In all ALP countries, the combination of improved seed and cassava varieties and cultivation using conservation agriculture techniques is bringing about increased yields and availability of food in dry seasons. In Niger, warrantage is enabling communities to better manage their agricultural produce so that it lasts to the next harvesting season. In Ghana, increased access to and consumption of vegetables and fruits from dry season gardening is improving household nutritional and health status and contributing to a reduction of the hunger gap from an average 144 days to just barely about 7 days in a year.

Increased yields and livelihood diversification are providing a sustained source of income and economic development for communities. In Ghana, cassava is a well-developed value chain with an increased number of women engaging in processing dry cassava into chips and *gari* (a local fast food made of cassava) for sale, as well as starch extraction and selling to breweries for beer-making. Cereal banks in the warrantage system in Niger are breaking the cycle of debt incurred by vulnerable people after selling their agricultural produce at low market rates. In addition, warrantage and dry season gardening are reducing rural to urban migration, especially of the youth, in search of menial jobs. Access to credit through warrantage is providing capital for investment in diversified and lucrative livelihood activities such as fattening of sheep and goats that is mostly done by women; sale of sugar, tea, chocolate, and sugar cane; and transporting goods and agricultural by-products within the communities and to weekly markets. Dry season gardening in Ghana is attracting out-migrants to return to their communities due to the good job and income prospects from cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

## **c) Social and adaptive capacity benefits**

Community groups such as VSLA/GS&L and FFS are creating platforms for shared values among community members and building of internal accountability mechanisms, thus making the groups more attractive partners to financial institutions and government support systems. In Ghana, VSLA groups have received credit support from District Assemblies and projects working in the area so as to engage in income-generating activities that increase their livelihood options and enhance climate resilience. The East Mamprusi Community Bank notes that VSLAs have been important conduits for their Credit with Education Programme that is currently running in partnership with a local NGO. In Kenya, women's GS&L groups now have strengthened links with financial institutions, such as the Cooperative Bank of Kenya, which is developing a financial product specifically for pastoralist women in Garissa County. In Mozambique, legalization of FFS as associations will enable community members to have better access to services, such as loans, to support their activities and contribute to the groups' growth and sustainability.

Community-level capacity building and training and strengthened linkages to different service providers is contributing to building adaptive capacity through increased access to information and capacity to develop and engage in new and innovative livelihood strategies. Increased access to financial services is helping communities to build up their asset base as they engage in diversified livelihood options.

### **4.1.2 OPERATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS**

Activities under this heading are focused on working with government and partners on developing, reviewing and operationalizing DRR plans and structures, better linkage between community level and local government DRR plans and structures, and linkages between DRR and adaptation planning.

#### **Ghana**

Using learning from ALP's CBA planning approach, NADMO in Garu-Tempene District conducted risk and hazard mapping using CVCA tools to identify disaster prone areas for early warning and early action. This is shifting NADMO's focus from providing emergency and relief services to disaster risk prevention. District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) were reconstituted and its members trained to make them more efficient through support from the National and Regional NADMO Secretariat and ALP. The reconstitution was aimed at harmonising existing and parallel DDMCs to avoid duplication and ensure effective



coordination of community-level DRR action plans and early warning systems (EWS). Collaboration between NADMO, the Ghana Health Service, the Forestry Service Division, and the Ghana National Fire Service, who are all members of DDMC, led to capacity building of 185 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) to enable them improve their response to DRR issues at community level. Disaster preparedness plans in Garu-Tempene and East Mamprusi districts were reviewed to align with National Disaster Reduction Plan, which is part of Ghana's Plan of Action on DRR and climate change adaptation. UNEP CLIM-WARN and Rainwatch-Africa Climate Exchange (AfClix) from the University of Reading partnered with ALP to test EWS in the eight ALP communities. This was followed by a consultative stakeholder forum involving community leaders and district and national level stakeholders to explore strategies for generating drought early warning information to support adaptation in Ghana.

### **Kenya**

ALP together with the Garissa County Climate Change Working Group (GCCWG) took part in developing drought contingency plans for Garissa County and neighbouring arid and semi-arid counties, hosted by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The contingency planning exercise provided a forum for discussions on continued revision of DRR plans based on emerging information, including climate information, and linking adaptation planning with and DRR planning. ALP and the GCCWG participated in formation and is now a member of the Garissa County DRR platform, spearheaded by NDMA and UNDP. The platform is tasked with mainstreaming DRR into county development plans and proposals were made to include DRR in revision of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The platform will also ensure that county DRR structures are effective and well-linked with community structures. Through partners (VSF, departments of livestock and agriculture, NDMA and CARE sister projects - ARC & KALDRR) who were trained by ALP on Community Managed DRR (CMDRR), community DRR plans are in place and regularly reviewed with support from NDMA and ALP. The GCCWG participated in a training hosted by NDMA on DRR management to establish mechanisms for assessing and monitoring disasters, losses and impacts.

### **Niger**

Facilitated by the CSR/PGCC with support from ALP in Niger, the first local level DRR consultative meeting was held in Dakoro, with participation of NGOs working in the area, to discuss sustainable use of ICTs for vulnerability monitoring and early warning at community level. At the meeting, ALP shared experience on climate information monitoring through Community Early Warning and Emergency Response Structures (SCAP/RUs) and communication using mobile phones and radio. ALP's approach was appreciated by all the participants as innovative and working toward reducing the delay in communities receiving early warning information from Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories (OSVs) and CSR/PGCC at commune level. The approach was also considered useful for identifying areas with excesses or deficits in agricultural and livestock production through the analysis of rainfall data and commodity price indicators from communities and weekly markets. ALP supported refresher training for SCAP/RU clusters, which group communities with similar livelihoods and sharing the same natural resources, so as to improve their operations and linkage to OSVs at commune and departmental level.

### **Mozambique**

In 2014, five ALP communities operationalized the DRR plans they developed in 2013. These include early warning systems for coastal and island communities through the use of a mobile phone service operated by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). Information is sent via SMS to a representative of the local DRR committee. Messages contain advice on measures communities can take to reduce impacts of cyclones and heavy winds. These measures include building stronger houses using local available material, reducing the cutting down of trees and planting more trees. The information is shared with communities through meetings organized by the local DRR committees. As a result, farmers are growing trees as wind breaks to minimize the impacts of heavy winds and cyclones on their crops and houses.

Better linkage between community level and local government DRR plans and structures is enabling the effectiveness of DRR interventions. The review of DRR plans is drawing learning from ALP CBA planning in terms of engaging with multi-stakeholder forums and taking in community issues.



### 4.1.3 CLIMATE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

There is now better understanding and application of climate information to support climate resilient livelihoods and DRR. The **participatory scenario planning (PSP)** approach has fully taken root in Kenya, Ghana and Niger and has become one of the main and regular events where multiple stakeholders come together to share, discuss, understand and translate seasonal forecast and review and plan for adaptation actions. In Mozambique, interest is building on improved access and use of climate information and having stronger linkages with meteorological services.

#### Ghana

PSP workshops at the district level were organised by District Assemblies with quality assurance and technical support from ALP. ALP also supported PSP workshops in Upper West Region (see details under output 5). Through collaboration between ALP, Farm Radio International, local FM radio stations, and the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMET), two Climate Information Centres (CICs) were set up in Saamini community (East Mampursi District) and Tariganga community (Garu-Tempene District) for dissemination agro-meteorological advisories from PSP workshops, through collaboration between Farm Radio International, GMET, local radio stations and ALP. The CICs will be managed by the communities with expert support from GMET. Community monitors are taking and keeping records of rainfall data from community rain gauges.

#### Kenya

PSP workshops for the March-to-May and October-to-December 2014 rainfall seasons were organized through collaboration between the GCCWG, Kenya Meteorological Services (KMS) in Garissa, the Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) and ALP. County Government departments of agriculture and livestock and ASDSP facilitated dissemination of advisories from the PSP workshops. ALP strengthened linkages between KMS and DRR actors (NDMA and DRR committees) to promote the use of climate information for DRR planning. This was taken up during the review of county DRR and drought contingency plans which were informed by forecasts for the March-to-May and June-to-August seasons. DRR committees are working with service providers (County Department of Agriculture and Livestock, NDMA, PIO) to access and use advisories generated from PSPs to review and implement their DRR plans. ALP Kenya modified the Ghana community monitors training manual for the Garissa context and, with the Kenya Meteorological Services, conducted the first training on weather data collection and installation of five rain gauges in ALP community sites. This was done in collaboration with the STARCK+ project, which focuses on improving production of local climate information. A system for transmitting, analysing and communicating the data was agreed between the community monitors, Kenya Meteorological Services and intermediaries such as extension services, ALP, etc.

#### Mozambique

ALP Mozambique organized a two-day workshop on climate information and early warning systems in Angoche district. The workshop was attended by representatives from ALP communities, communities where other CARE projects are working, the Provincial Agricultural Services (SPA), Provincial Rural Extension Services (SPER), National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), INGC, SDAE, local community radio and CARE's local partner, AENA. The workshop aimed at strengthening linkages between the producers and users of climate information; discussing the types and timing of information needed by communities; where communities can get climate information; ways of communicating the information so that farmers can better understand it; how this information can be used to make decisions; how it can be combined with local knowledge; and challenges faced by communities in accessing, understanding and using climate information. ALP attended the first National Climate Outlook Forum in Mozambique that brought together producers and users of climate information and shared community information needs that emerged from discussions in the Angoche workshop.

## Niger

ALP in Niger organized refresher training on rainfall data recording for community monitors in charge of community rain gauges. In advance of the 2014 rainfall season, ALP – in collaboration with the Niger Meteorological Services (DNM) at national, regional and departmental levels – organized PSP workshops to share seasonal climate forecasts from both science and local knowledge and associated advisories. The workshops brought together communities, local level technical services, civil society organisations and other actors at commune level. Information from the workshops was communicated using local radios *Hadin Kay* and *Muryar* in Dakoro and by community monitors at community meetings and weekly markets.

### Benefits, impacts and lessons for climate information and communication

#### a) Building adaptive capacity to enhance climate resilient livelihoods and DRR effectiveness

The increasing access to and use of historical climate data, seasonal forecasts and advisories is building local adaptive capacity through informing forward looking decision-making and encouraging innovations in livelihoods and DRR. This is due to communities seeing a positive correlation between their livelihoods and climate information and advisories, which makes the information all the more relevant. Communities in **Ghana and Niger** are gaining increased knowledge and understanding of rainfall onset, dry spell periods, rainfall cessation days, climate uncertainties and risks. Used in combination with information from community rain gauges, communities are making better decisions on when to plant to avoid seed loss and crop failures. The impact assessment in Ghana notes that there has been a gradual improvement in the number of farmers embracing seasonal forecasts advisories from PSP. In 2012, only an estimated 35% of farmers were accepting and using advisories because of scepticism about the reliability of the advisories given that it was the first time they were introduced to the idea. By 2014, the number had risen to 70%. This is an indication of increasing willingness and confidence in using climate information to make decisions and plan. In **Kenya**, communities are making decisions on different seed and crop varieties to plant and options to take up to diversify their livelihoods based on advisories from PSPs. Climate information is prompting them to take up new and innovative long-term livelihood adaptation strategies such as growing fruit trees, which can withstand the dry and flooding seasons better and are good for riverbank protection. The produce can fetch relatively higher market prices. In **Mozambique**, communities are now paying more attention to scientific weather information and combining it with their local knowledge to inform livelihood diversification strategies and adopting resilient agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture and use drought tolerant crop varieties. The information is enabling farmers to prepare the land and acquired inputs on time. PSP has been incorporated into the Savannah Agriculture Research Institute's (SARI) Innovation Platform concept in **Ghana**, where farmers are brought together to brainstorm problems, prioritize the problems, develop solutions and explore possibilities of various combinations of solutions to yield optimum strategies for deployment in response to climate change. PSPs are helping farmers to structure their thoughts and also getting them to appreciate deeply how climate information could make a difference for them in their quest to be more innovative.

Climate information is getting more consideration in DRR planning and strategies, demonstrating increasing recognition of the value of the information in managing climate risks at community and local levels. In **Ghana**, community members have become more conscious of the dangers associated with thunder and lightning and how to avoid disasters from these climate events. Advisories from PSP workshops in **Kenya** are enabling farmers to plan ahead for risks and untimely deaths resulting from thunder and lightning. DRR committees in the ALP communities are working with service providers (county departments of agriculture and livestock, NDMA, and PIO) to access and use advisories to review and implement their DRR plans.

#### b) Local government taking lead in facilitating PSP

The multi-stakeholder forum created by PSP is building capacity and confidence of local governments to implement it as a CBA approach, with limited quality assurance and support from ALP. This is demonstrated by local governments in **Ghana and Kenya** hosting and leading the planning and facilitation of PSP in all seasons in 2014. For budgetary support, the ministries of agriculture, meteorological services and the

disaster management authorities (NADMO and NDMA) have adopted PSPs as part of their annual work plans (See details in outputs 2 and 5).

### c) Change in attitudes and practices by service providers

There is growing recognition of PSP as a practical approach for not only making climate information usable in different contexts but also delivering needed user-led climate information services to support adaptation decision-making. The access to and use of information from PSP is contributing to changing attitudes and practice by service providers by reducing the mismatch between planning and budgeting for activities and enabling them become more relevant at the local level and providing better adaptation support and services to communities.

Meteorological services are embracing a wider user base and becoming more service and user oriented, as seen from the shift in emphasis on providing services to those who can pay for services for farmers and communities. **GMET in Ghana** and **KMS in Kenya** feel a lot more relevant now as they are more actively engaging with the users to generate locally specific climate information, communicate and collectively reflect on the information. This is seen as a way of positively shaping communities' understanding of the dynamics involved in generating and using climate information. Through the Innovation Platform concept, SARI in Ghana is improving its capacity to tailor **agricultural advisory services** to farmers. Departments of agriculture in both Kenya and Ghana are integrating climate information in their planning, extension and support services, and supporting the dissemination of PSP advisories. PSP has been most relevant for NADMO in helping appreciate the growing consensus that **early warning systems** should be comprehensive - covering risk assessment, technical monitoring and warning, dissemination, and local preparedness. Through participation in PSPs, NADMO's skill in estimating the intensity of rainfall has improved, which has enabled them provide reasonably accurate and credible early warning information.

### d) Targeted communication of climate information through the use of ICTs

Community radio stations are becoming more involved in communicating climate information, contributing to the information targeting more farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and ensuring that the information is communicated in good time. In **Ghana**, the Climate Information Centres are innovative communication systems that are creating collaboration between local radio and community members for widespread communication of climate information. In **Kenya**, ALP and KMS took part in *Mali Shambani*, a radio programme that is aired nationally, to share the March-to-May seasonal forecast and information on upcoming PSP workshops. In **Niger**, two community radios in Dakoro, *Hadin Kay* and *MuryarDakoro*, are enabling improved communication of climate information to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Mobile phones are enhancing the timely communication of community rainfall records. Information is then broadcast widely through the involvement of the Niger national radio. While ICTs are enabling better communication of climate information, more work needs to be done to ensure that communication channels used are accessible to all, including women and vulnerable groups. INAM in **Mozambique** has committed to improve the existing mechanisms for sharing climate information and continue to train communities and intermediaries on interpretation of climate information so that many people can benefit from it. Critical, however, is to bring out and understand the information needs of different users for climate information to be more relevant to adaptation decision-making.

### Summing up and further work on climate information

Climate information has emerged as one of the most important and needed elements that inform CBA planning and strategies at community and local level and is creating stronger linkage between the implementation of climate resilient livelihoods and DRR. PSP as a CBA approach is contributing to local government processes becoming more participatory through creating a forum for dialogue between communities, meteorological services, and agricultural and other government support services. This supports achievement of output 2 (see details under output 2). PSP has not only gone from theory into practice. It has also been mainstreamed in all 47 counties and nationally in Kenya. Further, it is in progress towards mainstreaming in Ghana (see details in output 5).

Going forward, additional work is needed to link and translate climate information at different timescales. This includes historical data such as from community rainfall records, daily to monthly forecasts, seasonal forecasts to five years, and longer climate projections. At the local level, communities are already requesting for five-to-ten day forecasts from GMET and KMS to enable them to make effective short-term operational decisions like when to weed and apply fertilizer. Improved two-way communication between meteorological services, agricultural extension and other service providers, and farmers will help to keep all stakeholders updated on real-time climate information and improve its relevance. Capacity building is also needed for an increased number of local actors to understand and interpret climate information and integrate its use in their decision-making and planning. This will enable increased resource and technical support to communities who are receiving climate information from PSP but lack the capacity to implement options presented in PSP advisories.

#### **4.1.4 DEVELOPMENT OF CBA APPROACHES IN ALP**

In 2014, work focused on upscaling and integrating CBA approaches and models into local government budgets and plans (see details in output 2). With the increasing interest to work with climate information in climate-smart agriculture, Climate Field Schools (CFS) has been developed as a CBA model that builds on FFS and Pastoral Field Schools. CFS has a focus on building local adaptive capacity through the generation, access and use of climate information to inform the choice of agricultural technologies and practice. Development of CFS was done through collaboration between ALP, a technical team from the Garissa county departments of disaster management, agriculture and livestock, KMS and CSO partners, all of whom form the CFS technical team. Joint development and implementation of CFS with county stakeholders is expected to enable sharing of experiences, create synergy and ensure county-level buy-in for sustainability of the model.

#### **4.1.5 CBA CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LOCAL ORGANISATIONS**

Emphasis is now on replication and up-scaling of CBA approaches already proven to be successful, with refresher training, training of facilitators and building capacity for greater ownership and for handing over responsibility for implementing CBA. Local authorities and/or ALP partners in Ghana, Niger and Kenya are now implementing PSP and CBA planning on a regular basis. They work with community monitors in facilitating the implementation of community adaptation actions plans in ALP and some additional communities. Local authorities also work for scaling up CBA as part of their local development plans. In Mozambique, local partners are now promoting identified adaptation strategies. These include fish farming for diversifying livelihoods and new FFSs, which are being replicated by new community members. The District Extension Services have committed to continue FFS post-ALP. See under output 5 for capacity building beyond ALP community sites.

##### **Ghana**

The community monitors have been instrumental for the success in CBA implementation through supervising adaptation initiatives in the communities, leading community reflection meetings and undertaking advocacy initiatives to create the enabling environment for adaptation work. Community monitors received more training from ALP in preparation for sustainability of continued adaptive capacity strengthening at community level. CBA capacity building provided by ALP to implementing partners PAS-G and PARED, District Assemblies, and district-level NADMO and MOFA has enabling them to integrate CBA approaches in their work plans and budgets. As part of the Garu-Tempene District 2014-2017 Medium-term Development Plan (MTDP) process, ALP implementing partner PAS-G trained an inputs collection team on the use of CVCA tools in collaboration with the District Planning and Coordinating Unit. The team collected data from 93 communities for the development of CAAPs. Providing capacity building for community actors such as chiefs, women leaders, and assemblypersons at their doorsteps has made training more relevant and practical to beneficiaries.

##### **Kenya**

ALP in Kenya focused on building capacity for adaptation planning processes and the access and use of climate information for decision-making. Local institutions are now reporting improvement in their capacity

to use CBA approaches. These include government actors such as the Department of Agriculture (SCAO and ASDSP), the departments of livestock and planning, NDMA, and KMS, as well as local NGOs, including CAF-action, PGI, CSDI and PIO. This has built local confidence to make informed choices with consideration of household and community capacities. These processes have also strengthened linkages to partners, peers and institutions that can provide resources and services to households and communities for better adaptation to climate change. A CFS field facilitators' training guide was developed. The technical team has trained field facilitators on implementing the CFS model in one pilot site, from which county stakeholders will draw lessons for further up-scaling of the model.

### **Mozambique**

AENA, IDPPE, SDAE and SDPI have improved their capacity to use CBA approaches through participation in various ALP activities and trainings. These include training of community facilitators and extension workers from AENA and SDAE on the use of climate information, early warning systems, the CBA approach, and governance of community associations.

### **Niger**

Together with AREN, ALP's local implementing partner, and the PROGRES programme, ALP trained 11 participants on the CBA approach and the CAAP development process. This training has built that capacity of AREN to use CBA approaches, resulting in AREN leading discussions on adaptation issues faced by pastoral communities and sensitizing these communities on management of climate risk and uncertainty. All of ALP's local implementing partners – AREN, AGIR and HIMMA – are integrating the approach into the design and implementation of projects in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in non-ALP sites (see details in output 5). ALP supported capacity strengthening of local government in Bader Goula and Roumbou communes to manage climate risks and share climate information through the PSP approach. This has resulted in the two communes providing improved agricultural technical services. These include the introduction of modern farming techniques that take into account soil types and the use of improved seed varieties to managing climatic uncertainty.

## **4.1.6 OUTPUT 1. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, KEY LESSONS AND WAY FORWARD**

Across all of output 1, which relates specifically to ALP local and community sites, attention is now turning to ensuring sustainability of systems and benefits, learning from outcomes and impacts, and supporting replication and up-scaling. Multi-level and multi-sector institutionalised linkages are emerging between livelihood and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies for climate resilience on a seasonal timescale. An important driver in this is climate information that reaches a wider audience through collaboration with radio and mobile phone companies.

The project has directly supported capacity building at the community level and supported the development of links with service providers for specific services. The combined approach of implementing savings and loans schemes, providing greater access to climate information, and farm-based support has been popular and empowering. A mix of CBA processes and practical demonstrations of the CBA models has produced better evidence and learning. Undertaking joint adaptation initiatives with local governments and community members is ensuring learning together and effective transfer and acquisition of relevant skills.

### **Key lessons**

The Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) is at the heart of ALP's approach and is key to the success of ALP's design. This assessment identifies the differentiated vulnerabilities and capabilities of communities to respond to the impacts of climate change and uses their own understanding of opportunities to develop responses. The participatory nature of this process and the subsequent planning tools have enabled vulnerable communities to play a central role in CBA planning and decision-making processes. They allow them to choose interventions from a suite of options rather than ALP coming with pre-determined solutions.



Among the adaptation options communities have prioritised, it is becoming clear that the combined approach of developing village savings and loans schemes, along with greater access to climate information and farm-based support, have been popular and empowering. The **synergies between the strategies** that communities choose have been an important element in the success of ALP.

Another success factor is the continued mainstreaming of adaptation into development planning processes in Ghana and the inclusion of PSP into planning systems and budgets in Kenya and Ghana. This has been thanks to well-targeted advocacy strategies aimed to build government interest.

ALP has developed important **evidence** around the generation of climate information for communities. Information from climate science and the ability to understand and work with uncertainty is an essential resource to assist decision-making for adaptation and resilience. Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) is a powerful CBA model that is enabling development of plans that are in line with the livelihoods for the region.

A number of its partners are **integrating** CBA approaches into their activities. ALP partners have also reported using CBA approaches in the **design of new projects** and now have improved capacity within their organisations to internalise CBA techniques. The inclusion of the gender indicator has enabled ALP to better capture changes to gender dynamics in target communities. However, it is not clear how this gender indicator is being applied in practice, and ALP is not able to report quantitatively against the target. As ALP comes to a close, the focus needs to be shifted towards ensuring the **sustainability** of the activities carried out by ALP, as well as tracking impact and documenting evidence to support wider up take.

## 4.2 OUTPUT 2: SUPPORT TO LOCAL VOICES IN DECISION-MAKING ON ADAPTATION

Output 2	Indicator 2.1	Target 2014
Communities and local civil society organisations supported to voice their concerns on climate change and to influence future allocations of resources for adaptation.	Number of target community and CS institutions participating in local level decision-making and/or advocacy for the rights of vulnerable people, related to adaptation.	10
	<b>Indicator 2.2</b> <i># of target local governments who have included adaptation in participatory planning and budgeting processes</i>	<b>Target 2014</b> 8

See Annex 2 for achievements against indicators.

### 4.2.1 LOCAL-LEVEL PARTICIPATION AND ADVOCACY

A large number of local civil society organisations are participating in local level decision-making and advocating for the rights of vulnerable people. In **Ghana**, six CSOs and NGOs together with representatives from the eight communities have developed and implemented advocacy actions in line with their plans elaborated in their CAAPs in 2013. They have organized community meetings to identify issues of concern, written letters to relevant government departments, agencies and NGOs, made regular follow-up, participated in District Assembly meetings, and spoken on their issues submitted through the CAAPs. Continued success in advocacy has resulted in further support to ALP communities – in particular Akara, Kugri and Farfar – of 13 boreholes; links to the rural electricity extension programme; matching grants for dam construction for dry season gardening; appointment of a nurse by the Community Health Planning and Services; capacity building for VSLA groups by the Rural Enterprises Program to access a small grants facility; and timely supply of fertilizer from MOFA directly to smallholder farmers for the 2014 farming season.

Six CSOs and male and female representatives from eight ALP-supported communities also participated in public hearings for the preparation of the 2014-2017 District Medium-Term Development Plan. Chapters of Ghana CAN in the three northern regions that incorporate large constituents of CSOs in the districts as well

as print and electronic media houses were trained on climate change concepts to enhance advocacy, networking and good reportage of CBA activities in Ghana. Radio presenters who took part in these trainings now better understand the value of climate information and weather forecasts and are using their platforms to disseminate them with advisories from PSP workshops.

ALP Ghana played a critical role as broker between the East Mamprusi and Garu-Tempene districts and other actors in Northern Ghana, including community groups, radio networks, development partners, NGOs, the AfClix Rainwatch programme, and the UNEP CLIM-WARN programme. ALP created multi-stakeholder and multi-sector platforms, including the seasonal PSP workshop. This enabled these actors share their project information, discuss how they align and contribute to the district development plans.

In **Mozambique**, the provincial civil society platform and the network for agriculture and natural resources (PPOSC-RARN), in collaboration with ALP and its agriculture extension partner, AENA, mobilised a task force to represent them and advocate on adaptation and NRM in Angoche District. This involved all the CSOs working on agriculture, climate change and natural resource management. The Angoche civil society platform was revitalised with 13 members and five thematic groups. The environment and climate change thematic group, led by AENA, conducted two awareness raising and reflection meetings on climate change and mechanisms for adaptation in the district. The group promoted dialogue with communities to define priorities for advocacy on climate change. Integration of climate change in local planning and budgets were top priorities, given that the ministry of environment (MICOA) has developed a Local Adaptation Plan for Angoche. The platform plans to use the five CAAPs developed in ALP communities for their advocacy on adaptation.

In **Kenya** a number of community and local civil society organizations are voicing their concerns on climate change and aiming to influence future allocations of resources for adaptation. At the county level, four CSOs representing women, youth and pastoralists continue to advocate for the rights of vulnerable groups at the local level. The CSOs are engaged in raising awareness on access to resources to support the communities to plan, adapt and respond to the effects of climate change. They have targeted mainly the gender and finance departments in 2014. Community groups are being strengthened to enable them meet the requirements for accessing public resources. Resources are, for example, public funds set up at the county level for youth, women and people with disabilities. This has resulted in some changes in the rights of women, especially women's groups, who are now accessing more public funds for their initiatives and working to include the voice of women in public decision-making.

In **Niger**, the process for safeguarding the Tarka Valley moved forward with AREN, the national pastoralist association, in the lead. Modalities for developing a regional land-use planning scheme were decided at a multi-stakeholder Maradi region meeting. A baseline study to analyse the state of degradation of the valley's natural resources was conducted following approval of the design by the national committee for Niger's rural code to ensure national level support. The results were validated by all concerned stakeholders, including traditional leaders and leaders of CBOs. Leaders then formalized a framework and action plan for continued multi-stakeholder action. The study results provide the basis for advocating that the regional land-use planning scheme includes safeguarding what is left of the valley and restoring important ecosystem species. In addition to AREN, the ALP CSO partners and others are leading CSO advocacy efforts. Notable are the CAPONG collective of pastoralist NGO, the RADO NGO network association of Dakoro. Also, AREN continued to support adaptation capacity building at the Eggo pastoralist festival. AREN also conducted a series of seminars on climate change and their impact in the pastoral environment. AREN is negotiating additional funding from the Swiss corporation to support more CBA activities in 2015.

ALP supported the capacity of 52 CBOs (warrantage and VSLA groups) to develop their organisational frameworks and succeed in fulfilling requirements for legal recognition. This has reinforced their voice and promoted inclusion of their CBA plans in the commune development plans. Legal registration is also enabling the warrantage groups to open bank accounts and access formal financial savings and credit services. Economic power also raises confidence to have a say in decision-making.



#### 4.2.2 INTEGRATION OF ADAPTATION IN LOCAL PLANNING PROCESSES

The main success in the period is up-scaling of integration of adaptation in mainstream development planning processes in Ghana and integration of PSP in planning systems and budgets in Kenya and Ghana.

The two district assemblies supported by ALP in **Ghana** included the 2014 PSP planning process in the budgets for their Medium-Term Development Plans for 2014-2017. Following the partnership between the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and ALP, climate change adaptation and broad-based participation in decision-making were integrated into the planning guidelines. In this period, as part of NDPC roll-out of the guidelines, ALP provided training on adaptation integration to a total 1,385 local government officials from all 216 districts and ten regional coordinating councils. Key points included basic steps of mainstreaming adaptation in the planning and budgeting process, outcome indicators and evidence pathways for tracking adaptation investments, the critical role of participatory planning, and the use of climate information to manage climatic risks and uncertainties and build resilient communities. More information on this can be found in the Joto Afrika magazine, issue 13.

The Garu-Tempene and East Mamprusi districts have used Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) prepared by community members as inputs in the preparation of the 2014-17 medium-term development plans. Inspired by the CAAPs and with lobbying by local assembly members who saw more benefits from CAAPs than the previous planning process, the Garu District Assembly has developed Community Action Plans (CAPs) with a climate lens in 98 out of 149 communities. The district used participatory methodologies led by community monitors leading to development of a district medium-term development plan, which is climate change compliant. Both targeted districts have led PSPs in two successive years with full involvement of decentralized departments, civil society organizations, and traditional authorities.

District assemblies are working with the district Business Advisory Centres (BACs), a rural enterprises programme (REP), rural banks, and the district departments of agriculture (DoA) in replicating VSLAs. Decentralised sector departments took lead to deliver capacity building to the DVGs. Increased engagement and service delivery from local government with grassroots CSOs/CBOs demonstrates increased responsiveness to community needs. Involving vulnerable community members in the district decision-making processes is a pillar of good governance and has resulted in consistent achievement of high scores since 2011 (above 90% up from 54% in 2006) using the Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) in the ALP districts. This means more financial resources are attracted to these districts from the District Development Fund (DDF) for development projects, including adaptation. More significantly, through the NDPC, the district medium-term development planning guidelines now incorporates CBA principles. NADMO in the Garu-Tempene district has adopted CVCA and used it in six communities to inform the district disaster preparedness plan.

Opinion leaders, including community chiefs, local government authorities, and research institutions, are becoming more responsive to the needs of vulnerable people based on the evidence and CBA success stories shared at reflection meetings. The Chief of Tariganga provided for the establishment of dry season gardens. The leaders in Garu-Tempene district demanded that the district planning coordinating unit develop CAAPs in all the communities leading into drafting of the 2014-17 medium-term development plans.

**Mozambique** – Following earlier coordination with the ministry of environment (MICOA) and the ACCRA consortium, local adaptation plans (LAP) are being developed. By the end of 2014, seven LAPs had been developed, three of which are in Nampula province, including Angoche, where ALP is supporting the process. The plans are linked to the interventions prioritized by communities through ALP. The LAP integrates adaptation actions defined and prioritized by communities through an exercise carried out using the GCVCA tool. MICOA has approved GCVCA as a part of the methodology for designing LAPs. The Angoche LAP has been submitted to the district government for approval and will be incorporated into the overall district plan in 2015. The LAP of Angoche has four objectives: (1) increase the resilience of agriculture and livestock; (2) increase resilience of fisheries; (3) promote sustainable trade; and (4) promote resilient infrastructure. Local sector services continue to support actions to reduce community vulnerability to climate change. Examples include demonstration of how to build stronger houses using local available material; promoting FFS groups;

improved water supply and management; training fishing associations on management and fish processing techniques, and so on. These adaptation actions have been integrated on the district social economic and budget plan (PESOD) for 2015. This can be seen as a result of the impact in the communities observed by the government and promoted through advocacy by ALP and AENA.

In **Kenya**, PSPs has been held six times in Garissa and is now embedded in the local policies, structures and institutions. This includes the 2013-2017 Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), the 2013-2023 County Agriculture Strategy, and the Kenya Meteorological Services' annual plans and budgets. Objective 5 of the County Agriculture Strategy is dedicated to conducting PSP workshops, disseminating climate information advisories, and training staff and farmers on conservation agriculture using the Climate Field Schools approach. PSP is also included in annual plans developed by ASDSP and civil society organisations, particularly CSDI and the Pastoralist Girls Initiatives.

An agriculture officer has been appointed as the County Climate Change Expert for Garissa in a new World Bank-funded project. He attributes his success in the selection process to the experiences gained as a result of interacting with ALP. PSP is included as an integral activity in the project and has a dedicated budget line. The Lagdera sub-county livestock officer has been promoted to county director for livestock. He is a core member of the Garissa Climate Change Working Groups (GCCWG) and a PSP champion, facilitating PSPs in other counties and advocating for greater inclusion of community voice in decision-making. The GCCWG, chaired by the Garissa County planning officer, was appointed as the technical advisor to the County Steering Group (CSG). The CSG is convened by the County Drought Coordinator from NDMA and is chaired by the County Commissioner. The first draft of the County Integrated Development Plan recognized CBA as an efficient, sustainable and effective response to climate change. It identified strategies such as destocking and restocking, strengthening early warning systems and sensitizing community on DRR.

A number of local governments departments have included adaptation in their participatory planning and budgeting processes. Garissa County this year held a public meeting to discuss the county fiscal strategy paper, which is a medium-term expenditure budgeting process to allocate funds to various sectors. This allowed communities to propose reduction of the levies on for example business permits and livestock movement to enable small-scale traders sustain their businesses. They also proposed that the county increases allocations to key directorates of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and irrigation, energy, environment and natural resources, and culture, social affairs, gender and children.

ASDSP, a programme in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF) has included county level PSPs in their plans and supported the implementation of PSP workshops in all 47 counties during the Marc-to-May and October-to-December seasons of 2014. See more on upscaling of PSPs under output 5 below.

**Niger** – Bader Goula integrated climate change in its commune development plan (PDC) using a participatory process for planning and budgeting in 2013. The commune was inspired by ALP and supported by a national programme promoting local development and community resilience. Soly Tagris and Azagor communes have done the same in 2014. They used CVCA as a starting point, and an annual investment plan was elaborated with all communes of Dakoro department. In the ALP communes, taking the CAAPs into account in the plans has increased the involvement of community stakeholders. Specifically women take more part in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of activities.

#### 4.2.3 OUTPUT 2. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, KEY LESSONS AND WAY FORWARD

Government institutions and civil society organisations are facilitating CBA models and approaches as a result of advocacy and the capacities acquired from ALP. More inclusive decision-making and more responsive governance are in evidence, based on the following factors for success:

- Capacity building and learning directly from participatory processes through reflection meetings and field days have both contributed to scaled-up adoption of ALP's approaches by partners, government, civil society organisations and communities. Learning has created an understanding of the different goals, roles, decision-making processes, and services that need to be available. Capacity

building of the different stakeholders at all levels on technical aspects, gender, climate information, advocacy, and integration of climate change in planning are crucial for effective adaptation.

- Support to legalization or formalization of community groups, such as VSLA and FFS groups in all countries has generated organizational capacity and voice at community and local levels as well as access to information and resources which lay the foundation for continued CBA planning and integration.
- Supporting multi-stakeholder dialogue with communities, civil society organisations and other actors to develop advocacy agendas and displaying them and CAAPs visually at community vantage points has enabled learning, provided a road map for implementation and attracted resources from interested donors.
- Establishing linkages between communities and local government is a key factor for sustainable service provision. Engagement and formal endorsement by national government bodies gives local governments the mandate and access to resources they need to integrate CBA into their planning processes.

ALP continued to facilitate links between national and local advocacy between civil society organisations and government actors. The Tarka Valley process was a good example, where AREN is taking the lead locally and nationally. In Ghana, government planning processes are changing to incorporate CBA. In Kenya, the PSP approach is being mainstreamed. ALP's role in building organizational adaptive capacities, networks, and linkages has been as facilitator and broker, creating multi-stakeholder learning and decision-making platforms such as PSP workshops, district development partner interfaces, CBA design workshops, roundtables on climate information generation and dissemination, community and stakeholder reflection meetings, and so on. These critical roles are being slowly fostered among champions in local government, civil society organisations, and, in particular, community monitors. Local champions are a precondition for achieving sustainability not only of CBA approaches and adaptation strategies at local level. Importantly, they are also crucial for CBA to be flexible, anticipatory, and informed by long-term aspirations, new information, insights, and changing power dynamics. Only when these roles are embedded locally will it be possible to see continued effective adaptation over time.

It has shown to be an effective approach to combine lobbying from the bottom up with evidence of the need and value of participation and inclusion, enabling demands and stronger capacity from multiple actors, together with at the same time influencing mainstream national policy and processes. Better evidence of the linkages and the actual drivers of sustained change are still needed. Work is still needed to ensure new systems can be sustained over time.

### 4.3 OUTPUT 3: GOOD PRACTICE MODELS FOR COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION (CBA) POLICY AND PRACTICE

Output 3	Indicator 3.1	Target 2014
Models for CBA evaluated, refined and used to make recommendations for improvements in policies and practice of government and other development organisations	# of reflection and learning meetings held (programme-level/ internal/stakeholders) which propose improvements to ALP CBA models	5 programme-level meetings 20 internal and stakeholder meetings in ALP countries
	<b>Indicator 3.2</b>	<b>Target 2014</b>
	# of evaluations/studies done generating targeted evidence which supports CBA	6
	<b>Indicator 3.3</b>	<b>Target 2014</b>
	# of publications produced with learning, evidence and recommendations on CBA practice and policy for targeted audiences	9 programme-level publications 26 country-level publications

See Annex 2 for achievements against indicators.

#### 4.3.1 LEARNING FROM PROGRAMME EXPERIENCES

**Reflection meetings** were held in all countries with participation from ALP's local partners and community and national stakeholders. As in other years, the meetings reflected on CBA learning, successes and gaps and communities' perspectives and understanding of CBA. Internal reflection meetings served as key monitoring, learning, reflection and decision-making events for adaptation in practice and provided space for CBA learning and advocacy for non-CARE stakeholders present. Participants are drawn from ALP communities, government departments, leaders and civil society organisations, who are engaged in some way with implementation of ALP. These meetings are being used more widely as a way to enable local stakeholder reflection and cross-learning on particular areas of interest such as VSLA in Ghana, ICTs for improving communication in Niger and reflecting on the outcome of the gender study, also in Niger, sustainability of CBA integration, to review the value of the PSP approach, and how to better engage with value chains and the private sector in Kenya.

Learning and reflection meetings were also used to broaden learning and dissemination of CBA approaches by including a wide range of local to regional actors – for example as convened by ALP Ghana with adaptation projects across the Upper West Region and the continued interagency cross learning workshops convened in Niger. Later on, a further two events were held as part of the design of the upcoming DFID BRACED programme where ALP learning reached actors from Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. Local actors are taking advantage of these events to make commitments for development decision-making and promotion of good practice.

**Learning visits** took place in Niger where the regional Maradi Sustainable Agriculture Support Project visited ALP communities. This project later adopted the SCAP/RU approach for DRR integrating climate change. In Kenya, the successful Learning Route for policy makers in 2013 was repeated twice. It was led and supported by IFAD and bringing policy makers from Sudan, Rwanda, Lesotho and several other countries to learn directly from ALP Kenya local actors and CBA work. Learning visits to other programmes have also enabled further learning for ALP communities. ALP Niger supported mayors from the four communes of operation to visit Karimama in Benin to learn from their multi-risk disaster preparedness plans, which address droughts, epidemics and floods. The visit influenced updating of the commune DRR plans and greater attempts to broaden participation to include local services and radio, and to advocate for support from national level.

**Other internal ALP learning exchanges** included a support visit from the ALP coordinator and learning and evidence specialist to Niger in conjunction with the gender study, ALP country team review and coordination team meetings, the half-year programme retreat, and the ALP annual meeting convened in Kenya. The programme level meetings brought together ALP team members from all four implementing countries, the Programme Coordination team and representatives from CARE Denmark, CARE International UK and CARE's Poverty Environment and Climate Change Network (PECCN). These events resulted in deepened capacity and agreed approaches to CBA action, evidence and targeted advocacy. The programme level meetings were used primarily to coordinate and support enhanced efforts on evidence and documentation, to plan for the final evaluation of ALP, and to look ahead at opportunities for continued CBA and learning work beyond the ALP programme time frame, post June-2015. Proposals and discussions held with all ALP donors during 2014 were informed by the outcomes of these meetings.

#### 4.3.2 EVALUATION STUDIES GENERATING TARGETED EVIDENCE

As in other years, ALP countries conducted annual evaluative exercises and provided monitoring information and evidence for the annual DFID review done in November. Independent impact assessments were carried out in each of the four countries in tandem with the annual evaluative exercises and planned as a formal input to the final evaluation. The TOR were developed using the DAC criteria and tailored in each country to build on evidence already collected in 2013 and look in depth into the specific CBA approaches in use.

The focus for **Ghana** was integration of CBA into national and local planning processes through District Assemblies and the Ministry of Agriculture; and the impact of CBA planning processes with specific reference to village savings and loans and agriculture practices of conservation agriculture, dry season gardening and

improved varieties. For **Kenya**, the impact assessment looked at the effectiveness, benefits and impacts of climate information services and CBA adoption and integration in practice locally and in national policy and budgeting. The **Niger** assessment looked at impact of CBA planning processes and the range of adaptation strategies adopted (improved seeds, small ruminants, moringa trees, VSLA, warrantage, and SCAP/RU vulnerability monitoring and early warning); and CBA adoption and integration in practice locally and in national policy and budgeting. In **Mozambique**, the focus was on the value of Farmer Field Schools to build adaptive capacity in ALP and non-ALP communities, and ALP influence on adaptation policy through the CSO platform and through government capacity building.

The national consultants selected in Ghana, Niger and Mozambique had already conducted studies in earlier years, either as part of the mid-term review or impact studies done in 2013. The consultant in Kenya was not familiar with ALP and unfortunately did not perform well.

Building on the expected outcomes of the four impact assessments, DAC criteria, and DFID quality assurance requirements, the final evaluation TOR was developed, reviewed across CARE and by the four donors, finalised and put out to tender. The results of the 2013 online survey of CBA knowledge and adoption in ALP and non-ALP countries were analysed and documented and an attempt made to follow up with the respondents who had cited information on CBA projects.

Separate from the impact studies, a three part study on gender was completed in Niger, documentation of the cost-benefit analysis in Niger in late 2013 was finalised and published. Two studies were done in Mozambique – one on the impact of conservation agriculture on soil water absorption and retention, and the other on the impact of chicken vaccinations on men and women farmers. Both of which produced very positive findings. In Niger, the study on the Tarka Valley natural resources was completed. In Ghana, a number of studies related to adaptation impact were conducted with involvement of the University of Ghana.

### 4.3.3 DOCUMENTATION OF PROGRAMME RESULTS, METHODOLOGIES AND TOOLS

Since the start of ALP to the end of 2014, 25 programme level and 32 country-level publications (Ghana 8, Mozambique 4, Kenya 10 and Niger 9) have been produced and disseminated online and in hard copy. This represents a significant increase in publications in 2014. A full list of 2014 publications, including numerous in-country non-published publications, is given in Annex 1. The publication with the biggest impact this year was the 'Facing Uncertainty' brief. This led ALP to be invited to present at the 4th Climate Change and Development for Africa Conference. The brief received positive feedback from a range of organisations, for example:

- "We are in the process of developing a toolkit for partners and programme staff, so I hope it's OK to use this as a reference source. It's really excellent." Richard Ewbank – Climate Advisor, Programme Performance and Learning (PPL), Christian Aid.
- "You may be interested to know that this publication was also just emailed to me from Prof. Chris Gordon at the University of Ghana and other members of the UNEP "CLIMWARN" steering committee so it's certainly out on the networks!" Rosalind Cornforth – AfClix, NCAS-Climate, University of Reading.
- "The brief is a useful document; we will share it with the World Meteorological Organization." Peter Ambenje – Deputy Director, Kenya Meteorological Services.
- "This is an interesting and very useful publication, including key lessons from the work in Kenya. Will share it with DFID networks too." Virinder Sharma – Deputy Head Sustainable Economic Development Section & Climate Change Adviser, DFID Kenya and Somalia.

The brief presents ALP's lessons and experiences on working with national meteorological services in Ghana, Kenya and Niger to make climate information useful and communicating it for CBA decision-making. It explains in simple language why and how climate information is a valuable resource for informing responses to climate variability and change and demonstrates how climate information can inform decision-making, planning and policy development and ensure that results are climate resilient. The document targets those



working in adaptation, agriculture, sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, resilience and other climate-sensitive sectors, helping them to connect with and use meteorological services and other sources of climate information.

The New Economics Foundation (NEF) Niger brief and practical guide on cost-benefit analysis of CBA has continued to have impact since the 8<sup>th</sup> CBA conference where it was launched and presented. ALP led the production, editing and publishing of Joto Afrika special editions 13, 14 and 15 focusing on the integration of community-based adaptation into local government planning, strengthening pastoralists' resilience, and CBA for resilience in drylands respectively. Issue 15 was produced collaboratively by ALIN and contributing participants, following the CBA and resilience in drylands regional learning event. A joint communiqué was also produced as a stand-alone document for participants and ALP use in lobbying for greater attention to integration of adaptation in drylands resilience and DRR work. Several blogs were produced from the learning event by CCAFS, CARE and other participating organisations. Three blogs and three articles have been produced on Kenya's learning on gender. Three digital stories were created in Niger about the synergy between livelihood activities led by women's groups, women raising sheep and solar charging of mobiles. A short video on the 2013 learning route visit to ALP in Kenya was screened at CBA8 to demonstrate the value attributed to CBA and PSPs by a community chief, a local government planner, and the National Environment Management Authority in Kenya. In Mozambique, two articles have been written on conservation agriculture.

The digital photostories approach (CDST) was used by another CARE Niger project after training from ALP. The CARE Niger M&E manager has adopted them as a useful M&E tool. The manual for producing the CDSTs was finalised, designed and finalised ready for dissemination publically in 2015. In Ghana, the strong relation with national media resulted in nine media publications on CBA events within the year.

ALP teams in the four countries contributed to programme level documentation and produced a number of their own publications, some with support and finalisation at programme level. Challenges persist in terms of low capacity for quality writing. For Niger and Mozambique, the primacy of English as the main ALP language is a challenge. Emphasis was given to translation of key publications into French and the most key ones into Portuguese. The compendium of adaptation strategies is being compiled by a writer who is supporting and building on the information provided by each team, rewriting their inputs into a synthesis publication. Similarly, production of the practitioner briefs draws from inputs and draft documents from the teams and with increasing documentation on a range of topics, cross-country lessons and analysis are becoming feasible to produce. For example, after publishing summary learning briefs on the CVCA findings in each of Kenya, Niger and Ghana, a CVCA learning report was produced which synthesises and compares the CVCA results across the three ALP countries and draws lessons from the commonalities and differences between them. This publication gives a broader picture of vulnerabilities and capacities among rural communities in different circumstances across Africa.

A range of non-ALP publications featured ALP in 2014. CARE produced a CBA practice paper with an ALP contribution on CBA planning and CAAPs. ALP also contributed to two gender publications. The one on the double injustice of climate change impacts and gender inequality extensively features and draws from ALP learning. Responding to a call for innovative programme interventions in CARE, CARE Niger and CARE Ethiopia submitted a description of PSP as an approach that is informing the work on pastoralists' adaptation and resilience. The PSP approach was selected among the top eight innovations out of 133 submissions from across all regions and thematic focus areas where CARE works. This adds further evidence of recognition of PSP as an innovative approach. Innovation case studies for each of the eight were produced and shared across all CARE programmes globally.

Other highlights include an ODI Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN) paper on the potential for science and technology to enhance community resilience, and an IIED-produced background paper for the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) Workshop on Technologies for Adaptation. Both featured PSP and the CCAFS gender and social inclusion toolkit, which ALP both contributed to. ALP also used broad channels for dissemination of publications, for example through ALIN. ALP continued to provide snapshots and links in

the UNEP-led Africa Adaptation Network newsletter. With involvement of ALP, case studies on PSP have been developed as part of the knowledge integration for adaptation (chapter 5) in UNEP's Adaptation GAP Report.

Production of a series of CBA practitioner and learning briefs was planned, TORs developed and a number of them are on-going in draft form with completion planned for early 2015. These are a practical guide to PSPs; practitioner briefs on CBA planning process, integration of CBA in local development planning, and integration of gender in CBA; an updated PSP brief and a compendium of adaptation strategies. Learning briefs planned for early 2015 draw on learning from across the programme and cover the topics of analysis of gender and adaptive capacity, the evolution of CBA thinking and practice, and a reflection on ALP learning approaches. The list of 2014 documents and weblinks is attached in Annex 1.

#### 4.3.4 OUTPUT 3. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, KEY LESSONS AND WAY FORWARD

Reflection and learning are becoming valued by local actors in ALP sites as forums where issues can be discussed with multiple actors and commitments made in public towards local development and adaptation priorities. Convening learning and reflection within and around PSP workshops are a potential option, as PSPs occur after every seasonal forecast is shared, giving a simple reminder. A study on how to maintain these platforms independently is needed. ALP evidence and learning platforms were particularly important in influencing external people to adopt CBA approaches as well as in shaping the focus of future work post-June 2015.

The Facing Uncertainty brief was a timely document at the moment when attention to climate information services has expanded from climate science and research organisations to adaptation practitioners and the Africa climate and development convenors. There is a general recognition of the need for climate services as a resource for decision-making on adaptation, development, and resilience. In addition, the increasing requests for case studies on PSP and profiling of the approach in publications by others outside of ALP and CARE is an indication of the understanding of the PSP approach by external audiences and their appreciation of its value. Collaborating with others outside of ALP and CARE in documentation gives information presented from ALP's lessons and experiences more credibility and acceptance by different actors. ALP's documentation is more useful when it strategically contributes to on-going adaptation discussions and the discourse on DRR and resilience.

The development and use of a programme-wide documentation plan categorised by seven themes agreed in 2013 and with clarity on roles between country teams, coordination team and consultants has been key to systematising and rationalising ALP documentation for publication. The plan was based on experience up to 2013 of the capacity and time needed to by ALP teams to produce and then design and publish quality documents and an analysis of the audiences and purposes of the documents. In addition to the production and tracking of the documentation plan, a dissemination plan is developed and updated for each publication, ensuring hard copy numbers are planned in advance for events and online dissemination reaches as wide a range of climate change, adaptation and climate information networks as possible. In addition to the CARE climate change website and mailing list, online mailing lists have been used, particularly Climate-L and platforms such as Afclix, Weadapt, the 22nd ARCC Bulletin, AAKNet newsletters, PROCASUR website, Reuters AlertNET, IIED website, Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), and the Ghana news agency. This streamlining and targeting has helped to ensure the publications are actively disseminated to specific audiences and events. Targeting events has proved particularly successful as this gives a very real deadline for their finalisation. As training demands and learning events continue to grow, opportunities for targeting also increase.

There has been a strong focus on creating evidence that CBA is being integrated into local government planning. Continued packaging of evidence, publication and targeted dissemination will be critical in 2015. A continued focus is needed on evidence targeted at local governments and the architects of international adaptation finance. The ALP final evaluation provides an opportunity for cross-country analysis of success and challenges.



#### 4.4 OUTPUT 4: INFLUENCING POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

Output 4	Indicator 4.1	Target 2014
CBA approaches promoted to influence the policies and plans of governments, regional and international organisations.	Changes in national adaptation priorities and plans in key sectors reflects learning and evidence from community-based adaptation approaches promoted by ALP	At least six national and/or regional adaptation priorities and plans include CBA.
	Indicator 4.2	Target 2014
	Evidence of targeted advocacy on CBA by national civil society at national and higher levels (capacity, coordination, plans, implementation)	National CSO coordinated and targeted advocacy actions implemented in each country
	Indicator 4.3	Target 2014
	Regional/global civil society advocacy on adaptation policies or plans is informed by learning and evidence from CBA approaches	At least three regional/global CSOs advocacy actions and position papers reflect CBA learning and evidence

See Annex 2 for achievements against indicators.

##### 4.4.1 NATIONAL POLICY PROCESSES AND INTEGRATION OF CBA

ALP continued to play a role in influencing the climate change adaptation agendas in all four countries with a focus on the use of climate information in agriculture policy and plans, integration of CBA in local development planning, and climate finance. The progress under outputs 2 and 5 contributed evidence of CBA in national policy and plans in ALP countries. Therefore, there is some repetition of results linked to output 4 as well.

In **Ghana**, to date, five national policy documents have integrated CBA with varying degrees of inputs from ALP and its civil society partners. These are the National Climate Change Strategy (NCCAS), the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSDA II), the Ghana Agricultural Sector investment Programme (GASIP), and the Medium Term Agricultural Sector Investment Program (METASIPII).

ALP in Ghana built on the success of integrating CBA in district-level planning and the readiness of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to roll out adaptation planning across the country. ALP helped review the guidelines for district planning and analysis of climate vulnerabilities. ALP teamed up with UNDP and NDPC to train the staff of the commission as facilitators to roll out a nation-wide orientation program. ALP provided training on integration of CBA into planning to a total 1,385 local government officials from all 216 districts and 10 regional coordinating councils

ALP supported integration of climate information services in Ghana's agricultural sector by presenting PSP to regional directors and later providing training to extension staff of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture from all ten regions. The workshop helped field teams understand the role and importance of meteorological services, particularly to reduce vulnerability and risk levels of smallholder farmers from droughts, and how to engage with non-scientific and community actors.

Through organising a national roundtable event, ALP also brokered relations between the Ghana Meteorological Agency and private organizations engaged in climate information generation and dissemination on one hand and the consumers of climate information and weather forecasts. Following the roundtable meeting, Esoko, a private sector entity reported that it was now able to access weather forecasts from the Ghana meteorological service for packaging and dissemination to small-scale farmers.

In 2014, ALP in **Kenya** provided input to the Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017, the Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2013-2017 (still in progress), the national Kenya medium term plan 2013-2017, and the draft national Climate Change Policy and Bill.

As mentioned above, a major achievement has been the integration of PSP in the plans and budgets of the ASDSP in all 47 counties over the next two years. This also applies to the integration of PSP in the annual work plan for 2014-2015 of the Kenya Meteorological Service, and the national agricultural seasonal planner for the two 2014 cropping seasons.

ALP in Kenya partnered with NEMA to influence the allocation of funds from the Adaptation Fund in Kenya. A presentation to national implementing entities globally resulted in demands from NEMA, (the NIE in Kenya) to train the 11 executing entities in Kenya on CVCA for their baseline studies.

ALP has developed close relations with the Kenyan Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources in Kenya. ALP was invited to be part of a team set up by the ministry to develop the Kenya's position for the COP20. ALP's contribution was notably to provide draft text on adaptation, loss and damage, National Adaptation Plans, the Nairobi Work Programme, finance, and gender. Likewise, ALP was part of the inter-ministerial committee to draft Kenya's intervention at the 2014 Climate Summit in New York.

In **Mozambique**, ALP and ACCRA committed to work for integration of climate change adaptation with a focus on CBA in government planning processes already in 2013. The guidelines for developing Local Adaptation Plans (LAP's) approved by the ministry (MICOA) integrate the use of the gender-sensitive version of the CVCA tool developed in Mozambique.

In the reporting period, LAP's were piloted in nine districts, of which seven by ALP and other ACCRA consortium members. ALP implemented community adaptation action planning (CAAP) in communities in Angoche. However, these came too late for the LAP process, but communities will use them in advocacy aimed at the local government and other development stakeholders.

ALP advocated with the Ministry of Agriculture for emphasis on adaptation to climate change in the Farmer Field School training curriculum. A senior official from the ministry visited ALP-supported FFS's.

In **Niger**, the recognition of ALP's contribution was shown when ALP was one few civil society sector representatives to be invited to participate in the formal start-up of the Niger National Adaptation Plan formulation process. ALP argued for CBA principles to be included such as a bottom-up participatory approach, analysis of climate risks and related vulnerabilities, and co-generation of adaptation strategies.

To date, ALP and supported civil society partners have influenced several national policies related to climate change adaptation. These include a guide to integration of climate change in commune development plans, the national adaptation plan, and the national strategy and plan of action for climate change and variability. ALP's CBA approach is not explicitly referenced in any of these policy documents, but good CBA practices are reflected in many aspects and recommendations.

#### 4.4.2 CLIMATE CHANGE ADVOCACY BY NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY

ALP in the four countries continued to support networks of civil society organisations to enable their engagement with national and regional stakeholders on good adaptation policy and practices. The context and nature of civil society varies greatly between the countries resulting in different approaches and results.

In **Ghana**, ALP continued to support the Ghana Climate Action Network (Ghana CAN, but not affiliated with CAN International) both nationally and in the northern regions of Ghana. Ghana CAN undertook analysis of the 2014 national budget from a climate change perspective to inform advocacy at the national level for allocation of more resources for adaptation. The analysis showed a mix of actual climate sensitivity and 'business as usual' in budgeting. Some sector ministries and state agencies such as the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI); the Ministry of Interior; and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture have been consistently climate sensitive, while the rest tend to rebrand their activities as climate sensitive. Overall, the analysis revealed a falling trend in allocations to climate change activities.

Ghana CAN was unable to organize the regular annual national forum on CBA. It also could not register the network with the authorities, which challenges its advocacy as a network. ALP continues to support Ghana

CAN nationally, but puts emphasis on strengthening its regional chapters with regional training workshops. A Ghana CAN representative from Upper West Region were appointed to a team of experts to develop the regional development strategy, using the opportunity to influence the strategy with CBA principles.

**Kenya**, ALP is engaging with five civil society networks that advocate at the national level. The networks cover a youth climate change network, a gender and climate change network, the Kenya climate change working group, the Kenya climate finance governance network, and the Kenya climate justice women champions initiative. CSOs are interested in developing better coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication but this is yet to take off given their varied interests and agendas.

ALP organised a national-level stakeholder meeting with the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and two Kenyan civil society organisations. In the context of the devolution roll-out in Kenya, participating CSOs, CBOs, and policymakers at national and county level discussed an action plan for mainstreaming climate change into county policies and plans (see output 2).

Support continued to the gender and climate network to build capacity of women. Plans were made to connect the gender and climate network in Kenya with the equivalent African-level network under COMESA.

ALP collaborated with GermanWatch to organise a national civil society strategy workshop ahead of the first meeting of all African National Implementation Entities (NIEs) in Nairobi. ALP-related messages of targeting the most vulnerable and striking a balance between 'soft' and 'hard' interventions were communicated to the NIE's through GermanWatch, which was the only civil society representative present.

ALP in Kenya also made a virtual presentation to a learning workshop for Adaptation Fund grantees and potential grantees focusing on the application of CVCA.

In **Niger**, the civil society platform on climate change that has been under development with ALP support over the last two years launched its activities under the patronage of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development and with the participation of key line ministries, international agencies and NGOs. Despite support, however, the network has only progressed slowly. Civil society organisations and their structures in the field of climate change adaptation remain rather weak.

ALP together with civil society partners engaged with specific projects and initiatives for promotion of CBA values. These include the NAPA resilience project and its two new phases, and the new '3N' (*les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens*) High Commission, under which ALP is member of a working group dealing with resilience and food security.

In **Mozambique**, ALP contributed to a series of civil society debates on climate change and DRR in the lead up to the international meeting under the Hyogo Framework. The ALP-supported adaptation position of the Nampula provincial CSO platform was shared with members of parliament with the objective of advocating for integration of communities priorities in policy formulation. Throughout the period, ALP supported the revitalization of the national civil society platform on climate change, which includes ten member organisations.

#### **4.4.3 REGIONAL TO GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY CLIMATE CHANGE ADVOCACY AND NETWORKING USES CBA EVIDENCE**

At the Africa regional and global levels, ALP contributed to submissions to the UNFCCC institutions and supported partner advocacy at regional and global levels, drawing on evidence from successful CBA practice and promoting good CBA practice principles. Collaboration with CARE International's Poverty Environment and Climate Change Network (PECCN) was instrumental for achieving wider impact.

ALP learning and evidence was included in the Goree Declaration prepared by Africa civil society organisations gathered in Dakar in February 2014. Included was a demand for scaling up of climate finance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable. The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) organised a post-COP19 national workshop, in which ALP took a lead on adaptation. ALP partners were invited directly by PACJA. PACJA has taken up some key CBA messages from the meeting and other events, for instance the

demand that national governments prioritize adaptation, develop adaptation action plans to address peoples' vulnerabilities, and respond to community priorities with adaptation finance commitments. ALP also attended an African Civil Society Winter School on the UNFCCC Durban Platform for Action in collaboration with PACJA. Participants agreed on priority issues for the continent to be reflected in the 2015 agreement and agreed to use the outcomes to inform their messages to the meeting of African environment ministers (AMCEN).

ALP has increasingly engaged in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) issues as they gained prominence in international debates and new initiatives. This work has to a large extent been done through the CARE International network on climate-resilient and sustainable smallholder agriculture (ACRES facilitated by PECCN). ALP learning and evidence contributed to developing a results framework of the Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture for Africa (ACSAA). After attending a COMESA-hosted CSA workshop, ALP was invited to join the knowledge theme as well as the gender working group of the ACSAA.

ALP Niger was invited by the West African Development Bank to be part of a high-level expert panel to review their strategic plan for the coming years. The ALP expert pushed for good adaptation principles in the context of resilient development in the West Africa region. ALP shared Kenyan experiences on adaptation by smallholder farmers at a climate finance preparedness workshop for East and Southern Africa. ALP emphasised the need for the Green Climate Fund to reach the most vulnerable.

ALP in Ghana is collaborating with Africa Climate Exchange (AfClix) on a joint research project involving Kenya and Burkina Faso on providing drought early warning information to support adaptation.

ALP has sent delegates from CARE and civil society partners to **UNFCCC** inter-sessional meetings in Bonn and the COP in Lima, Peru. Over the years of ALP implementation, relatively fewer participants have been sponsored. ALP favours participants who are also members of national delegations. This gave access to closed-door formal negotiations. ALP has exchanged information and negotiating text with CAN International, particularly in the CAN adaptation group. ALP also worked closely with PACJA and engaged in the process on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). ALP networked informally with negotiators, for instance a member of the Mali delegation, who appreciates ALP's inputs to the discussions.

In a side events at COP20, a researcher from Niger mentioned independently that ALP had contributed to the integration of climate change adaptation into plans both at local and national planning levels in Niger. In another side event, PECCN presented the ALP CBA approach as a tool for local adaptation planning and initiatives for communities.

ALP contributed important elements on CBA good practices to a submission to the UNFCCC's Nairobi Work Programme on national adaptation planning.<sup>2</sup> The submission was explicitly recognised in the UNFCCC secretariat's synthesis report prepared in advance of COP20.<sup>3</sup> The document specifically references the ALP through a weblink and four ALP publications, including on the PSP approach and the method for socio-economic analysis of CBA. CARE also submitted a paper on Joint Principles for Adaptation Planning, which ALP influenced heavily during formulation with civil society networks.<sup>4</sup>

A submission was made to the Green Climate Fund based on key CBA process messages and citing PSP experiences, which may have helped improve the GCF investment criteria framework. Another submission for the UNFCCC agriculture work programme cites several ALP lessons and approaches, including PSP, climate information services, and gender in adaptation.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/455.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbsta/eng/04.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/445.pdf>

#### 4.4.4 OUTPUT 4. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, KEY LESSONS AND WAY FORWARD

Influencing climate change-related policymaking beyond the national level in some cases has been the result of ALP's direct efforts as a programme, but in most cases involved collaboration and networking with civil society, research and/or national government partners.

While impact on policies can sometimes be difficult to trace and attribute directly to ALP, it is clear that ALP-inspired messages about good CBA practices and approaches have been successfully integrated in regional positions and advisory documentation from the UNFCCC on adaptation.

Working with civil society networks has involved supporting their capacity building in advocacy and communication strategies. Effective CSO advocacy at national level and beyond has typically been the result of constructive engagement with other climate change stakeholders, particularly from government institutions. Good relations between governments and the CSOs and their platforms have been more conducive for influence than more confrontational approaches. ALP has secured funds from the CISU facility (with Danida funding) for continued support to civil society networks for climate change particularly for advocacy to secure climate finance for adaptation.

A key to influence at the regional and global level has also been good relations between ALP and relevant sector ministries and agencies. Joint implementation of ALP activities has demonstrated the added value and relevance of CBA in reaching institutional objectives.

Overall, ALP has assumed a more technical, or neutral, role. This has earned ALP trust on climate change advocacy combined with a strong demand for ALP's knowledge on adaptation and ability to facilitate discussions.

#### 4.5 OUTPUT 5: CONTRIBUTING TO THE KNOWLEDGE BASE ON CBA

Output 5	Indicator 5.1	Target 2014
CBA promoted to governments and NGOs in the countries and across Africa to encourage widespread adoption.	Programme results promoted through learning networks and events within target countries and regionally	20 country events 6 programme level
	<b>Indicator 5.2</b>	<b>Target 2014</b>
	N <sup>o</sup> of other organisations/institutions in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger adopting CBA approaches promoted by the project	24
	<b>Indicator 5.3</b>	<b>Target 2014</b>
	N <sup>o</sup> of other organisations/ Institutions in other African countries (including CARE's other country programmes) adopting CBA approaches promoted by the project	8

See Annex 2 for achievements against indicators and Annex 3 for evidence of ALP influence through events and publications.

##### 4.5.1 NATIONAL LEARNING NETWORKS AND EVENTS FOR DISSEMINATION OF ADAPTATION

ALP contributed CBA learning and evidence to the following key events and collaborations.

###### CBA8

Over 400 practitioners and policy makers gathered at the eighth international CBA conference in Nepal in April, which focused on financing for CBA. ALP was able to extensively profile its work to the global practitioner and donor audience during the conference. ALP facilitated a parallel session on reaching the most vulnerable that contributed messages for the Kathmandu declaration advocating for investment in CBA, produced as an outcome of the conference. ALP also presented on CBA costs and benefits informed by the two studies in Kenya and Niger by New Economics Foundation, and on how ALP and CSOs in Kenya have

engaged with the Adaptation Fund. Interest in ALP's approaches continues to grow off the back of this event and the associated communications, including three CARE blogs and a GGCA paper linked to CBA8 that helped to spread the word about the conference and continued to profile ALPs work on these issues in the public domain. ALP joined the National Organising Committee (NOC) for CBA9 due to take place in Nairobi in April, 2015, sharing learning on CBA approaches with other participating organisations as well as informing the focus of programme agenda and national side line events.

### **CCAFS/IFPRI/ILRI**

ALP continued to work closely with CCAFS and other CGIAR organisations at both regional and country level. Key activities included:

- ALP Niger participated in the CCAFS West Africa regional annual meeting and presented the CBA approach used in the Niger CCAFS Climate Smart Village, sharing experiences of identifying adaptation options and emphasising how it reflects the priorities of vulnerable people.
- In Ghana, ALP and CCAFS jointly tested the new CCAFS Gender and Inclusion Toolbox focusing on participatory approaches to gender and socially inclusive climate change research in ALP communities. The manual draws on the gender and adaptive capacity analysis ALP developed in 2013.
- CARE also participated in the launch of the above toolbox on International Rural Women's Day in Nairobi, talking about ALP's experiences of the role of learning-by-doing in working on gender and climate change adaptation in an event that involved more than 400 people in person or online.
- ALP linked up with the East Africa Regional CCAFS team to co-host a learning conference on CBA and resilience in drylands of East and Southern Africa in Ethiopia in September (see below).
- ALP Kenya shared experiences of their work on CBA and gender in Garissa at the IFPRI Gender and Climate Change workshop.
- ALP Mozambique attended a workshop on loss and damage resulting from the double blow of flood and drought in Mozambique organized by CCAFS and hosted by ILRI.

### **IFAD**

Following the 'learning route' event in Kenya in 2013, IFAD with Procasur repeated the route twice for IFAD programmes in East Africa to learn about CBA. Participants from Lesotho and Rwanda have since asked for support to replicate PSPs.

### **Southern Voices**

All ALP countries continued to engage with the Southern Voices network and use it as a platform for sharing learning and evidence on CBA approaches. ALP staff from Kenya and Niger participated in the development of the Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA) ahead of the CBA8 conference, influencing the inclusion of multi-stakeholder CBA planning processes that are not only participatory but also inclusive, targeting differential vulnerability and gender equality and the use of climate information and science in adaptation decision-making and planning. ALP supported a partner, Transparency International in Kenya, to participate and raise issues of safeguards, good governance and accountability horizontally and vertically. Building on ALP CSO partnerships, CBA learning and the SV interactions, ALP successfully developed a sister proposal to the same Danish donor to support the CSO networks ALP works within each country to support capacity and strengthen advocacy at national level for transparent and accountable adaptation finance, which reaches down to the grassroots.

### **Climate-smart agriculture**

ALP has increasingly engaged in climate-smart agriculture learning and policy development initiatives, providing evidence and learning to influence the development of this important paradigm. Through the CARE ACRES work – a platform dedicated to advancing CARE's work on smallholder agriculture in a changing climate – ALP evidence and learning around areas such as scenario planning and climate information services has been pivotal, for example, in contributing to the development of the approach at an African CARE event in Malawi in early 2014 and its documentation in an organisational smallholder agriculture approach paper.



The same events exposed ALP's CBA work to a range of agriculture and water-related CARE programmes, which has led to some of the demands for capacity building, cross-exchange and CARE participation in the ALP-hosted Addis learning event. CARE's Pathways programme works in seven African and two Asian countries on women's empowerment in agriculture and has since succeeded in accessing funds to integrate CBA into their work in Ghana, Malawi and Bangladesh using ALP approaches.

ALP learning has also been applied to the development of the theory of change and emerging results framework of the Alliance for CSA in Africa (ACSAA) and ALP-generated evidence will be used in forthcoming technical papers under ACSAA. ALP also attended and engaged in the COMESA-hosted CSA workshop held in Arusha in 2014. COMESA has invited CARE to join the knowledge theme as well as the gender working group. ALP Niger engaged with West African CSO networks and ECOWAS and influenced ECOWAS initial framing of CSA to be explored in a workshop in 2015. ALP was invited to present on integrating CBA into local development planning and on access to climate forecasts demonstrating respect for ALP's work on these two CBA approaches. ALP learning outputs are also contributing to CSA policy and programme development at national level, for example in Niger and Tanzania. ALP attended and engaged in the Irish Aid-hosted learning event on CSA in Lusaka during 2014.

#### **4<sup>th</sup> Climate Change and Development Conference in Africa**

ALP shared learning and networked with relevant stakeholders at the fourth annual Climate Change and Development Conference in Africa (CCDA-IV) organized by CLIM-DEV in Morocco. The theme of the conference, *'Africa Can Feed Africa Now: Translating Climate Knowledge into Action'*, fitted squarely with ALP's key messages and experience of working with climate information to build climate resilient livelihoods. It shows the growing recognition of the value of climate information for achieving resilient development in Africa. Recognition of ALP as a key player in articulating and demonstrating this value led to an invite to present at a post-CCDA event organized by IIED on the value of climate information for adaptation decisions. The event brought together participants from national meteorological services in Morocco and Kenya, ACMAD, the African Development Bank, ACPC, IIED, and ALP to share and discuss experiences and the learning so far in the provision of climate information services (CIS) and in the assessment of the economic returns to CIS investments. Discussions with Saleemul Huq from IIED at the event led to climate information being incorporated into the agenda for the upcoming CBA9 event in 2015.

#### **CARE's East, Southern and Central Africa regional leadership team meeting**

ALP was invited to share evidence on CBA approaches and the value of being a learning programme as part of a learning day at the annual regional leadership meeting convening CARE country and programme directors from over 15 countries. ALP facilitated four thematic learning sessions. Two were programme-focused sessions on working with uncertainty and transformative action in gender and adaptation to climate change. Two other sessions focused on multi-country programme structures and the approach to external linkages and integrating learning in programmes. Important factors for enabling effective learning identified during the discussions included:

- Learning leads to useful impacts when it derives from a coordination style that combines an open communication and networking approach with strong strategic or visionary leadership.
- Cultivation of a learning culture among teams, which values trial and error, space for reflection, and documentation of experiences, enables needed flexible and responsive approaches, and more downward accountability.
- Matching a convening and brokering role with a learning approach towards a purpose of influencing change is critical for up-scaling and multiplying impact

Building on CARE's new global programme strategy, which highlights multiplying impact, gender equality, good governance and resilience, the event demonstrated to CARE country offices practical ways in which these approaches could be embedded within their programme strategies. One participant said: 'ALP is a demonstration of what CARE's strategy aspires to'. ALP also promoted CBA as an integral part of resilience building in CARE regional meetings to discuss drought cycle management in the Horn of Africa. CARE's West Africa and East, Central and Southern Africa regions have developed resilience strategies, which reflect CBA



principles. Based on interactions with the PRIME programme, CARE Ethiopia agreed to host the CBA and resilience learning conference that took place in Addis Ababa in September.

### **CBA and resilience learning event in East and Southern Africa**

Following on from the successful social learning event on CBA in West Africa in 2013 co-hosted with CCAFS and ENDA, this year ALP convened a learning event in Ethiopia on CBA and resilience in East and Southern Africa co-hosted with CARE Ethiopia, CCAFS and ICIPE. The event brought together 83 participants from a range of different disciplines, representing 50 different organisations in 11 different countries in East and Southern Africa. The meeting provided a space to share experiences, learn from each other, discuss critical issues and challenges, and to co-generate new knowledge about how to achieve resilience in the region's drylands. A conference communiqué, a technical report, and a special edition of Joto Afrika were produced and disseminated widely. The recommendations were taken forward in national and regional policy discussions, such as at CCDA-IV and COP20 preparatory meetings.

### **PSP trainings**

Trainings were provided in Malawi, Ethiopia and Tanzania based on demand from the CISONECC CSO networks, CARE Ethiopia's PRIME project, and a collection of CARE programmes operational in Tanzania (Pathways, WeRise, and others). The trainings were called for following participation in learning events and PSP trainings in Kenya in 2013. See adoption section for more details.

### **Promotion of the FFS model**

FFS was promoted at a Southern Africa regional meeting in March 2014 on food justice and climate for women organized by OXFAM in Johannesburg. CARE's partner, AENA, shared their experience with FFS to build adaptive capacity. The event was also attended by other CSO's working with climate change from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, Malawi, South Africa and Mozambique.

### **Learning events in Europe**

ALP materials were shared at the CARE stand in the EU Resilience Forum in Brussels. ALP work was presented at two Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS) hosted learning seminars. CAAP and integration work drawing from Joto Afrika issue 13 was shared on a panel (with ODI, CCAFS and Danida) at a DIIS event on Social Accountability of Climate Change Adaptation. The other featured practical CBA approaches and CSO advocacy work for adaptation to reach vulnerable people under a heading of human rights-based approaches to climate change. CARE Denmark also gave a presentation on inequality and climate change for Danida technical advisors and a training session for students of a Danish university on social impacts of climate change, poverty, inequality, and CBA, where ALP methodology and cases provided most of the content. ALP gave a virtual presentation to DFID M&E Advisors as part of their After Action Reviews session on the use of learning and evidence to revise our programme approaches and promote adoption by others. ALP was invited by the Austrian Development Agency to respond to a presentation of the World Bank study on *'Levelling the field: Improving Opportunities for Women Farmers in Africa'*. This gave an opportunity to focus on the importance of adaptive capacity, women's agency, and the importance of transforming gender and power dynamics for effective decision-making to enable the value of improved access and assets – promoted by the study - to be realised. ALP visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Finland and presented ALP CBA approaches and results to a group of people from the MFA, Finnish universities, and organisations involved in development and adaptation.

### **Learning events hosted or attended in ALP countries**

**ALP Ghana** continued to disseminate CBA approaches to CARE, other NGOs and government institutions nationally and internationally through the UNEP/CLIM-WARN regional conference where ALP shared learning on disaster preparedness planning, volunteer groups and monitors, and the value of PSP as an approach to reducing disasters risks and vulnerabilities through early dissemination of weather forecast for planning and early action. Attendees were from civil society, government and academia from across Africa. ALP collaborated with Rainwatch-AfClix on a stakeholder consultative workshop involving ALP community leaders and district and national-level stakeholders. The workshop explored strategies for drought early

warning information to support adaptation in Ghana. A national roundtable was hosted by ALP Ghana to bring together, support the role of, and broker relations between GMET, the private sector (including for the ESOKO company), and intermediaries like ALP in the generation and dissemination of quality climate information. It promoted the need for creating public awareness and relevance of quality climate information in resilience building.

With the aim on enhancing coordination and learning between national climate change adaptation projects, ALP Ghana participated in a national roundtable project mapping discussion organized by Private Enterprises Foundation (PEF). There was also two more successful meetings of the Northern Ghana NGOs inter-agency platform initiated by ALP in February 2013. These additional meetings were organized and funded by other participating INGO partners (CFTC and Oxfam) and involved the expansion of the network to include new organisations such as CRS and SEND Ghana. The network brings together INGOs implementing climate change and food security projects in northern Ghana to share experiences and good practices that enhance their work and is a good platform used by ALP to disseminate CBA models and strategies to other adaptation practitioners.

**ALP Mozambique** attended the first National Climate Outlook Forum organised by the Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INAM), which brought together users and generators of climate information to establish linkages and assess and improve generation, access and use of the information, particularly seasonal forecasts. ALP shared the views and needs of communities from Angoche. As a result INAM is carrying out a consultation exercise with different users, including communities, to get their views on how climate information can be better communicated to achieve maximum impact. Based on feedback received, INAM has also increased the distribution list for recipients of climate information so that it now reaches the district level as well as the provincial and national. It has been requested to provide training at different levels to explain the complexity of the information produced so that users can better interpret it and use it.

**ALP Kenya** presented on CBA approaches at the 3rd annual project meeting of ICIPE's Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem Services and Food Security in Eastern Africa (CHIESA) programme, building on earlier exchanges facilitated by the Finnish Embassy. As a result of the interaction at this meeting, ICIPE CHIESA joined as a co-host of the East and Southern Africa CBA and resilience learning event held in September. ALP also made a presentation to policymakers at the KCJWC hosted breakfast dialogue meeting on climate communications, resource allocation for CBA, and integration of women's rights and gender issues in adaptation initiatives.

In **Niger**, ALP continued to train other CARE Niger programmes and CSO partners in CBA approaches, predominately climate risk analysis using CVCA and the CBA planning process with a view to developing community adaptation action plans. Training included a training-of-trainers for GARIC (gender, agriculture and climate risks), a programme designed using ALP experiences; the Maradi regional MASASU programme; and Winrock International's WA-WASH programme in Zinder on the design of community adaptation action plans with the aim of trainers replicating the training. Another training was conducted for CSO partners including AREN to support community groups to adopt CBA.

#### 4.5.2 ADOPTION OF ADAPTATION LEARNING AND PRACTICE IN ALP COUNTRIES

In **Ghana**, three other CARE programmes (WA-WASH, Pathways and PROMISE) are implementing CBA approaches following training from ALP in CVCA, CBA design, and PSP. 15 organizations and institutions in total are currently adopting CBA approaches in Ghana, including nine CSOs (CFTC, Trade Aid, RAINS, TUDRIDEP, PRUDA, OXFAM, PARED, PAS-G, PRONET), and six government institutions (Garu and East Mamprusi district assemblies, and branches of NADMO and MoFA). PARED and PAS-G continue to replicate ALP CBA strategies in the OXFAM-funded ELCAP programme in non-ALP communities. NADMO has adopted the CVCA methodology and participatory process for developing disaster preparedness plans (DPPs) in line with national disaster risk reduction guidelines and is incorporating the existing plans in both ALP districts and out-scaling to non-ALP districts.

Through the UNEP/CLIM-WARN roundtable meeting, they and Rainwatch-Africa Climate Exchange (AfClix) of University of Reading established a partnership with ALP to test early warning systems in the eight ALP communities. A baseline survey was conducted by CLIM-WARN using the CARE CVCA tools and working through the ALP implementing partners in August 2014.

Nationwide orientation workshops on the medium-term development planning guidelines for the 216 municipal, metropolitan and district assemblies were organized in collaboration with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), UNDP, and MSI/LOGODEP with the aim of building the capacities of planning officers at the local government level to integrate CBA into the 2014-17 medium-term development plans. CBA principles have also been incorporated into both the Food and Agricultural Sector Development Programme (FASDEP II) and the Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP), which aimed at delivering on the objectives of FASDEP and is scheduled to start implementation in 2015 with a budget of USD\$63 million.

In **Mozambique**, the farmer field school (FFS) model is being promoted by ALP partner AENA in non-ALP communities in Angoche, Meconta and Moma districts in Nampula province, as well as in Cabo Delgado province. It has also been adopted by the CARE and WWF alliance programme 'Primeiras et Segundas' and by SDAE in Angoche. ALP is collaborating with these partners to explore the contribution of conservation agriculture to resilience and adaptation with technical research into water absorption and retention capacity among other issues. In addition to this, the ACCRA consortium members, Save the Children, OXFAM and World Vision are going to use the CVCA process to develop six local adaptation plans in collaboration with the district government in the provinces where they are implementing activities. The same approach is also being adopted by MPD and MICOA in nine other districts. Abiodes, a member of the civil society platform, has also requested support to conduct a CVCA process in a district of Maputo for further promotion of adaptation strategies. This is as a result of collaborative work that involves field days, reflection meetings and capacity building.

In **Niger**, CAAPs were developed in all the programme intervention areas of the projects trained in CBA planning as above. Training for INRAN and their NGO partner, IDEES Dubara, and conducting a CVCA together with ALP resulted in the development and implementation of a CAAP for the community of Kampa Zarma as part of the CCAFS climate smart village approach. The CAAP includes access to climate information, improved seeds, early warning and DRR measures, and assisted natural regeneration. ALP has been requested to deepen the CBA process, particularly regarding (i) gender analysis of strategies that have been identified, (ii) participatory scenario planning, and (iii) tracking of evidence of changes throughout the intervention.

#### **Adoption of climate information and communication**

In **Ghana**, ALP conducted capacity building on PSP for USAID WA-WASH, OXFAM ELCAP and CARE's Pathways programme, which are all resilience and development programmes with an adaptation component. With the support of these projects, PSPs were held in all three regions of Northern Ghana this year. Regional environment and climate desk officers of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) from all ten regions were supported to facilitate the integration of PSPs into the agricultural sector plans with support of ALP and GIZ. The workshops provided a wider platform for discussing local weather forecasting and early warning systems as well as how MoFA can contextualise PSP to suit their institutional needs. It has resulted in ALP being asked to participate in consultations around the development of a climate-smart agriculture plan as part of the National Climate Change Strategy. PSP was carried out in Garu-Tempane and East Mamprusi by their respective district assemblies, as well as in Upper West Region with support from OXFAM. The department of agriculture at the district level is also using PSP to support extension work. In addition, Garu-Tempane and East Mamprusi have integrated and budgeted for PSP. Community monitors are recognized by the Garu-Tempane district assembly as being a valuable community-based extension service, and were used as facilitators for data collection towards the mid-term district development plans. The Upper West regional development strategy also incorporates CBA.

PSP has taken off in **Kenya** following the practitioner and Kenya met service (KMS) trainings in 2013. Several county meteorological directors requested support to implement PSPs for the March-to-May season. To make this possible, ALP approached the Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, which operates in every county. Based on interest generated from experiences in Garissa, a new national partnership developed between ALP, ASDSP and KMS. This led to training of ASDSP staff from all 47 counties together with refresher training from KMS and others. PSP events were planned and subsequently took place in all 47 counties supported by either ASDSP, KMS or ALP. ASDSP have since monitored the dissemination and use of PSP advisories. Joint Ministry of Agriculture and KMS PSPs were conducted again for the October-to-December seasonal forecasts. In the process ALP, has expanded its pool of trainers, including some KMS directors who were resource persons during the ASDSP trainings. Plans were made to conduct a PSP training of trainers in early 2015 to enable an expanded pool of trainers across Africa to respond to the growing demand.

Linked to the county PSPs, the Ministry of Agriculture with ASDSP, ICPAC and KMS joined together to develop seasonal advisories for agriculture at national level with support from FAO. ALP was brought in to advise on the process. The national seasonal farm planner produced as a result provides advisories for agro-ecological zones in Kenya and was disseminated for use in the county PSPs. It also aims to inform national-level actors such as input suppliers in advance of the season. ASDSP has committed to fund county-level PSPs with gradually decreasing budgets over time to stimulate that counties mainstream the process into their seasonal planning and take up the cost in county budgets. Their ownership of the process resulted in the ministry investing in designing improvements and a rigorous M&E process. Advisories from the county PSPs were better informed and used language that succeeded to convey levels of uncertainty this season.

KMS have also demonstrated a change in their dissemination of seasonal forecasts, making their seasonal climate outlook forum more interactive, acknowledging the roles played by others in climate communication (including ALP), and using language that could be understood by the general public. ALP took part in a national radio show in partnership with the KMS, to announce the seasonal forecast and to advocate for its wider use by farmers, pastoralists, and other end users. The listenership of the radio station's programme, 'Mali Shambani', is estimated at seven million people. Two radio stations have committed to support the dissemination of advisories in two counties for free. ALP will produce a PSP guide for ASDSP to use in the October-to-December season. Several discussions with the Walker Institute of Reading University led to ALP co-organising and presenting at a meeting of the Walker Institute, ICPAC and KMS. The meeting looked at the use of historical data and an evaluation tool for farmer decision-making for agriculture-related adaptation. ALP enabled the participation of climate information users, thus helping to broker linkages between science and its user.

In **Niger**, ALP has enabled other CARE projects to integrate and use climate forecasts in their activities. ALP supported the Winrock-led WA WASH project in Zinder to conduct PSPs and CBA planning processes in five communities with elaboration of CAAPs, which are now being implemented by the communities.

#### 4.5.3 ADOPTION OF ADAPTATION LEARNING AND PRACTICE IN NON-ALP COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

CARE International UK was successful in a bid to the DFID resilience consortium programme (BRACED) for a proposal for Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. The proposal was designed building on ALP experiences and approaches to CBA, specifically climate information services, vulnerability analysis, and CBA planning. Capacity building by ALP for CARE Niger and other consortium members is planned for 2015.

**Recognition of PSP** is growing in Africa and beyond, as a practical approach for not only making climate information usable in different contexts but also delivering needed user-led climate services. This is also in response to the increasing demand for climate-informed adaptation decision-making approaches and decision support tools in Africa. In 2014, ALP carried out PSP trainings in Ethiopia, Malawi and Tanzania in response to a growing demand for capacity in the approach. In Ethiopia, ALP trained the climate change adaptation and natural resource management technical staff from the PRIME project, a consortium of which CARE is part. As a result of the training, staff had an increased ability to facilitate scenario development as

way of supporting communities to develop or strengthen contingency plans and livelihood adaptation strategies and they developed plans for facilitating PSP the following season. One of the key outputs from this training was a PSP facilitation 'map', pulling together the key steps, guiding questions, useful facilitation methods and activities. This has been used in the subsequent trainings in Malawi and Tanzania and shared with other ALP countries. It has also formed the basis of the PSP guide developed in conjunction with ASDSP, which is due to be published in 2015. The PRIME programme subsequently conducted PSPs in February 2014 as a preparation before the start of the short-rainy seasons in pastoral areas (April-May). This was building on discussions on climate vulnerability and capacity analysis and community early warning systems.

The training in Malawi involved representatives from Malawi's Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) and representatives from government departments of climate change, meteorology and agriculture. Since the training, the participants have been advocating for the inclusion of PSP in the national meteorology policy. The training in Tanzania was carried out at the request of CARE Tanzania and followed by facilitating a PSP workshop involving Tanzania's Ministry of Agriculture, community farmers, and CSOs in southern Tanzania, as well as staff from CARE Tanzania projects (WE-RISE, Pathways, Global Water Initiative, Where the Rain Falls). The participants developed plans to disseminate the advisories to farmers in four districts in Southern Tanzania and to make efforts to have better engagement with the Tanzanian meteorological agency, which did not attend the workshop but provided the seasonal forecast in order to improve access and timeliness of information in future.

In **Malawi**, PSP is being adopted by various different organisations. The Enhancing Community Resilience Programme (ECRP) implemented by a consortium of organisations, including CARE Malawi, has plans to incorporate it into the adaptation component of its work. The initial PSP training conducted by ALP in March 2014 for CISONECC resulted in subsequent trainings carried out by participants in the first training. Members of the Act Alliance and district civil protection committees (disaster risk management committees) working with Church Action in Relief and Development (CARD) in two districts were trained with the view to have them work together to roll out the approach from October 2014. In addition, as part of climate change advocacy, CISONECC is lobbying for the inclusion of PSP as a strategy in the meteorological policy for Malawi. The updated draft policy will be reviewed by CISONECC in 2015 to assess the extent on PSP incorporation in the policy. CARE's Pathways programme, operating in six countries, of which four in Africa (**Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Malawi**) has adopted CBA and PSPs in their second phase proposal.

**CARE Somalia** has included PSP and GCVCA in a USAID-funded resilience project after learning about the approaches at the CBA and resilience learning event in Ethiopia co-hosted by ALP. CARE Somalia has subsequently requested capacity building in these areas to facilitate effective implementation, which is anticipated to take place in 2015.

ALP Niger supported **CARE Cameroon's** new project, RESOFEMES, during the start-up workshop. This involved training of the project staff and partners on the CBA approach, CVCA, and how to integrate them into baseline and participatory studies to be carried out. Afterwards, ALP provided remote support in order for the staff to better understand details related to CVCA tools, household vulnerability assessments and community early warning mechanisms. The workshop raised a strong interest from participants with regards CBA and CVCA concepts, tools and methodologies, which were very new for most of them. They had a strong appreciation of the support provided by ALP, as well as the quality of the content and facilitation of the training.

#### 4.5.4 OUTPUT 5. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, KEY LESSONS AND WAY FORWARD

Dissemination, capacity building, and collaboration with other programmes towards adoption and replication of CBA are growing in importance now that ALP has developed successful approaches, and evidence of good practice is emerging. ALP responded to increasing numbers of requests from government, NGOs and other programmes for partnerships, training and engagement in workshops and learning events. The most popular CBA approaches are PSP and integration of CBA in local planning (also reported under outputs 2 and 4). The role of climate communications and information is attracting increasing interest within



CARE and outside and in significant part due to the PSP and related work. There is strong internal and external interest in work on integration of CBA into planning, budgeting, and implementation with a move towards sectoral integration, rather than standalone adaptation, and demand for sector-specific guidance and information on integration of adaptation.

ALP has contributed to the new focus in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) in Africa, bringing adaptive capacity, vulnerability analysis, climate information services, and decision-making under uncertainty into the dialogue on CSA. All these also reflect increasing external recognition of ALP's gender and differential vulnerability work especially in Kenya, including media and CDKN interest. The continued focus on resilience provides ALP with an opportunity to demonstrate the value added of CBA in relation to DRR, risk management, social safety nets, and social protection work, as was explored in the CBA and resilience learning event in Ethiopia in September. For example, ALP's support to savings and loans schemes and warrantage provides vulnerable people with new assets, income, and safety nets. Key success factors / lessons for successful adoption and up-scaling are:

- **Strategic collaboration** with organisations, such as CCAFS, that are well positioned and have the resources, networks, influence, and mandate to take ALP's CBA messages forward, remains a critical factor in the success of adoption and up-scaling of the approaches.
- The **relevance of the approaches** in enhancing performance of an organisation's official mandate is another critical success factor. For example, the Garu-Tempane NADMO Coordinator in Ghana testified to the usefulness of CVCA in assessing vulnerabilities in their operational areas in order to develop disaster preparedness plans for the region. In addition, Garu-Tempane and East Mamprusi districts have reported increases in their district performance rating which determines budget allocation due to integration of CBA informed participatory planning processes, which has led to increased development fund allocations for their districts.
- PSP in particular addresses a **need for working with climate information**, particularly in relation to adaptation and risk reduction. However, most people (communities, government, adaptation practitioners) did not know how to go about it and what you get out of it. PSP is an innovative approach that brings multiple and very different stakeholders together enabling needed interactions and proactive engagement with relevant stakeholders, coordinated and mutually supportive planning, and joint implementation of activities.
- PSP, CVCA, and CAAP process are seen as a **tangible and practical approaches** that enable local governments, who are under pressure to use resources effectively to support climate resilience, to provide climate adaptation planning, support, and services to communities at relatively low cost – although funding constraints and concerns remain.
- Promotion of ALP's CBA approaches through learning events, and joint planning and implementation of the CBA models with government institutions and other civil society partners are among the factors that contributed to the successful adoption of CBA approaches by various organisations, in addition to documentation and publication of the models.
- Systematic monitoring is needed for detailed descriptions of the impacts of CBA approaches, including working with climate information and services, on adaptive capacity in practice to continue to produce the evidence needed to influence adoption and up-scaling by others.

## 5. EMERGING ISSUES AND RISKS

### Underlying poverty and vulnerability

CBA alone may not realise significant change to poverty and resilience if the underlying drivers of poverty and vulnerability are not tackled more broadly by multiple actors. Underlying causes included land tenure security, high levels of debt and inequality, lack of government investment in infrastructure and basic services in marginalised vulnerable places, etc. There are entrenched barriers to improving these issues, which have caused poverty in the long term. Climate change exacerbates their impact and increases vulnerability further, but does not necessarily motivate a change in political will.



## Insecurity

Geopolitics presents an added level of uncertainty to ALP's work. Kenya's national and county elections heightened insecurity nation-wide and particularly in Garissa where Al-Shabaab and local factions took advantage of the uncertain times during and after the election. The serious terrorist attack later in the year heightened nationwide insecurity. ALP's work with communities in Garissa was and continues to be affected. While no conflict or governance issues arose in Niger, the conflict situation in Mali, Boko Haram in Nigeria, and volatile Libya are all impacting on Niger's economy and the mobility and incomes of vulnerable communities while increasing refugee numbers in Niger. Politically motivated violent conflict has increased in Mozambique and elections in October 2014 heightened tensions particularly in Angoche, where ALP works, and disrupted activities to some extent.

## Disasters

There are additional risks associated with natural disasters caused by climate hazards. Shocks such as droughts and floods have the potential to derail adaptation efforts. All of ALP target areas have high exposure. However, disaster risk reduction is fundamental to CARE's approach to adaptation, and on-going monitoring of climate information and vulnerability facilitates early warnings for climate-related hazards. CBA can prepare for and mitigate some impacts when these extreme events occur in pockets among relatively few communities, but if impacts are at large scale, mechanisms to address this need to be taken at higher levels.

## 5.1 DEVELOPMENT OF IMPORTANT RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

ALP assumptions have been confirmed in each country. Information provided in the results text demonstrates this. Some examples from different countries are given in Annex 2. As the programme reaches the end of current donor commitment, much of the fieldwork is being wound down. New funds have been mobilised from Austria and Denmark to support up-scaling through capacity building and CSO advocacy on adaptation finance. The main risks for ALP in the final six months of the programme, if additional donors do not come on board to support continued community level work, include:

**Sustainability** – As community-level activities wind down, ALP has been developing exit strategies to ensure that all the main CBA pilots are handed over to local partners in CSOs and local government. The high level of adoption by others in ALP and non-ALP locations will also mitigate this risk, though quality of replication of CBA cannot be guaranteed.

**Capturing ALP impact** – Overall the programme is on target to meet 2014 milestones. However there is a risk that the full impacts of ALP will not be captured and that after the end of ALP, there will not be sufficient follow up and dissemination of ALP documentation to ensure continued active use and adoption of CBA. ALP is mitigating this risk by putting more emphasis on training and capacity building into the future alongside the documentation efforts in the final six months of the programme.

**Staffing** – There is a risk that ALP staff will leave before the end of the programme and ALP could suffer from a shortage of staff or having to induct new, short-term staff for the remaining period. CARE is mitigating this risk as much as possible. There are also some positive aspects to note. For example, if staff transfer within the same organisation and to projects where learning from ALP could be built in to start-up of new programmes, there is potentially a double dividend of higher adoption of CBA as promoted by ALP and good start up to new projects. For example, ALP Niger staff will move to the BRACED programme in Niger while the remaining staff will work with the champion local partners to continue ALP.

## 6. SUSTAINABILITY, REPLICATION AND SCALING UP

Continued dissemination of good practices developed, focusing on evidence, learning, and supporting capacity and replication by others, has supported expansion of adoption and replication of CBA by a wide range of actors. Additional resources, motivation and political will are still needed for further adoption by

local governments, partners, and others. Good indicators for sustainability and replication are the demands from a range of countries for capacity to implement CBA approaches and the interest from the Adaptation Fund in Ghana and Kenya to draw from ALP's CBA experiences. Evidence of counties mobilising their own resources to conduct PSPs also shows that replication can be self-sustaining. New programmes are also starting up which explicitly have used ALP's work in their design, a good example being DFID's BRACED programme.

ALP teams have been actively seeking potential funds. By the end of the year the Austrian and Danish (CISU) funds were secured and interest expressed by DFID that potential funds could be found for extension. Hence the likelihood of ALP continuing is relatively high, while its focus on creating sustainable systems will continue also. In the meantime, exit strategies in the ALP sites that would not be continued even with extension funds was initiated, looking towards local organisations and governments to provide support where possible. Again, collaboration with regional and global organisations and programmes such as CCAFS, climate science institutes, COMESA, and ECOWAS allow for uptake at regional scale.

## **7. PARTNERSHIPS, INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION, HARMONIZATION, AND STAFFING**

### **7.1 STAFFING**

A new combined project and national advocacy manager was recruited in late 2013 in Mozambique. Other ALP staff in Mozambique ended work at the end of the year, with only the project manager continuing for the first quarter of 2015 due to the decision to close ALP in Mozambique. ALP Ghana officers resigned in late 2014, leaving only one to work with the project manager. Two interns worked with ALP Ghana to support the gap, and for the first time ALP Ghana team had some female staff. ALP Niger staff transferred to BRACED at the end of 2014, with one full-time and one part-time ALP staff remaining on ALP and working with the local partner AGIR. Staffing in Kenya and the programme coordination team remained the same.

### **7.2 PARTNERSHIPS**

Besides the NGO implementing partners, technical partnerships with government services have been valuable for providing the expertise needed for communities to implement their adaptation plans, for example the Savannah and Animal Research institutes (SARI and ARI) in Ghana, meteorological services in Ghana and Kenya (GMET, KMS) and local radio stations in Ghana and Niger (with Farm Radio International in Ghana). Existing local partners are also collaborating with new adaptation programmes. In Niger, the local partner AGIR will take on key responsibility for continuing ALP implementation in Dakoro. The coordination between such programmes encourages horizontal learning, helps avoiding duplication, while capitalising on the growing capacity of local organisations.

Four CSO national-level networks and one regional network will be supported under the CISU-funded work on adaptation finance advocacy to start in 2015. In Ghana, it will be Gender Action on Climate Change for Equality and Sustainability hosted by ABANTU for Development. In Kenya, ALP will support the Gender and Climate Change Working Group hosted by the Institute of Environment and Water Management. In Niger, it will be the National Civil Society Platform on Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Meanwhile, at the African regional level, CARE will collaborate with the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA).

Collaboration with CCAFS continued on a variety of levels across ALP, and relationships with national meteorological services and other climate science institutions were strengthened. For example, ALP was invited to advise the UK met service as they developed the scoping study for a new DFID programme, Climate Information and Adaptation Services for Africa (CIAS). Agrhyment is a partner in the Niger BRACED consortium.

All CSOs that ALP is engaging with at national level (see output 4 and 5) are considered strategic partners. Strategic partners among government and CSOs have also expanded in line with the more targeted focus of policy engagement and higher level of their activity and networking in adaptation. Informal relationships, coupled with co-financing, has worked well in terms of pushing the CBA agenda and encouraging ownership and continuity. As ALP engages more with national adaptation processes, it is able to support mainstreaming of climate information service systems which are usable by the most vulnerable and CBA planning and integration. New relationships with national implementing entities for the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund such as NEMA in Kenya are proving valuable for future influence. Relations are growing with other organisations linked to adaptation research and learning such as ODI and WRI globally, but also national organisations such as the Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation (ICCA) in the University of Nairobi in Kenya.

## 8. KEY LESSONS LEARNED / ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALP

**Targeted advocacy strategies** – A key success of the programme is the continued expansion of mainstreaming adaptation into development planning processes in Ghana and the inclusion of Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) into planning systems and budgets in Kenya and Ghana. Central to this success has been building support from government through well-targeted advocacy strategies.

**Use of climate information** – Information from climate science and the ability to understand and work with uncertainty is essential to assist decision-making for adaptation and resilience. Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) is a powerful CBA approach as it brings together community members and meteorology experts who jointly analyse the forecasts and come up with scenario plans that are in line with the livelihoods for the region. It is delivered in form of advisories that are disseminated by community leaders in community friendly forums. This approach takes into account the value of local knowledge alongside scientific knowledge. By engaging community experts in interpreting scientific information and generating the advisories, the information is more likely to be trusted and used. Investing in climate information and facilitating private sector organizations participation in generation and dissemination enhances the quality of climate information and weather forecast to climate-vulnerable people.

**Participation, organisation, and agency** – ALP's participatory approach has enabled vulnerable communities to play a central role in planning and decision-making processes. It provides communities with a choice of interventions from a suite of options, rather than ALP coming with pre-determined solutions. Gender considerations in the provision of adaptation benefits is pivotal in view of the fact that women are early adopters of new technologies and more entrepreneurial. As CBA incorporates both 'hard' and 'soft' ware, participation is critical for decision-making, collective learning, access to information and empowerment. Formalisation of community groups and linking with higher-level institutions such as banks has proven highly empowering.

**Integration of activities** – It is becoming clear that the combined approach of implementing village savings and loans schemes along with greater access to climate information and farm-based support has been popular and empowering. The synergies between the adaptation strategies chosen by communities has shown to be an important element to the success of ALP. Integration of CBA into local development planning processes has benefited from increased focus on decentralisation and devolution particularly in Mozambique and Kenya.

**Cost effectiveness** – ALP is showing that CBA is a cost-effective approach to developing adaptive capacity and building resilience. In virtually all scenarios, the social, economic and environmental benefits outweigh the costs of implementation. Implementing agencies demonstrating evidence of tangible benefits of CBA approaches can attract the interest of government institutions who wish to invest in tested strategies to reduce risk of failure. Evidence is therefore critical for adoption decisions.

**Evidence** – ALP needs to continue to consolidate, document, and disseminate ALP successes, targeting particular end users. This applies especially to evidence targeted at local governments and the architects of

international adaptation finance. The country-level impact assessments and final programme evaluation will enable cross-country analysis of the models ALP promotes, to provide a better understanding of what works, where and why. The evaluation will unpack ALP's attribution to its outcome and impact level statements and provide independent, quantitative evidence of the scale of its impact.

## 9. SUMMARY OF PLANS FOR 2015

Plans for 2015 include winding down parts of ALP and transitioning to an ALP extension in Ghana, Kenya and Niger. The main focus is on upscaling of proven CBA approaches through training and capacity building and more emphasis on evidence and learning, plus focusing advocacy around promoting CBA and accountable systems for adaptation finance to reach the most vulnerable.

### Programme level / all countries

- ALP final evaluation conducted by an external team, review and discussion of evaluation findings and use them to create a CARE management response and to feed into detailed planning for ALP and other CBA work post-June 2015.
- Document and train others in ALP tools and use evidence and learning to build collaborations and help others design or tailor their own tools, responding to training demands as feasible.
- Support design of ALP extension and new programmes using ALP learning.
- Up-scale collaboration with CCAFS, ECOWAS, and COMESA for Africa-based policy influence in climate information services and climate-smart agriculture, and with NIEs for adaptation finance.
- Build on presence at UNFCCC COPs and prepare contributions to UNFCCC process towards Paris Declaration in 2015.
- Conduct a PSP training of trainers (ToT) targeting committed and interested government and NGO practitioners from across Africa, in response to PSP training requests from Kenya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Rwanda, Uganda, and South East Asia. The ToT is aimed at building capacity to design and deliver training on PSP across Africa. The training will also create a team of PSP trainers in Africa who will contribute towards the replication and up-scaling of PSP in different African countries and ensure that PSP trainings – by others outside of ALP – are done efficiently to meet the purpose and objectives of PSP.
- More targeted documentation of all aspects of CBA practice and learning in ALP countries and programme-wide. See list below of planned publications for January to June 2015.
- Participate in CBA9 and target sharing of ALP M&E and climate information services work.
- Work with the selected CSO advocacy networks to start up a capacity building and strategic advocacy for adaptation finance streams.

### Ghana

- Organize community and local exit meetings for handover to communities and partners.
- Strengthen dry season garden beneficiaries/committee members through on-the-field training by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) for effective functioning.
- Support MoFA to organize a workshop for an action plan on the integration of climate change into food and agriculture sector development policies and programmes.
- Organize learning route to ALP adaptation sites for policy makers and practitioners.

### Mozambique

- Continue supporting the National Civil Society Platform testing the joint principles for adaptation.
- Contribute to finalizing the Local Adaptation Plan for Angoche.
- Organize the last reflection meeting in Maputo to share lessons and results of the programme.
- Closeout of ALP.

## **Niger**

- Capitalisation workshop and dissemination of identified good CBA practices and gender analysis findings.
- Start-up of BRACED and combined capacity building by ALP for BRACED and other programmes, including designing and conducting CVCA's.
- Presentation of the study findings and continued support to advocacy for sustainable land use management agreements for the Tarka Valley.

## **Kenya**

- Closeout activities for ALP with community and stakeholders in Garissa.
- Participatory Scenario Planning Workshops for the March-April-May season.
- Capacity building for community rain gauge monitors and recorders.
- Continue development and documentation of the Climate Field Schools CBA approach.
- Support NEMA to develop a handbook for the Adaptation Fund and capacity building on CVCA.

## **9.1 MAIN PUBLICATIONS PLANNED FOR 2015**

### **Practitioner briefs**

- CBA planning process
- CBA integration into planning
- Niger's SCAP/RU approach
- Integration of gender and adaptive capacity in CBA practice

### **Learning briefs**

- Evolution of CBA in theory and practice
- Gender analysis and CBA
- ALP learning approach
- Gender learning brief
- Niger gender study summary
- Adaptation Strategies compendium

### **Process guides**

- PSP 'how to' guide
- CBA planning process in Ghana

## ANNEX 1: ALP DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION LIST – JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2014

### 1. Published documents

#### 1.1 Programme level

Joto Afrika Special Conference Issue 15 (December 2014) 'Adaptation to Climate Change and Achieving Resilience in East and Southern Africa' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/JotoAfrika15\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/JotoAfrika15_FINAL.pdf)

Tornager, H, Community Digital Storytelling (CDST) Videos: CDST Video Guidelines (November, 2014) <http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CDSTGuidelines.pdf>

Ambani, M and Percy, F (October 2014) 'Facing Uncertainty: The value of climate information for adaptation, risk reduction and resilience in Africa' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/Facing\\_Uncertainty\\_ALP\\_Climate\\_Communications\\_Brief.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/Facing_Uncertainty_ALP_Climate_Communications_Brief.pdf)

CARE/CCAFS/ESA participants, (October 2014) Achieving Resilience in East and Southern African Drylands: Communique from the East and Southern Africa Learning event on CBA and Resilience, Addis Ababa, September 2014 [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CBA\\_and\\_resilience\\_Communique\\_nov\\_14.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CBA_and_resilience_Communique_nov_14.pdf)

Nyasimi, M (October 2014), Learning Event Report: East Africa Learning Event for Practitioners, Researchers and Policy Makers On Community Based Adaptation and Resilience in East and Southern Africa's Drylands [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/East\\_and\\_Southern\\_Africa\\_CBA\\_and\\_Resilience\\_Learning\\_Event\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/East_and_Southern_Africa_CBA_and_Resilience_Learning_Event_Report_Final.pdf)

Daze, A (2014) 'Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity in Ghana' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CVCA\\_Ghana\\_-\\_Final.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CVCA_Ghana_-_Final.pdf)

Joto Afrika Special Issue 14 (July 2014) 'Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Strengthens Pastoralist Resilience' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/JotoAfrika14\\_29072014\\_01web-low\\_res.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/JotoAfrika14_29072014_01web-low_res.pdf) and <http://www.alin.net/Joto%20Afrika>

Joto Afrika magazine, Special Issue 13 (May 2014) 'Integrating Community Based Adaptation into local government planning' <http://www.alin.or.ke/Joto%20Afrika> or [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/JotoAfrika\\_13\\_Final.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/JotoAfrika_13_Final.pdf)

Vardakoulias, O and Nicholles, N (January 2014) 'Managing Uncertainty: An economic evaluation of community-based adaptation in Dakoro, Niger' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/Managing\\_Uncertainty\\_CARE\\_nefc\\_email\\_version.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/Managing_Uncertainty_CARE_nefc_email_version.pdf)

Vardakoulias, O and Nicholles, N (January 2014) 'Simplified guidelines for Social Cost-Benefit Analysis of Climate Change adaptation projects on a local scale' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CBA\\_Simple\\_Guidance\\_ENG\\_FORMATTED.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CBA_Simple_Guidance_ENG_FORMATTED.pdf)

Percy, F (April 2014) 'Community-based adaptation to climate change makes economic sense' <http://www.trust.org/item/20140428203501-u0n3w/>

Gubbels P, Groundswell International (September 2013) 'West Africa Learning Event Community based Adaptation Hosted by Adaptation Learning Program, CARE International, Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Program (CCAFS), ENDA Energie-Environnement-Developpement, Conference Report' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/West\\_Africa\\_CBA\\_Learning\\_Conference\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/West_Africa_CBA_Learning_Conference_Report_Final.pdf)

CARE/CCAFS, (November 2013),WALE participants 'Cotonou Communiqué: Community-based adaptation: an approach to build resilience and sustainable development in West Africa' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/West\\_Africa\\_CBA\\_Learning\\_Event\\_Communique.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/West_Africa_CBA_Learning_Event_Communique.pdf) and full learning event report

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### External publications with ALP content

Visman, E (January 2014) 'Knowledge is power: Unlocking the potential of science and technology to enhance community resilience through knowledge exchange'. Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN) paper No 76, ODI. See main report, p6, Box 3 'Participatory Scenario Planning in Kenya and Ghana' and Annex, p18, Case Study 11 'Participatory scenario planning bringing together local and scientific knowledge to agree locally relevant options relating to seasonal forecast scenarios, used in Kenya and Ghana'

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Huq, S, Wright, H, Stott, C, Glatzel, K and Verhagen, J (March 2014) 'Background Paper for the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) Workshop on Technologies for Adaptation', p26, Case study box 'Making seasonal forecasts usable in Ghana and Kenya with participatory scenario planning'

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Otzelberger, A (September 2014) 'Choice, not control: Why limiting the fertility of poor populations will not solve the climate crisis' [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CC\\_and\\_family\\_planning.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CC_and_family_planning.pdf)

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Otzelberger, A (2015) Technical brief: integrating gender and adaptation

Webb J and Otzelberger A (2015) Learning report: gender and adaptive capacity in ALP

Gyang Romanus: CBA process guide: practical guide to CBA from ALP Ghana

CARE Niger: CBA process in Niger

## 1.2 Country level – January to June 2014 only

### 1.2.1 Ghana

Møller, N. B (2014) 'Practical approaches to integrating community based adaptation into local government planning'. Joto Afrika magazine, Issue 13 [http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/JotoAfrika13\\_Final.pdf](http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/JotoAfrika13_Final.pdf)

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- Comfort F. J, (2014) 'Care International meets farmers on climate change' <http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/care-international-meets-farmers-on-climate-change>
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- Abagale C. (2015). CARE International Holds Review Meeting in Tamale. Ghana News Agency, Accra. Retrieved from [www.ghananewsagency.org/science/care-international-holds-review-meeting-in-tamale-85286](http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/care-international-holds-review-meeting-in-tamale-85286)

### 1.2.2 Kenya

ALP Kenya Learning Route Video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSA6P021SaY>

Bowa, E (May 2014) 'Women get a say in Kenya's climate change decision making' <http://www.trust.org/item/20140509091352-e4uqp>

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### 1.2.3 Mozambique

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<http://www.trust.org/item/20140327142009-65gsd/?source=search>

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[http://www.agriculturesnetwork.org/magazines/global/resilience-faces/locally-rooted?utm\\_source=mag-jun-2014&utm\\_medium=Email&utm\\_content=Locally-rooted&utm\\_campaign=30-2](http://www.agriculturesnetwork.org/magazines/global/resilience-faces/locally-rooted?utm_source=mag-jun-2014&utm_medium=Email&utm_content=Locally-rooted&utm_campaign=30-2)

### 1.2.4 Niger

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## 2. Selected internal documents

### 2.1 Ghana progress reports

ALP Ghana (2014): ALP Activity Summary Sheet (AASS)

ALP Ghana (2014): Ghana Climate Adaptation Network (GHANA CAN) Training Workshop in Tamale and Bolga

ALP Ghana (2014): Media Practitioners Training Workshop in Tamale

ALP Ghana (2014): PAS-G Second Quarter Progress Report

ALP Ghana (2014): Report on Public Hearing on the Preparation of the 2014 – 2017 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)

ALP Ghana (2014): Report on the Participatory Scenario Planning Workshop for MOFA Staff

ALP Ghana (2014): Submission of Report of the Public Hearing on the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan

ALP Ghana (2014): Drafted workshop report on The Training of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA) For District Disaster Management Team (DDMC).

ALP Ghana (2014): East Mamprusi District Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2014-2017 -DRAFT

ALP Ghana (2014): Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) Workshop Report for USAID WA-WASH

ALP Ghana (2014): Report on a Two Day Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) Workshop for Garu-Tempene district

ALP Ghana (2014): Report on Participatory Scenario Planning for Facilitators Training in Tamale

ALP Ghana (2014): Report on the Participatory Scenario Planning Meeting in the East Mamprusi District Assembly

ALP Ghana (2014): Report on Training on Water Pumping Machines

ALP Ghana (2014): Review of EMDA District DPP Report

ALP Ghana (2014): Inception report/Formative Research Report: Implementing Innovative Climate Communication System at Tariganga and Saamni.

## 2.2 Niger progress reports

- ALP Niger (2014): Annual planning workshop report
- ALP Niger (2014): Report on PSP workshops in Dakoro, Zinder and Garic
- ALP Niger (2014): Report on CVCA training of WAWASH in Zinder
- ALP Niger (2014): CVCA synthesis report
- ALP Niger (2014): Report meeting framework for consultation on vulnerability monitoring
- ALP Niger (2014): Climate risk analysis report and planning of adaptation to Kampa Zarma options
- ALP Niger (2014): Report travel for studies in Karimama
- ALP Niger (2014): Report of rapid assessment of vulnerability in the BRACED countries in West Africa
- ALP Niger (2014): Report on CVCA training in Douala, Cameroon
- ALP Niger (2014): Report on CBA conference at Katimandou
- ALP Niger (2014): Training report on HIMMA warrantage management committee
- ALP Niger (2014): Report auxiliary training veterinary Para of the CSOs
- ALP Niger (2014): Quarterly activity report of the OSC Act
- ALP Niger (2014) Report on the study tour to Karimama
- ALP Niger (2014) Report on the CVCA training for the MASUSU project.
- ALP Niger (2014) Final project monitoring report carried out by AGIR
- ALP Niger (2014) Final monitoring report carried out by HIMMA
- ALP Niger (2014) Annual Evaluative Exercises Report
- ALP Niger (2014) Impact Assessment Report
- ALP Niger (2014) Report on gender and CBA

## 2.3 Mozambique progress reports

- ALP Mozambique (2014): Annual reflection meeting report
- ALP Mozambique (April 2014): Quarterly reflection meeting report
- ALP Mozambique (2014): Planning meetings Minutes
- ALP Mozambique (2014): A Case Study on Conservation Agriculture in Farmer Field Schools: Building Farmers' Capacity to Adapt.
- ALP Mozambique (2014): A case study on evaluation of the performance and preferences of farmers to drought-tolerant cassava varieties in the coastal area of northern Mozambique
- ALP Mozambique (2014): Digital photo story (not yet published).

## 2.4 Kenya progress reports

- ALP Kenya (2014) Annual reflection meeting report
- ALP Kenya (2014) Knowledge attitude and practice survey report
- ALP Kenya (2014) Semi-annual log frame based report
- ALP Kenya (2014) Semi-annual narrative report
- ALP Kenya (2014) Quarterly log frame based reports for 1st 2 and 3rd quarter.
- ALP Kenya (2014) Annual log frame based report

## Annex 2: ALP achievement against targets

Statement	Indicator	2014/2015 target	Progress	Variance
Capacity of vulnerable households in Sub-Saharan Africa to adapt to climate variability and change increased	G1. # of people benefitting from investment in CBA through post-2012 adaptation financing	2,500,000	Countries funded through Adaptation Fund in Africa: Senegal Egypt, Eritiria, Mauritius, Djibuti, Tanzania, Ghana, Kenya Rwanda, Madagascar. Many bilateral adaptation finance programmes. No monitoring of beneficiaries available as at December 2014	Target must be exceeded considering the number in P2 below and what is not monitored.
	G2. Policy & implementation guidance for international adaptation finance enable investment in CBA.	Adaptation Fund and/or other financing mechanisms have approved projects in Africa which reflect CBA approaches	COP 20 to create mandatory guidance on the allocation of a minimum share of funds for various adaptation approaches included in NAPs, which could include CBA. AF Board attended the international CBA7 conference in 2013, expressing support for CBA. AF recognised at COP19 as the best international mechanism because of direct access by sub national actors. AF approval of CBA focused proposal in Ghana and Kenya and consultative proposal design process indicates potential for further support. PPCR less promising due to non transparent decision making systems Adaptation Fund criteria is supportive of CBA, details mentioned in criteria number 2 and 3. Criteria number 2 helps the AFB to assess whether the project / programme proposal supports concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and builds in climate resilience; and the third criteria helps the AFB to assess whether the project / programme proposal provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund. Project/programme proposal for Ghana was approved but due to lack of funds, the proposal is awaiting funding (tentative period for it to be funded is in 2014). The Kenya project proposal on "Integrated Programme to Build Resilience to Climate Change and Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Kenya" submitted by NEMA was approved for funding in October 2014. A total of eight projects from Africa countries (Rwanda, Egypt, Eritrea, Senegal, Tanzania, Mauritius, Madagascar and Djibouti) have been approved and funded since 2010 September to date by the AFB. There are two projects in the pipeline submitted by Ghana and Mali expected to be funded by end of 2014. ALP has engaged with GEF re: GCF, and the COMESA climate readiness initiative. The West African Development bank strategic plan development included climate change and ALP Niger were invited as the CC experts to contribute. ALP contributed to content and design of proposal of Kenya and Ghana. For others, ALP has contributed through Climate action Network international to influence adaptation fund guidelines and decisions. see here for details <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/funded_projects">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/funded_projects</a> . Initial PPCR design process in Niger included CBA.	Target met
Community-based adaptation (CBA) approaches for vulnerable communities incorporated into development policies and programmes in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger, with plans in place to replicate	P1: CBA approaches integrated into policies, national plans (e.g., PRSP) and sectoral plans in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger.	At least five relevant policies/ plans in climate-sensitive sectors integrate CBA across the ALP countries	Ghana: 4 national policy and sector documents: (i) The national climate change policy (NCCP), (ii)The national climate change adaptation strategy (NCCAS), (iii)The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) district planning guidelines for medium term development plans (MTDPs), (iv) Agricultural sector climate change activity list; have CC integrated - and include PSP Niger: 2 Community Development Plans Kenya: 2: 1 national plan and 1 county level plan (The National climate change action plan 2013-2017, medium term plan 2013-17, and at local level the Garissa medium term plan 2013-17, Garissa integrated development plan 2013-17.	Target moderately exceeded

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across Africa.			Mozambique: 2: 1 national CC strategy already approved. The guidelines to conduct local adaptation plans approved by MICOA (Ministry of Environment) also integrates CBA, and uses Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) during this process. <b>Total = 10</b>	
	<b>P2:</b> Number of climate vulnerable individuals benefitting from adoption of CBA approaches and strategies promoted by ALP (from ALP communities and districts, other CBA work in ALP countries and non ALP African countries).	G=390000 N=552,000 M=186,000 K=138,000 <b>Total =1,266,000</b>	Ghana: 806,402 Niger: 311,439 Mozambique: 28,048 Kenya: 420,029 Other countries (projects in Benin, Togo, Nigeria and Ethiopia) = 54,950 (cited ALP as primary source of information about CBA in December 2013 survey monkey) <b>Total: 1,565,738 (+ 54,950)</b>	Target moderately exceeded
	<b>P3:</b> African regional and/or non-target country policy frameworks and plans include community-based adaptation	4 regional or non-target national FWS/ plans include CBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ECOWAS workshop concept for climate smart agriculture prepared in early 2014 includes CBA as promoted by ALP and ALP Niger.</li> <li>CBA principles are included in the West African Development Bank Strategic Plan for the period 2015 - 2019.</li> <li>Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) proposed for inclusion in the draft Malawi Meteorology policy.</li> <li>AMCEN (Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment), position to COP 19 included CBA</li> <li>As at 2013: UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process includes CBA</li> </ul> <b>Total = 5</b>	Target met
<b>Output 1: Innovative approaches to community-based adaptation (CBA) developed and implemented by communities and local partners</b>	<b>Indicator 1.1</b> - Number of individuals (men/women) engaged in livelihoods/adaptation strategies which are informed by CBA approaches	Ghana: 7,350 Niger: 8,700 Mozambique: 6,000 Kenya: 2,400 <b>Total = 24,450</b>	Ghana: 8,944 Niger: 10,360 Kenya: 2,406 Mozambique: 6,925 <b>Total: 28,635</b>	Target moderately exceeded
	<b>Indicator 1.2</b> - Number of Local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans and Early Warning Systems (EWS) operational down to community level	10 across the four countries	Ghana: 2 Kenya: 5 Niger: 9 Mozambique: 5 <b>Total: 19</b>	Target moderately exceeded
	<b>Indicator 1.3</b> - Number of target local organisations (civil	Ghana and Niger: 12 Kenya and	Ghana and Niger: 14 (8+6) Kenya and Mozambique: 13 (8+5)	Target moderately exceeded



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	society and district/commune governments) which significantly improve their capacity <sup>1</sup> to analyse climate risks and plan adaptation actions.	Mozambique: 10  Total = 22	<b>Total: 27</b>	
	<b>Gender indicator:</b> % of men and women in communities implementing CBA who report 1) equitable shifts in gender dynamics which contribute to improved adaptive capacity for climate-vulnerable people and/or 2) gender-equitable implementation and benefits of adaptation	30%	No countries were able to report on this quantitatively. However qualitative observations around shifts in gender dynamics and equitable benefits have been made in each ALP country. This reflects the difficulty in capturing a change in gender relations quantitatively. Qualitative observations are not only from ALP M&E but also from commissioned gender studies. Studies in Niger and Ghana in 2014 concluded that there were observed changes in relations and women's empowerment occurred due to ALP's contributions. The challenge is how to relate this evidence with the target.	Target not measured quantitatively but positive qualitative observations by independent impact assessments noted.
<b>Output 2: Communities and local civil society organizations supported to voice their concerns on climate change and to influence future allocations of resources for adaptation</b>	<b>Indicator 2.1</b> – Number of target community and CS institutions participating in local level decision making and/or advocacy for the rights of vulnerable people, related to adaptation.	10	Kenya: 3 Niger: 5 Ghana: 14 Mozambique: 2 <b>Total: 24</b>	Target substantially exceeded
	<b>Indicator 2.2</b> - Number of target local governments who have included adaptation in participatory planning and budgeting processes.	8 across the four countries:	Kenya: 4 Niger: 4 Ghana: 2 Mozambique: 3 <b>Total: 13</b>	Target substantially exceeded
<b>Models for CBA evaluated, refined and used to make recommendations for improvements in policies and practice of government and other development organisations</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1</b> – Number of reflection and learning meetings (programme-level/internal/stakeholders) which propose improvements to ALP CBA models	5 programme-level meetings and 20 internal and stakeholder meetings in ALP countries	Programme level: 4 in 2014 alone (11 from 2010 to 2014) Internal and stakeholder: Kenya: 3 Niger: 7 Ghana: 9 Mozambique: 3 <b>Total country: 22 in 2014 (68 from 2010 to 2014)</b>	Target met
	<b>Indicator 3.2</b> - Number evaluations/studies done generating targeted evidence	Target: 6	Kenya: 1 Niger: 3 Ghana: 3	Target moderately exceeded

<sup>1</sup> The organisational capacity assessment tool is based on four themes that correspond to the 4 stages of the community based adaptation cycle (analysis, design, implementation and information/knowledge management). Under each theme are a number of elements that are required. For example, under analysis, capacity elements include: community participation and mobilisation and analysis and prioritisation of underlying causes of vulnerability.

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	which supports CBA		Mozambique: 2 <b>Total: 9 in 2014 alone</b>	
	<b>Indicator 3.3.</b> - Number of publications produced with learning, evidence and recommendations on CBA practice and policy for targeted audiences	9 programme-level publications and 26 country-level publications	Programme Level = 15+9 = 24 cumulative from 2010 Kenya: 6+ 4 = 10 Niger: 4+5 = 9 Ghana: 5+3 = 8 Mozambique: 1+4=5 <b>Total country level: 32 cumulative from 2010</b>	Target significantly exceeded
<b>Output 4: CBA approaches promoted to influence the policies and plans of governments, regional and international organisations</b>	<b>Indicator 4.1</b> - Changes in national adaptation priorities and plans in key sectors reflects learning and evidence from community-based adaptation approaches promoted by ALP	At least six national and/or regional adaptation priorities and plans include CBA.	Ghana: 3 national plans and 1 sub-national include CBA. Niger: 1: The Commune Development Plan process continues to use CBA Kenya: 5 national plans Mozambique: 1: This initiative is under the plan of action of the national CC strategy (that ALP have been involved in). <b>Total: 10</b>	Target exceeded
	<b>Indicator 4.2</b> - Evidence of targeted advocacy on CBA by national civil society at national and higher levels (capacity, coordination, plans, and implementation).	National CSO coordinated and targeted advocacy actions implemented in each country	<b>Ghana:</b> Climate Adaptation Network trained on the UNFCCC process, climate change concepts and communication techniques. They are implementing their advocacy strategy developed in 2013. Actions in 2014 included training agriculture staff in PSP and hosting a policy round table on Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness. <b>Niger:</b> The civil society platform launched its activities and discussed provisional advocacy plans under the patronage of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development with the participation of several officials (CNEDD, other key line ministers), international agencies (such as Oxfam, Water Aid, and SwissAid). They received funding to advocate for the Joint Principles on Adaptation (officially submitted to UNFCCC) to be upheld in Niger <b>Kenya: 5 networks:</b> The Kenya youth climate change network, gender and climate change network, Kenya climate change working group, Kenya climate finance governance network, and Kenya climate justice women champions. All of whom engaged in advocacy on the Adaptation Fund and developed advocacy strategies. All the networks trained on CBA and PSP, ALP presented on climate change and PSP during a forum by the gender and climate change network for women farmers. ALP supported (financially and technically) CSO engagement in forums in Malawi, Bonn UNFCCC meetings and a PACJA (Pan African Climate Justice Alliance) event in S. Africa. <b>Mozambique:</b> ALP supported the national civil society platform on climate change (ALP facilitated the creation of the civil society platform)	Target met
	<b>Indicator 4.3</b> - Regional/global civil society advocacy on adaptation policies or plans is informed by learning and evidence from CBA approaches.	At least three regional/global CSO's advocacy actions and position papers reflect CBA learning and evidence	3: PACJA, COMESA, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Alliance, West Africa Climate Action Network (CAN).  ALP has also been able to influence above the national level via PACJA and COMESA, through the Goree Declaration and CAN Adaptation paper and through ALP and CSO engagement in the UNFCCC process – COP19 in Warsaw and in Bonn in 2014. Influence on West Africa Development Bank strategic plan.	Target met
<b>Output 5: CBA promoted to governments and NGOs in the</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1</b> - Programme results promoted through	20 country level 6 program level	Programme level: 12 (2014 only) Kenya: 14 events	Target moderately exceeded

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countries and across Africa to encourage widespread adoption.	learning networks within target countries and regionally.		Niger: 2 events Ghana: 3 Events Mozambique: 2 events <b>Country total: 21 (2014 only)</b>	
	<b>Indicator 5.2</b> - No of other organizations/institutions in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger adopting CBA approaches promoted by the project	24	<b>Kenya: 4:</b> KMS, ASDSP, STARCK +, NEMA <b>Niger: 3:</b> ACT, ADL HIMMA +ALAD <b>Ghana: 15:</b> 9 CSO and 6 government institutions. CSO's: CFTC, Trade Aid, RAINS, TUDRIDEP, PRUDA, OXFAM, PARED, PAS-G, PRONET Government institutions: District MOFA, NADMO and District Assembly (Garu & East Mamprusi). <b>Mozambique: 4:</b> Government bodies (MICOA and MPD at national and local level), AENA (MICOA and MPD at national and SDAE at local level and AENA). <b>Total: 27</b>	Target exceeded
	<b>Indicator 5.3</b> – No of other organizations/ Institutions in other African countries (including CARE's other country programmes) adopting CBA approaches promoted by the project	8	ALP has supported a number of other projects within ALP countries to adopt CBA approaches, including, the CARE Cameroon RESOFEMMES Project in Niger and 2 CARE projects WA-WASH and PATHWAYS in Ghana, and a CARE/WWF project in Mozambique. In addition, there are many programmes in non-ALP countries that are adopting CBA approaches (see full list with detail below). Directly attributing this to ALP is challenging, however a number of projects have used ALP models including: PRIME & CARE Ethiopia; CISON ECC and ECRP, Malawi; Agritech and EMADFAPZ, Zimbabwe. Demands for support received from Lesotho and Rwanda, following a learning route hosted in collaboration with IFAD and PROCASUR. <b>Programme total: 12</b>	Target exceeded

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Development in risks and assumptions in ALP

Assumption/Risk in ALP PD	Status in 2014 with evidence	Mitigation actions taken or planned by ALP or govt or any other actor
<p>Adaptation funds are available to Governments, regional organization and NGOs throughout Africa</p>	<p><b>Ghana:</b> This assumption still holds for Ghana. Ghana's proposal to Adaptation fund board has received technical clearance and placed in the funding pipeline waiting for disbursement. There is low level of risk to this assumption.  <b>Mozambique:</b> The government is committed to fund adaptation initiatives and approaches through its planning and budget process (PES at provincial level and PESOD at District level) - The capacity building that ALP contributing and/or co-organizing (with MICOA, MPD and ACCRA) is the initial stage of implementation - Gov have money to invest on adaptation at local level using CBA approaches in 7 districts as pilot on including adaptation activities in the planning and budgeting gov processes. Gov and other partners (such as DANIDA, DFID, UNDP) are willing to fund CBA approaches. Documentation of best practices are crucial to help on advocacy for more funds and influence for CBA those already in pipeline in the country.</p>	
<p>Policymakers and officials willing to learn from civil society and trust the evidence on which recommendations base</p>	<p><b>Ghana:</b> ALP continued to share CBA practices with government institutions at various platforms and build the capacity of staff of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) and Gmet to adopt and implement the PSP. MOFA in January, 2014 requested CARE/ALP for a training on PSP. Government institutions are collaborating with CSOs, NGOs, bi-lateral organization in joint design and implementation of projects. Eg UNDP is collaborating with NADMO, MESTI, and MOFA in the in many climate change projects ALP supported and mobilized CSOs across the regions and national levels to input into the policies. Government institutions including NADMO, MOFA, CSIR, Gmet are inviting CSOs to their activities to seek the inputs. This assumption is still valid with low risk.  <b>Mozambique:</b> Policymakers in Angoche have requested and been trained on integration of CC in planning.</p>	
<p>Relevant networks and meetings are open to Southern civil society organizations</p>	<p><b>Ghana:</b> This assumption is relevant. ALP Ghana supported CSOs such as Ghana CAN to participate in COP meeting in Bonn – Germany in 20014. The Southern Voice program also supports civil society organization from the global South to attend influence relevant policies at UNFCCC meetings. There is no any perceived risk to this assumption except that the dormancy of network leadership may lead to the desired results.  <b>Mozambique:</b> We are connected and coordinating linkage between national SCO with regional initiatives such, ACRES, SV, PACJA</p>	
<p>National, local governments and NGOs willing and able to adopt CBA approaches and integrate into their programmes</p>	<p><b>Niger:</b> The government has adopted the guide to integration of climate change in development plans. This and other uptake shows that the assumption is still valid.  <b>Ghana:</b> Government Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) are integrating CBA principles into local and national development planning and budgeting process. This is evidenced in NDPC incorporation of climate change in the 2014-17 planning guidelines, organizing a nation-wide capacity building for MMDAs to enable them use the guidelines to develop climate-compliant development plans.  <b>Mozambique:</b> CBA approaches have already integrated into national CC strategy. National and local government institutions are participating in the capacity building to integrating CCA and/or CBA in planning process. They are integrating CBA into their annual PES (Social and economic plan) and PESOD (District Social and economic plan).</p>	
<p>CBA approaches actually strengthen adaptive capacity in vulnerable communities</p>	<p><b>Niger:</b> Some activities such as natural regeneration, small ruminants, and warrantage are shown to raise adaptive capacity.  <b>Ghana:</b> Communities are reporting increased access to weather and climate information for informed planning of agricultural activities. Women are reporting increased participation in decision-making at household, community and district levels. CBA interventions have built the capacities of community members to approach local authorities and development agencies to lobby and advocate for development projects for their communities. To this end the assumption still hold valid.</p>	

## Annex 2

Assumption/Risk in ALP PD	Status in 2014 with evidence	Mitigation actions taken or planned by ALP or govt or any other actor
	<p><b>Mozambique:</b> FFS, Chicken Vaccination and Capacity building (on use of climate information) of the fishing communities in Angoche is showing promising and or improving their and incomes in terms of HH livelihoods. Community radio program is also helping communities in their plans and also CC and DRR awareness.</p>	
<p><b>Households are able to invest labour and to access the start-up capital required for new/adapted strategies</b></p>	<p><b>Ghana:</b> Households are engaging in VSLAs and mobilizing financial capital from which they borrow to in new adaptation strategies. Households and individuals are working with government agencies to establish of cassava early bulking cassava farms, dry season gardens, access for financial resources for shea butter extraction.</p> <p><b>Mozambique:</b> Community members are engaging in community saving groups which is allowing them to save money and access credit to do activities to improve their livelihoods</p>	
<p><b>Local government authorities have the mandate and are willing to collaborate on CBA, including on disaster preparedness planning with communities.</b></p>	<p><b>Niger:</b> The local authorities demonstrate that they have the mandate and willingness to collaborate on CBA approaches, including SCAP/RU DRR responses.</p> <p><b>Ghana:</b> The district Assemblies take interest and working with development partners in the planning and implementation of DRR plans. The District Chief Executives (DCEs) of the ALP operational districts show interest in the pilot Climate Information Centres established at Saamni and Tariganga communities. The assumption is still valid.</p> <p><b>Mozambique:</b> Members of Angoche government working on planning from various departments have engaged with ALP on elaboration of community adaptation plans in ALP communities</p>	
<p><b>National and local government and other NGOs are open to new approaches to climate risk and adaptation strategies</b></p>	<p><b>Ghana:</b> PSP has been adopted by government agencies as a good model in facilitating the dissemination of climate and weather information to smallholder farmers. Integration of CAAPs into district-level planning also testifies that they assumption is still valid.</p> <p><b>Mozambique:</b> Angoche government is enthusiastic in promoting initiatives such as Farmer Field School and chicken vaccination among communities in the district.</p>	
<p><b>Local governments willing and able to allocate adaptation resources in line with the priorities of climate-affected communities</b></p>	<p><b>Ghana:</b> An amount has been budgeted for Garu Tempane district to replicate PSPs. Various budgetary allocations have also been made specifically in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda for CBA.</p> <p><b>Mozambique:</b> The SDAE, sector responsible for agriculture and other economic activities in the district, assigned their extension workers to work closely with AENA to assist the communities in technical advice on best agriculture practices.</p>	

## Annex 2

### Change in risk level in 2014

#### Kenya

Insecurity remains a threat in Garissa and hampered a number of activities during the year. ALP remained flexible in its implementation and tried to find ways to address the challenges, such as meeting in Garissa town or in nearby towns, when travel was restricted.

#### Ghana

The ALP project area have high incidence of drought and floods that have the potential of hindering adaptation efforts. The 2014 wind storms at Garu created damages and affected crops and building structures. There was an increased trend of fire disasters and power outages traceable to low capacity of the Ghana hydro power plant due to climate change.

There was significant deviation of the forecasted climate scenarios at the beginning of the 2014 rainy season and the actual rainfall experienced. The unpredicted droughts created bit mistrust among affected farmers with regard to the quality Gmet of forecast.

Some of the ALP-supported areas are conflict volatile-areas and any eruption can affect implementation of project activities. This is a medium risk.

Some duplication by other organisations/programmes with conflicting approaches to adaptation occur.

#### Mozambique

Politics presents a level of uncertainty to ALP's activities. Mozambique's national elections in October affected ALP activities, particularly in the communities in Angoche district.

#### Niger

Natural disasters caused by climate hazards still have the potential to derail adaptation efforts, at high risk. The conflict situation in Mali, Boko Haram in Nigeria and volatile Libya impacted on Niger's economy and the mobility and incomes of vulnerable communities.



## Annex 3: ALP summary of evidence

### Part 1: Evidence of ALP impact from publications and feedback to ALP publications

Source of feedback?	What was their feedback? - which reflects independent/ unsolicited support or adoption of CBA approaches or influence of ALP in practice, policy, plans, proposals or any other documentation or event.	Significance for ALP
<p>Joto Africa feedback from <i>Hon. Caroline N. Lentipuru- Environment and Natural Resources minister, Baringo County. 0720058540</i>  <i>Email:enaikena@yahoo.com</i></p>	<p>I learnt about Joto Africa publication through stakeholders' forum in Marigat and identified it as a source of information on climate change. The ministry has an upcoming project on climate change adaptation. Please avail DVDs on protection of water catchment for community awareness.</p>	<p>Evidence of utilization of disseminated materials</p>
<p>Joto Africa feedback from <i>Joyce Mutiso of Maarifa centre</i></p>	<p>Community benefits from meteorological technical advices Joyce Mawia Mutiso 30, a farmer from Kyuso is not regretting after she came across a Joto Afrika article print at kyuso Maarifa centre. "After reading the article, "benefit from agro-meteorology advice in Kenya" on Joto Africa issue 12 with the theme "Climate communication for adaptation". She was invited to a capacity building meeting by the coordinator of KACCAL project in collaboration with Kenya meteorological Department with aim of helping the community in interpretation and use of the Meteorological bulletins. They were trained on how climate change affects farming and all the indicators. During the group discussion session they were assigned duties to suggest what can be done so that the meteorological bullets can be of help to the community and food security.</p> <p>Different groups suggested different methodologies such as elaboration and training of groups on the meaning of the bulletin while others suggested translation of the bulleting in local language. Joyce Mawia having read the article on agro-meteorology advices on Joto Afrika suggested whether these messages can be delivered to them using SMS since almost everybody has a phone. "It's true that the literacy level of this place is very low" said Mawia "but at least everybody has a daughter, son or relative who can interprets the message"Kenya Meteorological department representative said that this was very possible since everyone must embrace modern technology. He said they will make effort to avail climate information to Kyuso Community for proper planning. After 2 week farmers who wished to receive meteorological forecast via mobile phone registered. Farmers subscribed by sending their mobile phone number to the Director KMD – Kitui who immediately started sending technical advices on the rainfall onset, offset and distribution. The dissemination of this information was localized since it depicted forecast per each administration location. The most important thing about this as noted by Mawia is that the information was carried before the rainfall onset.</p> <p>The technical advices included the rainfall onset date and offset, insisted on early planting, suggested different water harvesting techniques to be applied such as Zai pits, terraces and semi circular barns. It also included the type of crop to be planted for SOND (September - December) seasons, seed variety to be planted and so on. Joyce Mawia comes from Twimiyua Location of Kyuso sub-county, Kitui County and she was able to get forecast for her location. She says that those who followed advices from KMD have nothing to regret. The forecast for Twimiyua was that the rain was to start early and end early and therefore early planting was advised. Apart from planting early Mawia also planted the suggested seed variety and that is why she is hoping to harvest</p>	

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more than those who didn't follow the technical advices. "From my area I am among those few who will get green maize" said Mawia. Mawia is giving credits to Joto article she read because was it not for the article she wouldn't have suggested the methodology to the KMD to be used on people of Kyuso.

0710324216 ; Joycemutiso84@yahoo.com

<p>Joto Africa feedback from Gerald Mbaya; Extension Officer; Mutomo SubCounty;mbayagerrald@gmail.com;0720702882</p>	<p>I read a case study on "Tackling climate change ward by ward" from Joto Africa's issue 6 whose theme was "women as key players in climate adaptation". The case study highlighted how children and women are being affected by climate change in Dodoma, Tanzania. From the article, I learnt that women and children are the groups most affected by climate change</p> <p>I found out that there was need to work with women in war against climate change as they are the most affected. Therefore, in Mutomo Sub-County, we encourage women groups to start tree nurseries just as was the case with the women in Dodoma. So far, over 20 women groups are involved with tree nursery planting where they sell and plant some in their farms therefore realizing an income and increasing forest cover and to a larger extent mitigating against climate change.</p> <p>Gerrald Mbaya; Extension Officer; Mutomo SubCounty;mbayagerrald@gmail.com;0720702882</p>	<p>Evidence of utilization of publications</p>
<p>Monthly newsletter publication of WA WASH program on page 5 via email to Awaiss Yahaya-program manager Niger on 8<sup>th</sup> Jan 2014</p>	<p>Newsletter spoke of the training provided by ALP on CBA and the second document on the next forum of national and regional stakeholders on smart agriculture in west Africa that will be in Bamako. It should be noted that last December I participated in the preparations of this document and if you look at the agenda CARE is programmed lead to the panel discussion on access on weather information in communities and the tools and approach to take into account the CC in planning at national and local level.</p>	<p>Evidence of adoption influence</p>
<p>8<sup>th</sup> Jan 2014 ECOWAS/CAADP document</p>	<p>Shows evidence of CARE and ALP's conceptual and practical learning reflected in this ECOWAS document – in particular it shows how successful CSA will depend on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing on approaches and processes which are specific to adaptation and not only agriculture intervention tools – which are not specific to climate change adaptation.</li> <li>• Facilitating Community Based Adaptation</li> <li>• Access and use of climate information services</li> <li>• Integration of CSA into local planning processes and coordination at all levels</li> </ul> <p>The document also gives us a useful summary of current ECOWAS/CAADP thinking on the links between adaptation and CSA and other broader issues eg climate finance in sub Saharan Africa.</p>	<p>Shows evidence of link between ALP/care work and CSA future thinking</p>
<p>Readers of Facing Uncertainty brief, October 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "We are in the process of developing a toolkit for partners and programme staff, so I hope it's OK to use this as a reference source. It's really excellent." Richard Ewbank - Climate Advisor, Programme Performance and Learning (PPL), Christian Aid.</li> <li>• "You may be interested to know that this publication was also just emailed to me from Prof. Chris Gordon at the University of Ghana and other members of the UNEP "CLIMWARN" steering committee so it's certainly out on the networks!" Rosalind Cornforth - AfClix, NCAS-Climate, University of Reading.</li> <li>• "The brief is a useful document; we will share it with the World Meteorological Organization." Peter Ambenje – Deputy Director, Kenya Meteorological Services.</li> <li>• "This is an interesting and very useful publication, including key lessons from the work in Kenya. Will share it with DFID networks too." Virinder Sharma - Deputy Head Sustainable Economic Development Section &amp;</li> </ul>	

Climate Change Adviser, DFID Kenya and Somalia.

- “Thanks very much for send the link to the ‘Facing Uncertainty’ publication. Related to the topic of the value of climate information, the ClimDev Africa consortium and iied are planning an event immediately after the Climate Change and development Africa IV conference and before the Africa Development Forum meeting. The event is planned for Sunday the 12<sup>th</sup> October in Marrakesh, Morocco. Would someone from ALP be able to join us for the event and make a presentation based on the Facing Uncertainty publication and the work you have done on climate information for adaptation? I am inviting Kenya Met Services to also send a delegate.” Simon Anderson, Head of Climate Change, IIED

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Dear Fiona, I’m contacting you in your capacity as ALP Regional Programme Coordinator. My colleague Christian Bjornas was in the audience at the Africa Climate Conference 2013 in Arusha in October when you held your presentation on climate communication for community adaptation. Perhaps you even had a chat with him? From Christian I received the JotoAfrika briefing (issue 12 June 2013) which I’ve browsed with great interest.

The reason for my interest is my role as a focal point in coordinating and writing the communications strategy for a new Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Programme that we are kicking off in Tanzania and Malawi with six other partner organisations. The main goal of the programme is to increase the resilience of people most vulnerable to the impacts of weather and climate-related events in target countries, with a specific focus on Tanzania and Malawi. The programme will help build capacity within countries and will support and integrate existing initiatives in climate services, food security, nutrition and health as well as disaster risk reduction.

I’m currently doing a best practice review, and looking for 2-3 examples that I could use as cases in the communications strategy to be published later this year. I would be particularly interested to hear more about the communication challenges, opportunities and lessons learnt from the co-production of seasonal forecasts (“dissemination and generation of agro-advisories”) in Kenya and about the PSP workshops on early warning systems in Garissa. Do you have any communications materials or insights available from these projects (or similar) where focus has been on co-production of climate services relevant for food security, nutrition, health or disaster risk reduction? I would be very grateful for any tips or materials you might have that could feed into the situation analysis and best practice review. I would also perhaps be interested to do a short interview with you, if possible, for our website and perhaps also for the communications strategy.

Hope to hear from you soon. All best, Tiina

Evidence of demand for climate communication support

**Melanie Duncan at UCL in collaboration with a number of NGO’s** via email on 18/02/2014 and also shared on climate-L

new guidelines for integrating science into humanitarian and development planning and practice produced by Melanie Duncan at UCL in collaboration with a number of NGO’s and academic institutions in the UK. These guidelines are a consequence of a number of collaborative initiatives to integrate science into humanitarian and development work for the purposes of building resilience. They form part of broader body of work which includes an ODI Humanitarian Practice Network paper: *Unlocking the potential to enhance community resilience through knowledge exchange* which features a case study on ALP’s participatory scenario planning (PSP) approach: <http://www.odihpn.org/hpn-resources/network-papers/knowledge-is-power-unlocking-the-potential-for-science-and-technology-to-enhance-community-resilience-through-knowledge-exchange>

Evidence of influence

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National development and planning commission of Ghana director General to ALP via a Letter	Letter is an appreciation of ALP for their support and collaboration in preparations for draft district planning guidelines. Letter was also an invitation to subsequent orientation workshops.	Evidence of influence of planning processes.
Caroline on 24/02/2014 and Ibrahim Husein(Somalia program team)on 17/04/2014	ALP attended the SRRRI DCM meeting and shared on PSP. As a result, the Somalis program team, followed up and asked for input into a proposal they were developing and also asked for additional information on PSP. PSP briefs were shared	Evidence of adoption and replication of CBA approaches.
CDKN invite email on 27/02/2014 to run mini blogs on gender	Emma Bowa's blog on gender at <a href="http://www.coastweek.com/3705-kenya-04.htm">http://www.coastweek.com/3705-kenya-04.htm</a> led to an invite from PWC to do a blog or interview on gender and climate change in Kenya. It was an invite for CDKN to run a mini blog series on gender issues that would start with a <i>Gender and Disaster Risk Management publication</i> launched on 8 March(international women's day). She was invited along other interested experts from different countries to participate and discuss the approach to gender and climate change from several angles. She was to share her perspective on gender and climate issues in Kenya	Evidence of influence and demand for CBA evidence
Kenya Deputy Director in charge of forecasting	MAM seasonal forecasts in Kenya for the first time didn't share the science behind the forecast and shared what they thought was most relevant. There was more information on the advisories and quite a number of sectors were included. When speaking of agriculture the focus was mainly on crops, so ALP team in Kenya gave feedback about including some info on livestock. The media and stakeholders (read CARE and UK Met Office) were invited to make some comments on the usefulness of the forecasts. The Deputy Director in charge of forecasting acknowledged CARE and the work they have done in enhancing access and use of climate information. He also kept mentioning that they were 'deviating from the norm' in terms of interacting with end users and encouraging a dialogue, instead of simply broadcasting in technical terms that people may not understand. They seemed really friendly and easy going and encouraged questions and comments from the people attending.  This 'improved' COF was linked to the capacity building CARE have done with the County Met Directors since 2013.	Evidence of impact of PSP trainings and capacity building.
Herbert [mailto:herbert@cepa.org.mw] to ALP on 14/03/2014	Invitation by Malawi Met services to train 25 participants Mostly CSOs (members of CISON ECC) with a few representatives from government Departments of Meteorological Services and Agriculture. Participants were mostly the people that ALP interacted with during the Southern Voices workshop held earlier.	Evidence of demand for ALP PSP capacity building. Link to the report
Jo on 20/03/2014 and from Maureen on 31/3/2014	ALP Mozambique story (the same one sent to farming matters) is one of the 3 case studies in IPCC Materials: New OpEd from CARE Peru, Case Studies (Moz, Vietnam, Ecuador), Regional impacts -What will climate change mean for your region? <a href="http://www.trust.org/item/20140327142009-65gsd/">http://www.trust.org/item/20140327142009-65gsd/</a>	Evidence of impact and influence
Daily nation Newspaper in Kenya on 02/04/2014	ASDSP PSP workshop in Meru in the news <a href="http://www.nation.co.ke/counties/Traditional-weather-predictors-underused/-/1107872/2267088/-/lpsy0nz/-/index.html">http://www.nation.co.ke/counties/Traditional-weather-predictors-underused/-/1107872/2267088/-/lpsy0nz/-/index.html</a> . ALP trained ASDSP in PSP and have a great partnership	Evidence of influence and working with others for further influence and adoption.
<a href="http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/workshop-on-climate-change-ends-in-wa-73122#.U0FGQ5CLvSE">http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/workshop-on-climate-change-ends-in-wa-73122#.U0FGQ5CLvSE</a> .email	Media article media reports on PSP conducted in non-ALP regions in Ghana. <a href="http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/workshop-on-climate-change-ends-in-wa-73122#.U0FGQ5CLvSE">http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/workshop-on-climate-change-ends-in-wa-73122#.U0FGQ5CLvSE</a> .email	Evidence of adoption of PSP approach by non-ALP communities and regions

on 7/4/2014

Email from Agnes on 07/04/2014	<p>The 22<sup>nd</sup> ARCC Bulletin – a summary of research and news on climate resilience and adaptation from around the globe highlights ALP among others i.e.including resources on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• community-based adaptation from CARE’s programmes Where the Rain Falls and ALP</li> <li>• agricultural crop yields and extension services in a changing climate</li> <li>• climate change impacts in the Mekong Delta</li> <li>• Women on the frontline of climate change</li> <li>• Adaptation and water in Sub-saharan Africa</li> <li>• A Theory of Change Approach to climate change adaptation</li> </ul>	Evidence of dissemination and reference by others.
Email from Ruth on 07/04/2014 with attached newsletter	<p>WALE CBA conference report disseminated on AAKNET website and 5<sup>th</sup> issue newsletter at <a href="http://aaknet.org/index.php/component/k2/item/download/83_e62f9aefef100c6e8a7aef462b901402">http://aaknet.org/index.php/component/k2/item/download/83_e62f9aefef100c6e8a7aef462b901402</a> on page 5.</p>	Evidence of wide dissemination
Climate list email on 11/4/2014	<p>The Department for International Development (DFID) and <u>Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)</u> announce new funding of £20m for climate research in Africa. The 5 year programme ‘Future Climate for Africa’ (FCFA) will support research to better understand climate variability and change across sub-Saharan Africa. Its focus will be on advancing scientific knowledge, understanding and prediction of African climate variability and change, together with support for better integration of science into longer-term decision making, leading to improved climate risk management and the protection of lives and livelihoods.</p>	Evidence of post 2012 funding focusing on CBA
Vivienne of Procasur Africa on 11/04/2014	<p>ALP Kenya learning route on youtube and also on procasur website.</p> <p>“This is with regards to the finalization of the video link on the Learning Route. You can now find the final validated video on the following YouTube link: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSA6P021SaY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSA6P021SaY</a> . This is our Procasur Africa YouTube channel therefore this link is going to be permanently available.</p> <p>Also, we posted it on our website on the page dedicated to the learning route on climate change. Please find it here: <a href="http://africa.procasur.org/our-routes/learnin/">http://africa.procasur.org/our-routes/learnin/</a> .....</p>	Evidence of dissemination and policy makers influence as well as learning and capacity building.
Email from Rolf on 14/04/2014 and another one on 15/05/2014 with Rolf’s power-point presentation and Lindsay’s presentation attached.	<p>Social Accountability of Climate Change Adaptation Event at Danish Institute for International Studies in May where Nikolaj and Rolf presented the Ghana case.</p> <p>Rolf contributed with a presentation of ALP’s work on CAAP’s and integration of adaptation in district planning processes at a research seminar yesterday (14 May) at the Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS). The title of the seminar was Social Accountability of Climate Change Adaptation. Meeting had about 20 participants, with a good mix of researchers, Danida, CCAFS, and students. Other presenters were Lindsay Jones from ODI and Esbern Friis-Hansen from DIIS. I include also Lindsay’s presentation which is summarizing ACCRA</p>	Evidence of experiences sharing and dissemination

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Email from Julius Mbatia sharing presentation in PACJA meeting on 15/04/2014	Julius writes to Ruth requesting for information on ALP work	Evidence of demand for information on ALP
Email from Jo on 02/05/2014 also from Aarjan on 22/05/2014	<p>Financing Community-based Adaptation: CARE at CBA8. More conference comms – including a video with Fiona and other session leads at <a href="http://www.iied.org/cba8-8th-conference-community-based-adaptation-climate-change">http://www.iied.org/cba8-8th-conference-community-based-adaptation-climate-change</a>. Also the Kathmadu declaration was attached. ALP shared NEF study findings from Kenya and Niger in this meeting. See also ..... the conference focused on financing local level climate change adaptation, and issued the “Kathmandu Declaration on Financing Local Level Adaptation to Climate Change” as a means of influencing international and national finance discussions.</p> <p>03/05/2014 Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) features an interview with Emma Bowa, ALP Kenya manager on how to turn gender and climate commitments into reality in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Also Fiona Percy on Reuters AlertNet Climate: "<u>Community Based adaptation to climate change makes economic sense</u>"</li><li>• Agnes Otzelberger on the IIED website: "<u>Crowd sourcing ideas to help community based adaptation finance reach the most vulnerable</u>"</li><li>• Emma Bowa on Reuters AlertNet Climate: "<u>Women get a say in Kenya’s climate change decision making</u>"</li></ul> <p>Key Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CARE was able to extensively profile the work we do on community based adaptation to climate change to a global practitioner and donor audience during the conference.</li><li>• CARE was active on Twitter and published three blogs linked to CBA 8 that helped to spread the word about the conference, and continued to profile CARE’s work on these issues, beyond the participants of the CBA 8 conference.</li><li>• CARE participants were able to network and develop new connections with CARE colleagues from around the world, as well as with adaptation practitioners, donors, researchers and decision-makers from other countries and organisations.</li><li>• CARE staff were able to learn about the latest developments in CBA practice and gain valuable insights for future work through panels, poster sessions, games and interaction with different CBA 8 participants.</li></ul> <p>Key CBA themes</p> <p>Economic benefits of Community Based Adaptation</p> <p>The CARE-implemented <u>Adaptation Learning Programme’s</u> work on economic costs and benefits of community based adaptation in Niger and Kenya, conducted with the UK based New Economics Foundation (nef), received significant attention during the CBA 8 conference. In Kenya, the study showed that under the most realistic scenarios, investing £1 in CBA generates between £1.45 (\$2.44) and £3.03 (\$5.09) in benefits for communities. These figures were further validated by the results from the evaluative study in Niger, which suggest that for every £1 invested in CBA, returns of between £4 and £6 are likely across a range of climate scenarios. Even</p>	Evidence of experiences sharing and influence.



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when the analysis is limited to economic benefits only, returns on every £1 invested are between £2 and £2.80. A [blog](#) by Fiona Percy of ALP, summarising the study was published on AlertNet Climate.

Adaptation finance reaching the most vulnerable people

As a rights-based organisation working with the poorest and most vulnerable, CARE has a particular interest in discussing ways to promote climate finance to benefit the most vulnerable in society. We organised an out-of-the-box parallel session during the workshop that aimed to generate some answers as to how finance can benefit the most vulnerable. Here's a [video interview](#) with Fiona Percy following the session. An IIED [guest blog](#) by Agnes Otzelberger introduces some of the key ideas discussed. Two of the major recommendations emerging from the session included 1) The need for direct access to flexible funding and budgeting in order to support the participation of the most vulnerable in decisions and actions at the local level at timescales related to the changing climate (extreme events, seasonal to long-term), and 2) The need for resources to develop safeguards that incentivise the inclusion of the most vulnerable, and for developing equitable responses to the climate challenge.

Aude Galli Regional  
Humanitarian Diplomacy  
Advisor IFRC ON 28/04/2014  
via

Aude had requested information about ALP after seeing it on EW EA research.

Evidence of publications utilization as well as desire for more knowledge on CBA from ALP.

Jo quoting **Reuters AlertNet**

Reuters AlertNet top stories features new cost-benefit research from ALP and NEF, released in Kathmandu during CBA8. Fiona Percy's blog (which we have helped with and pitched to Reuters) features in the top spot of their CBA8 'Spotlight' section. The report generated a range of interest on Twitter with a good number of tweets and retweets about it. Check it out here: <https://twitter.com/careclimate>

Evidence of evidence sharing <http://www.trust.org/item/20140428203501-u0n3w/>

Lawson-Lartego, Late  
[llawson@care.org](mailto:llawson@care.org) on  
29/04/2014  
Laté Lawson-Lartego | CARE  
USA | Director, Economic  
Development & Knowledge  
Management | Food &  
Nutrition Security Team

Appreciation on climate list to Fiona's sharing of the NEF report from Niger. Terms the research findings interesting and as the first kind of report quantifying our economic, social and environmental impact in this program area in a rigorous manner that I have ever seen in a while. The methodology used is of high interest to us in the Food and Nutrition Security team here at CARE USA. In fact we are right now working on a proposal within the Pathways Program to the Margret Cargill Foundation and this report will be a good reference as CBA is one of the features of the program. I am taking the liberty to widely circulate this report to folks on our Program, Partnership, Learning and Advocacy (PPLA) Department.

Evidence of CBA evidence sharing and use.

Laribi Naziga on 05/05/2014

The CARE International Disaster Risk Reduction Community of Practice Newsletter #4 features ALP's CBA work on page 3.

Evidence of wide sharing of experiences

Southern Voices Newsletter on  
06/05/2014

ALP mentioned as contributing to the success currently being realized in policy influence at the national level in Nigeria. This is from the SV newsletter. Surveyor Efik was at the WALE event.  
[http://southernvoices.net/en/news/west-central-africa-news/628-nigerian-csos-advocate-for-adaptation.html?utm\\_source=SVnewsletter7resend&utm\\_campaign=64f7e636d7-Southern\\_Voices\\_73\\_21\\_2014&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_7b00720a81-64f7e636d7-94544053](http://southernvoices.net/en/news/west-central-africa-news/628-nigerian-csos-advocate-for-adaptation.html?utm_source=SVnewsletter7resend&utm_campaign=64f7e636d7-Southern_Voices_73_21_2014&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_7b00720a81-64f7e636d7-94544053)

Evidence of policy influence in Africa

Thomson Reuters Foundation  
website

Jo Sharing a new blog published on the Thomson Reuters Foundation website by CARE's Emma Bowa who works with the Adaptation Learning Programme in Kenya. It was about "Women get a say in Kenya's climate change decision-making"

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Helena Wright	Hellena's appreciation for the Nef report " Many thanks for sharing these interesting reports as I will definitely be referencing them in my PhD. The method of the social cost-benefit analysis looks slightly different from the one I used in my PhD (have you already seen <a href="#">this report?</a> ) so I will be reading it with great interest. Kind regards and thanks again, Helena	Evidence of use of ALP products
Rawe Tonya to climate list on 15/07/2014	Email trail has discussions around CAREs participation and contribution into the resilience debate in the IFPRI conference in May 2014 in Ethiopia	Evidence of influence of resilience agenda evidence of ALP evidence being used in other CI work to influence CCA.
CARE Climate Adaptation Theme Team (CATT)	ALP was present and is mentioned in CARE and climate change adaptation in the Asia Pacific Region: Sharing our experiences Report from Asia Pacific learning and planning workshop CARE Climate Adaptation Theme Team (CATT) Kathmandu, Nepal, 24---26 April 2014. See full report. ALP work and CBA flower included in the report.	Evidence of CBA sharing across CARE offices. Link to the report?
Richard Munang 27/05/14	Richard cited his interest in the report on the cost benefit analysis of CBA from Niger and asked if we could share the methodological guidelines and ToR for the assessment as UNEP are interested in doing something similar as part of CCDARE. Fiona shared methodological guidelines but not ToR.	Evidence of influencing approach
Richard Munang on 17/06/2014	ALP mentioned in The Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) 6th Issue of the Africa Adaptation Newsletter that offers a comprehensive overview of the latest adaptation practices, policy issues, amongst many in Africa and beyond. The newsletter promotes ALP's Joto Afrika Issue 13 on integration of CBA into local development planning (p.4) as well as the cost benefit analysis of CBA report and methodological guidelines from Niger (p.8) at page link - <a href="http://aaknet.org/index.php/component/k2/item/150-aaknet-newsletter-issue-6">http://aaknet.org/index.php/component/k2/item/150-aaknet-newsletter-issue-6</a> or pdf link - <a href="http://aaknet.org/index.php/component/k2/item/download/85_76fecab43fb3973eb4ab4ed33501112e">http://aaknet.org/index.php/component/k2/item/download/85_76fecab43fb3973eb4ab4ed33501112e</a> Also at <a href="http://www.aaknet.org">www.aaknet.org</a> The magazine is so heavily focused on promoting ecosystem based adaptation, it is great to see our work on CBA being given some space.	Evidence of dissemination of ALP learning by others.
Agnes on 17/06/2014 to careclimate list	Mail introduces a revised PMERL Manual, at <a href="http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CARE_PMERL_a_revised_manual.pdf">http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CARE_PMERL_a_revised_manual.pdf</a> . The Manual is intended for use by project managers and field staff, communities and local partners engaged in designing and implementing community-based adaptation projects. A consultant worked on it at the PECCN Secretariat, with funding support from DFID via CARE UK, to produce this new, shorter version based on the original PMERL Manual which CARE developed in 2011/12 together with the International Institute for Environment and Development. ALP is recognised as a contributor.	Evidence of sharing
Ed Boydell on 24 <sup>th</sup> June and Aargan Dixit on 11 <sup>th</sup> June	Ed Boydell (CARE Australia) and Aargan Dixit (PECCN Asia Coordinator) both requested PSP resources (specifically the PSP guide/manual) to help shape the content of a proposal on Agro-Climate Information Systems for Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos they are writing for CCAFS in which they wanted to build on the agro-advisories work already done in Vietnam using the PSP approach and roll it out across the three countries, especially in the light of the possible upcoming el nino. Nicola shared the PSP brief, the PSP training PPT and the national level advisory developed in Kenya.	Evidence of impact of approach with potential to influence future adoption and replication.

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<p>Jess Walton of Landscapes Blog to Nikolaj Boutrop Moller on 27<sup>th</sup> June.</p>	<p>Jess had read Joto Afrika 13 and thought the articles were really interesting and would be relevant to the readers of xxx so asked if they could reproduce one of the article or if we would be interested in writing an article for the 'Landscapes Blog' <a href="http://blog.ecoagriculture.org">http://blog.ecoagriculture.org</a>. The 9 co-organisers of the website included FAO, UNEP, IFAD, Dutch Government, ICRAF, WRI. We have not yet submitted anything but plan or doing so in end of Aug/start of Sept.</p>	<p>Evidence of interest in approach which will be shared with wide audience with potential to influence future adoption and replication.</p>
<p>Email on 30/06/2014 from Sally King Climate Change Learning and Knowledge Management Coordinator - PECCN London, UK</p>	<p>PECCEN launched a new CARE practitioner paper: "Community-Based Adaptation in Practice" - A global overview of CARE's practice of Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) to climate change; including 16 different case study examples from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. This paper available now on the CARE climate change website- <a href="http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CBA_in_Practice.pdf">http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/CBA_in_Practice.pdf</a> and the CARE International UK 'Programme Insights' website <a href="http://insights.careinternational.org.uk/publications/community-based-adaptation-in-practice-global-overview">http://insights.careinternational.org.uk/publications/community-based-adaptation-in-practice-global-overview</a> widely mentions contribution of ALP to CARE's work on climate change through PSP, Economics of adaptation studies among others.</p>	<p>Evidence of ALP influence to other CARE climate change programs.</p>
<p>GermanWatch paper</p>	<p>GermanWatch paper on Gender in Loss &amp; Damage <a href="http://lossanddamage.net/download/7218.pdf">http://lossanddamage.net/download/7218.pdf</a> quotes a CARE 2011 Gender &amp; CBA in Africa publication in the references; for sure that must be the communiqué.</p>	<p>Evidence of utilization of ALP products as well as of influence through ALP work.</p>
<p>Email on 18/7/2014 from Doris S. Nuval, Network Coordinator for Climate, <i>CISONECC Secretariat: Centre for Environmental Policy &amp; Advocacy (CEPA)</i> <a href="mailto:doris@cepa.org.mw">doris@cepa.org.mw</a> <a href="mailto:dorisnuval@yahoo.com">dorisnuval@yahoo.com</a> Malawi</p>	<p>Doris shares with Emma CEPA's Nature's Voice which is their first international edition newsletter thanking her for contributing to the newsletter. ALPs article on PSP in Kenya featuring Noor Jelle is on page 14 to 15. Email shared by Emma to Peterson on 19<sup>th</sup>/07/2014</p>	<p>Evidence of influence beyond ALP countries as well as wide sharing of experiences.</p>
<p>Kulima consulting.</p>	<p>Dear Agnes, Please find attached the Final Version of the Gender Sensitive Community Vulnerability and Capacity Analyze (GCVCA) Practitioner Guide, Once again we would like to thank you for your greater contribution to the production of this Guide, Kind Regards, Argentina</p>	<p>Evidence of ALP contribution to genderization of CVCA process in Mozambique. Also evidence of influencing practice in the region.</p>
<p>Cara Beasley Communications and Network Officer, Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)</p>	<p>Joto Afrika special issue 13: Integration of community based adaptation into local government planning on GGCA website</p>	<p>Evidence of dissemination of CBA knowledge to wider audiences</p>
<p>Email from Herbert Mwalukomo <a href="mailto:herbert@cepa.org.mw">[mailto:herbert@cepa.org.mw]</a> of CISONECC Malawi on 23/07/2014</p>	<p>On 23/07/2014 Herbert wrote... Dear Ruth, It's nice to hear from you after a long while. I hope you are doing well. Yes, I have been up and down lately but we could still schedule a Skype meeting which failed the other day. As CISONECC we have planned to sensitise</p>	<p>Evidence of ALP influence and replication beyond ALP countries.</p>

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decision makers in key government departments on PSP as one way of domesticating the Joint Principles of Adaptation (JPA) under the Southern Voices on Adaptation which I hope you may have heard about. JPA is a statement by civil society of what they consider to be good adaptation planning (see attached). My assessment is that PSP enables national or sub-national entities to meet principles A, C and G. Development of the principles actually benefited a lot from ALP in many ways including the participation of Emma Bowa in one of the formulation meetings. Indeed, I think that we need to talk more about how JPA participating networks in Africa and beyond that are not familiar with PSP can be exposed to the concept in case they find it useful. The Enhancing Community Resilience Programme (ECRP), a big adaptation project in Malawi that involves multiple partners has embraced PSP such that a follow up orientation for some district partners including Met department officials was done and they are planning for a more detailed training on the same around August. By the way, one of the Malawi participants to the upcoming Learning on Adaptation and Resilience in Drylands of East and Southern Africa, Dorothy Tembo of CEPA was one of the participants in the training and she is one of those who were involved in orienting district level partners. You can get in touch with her on [dorothy@cepa.org.mw](mailto:dorothy@cepa.org.mw) to get her perspectives and the follow up actions planned under ECRP. She can also give you contacts of other colleagues in ECRP who can share something about the envisaged benefit of PSP bearing in mind that not much has happened in practice - we are still in the early stages.

Regards. Herbert

CAN-Adaptation on 25/07/2014

Dear Friends of CBA,

The designed version of the Kathmandu Declaration is now available to download at:  
<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03787.pdf?>

As you will already be aware the Kathmandu Declaration was adopted and released at the 8th International Conference on Community Based Adaptation (CBA8) in Kathmandu, Nepal on 30th April 2014.

It calls for all global decision makers providing finance to tackle climate change to allocate at least 50% of the funds to Adaptation.

It also targets national and local (eg Mayors) decision makers to also allocate at at least 50% of their funds to tackle climate change to the most vulnerable communities in the country or locality.

Hence it can be given to any decision maker, global or national or local who is allocating climate change funds.

Please download hard copies and hand over to decision makers in your country, town or at international level.

When you hand it over to a decision maker please take a photo of you handing it over and if possible tweet the photo (please use #KD2014 when you do).

On the last page you will see the "outcomes" (where we have already added the decision of the GCF Board to allocate 50% of their funds to Adaptation) will add any outcomes you may achieve (so please let us know of any).

I look forward to seeing lot's of tweets and photos and we will review our achievements at CBA9 to be held in Nairobi, Kenya from 23rd to 30th April 2015.

With best regards and wishing everyone Eid Mubarak.

Saleem

ALP's work on Economic analysis of CBA shared in CBA8 contributing to this. Evidence of sharing of achievements and lessons at global fora.

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Oxfam	Quote from/ reference to ALP Ghana work / Joto Afrika in last year's Oxfam report on the inequality of risk: <a href="http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp172-no-accident-resilience-inequality-of-risk-210513-en_1.pdf">http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp172-no-accident-resilience-inequality-of-risk-210513-en_1.pdf</a> page 5 and footnotes 10, 121, 126	Evidence of use of ALP publications in other documents and organizations
Agnes on 31/07/2014 sharing GCVCA and other tools on climate-L	<p>Dear CARE Climate List, and CI Gender Network colleagues,</p> <p>I'm pleased to share a collection of guidance for integrating gender into climate change adaptation processes - e.g. Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) as well as community-based adaptation planning – developed by PECCN, CARE Country Offices and Members. I also include a couple of very relevant related pieces for gender &amp; disaster risk reduction (DRR) as well as Social Analysis &amp; Action (SAA) for gender-transformative food &amp; nutrition security programming.</p> <p>They come with links instead of attachments as some of the files are relatively large. You will need Minerva access to use them. Gender guidance for community-based adaptation processes</p> <p><u>1 - Gender-sensitive CVCA: Practitioners Guide (Mozambique)</u></p> <p>In 2013/14, Delphine and Argentina at CARE Mozambique and PECCN collaborated on a new CVCA guide, tailoring the community level element of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (primary data gathering &amp; analysis) for a more gender-sensitive process in contexts of disasters and climate change in Mozambique. This practitioners guide to CVCA includes a gender dimension by bringing on board key dimensions of gender analysis (CARE's Good Practices Framework for Gender Analysis) and adaptive capacity.</p> <p><u>2 – CBA planning guide with gender sensitive facilitation tips (Vietnam)</u></p> <p>From May 2014, A CARE Vietnam guide for community-based adaptation planning processes including specific advice for gender-sensistive facilitation of the process. Thanks to Ed Boydell for passing this on.</p> <p><u>3 – Gender guidance on CVCA Field Tools (Zimbabwe)</u></p> <p>This (draft) guidance note was developed by PECCN in collaboration with CARE Zimbabwe and with support from CARE UK, to provide specific guidance on the Field Guides section of the CVCA. This, too, builds on CARE's Good Practices Framework for Gender Analysis, building on learning from the Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP)</p> <p><u>4 – Poster: Mainstreaming Gender and Social Inclusion in Adaptation Planning in Hariyo Ban (Nepal)</u></p> <p>Shared by Shikha - not a tool/ guidance piece per se, but a useful illustration of how the Hariyo Ban programme in CARE Nepal (ecosystems- based &amp; community-based adaptation work) has gone about integrating gender equality and social inclusion in adaptation planning</p> <p>Relevant CBA-related guidance:</p> <p><u>5 – DRR and Gender checklist (CARE Australia)</u></p> <p>Tracy at CARE Australia shared this checklist for DRR programming – a list of things to check and consider at different steps in community DRR initiatives.</p> <p><u>6 - Social Analysis and Action Manual for Food and Nutrition Security Programmes (Pathways programme)</u></p> <p>Gender-transformative programming has been a key focus of the Pathways programme on women, resilience and agriculture. Pathways' Maureen Miruka recently sent this useful Social Analysis and Action guide for food</p>	Evidence of sharing of CBA products and tools with wider audience.

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& nutrition security programming with the ACRES team  
 If you have problems accessing Minerva you can also download the files from here:  
[https://www.dropbox.com/sh/980xsdm3eqw1gju/AAC7USuxA\\_4BMEbmvC0Ao-7Ta](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/980xsdm3eqw1gju/AAC7USuxA_4BMEbmvC0Ao-7Ta)  
 As always please don't hesitate to get in touch with any thoughts and queries, Best wishes, Agnes

<p>Margarida, Argentina, on 04/08/2014</p>	<p>Argentina wrote .....Dear Agnes and Peterson,          In addition to what Margarida said, in PROSAN Project in Inhambane Province, funded by Irish AID is planning to conduct the GCVCA using the latest version of the Practitioners Guide,          Regards, Argentina          .....          Margarida had written....          Dear Peterson and Agnes,          ALP Mozambique has been involved in testing the GCVCA Practitioners Guide, not this latest version since it was still being revised, however the methodology in this last version do not differ from the one we have used, we are working on the report, and once it is complete we will share with you.          Regards, Margarida</p>	<p>Evidence of application of the revised GCVCA guidelines.</p>
<p>Agnes on 26/08/2014 on ARCC bulletin</p>	<p>Hi all,          FYI the new news bulletin from ARCC with various interesting bits on vulnerability and adaptation to CC, in this issue mostly with Africa focus.          Note various references to CARE / ALP (nef stufy, ESA event, Joto Afrika, new PMERL)          Also of possible interest - lots on dry land ecosystems          Cheers, Agnes</p>	<p>Evidence from ARCC bulletin sharing nef stufy, ESA event, Joto Afrika, new PMERL</p>
<p>Email from Margarida on 3/09/2014</p>	<p>Report from the Regional Meeting on smallholder climate smart agriculture and climate change" She shares the presentations made and the program for the meeting. ALP FFS mentioned in the Mozambique presentation</p>	<p>Evidence of linkage with other initiatives in the region and also sharing of ALP CBA approaches.</p>
<p>Jens Rydder  <a href="mailto:jensrydder.moalf@gmail.com">[mailto:jensrydder.moalf@gmail.com]</a> ASDSP on 3/09/2014</p>	<p>Talking about the ALP climate communication brief –Facing uncertainty he says.....          Dear Shadrack,          I find this is a very to-the-point and easy to ready overview of the interface between climate change and the agricultural sector, and the need to engage local stakeholders in decisions needed to address climate variability. I would therefore suggest that you circulate this to all CCUs in preparation for the upcoming PSPs.          Best,jens</p>	<p>Evidence of circulation in ASDSP(copied to more people) and of good reception of the brief</p>
<p>Agnes on 10/09/2014</p>	<p>Hi all, Dennis Bours (ex SEA Change now GEF independent evaluation office) who was involved in promoting PMERL 1 is currently working on a study on indicator development for adaptation. He's picked up PMERL II (thanks also to Karl for passing it on to him) and has written the attached one page overview / summary describing our work beyond PMERL (spanning from the CARE CBA framework and CVCA to PMERL 1 and 2; and</p>	<p>Evidence of collaboration and sharing with other country programs and contribution to the PPA.</p>



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	<p>in particular indicator development).</p> <p>John and Peterson – this may be of interest to you also, for tracking influence on the work of global climate finance institutions (PMERL work supported by PPA funds and including insights from ALP) . Cheers, Agnes</p>	
<p>Rosalid  <a href="mailto:r.j.cornforth@reading.ac.uk">[mailto:r.j.cornforth@reading.ac.uk]</a> on 11/09/2014</p>	<p>Dear Maurine, Of course - I would be happy to.</p> <p>You may be interested to know that this publication was also just emailed to me from Prof Chris Gordon at the University of Ghana and other members of the UNEP "CLIMWARN" steering committee so its certainly out on the networks!</p> <p>Best wishes,,Ros</p>	<p>Evidence of secondary dissemination of new climate communication brief.</p>
<p>Philip Antwi-Agyei  <a href="mailto:philiantwi@yahoo.com">[mailto:philiantwi@yahoo.com]</a> via Nicola on 29/09/2014</p>	<p>Shared an article from Philip Antwi-Agyei <a href="mailto:philiantwi@yahoo.com">[mailto:philiantwi@yahoo.com]</a> a colleague of Adrian Fenton on barriers to climate change adaptations in northeast Ghana in the Journal of Climate and Development. Nicola notes that None of the barriers cited are new to ALP and most of the recommendations and things we are already addressing through our approaches (interesting validation in itself), but it might be interesting to see whether these barriers are considered as significant in the ALP communities as they are in the communities studied in this article.</p>	<p>Evidence of validation of ALP findings</p>
<p>Landscapes Blog</p>	<p>Dear All,</p> <p>Please see below a email about a new ALP blog about community adaptation action plans in Ghana published on the <a href="#">Landscapes blog</a> (an initiative of ICRAF, IFAD, FAO, UNEP and others).</p> <p>The blog is basically the article on the same subject from Joto Afrika 13 but updated to include a section on the recent training conducted with the NDPC. It's great to be able to reuse existing material like this to reach a wider audience with our messages about CBA so we should continue to look for quick win opportunities like this. If you have any stories or ideas in this regard then please let me know. If any of you use the social media channels below then please consider promoting the blog amongst your networks.</p> <p>Thanks, Nicola</p>	<p>Evidence of dissemination beyond ALP</p>
<p>Mira, Mariano  <a href="mailto:MMariano@som.care.org">MMariano@som.care.org</a>          Wednesday, May 07, 2014</p>	<p>Hi Ruth. Hope you are well.</p> <p>The Governance and Peacebuilding Consortium is looking at orienting the members of the Village Council, the District Council and community groups on resilience. We just concluded our quarterly reflection workshop and one of the risks identified was possible delays in implementation of sub-projects in Puntland due to the draught.</p> <p>Ibrahim Hussein asked me to check if you can share with me tools, learning materials on climate change and related matters that can help us develop a methodology for integrating these issues in the community planning meetings and Community Action Plans. Best, Mira</p>	<p>Evidence of demand for tools, learning materials on climate change and related matters from ALP</p>
<p>Agnes to climate list on 17/10/2014</p>	<p>Shared links to CARE's tools for integration of gender in CCA work</p> <p>NEW CCAFS / ICRAF/ CARE TOOLBOX</p> <p><a href="#">The Gender and Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory Research in Climate Change and Agriculture (PDF)</a> is the result of a long-term partnership between the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS), World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), and CARE – in this case in particular the Adaptation</p>	<p>Evidence of ALP contribution to this at global level. See forewords and contacted experts for the documents</p>

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Learning Programme for Africa who collaborated with the toolbox authors. The toolbox was field tested in two of CARE/ ALP's sites in Northern Ghana earlier this year (a report is being written up by CCAFS).

On the occasion of the International Day of Rural Women on Wednesday 15 October, the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security CCAFS, World AgroForestry Centre ICRAF, and CARE launched this new toolbox with an event which took place at ICRAF in Nairobi, as well as online. I joined our colleagues from CCAFS virtually to talk about the role of learning-by-doing in working on gender and climate change adaptation. A lot of this work is grounded in CARE's broader Good Practices Framework for Gender Analysis ([CARE gender toolkit](#)) and our consortium work with the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance ACCRA. We had good attendance - just over 400 people attended in person or online, or watched the video recording of the event and lively discussion on Wednesday. If you are interested, the [video recording and presentations](#) and additional resources are available on CCAFS' website.

#### OTHER (CARE) PRACTICAL TOOLS FOR GENDER IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

##### 1 - Gender-sensitive CVCA: Practitioners Guide (Mozambique)

In 2013/14, CARE Mozambique and PECCN collaborated on a new CVCA guide, the so called "GCVCA" tailoring the community level element of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (primary data gathering & analysis) for a more gender-sensitive process in contexts of disasters and climate change in Mozambique. This practitioners guide to CVCA includes a gender dimension by bringing on board key dimensions of gender analysis (CARE's Good Practices Framework for Gender Analysis) and adaptive capacity.

Update: The guide is now also available in [Portuguese](#). The CARE-WWF Alliance recently conducted a GCVCA in Northern Mozambique ([report available on Minerva](#)) and CARE Kenya will be using it soon.

##### 2 – Gender guidance on CVCA Field Tools (Zimbabwe)

This (draft) guidance note was developed by PECCN in collaboration with CARE Zimbabwe and with support from CARE UK, to provide specific guidance on the Field Guides section of the CVCA. This, too, builds on CARE's Good Practices Framework for Gender Analysis, building on learning from the Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP)

##### 3 – Poster: Mainstreaming Gender and Social Inclusion in Adaptation Planning in Hariyo Ban (Nepal)

Shared by CARE Nepal - not a tool/ guidance piece per se, but a useful illustration of how the Hariyo Ban programme in CARE Nepal (ecosystems- based & community-based adaptation work) has gone about integrating gender equality and social inclusion in adaptation planning

Relevant CBA-related guidance:

##### 4 – DRR and Gender checklist (CARE Australia)

CARE Australia developed this checklist for DRR programming – a list of things to check and consider at different steps in community DRR initiatives.

##### 5 - Social Analysis and Action Manual for Food and Nutrition Security Programmes (Pathways programme)

Gender-transformative programming has been a key focus of the Pathways programme on women, resilience and agriculture. Pathways colleagues recently sent this useful Social Analysis and Action guide for food & nutrition security programming with the ACRES team. CARE Ethiopia has been undertaking work to adapt SAA

for working on climate change as well.

<p>Catherine Pettengel</p>	<p>From: Pettengell, Catherine [mailto:Pettengell@careinternational.org] Sent: 04 November 2014 16:39 Hi Nicola, Fiona and Peterson</p> <p>Just a quick note to thank you so much for your hard work and great presentation today – and for taking the time to be on the line - we really do appreciate it and you definitely did it better justice than I would have managed at such short notice!</p> <p>I don't have much in the way of feedback, as we actually overran, so didn't have time for a discussion with the representatives – so no more to add than the questions you were online for. So just a few quick things from me:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John Plastow was in the room for some of your presentation, and as always with ALP work was enormously impressed, and made the point afterwards of reiterating that ALP is an amazing project and we need to be doing all we can to get ALP learning carried through into new programming. Nicola and I had already discussed a Brownbag on ALP in CIUK soon, but I think John and I would also be keen on a more substantial meeting/event within CIUK as part of close-out / building a legacy from ALP (... our no-fly-week early next year might be an excellent opportunity for such an event/ALP day – I will pursue here and get back to you);</li> <li>• I brought a number of ALP and CARE climate change publications to the meeting – they didn't actually take many away with them – but the ones that people tended to look at and a few people took were: (1) Why CBA makes economic sense – the policy brief. (2) Facing Uncertainty.</li> <li>• John Lakeman and I have discussed – considering all the hard work that went into preparing for today's event – whether we might repeat/adapt the session for CIUK staff.</li> <li>• We recognise that sharing on the use of evidence in ALP is limited by not having the time/space to get into details of what CBA is and some of the key concepts. We all think the case studies were really useful, but obviously a little challenging in the short timeframe as we couldn't really introduce the subject matter. This was a limitation of the event and not your presentation/contribution.</li> </ul> <p>Thank you again for your excellent contribution to this really interesting (and slightly usual event!)</p> <p>Warm regards, Cat</p>	<p>Evidence of dissemination within CARE and Donors</p>
<p>John Lakeman Email: <a href="mailto:Lakeman@careinternational.org">Lakeman@careinternational.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.careinternational.org.uk">www.careinternational.org.uk</a> on 20/10/2014</p>	<p>Dear ALP secretariat (Fiona, Peterson and Nicola), Further to Cat's email and my skype correspondence earlier in the week with Nicola, I just wanted to more formally add my thanks to Nicola for her participation and time in preparing the ALP case study on 'use of evidence' earlier this week. The session was well attended by DFID advisors – 10 in all, which was more than the 6-7 they originally promised and I think the ALP case study was certainly effective in highlighting its use of evidence – and I think nested very well with the overall line of CARE's approach to testing innovation for implementation of scale – so thanks for this. As Cat says, there was also strong interest from CIUK attendance, so potentially we could also consider a CIUK brownbag on this subject too in the coming months. Separately, I also wanted to come back to you on several other issues outlined below: Firstly, I have belatedly reviewed the ALP final evaluation ToR – and I've seen a later draft</p>	<p>Evidence of use of evidence in BRACED as well as PPA contribution</p>

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shared by Cat yesterday (last Thursday 6<sup>th</sup>). I realise the ToR is now well advanced and reaching finalisation, so I'll hold off on detailed comments – but would just comment that I'd suggest carefully managing the structure and number of questions in the ToR, as this is likely to overstretch the evaluation design and result in a rather superficial attempt by the consultants to address as many as possible at the expense of depth. Having said that, I'd suggest also designing the so that the ALP secretariat to give a strong steer to the focus of the evaluation (but not necessarily the methodology). Personally, I'd be wary of leaving the task of refining evaluation questions too open ended for the consultants, who will quite likely have their own perspective, which may not directly match our own internal needs. I can see there are some revisions geared towards this in the latest draft (which Cat shared with me)– but perhaps an additional workaround could to propose an initial inception phase workshop (remote or otherwise) which would primarily be to consult with ALP secretariat/teams on the scope, evaluation objectives and questions. This would be an initial step before designing the evaluation prior to submitting the overall evaluation framework, since the design/methodology/information sources of the evaluation needs to build off the evaluation/research questions – and these therefore need to be decided first. A disadvantage of this would be that such a consultation would almost certainly add to the length of the inception phase. Secondly, I'm working closely with Cat and Alix on the design of the M&E plan for the BRACED programme, and it occurs to me that the design of ALP evaluation corresponds closely with the proposed design for the BRACED evaluation in that I'm proposing the we conduct a number of community-level case studies, which would form an evidence base feeding into the overall evaluation. This is a similar approach which has been taken with ALP's impact studies forming an evidence base to feed the overall final ALP evaluation. I therefore wondered if it would be possible to share the impact studies at this stage? I'd be particularly interested in details of the study design and costs, and how this compares with the overall budget for the ALP evaluation?

Finally, I also wanted to advise you of some changes to the PPA reporting arrangements. As you know CIUK was previously drawing on project indicators for PPA reporting (including ALP) during the 2011-2014 grant. We are now entering an extension period (2014-2016), for which a revised logframe has been prepared – (and this will now be managed independently of CIUK M&E, since CIUK has now recruited a PPA manager, Marta Roxberg). The revised PPA logframe for the extension no longer draws on project indicators, so there will be no need to draw on ALP reporting for this purpose in future. So thanks very much to Peterson for his support and contributions over the past three years! – and just wanted to let you know that we won't be contacting you on this next year!

Hope these thoughts are helpful and let me know if it would be useful to discuss further. With kind regards,  
John

Sarah Miller Ralston  
CARE International  
Secretariat | Head of Change  
Management, CI  
Transformational Change Team  
[ralston@careinternational.org](mailto:ralston@careinternational.org)

Hi Fiona – Apologies for just now getting back to you, it was a hectic last week. Thanks again for sharing the ALP experience at the regional meeting. My experience was as the head of programs in CARE WBG, where we developed (and won!) an adaptation project funded by BMZ. It was the first time for me writing a technical proposal on adaptation, and when I reached out to PECCN Agnes pointed me to some helpful resources including a link to info about ALP on the PECCN website. My (very rough!) notes:

- Set up to learn horizontally about an issue across different communities and contexts; learn vertically with community experiences to national and global level
- Approach: learn by doing, starting to work with communities to identify solutions and monitoring and

Evidence of learning and sharing within CARE

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- researching (farmer field schools, pilots) – start with quick wins/entry points with seeds, etc - convening people who wouldn't otherwise be meeting with each other to bring knowledge from different sources (climate scientists, gov service providers, community people – puts sources of knowledge together and enriches it)
- Flexible approach, adapting per context in a participatory approach enriching with local methodologies and turning into community development plans – very specific gender focus, e.g. integrated with Gender Equality program in Niger
  - Institutionalized quarterly reflection meetings in each country bringing main stakeholders together to reflect on results, and to go through 5 structured questions to guide reflections
  - Broker - linking with think tanks and researchers
  - Focusing on documenting, disseminating targeting policymakers and practitioners – community digital storytelling to reflect on changes – community members take pictures and tell the narrative, help them put it together to illustrate while amplifying voice; learning routes taking policymakers to meet with communities
  - Advocacy point person engaging with and talking to policymakers, civil society forums and networks on this issue
  - Example of scale up success: taken up by DFID and scaled up; seasonal forecasting pilot taken up by Ministry of Agriculture and rolled out in all counties/regions in Kenya
  - Convener role is important, but unless combined with learning won't be multiplied
  - Building a learning culture within the team – giving space, flexibility for ideas - what emerged wasn't anticipated – using logframe as parameter, within that focused on the learning and pilots
  - Made it work by circumventing CARE systems and structure – set up in parallel and embedded in COs but not held to the same responsibilities – but integrated in by part of CO budget
  - Relying on the CO to do the documentation it wouldn't have happened – had a dotted line program team responsible

My own personal reflections are more towards the end, as you can tell – we do a lot of the same content in other parts of CARE, such as farmer field schools, participatory approaches to community development plans, etc., but what was different to me about this is the intentional approach to learning and evidence gathering for targeted advocacy and scale up, and the resourcing of that (which we so infrequently do). Focusing on capturing some of the learning specific to that – the culture, systems, structures that helped make that work – would be quite useful at a global level! Let me know if I can be of any further help! Thanks! All the best, Sarah

Agnes on 21/11/2014 and on 24/11/2014

Hi Peterson, Hope you are well. For monitoring purposes, this blog here <http://blog.worldagroforestry.org/index.php/2014/10/17/integrating-gender-and-social-perspectives-in-climate-research-and-programme-development/> provides details on participation at the ICRAF/CARE gender toolbox launch event in October where I presented based on ALP's collaboration with CCAFS on the toolbox. Cheers, Agnes PS I just found more On this link <http://www.slideshare.net/cgiarclimate/changing-climates-and-gender-relations-why-research-and-practice-are-inseparable-by-agnes-otzelberger-from-care-international> You can check how many times the presentation has been viewed since (355 views so far)

Evidence of influence of others in gender integration in CBA





## Part 2: Evidence of influence and impact from ALP participation, dissemination and networking through events in 2014

The event, dates and venue	Event host	Meeting objectives, key messages and participants	ALP contribution/significance for ALP
<b>Africa/global level</b>			
Improving DRR in Horn of Africa on 22-23 January, Nairobi, Kenya	IGAD	Dialogue on technical applications and information to face climate challenges in DRR	Shared ALP experiences around CBA framework, climate information services, user needs, integration with DRR etc
Consultative meeting on agriculture and climate change (CSA) followed by theme team meeting on Jan 26th-31st Malawi	PECCN ACRES (CARE)	CARE learning and strategizing workshop on small holder agriculture in a changing climate - to develop CARE position on CSA	A discussion paper to inform policies and programming on CSA in Africa and beyond . - presented on PSP and shared all ALP learning and approaches in interactive sessions. sharing experiences in implementing CBA which includes agriculture related climate resilient livelihoods
Exchange and Learning on Jan 29th and 30th - Online Webinar	FAO	To share best practices	Online resources on food security and climate change
Planning meeting with negotiators, policymakers scientists and CSOs on Feb 12-14 Arusha	COMESA, CCAFS, EAC, ACPC	To develop the Africa position paper on Agriculture and develop a climate finance preparedness criteria for countries	a draft position paper, a framework to guide countries on finance readiness
African Civil Society Post-Warsaw and post 2015 Strategy meeting. The meeting was jointly organized and sponsored by PACJA and OXFAM GB. 9th to 12th February 2014 in Dakar Senegal	Non ALP hosted	Objectives were for African CSO to develop key messages and formulate strategies for influencing climate change debates, decisions and actions in Africa (AMCEN) and at the international climate change events.	Ruth was scheduled to make interventions on "Key Warsaw outcomes on Adaptation" however this session changed into group work. Ruth Co-Chaired the group work session on adaptation with Dr. from Senegal and thereafter presented the group work findings at plenary. ALP main contribution in plenary was that there should be a clear link on what CSOs are doing with international processes.. and that CSOs should take advantage of strategic meetings, share content, build relations with policy makers instead of waiting to just make noise and stage protest at international meetings. Ruth also was part of the team that drafted the Goree declaration. My contributions: I mentioned on Africa Governments to prioritize climate change and allocate resources at the national level and not wait for developed countries to provide funds. I also mentioned on targeting the most vulnerable both in planning and in allocating funds and that Governments should lobby for the establishment of NIEs for direct access to funding from international funding mechanisms like AF and GCF. Ruth held a side meeting with PACJA Chair (Mr. Augustine Njamnshi, Technical and Political Affairs Chair, CEO (Mr. Mithika Mwenda) and Reuben Otto (Ghana CAN) and discussed on how PACJA can better

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The event, dates and venue	Event host	Meeting objectives, key messages and participants	ALP contribution/significance for ALP
			improve its approach through collaboration. Reuben was tasked by the Chair to draft a small concept on the same.
PSP training for PRIME project implemented by CARE Ethiopia 5th - 7th February 2014 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	CARE Ethiopia PRIME project	The main objective of the training workshop is to build the capacity of PRIME staff and their partners in facilitating PSP as a process that enables effective adaptation decision making.	PSP is a useful approach for converting seasonal climate forecasts into forms that can be better understood by different people including non-scientists. It is also a good way of encouraging meteorologists to understand information needs by users and develop needed and useful climate products. PRIME was to conduct PSP workshops for the February - May short rain season in their areas of implementation.
Sharing ALP's experience of its Mid Term review process 14th February 2014 Webinar	CARE Australia/ PECCN	Input to CARE Australia MTR planning and sharing on integration of learning approaches	presentation of MTR process and decision making points, participation etc
DCMA / SRRI workshop on 25-27th Feb 2014 in Nairobi Kenya	Non ALP- ECARMU	Discussed Implications of the DCMA findings for CARE's work in the HoA	Shared about ALP PSP work and potential for integration into resilience work was noted. There was more interest in PSP. Shared on ALP learning event in September 2014 in Addis and those present expressed willingness to support.
Training of stakeholders and met on PSPs on March 3rd-6th Addis Ababa	CARE Ethiopia	strengthen their capacity to facilitate PSPs and ensure better and more usable CIS for agriculture value chains	Learning to improve the PSP model
CARIAA global launch on 7th March in Nairobi Kenya	IDRC	launch CARIAA and share hotspot plans	input to discussions and group work on reaching the most vulnerable, discussions with CARIAA consortia members on potential for collaboration
PSP training for CISON ECC members on 25th - 26th March 2014 in Lilongwe, Malawi	ALP hosted	The main objective of the training workshop is to build the capacity of Malawi Climate Change Adaptation Practitioners in facilitating PSP as a process that enables effective District level adaptation decision making	It is not traditional for government people to come to a training organised by CSOs except to facilitate so it was encouraging to have an officer from Malawi's Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services and an officer from Agriculture in attendance. It emphasised the need for multi-stakeholder (government, CSOs, research) engagement in dealing with the challenges that climate change presents. CISON ECC members planned to implement PSP in at least 1 district (were CARE Malawi and partners are implementing the ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PROGRAMME) before the rainy season later in 2014.
Climate, Food, Nutrition, Poverty: CARE's emerging approach to smallholder agriculture in a warming world 27th April 2014	Non ALP - ACRES	1. An <b>overview of CARE's Adaptive Capacity for Resilience and Equity in Smallholder agriculture ACRES) Initiative</b> from Karl Deering (PECCN) 2. CARE's efforts to scale a successful climate information for agricultural	Presented on PSP as a model for using climate information in agricultural planning at community to national level

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The event, dates and venue	Event host	Meeting objectives, key messages and participants	ALP contribution/significance for ALP
Webinar		planning model in Kenya 3. CARE's work to enhance food security and build resilience in Mozambique with conservation agriculture	
CATT theme team workshop for Asia on 27th April 2014 in Kathmandu, Nepal	non ALP - PECCN CATT	develop CATT team and plans for Asia and beyond	shared ALP experiences around CBA framework, integration with DRR etc
CBA8 Intl Conference 28-30th April Kathmandu, Nepal	IIED non ALP	annual global CBA meeting, over 400 participants. Adaptation finance theme	Facilitated one parallel interactive session on reaching the most vulnerable. Presented in parallel sessions on: access and advocacy by CSOs on adaptation finance - on panel of donors; cost and benefits of CBA; mainstreaming CBA into local and national government planning processes, participation in Southern Voices side event, contribution to Kathmandu Declaration
EU RESILIENCE FORUM 28Th April 2014 in Brussels	Non-ALP	?????	CARE had a stand and facilitated three sessions of discussions among participants. See overview of participants and topics towards the end of the document. For the CARE stand, we had sent copies of the CBA brief and the Kenya cost-benefit study. around 25 of each.
Research seminar on 14th May 2014 in Copenhagen, Denmark	Non-ALP - Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS)	Social Accountability of Climate Change Adaptation	Rolf presented ALP's work on CAAP's and integration of adaptation in district planning processes in Ghana based on Joto Afrika 13 article and other materials. Generally positive feedback. Danida advisor noted that social accountability in the CAAP approach appears to be limited to the planning stage and missing leverage to secure implementation.
Special training module on 28th May 2014 in Copenhagen, Denmark	Non-ALP - Metropolitan University College social worker training	Climate change and social issues	Rolf facilitated a three-hour interactive training session on social impacts of climate change, poverty, inequality, and CBA. ALP methodology and cases provided most of the contents.
UNFCCC inter-sessional conference on 3rd to 9th June 2014 in Bonn, Germany. <a href="http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn_jun_2014/meeting/8031/php/view/schedule.php">http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn_jun_2014/meeting/8031/php/view/schedule.php</a>	Non-ALP	International Climate change policy influence	Ruth followed negotiations and discussions on adaptation, attended AGN (Africa Group of Negotiators meetings, joined CAN adaptation group for planning and debriefing sessions, brought together PAJCA and PECCN for an initiation meeting on collaboration, she also held side meetings with CCAFS, German Watch and with COMESA & attended few side events.
ALP Half year retreat 16th to 20th	ALP hosted	Reflect and strategize for achieving ALP Priorities by end	In house facilitation; discussions on priorities for the last year

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The event, dates and venue	Event host	Meeting objectives, key messages and participants	ALP contribution/significance for ALP
June Karen Embers Nairobi		June 2015	of ALP and an plan agreed upon.
National CSO meeting with German watch 30th June 2014 in CARE Kenya	ALP hosted	To Develop CSO messages for improved direct access to climate finance in Africa	Ruth moderated the discussions, German watch took the notes and four key messages agreed upon. Messages shared with Emma for her action
Learning/ Exchange on July 1-4 in Nairobi	AF Board Secretariat	To learn from each other on accessing and using funds from the AF	recommendations to inform the AF Board secretariat Emma Bowa
Learning meeting on July 15th in Washington DC (ALP joined virtually)	AF Board Secretariat	To interact with NIEs and to see how to improve support to the NIEs	CARE tools included in basket of tools for NIEs to use Emma Bowa
African Civil Society Winter School on the ADP on 18th to 20th August 2014 in Magaliesburg, SA	Non - ALP event	To develop a common understanding of what the ADP means for Africa and what it needs to deliver in order to respond to Africa's priorities and challenges in the context of climate change.	Ruth participated and contributed in plenary and group work sessions. She chaired one group work session on CSO's involvement in regional and international policy making processes - what and the how. Prior to the winter school, Ruth had a Skype call with Sven to prepare & thereafter shared held a feedback session with Sven. Ruth also held side meetings with ABANTU, WWF, PACJA, NYICC, CISONICC and with Cecilia from Kenya Climate Justice Women Champions
Inequality seminar on 9th Sep 2014Copenhagen, Denmark	Non-ALP event	Meeting on inequality hosted by Danida's technical advisory services	The presentation was based on ALP experiences with differential vulnerability. The intervention led to inclusion of climate change vulnerability as a new parameter for inequality in workshop conclusions.
Community-based climate change adaptation. Experiences from the Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP) on 15th Sep 2014Roskilde, Denmark	Non-ALP event	Seminar for students of Technological and Socio-Economic Planning at Roskilde University. CBA as a multi-stakeholder approach, dealing with uncertainty using PSP in Kenya as a case. Discussion of possibilities and barriers for working with stakeholders in planning of CBA.	The presentation on ALP was the key subject in the seminar. Feedback from students was very positive. Some were interested in understanding how CARE collaborates with multiple other actors in CBA.
Resilience Uncensored on 8th Oct 2014 in Rose + Crown, London <a href="http://www.odi.org/events/4031-resilience-quantification-measuring-indicators">http://www.odi.org/events/4031-resilience-quantification-measuring-indicators</a>	Non-ALP event	Public discussion around the value of measuring resilience.	Nicola and Cat asked questions about the relative merits of trying to measure adaptive capacity.
Climate Change and Development in Africa conference 8th - 10th Oct 2014 Marrakech, Morocco (CCDA-IV) <a href="http://www.climdev-africa.org/ccda4">http://www.climdev-africa.org/ccda4</a>	Non - ALP event	To provide a platform for deliberating on how Africa can utilize climate knowledge to transform agricultural production systems in order to sustainably feed itself and improve the socio-economic wellbeing of its people	Emphasising the need for climate information services to understand user perspectives and information needs and for better integration of climate information and service in agriculture.

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The event, dates and venue	Event host	Meeting objectives, key messages and participants	ALP contribution/significance for ALP
Value of climate information for adaptation decisions on 12th October Marrakech, Morocco	Non - ALP event; post CCDA-IV	Discussing the costs and benefits of climate information services in adaptation	Made a presentation on FACING UNCERTAINTY: the value of climate information for adaptation, risk reduction and resilience in Africa
PSP training 20th - 22nd October Mtwara, Tanzania	CARE Tanzania	train range of CARE Tanzania staff and partners on CBA and PSP	designed and delivered the training
CARE East, Central and Southern Africa Regional Leadership Team Meeting 28th October Nairobi, Kenya	Non ALP event	The purpose of the learning session was to showcase examples of innovation and best practice in programming from across the region linking this to the CARE change process and 2020 vision and program strategy.	ALP gave four learning sessions overall focusing on learning from different aspects of ALP programme content and design.
DFID After Action Reviews: CARE Case Studies on 4th November Nairobi, Kenya + London, UK	Non ALP event	Share 3 case studies with DFID M+E Advisors on how CARE uses evidence and learning in programme delivery.	ALP gave a presentation on how we use learning and evidence to revise our programme approaches and promote adoption by others. Questions received were around the M+E systems, indicators for adaptive capacity and if we have systems in place to deal with failure. Cat also distributed some hard copies of ALP publications.
Meeting with MFA of Finland on 9th Dec 2014 Helsinki, Finland	Non-ALP event	Presentation of key results of ALP to one of ALP's donors	ALP experiences and lessons learned formed the basis of the presentation.
<a href="http://unfccc.int/2860.php">UNFCCC COP 20</a> <a href="http://unfccc.int/2860.php">http://unfccc.int/2860.php</a> 1st - 12th Dec 2014 Lima, Peru	non ALP event	International Climate change policy influence	ALP participated as a party delegate and was able to share useful insights and intelligence on the talk's dynamics and the rationale behind countries positions. Ruth participated in a number of side events and noted comments from a presenter from CILSS in Niger on how ALP has contributed in role in the integration of climate change adaptation into plans both at local planning level and national level. Also, feedback received was on how the COP business card were wonderfully designed to suit the target group; also on CARE's contribution in ensuring the vulnerable population/people are recognized and mentioned in decision text. she also worked very closely with the Kenyan delegation.
<b>Ghana</b>			
SACC / ACRES meeting on 27th - 30th Jan 2014 in Malawi	Non ALP event	Build CARE CO capacity to develop and implement integrated climate change, food security and smallholder agriculture programming	ALP contributed to the funding (with CNEDD); ALP NAM proposed TORs, facilitated the workshop and drafted the synthesis report
Training of Facilitators for MTDPs orientation on 6th Feb., 2014 in Accra	Non ALP event	To train the Facilitators of the MTDP guidelines to have common understanding on the process of leading the orientation sessions	ALP en tant que membre du cadre de concertation des acteurs pour la sauvegarde de la Tarka a co organisé et facilité les travaux ayant débouché à l'établissement d'un

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			<p>pland'actions qui est en application.</p> <p>Discussions des acteurs autour de la question de la gestion des ressources de la Tarka pour une exploitation durable de la vallée par les acteurs agriculteurs et éleveurs.</p>
CLIM-WARN regional meeting in Ghana on 11-13th February 2014 in Akosombo	Non ALP event	To share experience, and to start to build consensus around best practice on early warning communication, strategies to ensure early action by vulnerable groups, and on ways to align responses regionally	Co-organisation et Co-facilitation de l'atelier avec le CNEDD, PANA Résilience et AAP. Contribution de ALP a la mise en œuvre des activités inscrites dans le plan d'action du cadre de concertation des acteurs de l'ABC au changement climatique;
Stakeholder reflection and learning with selected civil society organizations, community members and some strategic partner on Mar 20-21, 2014 in Tamale	ALP Hosted	Foster clear uptake of ALP CBA models being adopted by local government and other CSOs and their level of awareness	ALP NAMs from Ghana and Niger made presentations on CBA models and the advocacy work related. Some key participants were invited to attend ALP regional learning event to be held in September 2013
PSP capacity building and weather forecast dissemination on 3-4th April 2014 in Wa, Upper West Region	Co-hosted by ALP, OXFAM, WA WASH & Pathways projects	To build the capacities of Government institutions and NGOs in Upper West Region on PSP and utilization of earther forecast for planning	ALP a facilité la formation à travers le M&E et Local governance officers. Cette formation a vue la participation des Maires, Services Techniques et représentants des organisations communautaires de base de la zone d'intervention des 2 projets.
District level PSP in the ALP operational areas on 14th -17th April Garu Tempene & East Mamprusi districts	Co-hosted by ALP District Assemblies	To facilitate Seasonal agriculturual planning including other disaster reduction measures based on the forecasted scenarios leading to development of advisories	Facilitation de la formation par le project manager et le M&E officer. prise en compte des feedbacks pour améliorer les prestations dans l'utilisation des outils CVCA et assurer la diffusion de l'approche CBA
PSP workshop for MOFA staff on 24th-26th April, 2014 in Kumasi	ALP Hosted	To train MOFA regional officers incharge of evironment and climate change to facilitate the incorporation of PSP into extension service	Facilitation de la formation par le project manager et le M&E officer. prise en compte des feedbacks pour améliorer les prestations dans l'utilisation des outils CVCA et assurer la diffusion de l'approche CBA
Capacity building of the media on climate change on 28th -30th May 2014 in Tamale	ALP hosted	To equip journalist with the requisite knowledge and skills to enhance climate change reportage and advocacy and also to provide a platform for media network, information and experiences sharing, exploring new ideas and innovative ways of addressing climate change challenges	Communication on Niger multi stakeholders process to prepeate and attend the COPs, Presentation related to the outcome sent to Niger delegation members in order to finalize Niger priorities for COP19
Orientation of MMDAs on the 2014-17 planning guidelines and the integration CBA and green economy into into the plans on	collaborative activity between ALP and NDPC	To build the capacities of MMDAs to develop local development plans that climate compliant	participation de ALP à travers le Coordonnateur du programme Gestion des Ressources naturelles / Adaptation au changement climatique de CARE Niger et présentation de l'expérience de l'information climatique dans les



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The event, dates and venue	Event host	Meeting objectives, key messages and participants	ALP contribution/significance for ALP
18/5- 3/6/14 in 10 regional capitals of Ghana			communautés de ALP
Commissioning of Climate Information Centre (CIC) in Apr-14 Saamini in East Mamprusi district	ALP and PARED hosted	To facilitate the dissemination of climate and weather forecast information to small holder farmers	
Commissioning of Climate Information Centre (CIC) in Apr-14 in Tariganga in the Garu Tempene district	ALP and PAS-G hosted	To facilitate the dissemination of climate and weather forecast information to small holder farmers	ALP provided funds and supported the organization of the functions
A workshop on Ghana readiness for Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 22/09/2014 in Accra	Collaborative activity between ALP and Ghana CAN	To share information on GEF and assess the level of Ghana preparedness for this climate financing window as well initiate processes towards setting up national adaptation fund	ALP provided financial and technical assistance in carrying out the activity
Mapping of climate change projects in Ghana for effective monitoring and coordination Jul-14 in Accra	Non ALP event organized by Private Entrepreneurial Federation (PEF)	To map out climate change projects in Ghana for effective monitoring and coordination and for the development of bankable projects to attract private sector partners	The project manager of ALP participated and provided information on climate adaption projects in northern Ghana
National round table on the generation and dissemination of climate information on 13-14/11/2014 in Dodowa	Collaborative event between ALP and Gmet	To provide plat form for creating synergy between Gmet and private sector organizations in the generation and dissemination of quality climate information	ALP provided financial as technical support in the organization of the workshop
<b>Kenya</b>			
Post COP 19 workshop. <i>(for internal communications refer to email of Thu 2/27/2014.)</i> 24th February 2014 KICC Nairobi	Non ALP Event jointly organized by The Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural resources in collaboration with PACJA.	The purpose was to share the outcomes of the conference of parties (COP 19) with stakeholders and to forge a way forward for COP20. Key messages: COP19 decisions were dismal and more needs to be done before Paris. This was clear in the Fatuma's presentation that was used to sensitize participants on where UNFCCC negotiations have reached. Most participants - over 70% did not attend COP19. Another message was that CSOs need to play their watchdog role to effectively push governments/parties to fulfil their commitments in reducing green house gas emissions. Private sector felt they are not doing enough - thus committed to do more for example exerting pressure, coming together to form	ALP participant: Ruth. Other participants: the CSOs (KCCWG, CCNK, IEW, Women climate justice, CARE, youth network and CARITAS just to mention a few ..), Government Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, planning, devolution, finance, environment, NEMA), County representatives (Narok, Nakuru, Machakos, Kilifi and Embu county). Others were people from academia (Nairobi University) and the media.

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The event, dates and venue	Event host	Meeting objectives, key messages and participants	ALP contribution/significance for ALP
		a critical mass and push for climate change issues (PACJA promised to work with Private sector in Africa to build their capacity).	
National Adaptation Plan meeting. 10th March 2014 in Nairobi Club in Nairobi	non ALP event - Ministry of Environment	The objective was to discuss and agree on the roadmap to complete the NAP before the end of June; and to agree on the need and approach for an adaptation institutional mapping. Key messages: 1. DFID has released funds for the completion of the NAP and this must be done before end of June 2014 2. The organizers (IISD, Ministry of Environment - MR. King'uyu and Victor Orindi) to share the draft NAP for members to give their comments 3. A national stakeholders meeting to be held end of March 4. The Governors Council Secretariat to be invited to participate at the national stakeholder forum 5. An adaptation insitutional mapping to be done by Deborah and Mr. King'uyu	ALP/CARE participant: Ruth Other participants were senior officers from various government ministries (directors/deputy directors from Ministry of Environment, state department of water, agriculture, devolution, planning, lands, Forest services, NDMA), CCAFS and IISD.
3rd Annual Project Meeting, 2014 relevant web link: <a href="http://chiesa.icipe.org">http://chiesa.icipe.org</a> . (For more internal information please refer to email shared on Tue 4/8/2014) 24th to 25th March 2014 in ICIPE	Non - ALP event	to share scientific presentations by project scholars and scientists from stakeholder organizations; invited stakeholders to share experiences on good practice with CHIESA Project teams and other participants	Ruth represented ALP/CARE. Other participants: academia - University of Nairobi, Kenyatta, Jomo Kenyatta University, Jimma university in Ethiopia, Sokoine University - Tanzania, Helsinki and New York University; assistant director ministry of agriculture, Kenya Met, Met Director Nairobi county, Phd and masters students, Finland Ambassador to Kenya.
National consultative and training workshop on mainstreaming climate change into policies. (Internal communication refer to email shared with Fiona and Emma on Fri 4/4/2014) 31st March to 1st April in Milele Hotel Nairobi	Non ALP hosted by PACJA, ACT! and ACTS	strengthening networking and awareness creation on climate change among policy makers, CSOs, CBOs and policy makers at National and County level; to contribute to development of the National Climate Change Bill, expected to be in place by June 2014. Develop a plan for mainstreaming climate change into County policies and plans (County Integrated Development Plan); and enhance information sharing. Other key messages were: 1. updates on climate change bill - it has been published and a first reading done in parliament awaiting the second reading. currently the bill is shelved to allow inputs from counties int the CC bill. a taskforce was gazetted to look at the bill and the CC policy and the target is to finalize before end of June.	Ruth participated on behalf of ALP Kenya. Other participants were Environment Minsters and their representatives from all of the 47 county's, representatives from CBOs from all the county's, national level NGOs, and speakers from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Hon. Ottichillo (MP Emuhaya) who shared on the process in the development of the climate change Bill - and where it has reached.

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Using Climate Information for Decision-making 4th February 2014 in Nairobi, Kenya	Walker Institute/ University of Reading	UoR presented an approach to providing climate services to smallholder farmers, using local historical climate information from weather stations and seasonal forecasts for adaptation planning. They also presented a new framework for planning, evaluation and prioritisation of adaptation strategies and agricultural innovations.	Maurine (ALP), Peter Dorward (UoR), Henny Osbahr (UoR), John Gathenya (UoR/ JKUAT),
Consultative meeting on DRR and CCA 30th April 2014 in Nairobi, Kenya	NDMA/UNDP	To discuss Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Convergence with a view of developing DRR CCA frameworks, mainstreaming climate risk management into national and county development plans and to strengthen the capacity of the government to design and implement activities aimed at addressing the changing patterns of disaster and climate risks.	Maurine (ALP), NDMA, UNDP, Nature Kenya, Norwegian Church Council, KARI, CC Secretariat, NDOC
Breakfast briefing meeting on Kenya's Participation in COP 20 /CMP 10 18th July 2014 in Panafric Hotel, Nbi	Non ALP event	To identify key thematic areas for the proposed side event and the related preparations	Ruth participated; other participants were from the MEWNR, Ministry for Regional development, State Department of Agriculture (livestock, fisheries and Agriculture), CLTI, CCAFS, private sector and CARE/ALP.
IPCC outreach meeting 31st July to 1st August 2014 in Nairobi	Non ALP event	Communicate AR5 findings to public sector, civil society organizations, private sector, media and research institutions, policy makers so as to enhance awareness and understanding of the climate related risks and implications.	Maurine; organized by Kenyan Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources; in attendance Kenya Meteorological Services, Nairobi University, ODI, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, CDKN, IPCC lead authors etc.
Climate Summit meeting on 8th August 2014 NHIF Building, Nairobi	Non-ALP event	contribute to the president's statement	Ruth participated; and other participants were representatives from state departments of Agriculture, water, livestock, transport, Nairobi Country government, ministry of devolution, foreign affairs, MEWNR, KCCWG,
Planning meeting for Impact assessments 25th August 2014 at CARE Kenya	ALP Event	To have common understanding on the expectations and process of the AEEs and Impact assessment in Kenya	Peterson(ALP), Fiona, Nicola, Maureen, ALP Kenya staff, Ayub(CK), Mwende(CK)
National Validation Workshop on Climate Change Policy 23rd September 2014 at KICC Nairobi	Non - ALP event	Validation on climate change draft policy by stakeholders	Ruth participated; other participants were representatives from country governments, various ministries, private sector, civil society, community representatives and academia.
CBA9 NOC meeting 9th Oct 2014 at ACTS offices, Gigiri		Planning for CBA9	Ruth participated + other NOC members
<b>Niger</b>			
ALP annual planning workshop on	ALP hosted	ALP activities planning and budgeting	

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08-10 January in Dakoro	event		
M&E work group meeting on 04-07 feb 2014 in Zinder	non ALP event	diagnosis of M&E and Impact measurement issues in CARE programmes and improvement	ALP Niger M&E officer has attended
CVCA training to WA WASH program communities on 17-23 feb in Zinder and Communities	non ALP event	to train WA WASH members, partners and communities to design CBA activities	ALP PM has facilitate the training
ALP Communes mayors Field visit in Karimama (Benin) on 03-09 march Karimama (Benin)	ALP hosted event	to see and learn the implementation of PSP in the commune of Karimama	ALP DRR officer and the ALP 4 communes mayors hosted
Learning workshop on vulnerability monitoring (SCAP/RU and OSV) on 10-11 march in Maradi	non ALP event	share lessons learnt from vulnerability monitoring by OSV and SCAP/RU in 6 communes partners of CARE project called Maradi Sustainable Agriculture Support (MASASU)	ALP M&E Officer participate at the workshop with input from ALP's experiences in this issues
Support to the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRAN)-CCAFs in CBA process in the Climate Smart Village of Kampa Zarma (Dantchandou, Tillabery, Niger) on 07-26 feb	non ALP event	support INRAN -CCAFs to design adaptations activities through CAAPs in the Kampa Zarma Climate Smart village	ALP local Governance and DRR Officers facilitated the process and activities designing in collaboration with local CSO and the commune concilers and communities
Training on Developing models of intervention for increasing the resilience of local communities to risks disasters and climate change 17-23 feb Niamey	non ALP event	Elaboration of resilience increasing models to face climate change risks and disasters	Training is facilitated by the Institute of Application and Sciences dissemination. ALP insure the participation of the M & E Officer and 3 CSO partners.
"Building Resilience Against Climate Extremes and Disasters" (BRACED) project lunch and development workshop march 10-13 Ouagadougou	non ALP event	Establishment of relationship between consortium members and main partners ; See the requirements of BRACED, the note concept and DFID feedbacks ; Discussions on the project context and identify main issues that will be in the project development stage; Identify members of the consortium and partners skills, experiences and networks they will bring to the project ; make a date to the project proposal design workshop	ALP PM participate and ALP staff makes CVCA in some communities in Niger to support the project note concept
CVCA analysis to contribute in BRACED project design march 26- April 10 6 community in Gorouol commune	non ALP event	To identify activities to contribute in BRACED concept note elaboration	ALP staff: PM, M&E Officer, DRR officer, NAM, is involved in the process

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USAID workshop on coalition Resilience in the Sahel march, 20-21 Niamey	non ALP event	Establish a basis for future collaboration on programming the USAID strategy for resilience, which would be aligned with the strategies and programs of national stakeholders and regional	ALP Local governance and advocacy officer represented CARE at this meeting
Meeting to see how to integrate NTIC in Vulnerability follow march, 30 Dakoro	ALP hosted event	Find a tool and method to integrate NTIC in the SCAP/RU and OSV eraly warning system	ALP co-organize the meeting with SAREL and the CSR/PGCC of Dakoro under the leadership of the Dakor Prefet
Rencontre de restitution de l'Etude Genre et ABC de ALP may, 15 Dakoro	ALP hosted event	Présenter les résultats préliminaire des 3 passages aux staff et partenaires de ALP	Etude conduite par des consultantes appuyées par le staff de ALP et OSC partenaires pour la collecte des données
2ème atelier de conception du programme "Building Resilience Against Climate Extremes and Disasters " (BRACED) May 20-23 in Ouagadougou	non ALP event	Establishment of relationship between consortium members and main partners ; See the requirements of BRACED, the note concept and DFID feedbacks ; Discussions on the project context and identify main issues that will be in the project développement stape; Identify members of the consortium and partners skills, expériences and networks they will bring to the project ; make a date to the project proposal design workshop	ALP PM participate and contribute with developing the CBA approach witch will be an important part in the BRACED Program implementation
Participatory Scenario Planning 2014 Season pour les communautés de la zone d'intervention de ALP et autres partenaires June 03-04 in Dakoro	ALP hosted event	Partager les prévisions météorologiques 2014 avec les communautés afin qu'ils les prennent en compte dans la planification des principales activités pour la saison 2014 notamment l'agriculture et l'élevage.	ALP staff: Project Manager and Local Gouvernance and advocacy officer are involved in the process with AGRHYMET and National Direction of Méteorology (DMN) experts
Participatory Scenario Planning 2014 Season pour les communautés de la zone d'intervention du Programme WAWASH June 05-06 in Zinder and Communities	Non ALP event	Partager les prévisions météorologiques 2014 avec les communautés afin qu'ils les prennent en compte dans la planification des principales activités pour la saison 2014.	ALP staff: Project Manager and Local Gouvernance and advocacy officer are involved in the process with AGRHYMET and National Direction of Méteorology (DMN) experts
Participatory Scenario Planning 2014 Season pour les communautés de la zone d'intervention du Projet GARIC de CARE Niger June 10-11-12 in Guidan Roudji, Madarounfa, Aguié	Non ALP event	Partager les prévisions météorologiques 2014 avec les communautés afin qu'ils les prennent en compte dans la planification des principales activités pour la saison 2014.	ALP staff: Project Manager and DRR officer are involved in the process
ALP Program 2014 retreat June 15-19 Nairobi	ALP hosted event		ALP project Manager and ALP Niger NAM participate

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Elaboration du Plan Stratégique 2015 - 2019 de la BOAD July 01-05 Lomé	non ALP event		
Participatory Scenario Planning 2014 Season pour les communautés de la zone d'intervention du Project MASASU de CARE Niger July 02-05 in Maradi	non ALP event	Partager les prévisions météorologiques 2014 avec les communautés afin qu'ils les prennent en compte dans la planification des principales activités pour la saison 2014.	ALP staff: Project Manager and DRR officer are involved in the process
Formation des Formateurs sur l'Approche d'Adaptation à Base Communautaire (ABC) July 14-17 in Maradi	non ALP event	Renforcer la capacité des OSC sur les outils d'évaluation de vulnérabilité et de la capacité d'adaptation CVCA et CRiSTAL afin de permettre à l'équipe d'utiliser ces outils pour appuyer les communes, communautés et groupements de base à planifier les activités d'adaptation	ALP Staff has provide the training
Conduite du processus ABC afin d'aboutir aux Plan d'Actions Communautaire d'Adaptation (PACA) July 20-26 WAWASH-Wnrock Communities in Zinder Region	non ALP event	Increase participants understanding on designing of CBA projects using CARE's CBA framework Participants gain knowledge and skills to conduct feasibility of proposed strategies Participants are able to develop activities from the CBA strategies Participants able to planed & develop CBA activities budget	ALP Staff has provide the training to conduct the process in the Winrock Communities in Zinder region
Lancement de l'étude Diagnostic pour la sauvegarde de la vallée de la Tarka August 16 Dakoro	ALP hosted event	lancer de façon officielle le démarrage de l'étude de référence sur la vallée de la Tarka en présence de toutes les partie prenantes impliquées dans la sauvegarde des ressources naturelles de cette vallée	ALP in a key stakeholder for this activity
Annual meeting Oct 27-31 in Nairobi	ALP hosted event		ALP project Manager and ALP Niger NAM and Local Governance and advocacy officer participate
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Workshop to share TAMD results (Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development) in Malawi	Non ALP	Share results on TAMD (Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development) regarding the development a theory of change to be used on the development of local adaptation plans and present the plan for the next phase for consideration by partners	ALP PM attended the event and contributed with the experience of CARE on using the CVCA tool, which is proposed to be used on the first step of the process of developing local adaptation plans
ACRES workshop on climate change, agriculture and food security 27-30 Jan Malawi	Non ALP	Buid CARE CO capacity to develop and implement integrated climate change, food security and smallholder agriculture programming and also support the development of a CARE-wide approach to smallholder agriculture.	ALP PM shared the experience of Mozambique on implementing CA/FFS to improve food security and build adaptive capacity



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Training of community chicken vaccinators against <i>Newcastle deasese</i> Angoche	ALP hosted	Refreshment and training of new community vaccinators on chicken production and control of newcastle disease	ALP L&DRR Officer lead the training process
Meeting of representatives from the platform of the CSO from Nampula with members of parliament Maputo	Non ALP	Share the activities carried out by the Platform of CSO in Nampula on Agriculture and food security, WASH, Climate Change, environment, governance among other and persuade lawmakers to be more sensitive to communities priorities when formulating policies	ALP contributed on the disigned of the position of the platform on issues related to climate change
National Climate Outlook Forum 3 - 6 March in Maputo	Non ALP	Link climate information being generated by Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INAM) with stakeholder institutions, and their decision-making processes to improve application of climate information, particularly the seasonal scale climate outlooks. The forum also aimed to assess the generation and use of climate information in a national context to identify capacity gaps and create a regular platform to bring together users and generators of climate information.	ALP PM shared the views of communities in terms of the current infomation being generated and their needs in terms of climate information based of different focus group discussions conduted by the project in Angoche
CVCA Training of trainers (TOT) 03-07 March in Maputo	Non ALP	Training CVCA facilitators to use CVCA gender sensitive tool	ALP M&E Officer and L&DRR Officer attended the training
Conservation Agriculture workshop Mar-14 in Maputo	ALP Co-hosted	Conservation agriculture, contributing to food security and nutrition: evidence to scale up extension models for adoption and impacts	ALP PM presented evidences from adopting CA and FFS Model to improve moisture retention & infiltration in Northern Moz for improving yields and food secutity & adaptive capacity
ALP reflection Meeting Angoche	ALP hosted	Share results of ALP in 2013 and activities plan for 2014 and get partners and community feedback and inputs to improve the implementation of activities.	ALP M&E and L&DRR lead the meeting and presented ALP results for 2013 and plan for 2014 and lead the refection section
ACRES webinar	Non ALP	Share Case Examples from CARE's Work in Africa and Beyond on Adaptive Capacity for Resilience and Equity in Smallholder Agriculture	ALP PM shared evidences from its work on climate change adaptation in the country
Workshop on loss and damage from the double blow of flood and drought in Mozambique Maputo	Non ALP	Discuss the findings and give inputs to the study on loss and damage from floods and droughts in rural areas of Mozambique	ALP PM Shared evidences from its work to minimize the impacts of drought in rural communities
Farmers Associations training 13-21 May in Angoche	ALP hosted	Train Community Associations on Associatism and governance	Livelihoods and DRR and the M&E and Knowledge management officers, AENA staff; training FFS groups on the various processes involved on establishing and association
M&E Workshop 27-29 May in Maputo	ALP Co-hosted	Analyse the current practices as well as challenges on M&E, Introduce the Program Quality Assessment Tool	ALP PM and the M&E and Knowledge management officer shared examples of M&E used by ALP

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		(PQAT) and discuss CARE Mozambique program strategy and approach on advocacy.	
ALP half year retreat on 16-19 June in Nairobi	ALP hosted	Reflect on the lessons learnt in ALP across the 4 countries and on what and how these can be taken forward by the end of ALP - and after ALP	ALP PM shared main achievements from Mozambique
Workshop on climate information and early warning system training 23-24 June in Angoche	ALP hosted	Train Community facilitators and extension workers from AENA and SDAE on use of climate information and early warning system and CBA approach	CBA approach, Importance of integrating climate information on different activities
Workshop on Conservation Agriculture, FFS curriculum and Adaptive capacity 14- 15 July in Angoche	ALP Co-hosted	Meeting of CSO working Angoche: Revitalization of the civil society platform	ALP shared the importance of integrating climate change on planning so that the task force advocates on its integration on different planning and budgeting processes
Conservation Agriculture Workshop/ 11-15 August in Nampula	ALP Co-hosted	Refreshment and training of CARE Staff and stakeholders on Conservation Agriculture, FFS curriculum	PM Facilitated the session climate change and agriculture and gender and agriculture
Regional Meeting on Smallholder climate smart agriculture and climate change in 19 - 21 August in Lusaka	Non ALP	Review the experience to date of integrating climate change into development programming including the experiences of Irish Aid country programmes, other development partner experiences, & of developing country governments. Training on key aspects of climate integration into development planning. Design & launch Learning Platform case studies on climate & development.	ALP PM attended the event and contributed with the experience of CARE on Integration of CC into plans
ACRES planning meeting 25-29 August in Nampula	ALP Co-hosted	Share practical lessons on participatory agriculture extension and research through FFS, using conservation agriculture to build the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers in Africa	FFS as an approach to climate change, gave inputs for the concept paper on the CAREs approach to food security and nutrition based on ALPs experience
Care Mozambique Agric Strategy Workshop 29-30 Sept in Maputo	Non ALP	Design CARE Mozambique Agriculture Strategy	ALP Shared evidence of its work on using FFS to build adaptive capacity
Platform Workshop -Maputo	Non ALP	Share lessons and discuss priorities for the platform	ALP Shared evidence of its work on Climate change adaptation
ALP reflection Meeting November in Angoche	ALP hosted	Reflect on and share lessons by ALP Mozambique to build adaptive capacity with different stakeholders	
Learning event on climate change adaptation Nov/Dec Maputo	ALP hosted	Reflect on and share good practices to build communities adaptive capacity in Mozambique	

