

THE AFRICAN CLIMATE CHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM



Final Technical Report

For the period 1 August 2007 – 31 December 2010

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Executive Summary

The African Climate Change Fellowship Program (ACCFP) supports African professionals, researchers, teachers and students to undertake research, training, teaching and policy analysis to increase their knowledge, capabilities and experience for advancing and applying knowledge for climate change adaptation in Africa. The ACCFP is jointly administered by the global change SysTem for Analysis, Research and Training (START), the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es Salaam and the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) with generous financial support from the Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA) program. The CCAA is a joint initiative of the International Development Research Center (IDRC) and the UK's Department of International Development (DFID). The four categories of Fellowships offered under the program include Policy Fellowships, Teaching Fellowships, Doctoral Research Fellowships and Post-Doctoral Fellowships.

The ACCFP was initiated in August 2007. Year 1 of the ACCFP was largely dedicated to planning for program implementation, while Year 2 saw the accomplishment of the program's inaugural Call for Fellowship Applications, selection of the first round of Fellows, initiation of Fellowships and the organization of the 2009/2010 ACCFP Inception Meeting. Achievements from Year 3 of the ACCFP include continued institutional strengthening via career development activities at IRA and AAS, finalization of the ACCFP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan and Communication Strategy, initiation of all remaining Fellowships, facilitation of two ACCFP Executive Committee meetings, organization of an ACCFP Fellows' Seminar, ACCFP participation in the START/OSI forum on *Education, Capacity Building and Climate Change* and preparation of materials for a proposed Phase II effort of the program. During Year 4 of the program, all Fellowships were completed and a Writeshop was organized that aimed to support Fellows in taking one of many possible "next steps" by engaging them in targeted activities that helped them to refine a manuscript for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.

In December 2010, program partners facilitated the ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference, hosted by the University Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar, Senegal. At the conference, Fellows, Host Institution Supervisors and Home Institution Supervisors presented their research as it related to the conference theme, "*Climate change in Africa: Research insights on adaptation at local and regional/sub-regional scales*".

Individual ACCFP Fellowship projects, each of which was rooted in the specifics of particular places and contexts, produced a multitude of research results and related outcomes that together provide a compelling narrative of climate change and adaptation in Africa. Comparison and synthesis of lessons learned from the projects yields a series of overarching and more broadly applicable messages:

- 1. The current climate is changing, and people are coping with these changes in many different ways.**
- 2. Stakeholders' perceptions of current climate conditions, including understanding of related risk management and opportunities, influence their overall understanding of climate change and potential adaptation strategies.**

- 3. It must be recognized that climate variability and change is one of multiple factors that influence decision-making.**
- 4. Weak institutional capacities and poor governance within of political and economic systems constrains adaptive capacity.**
- 5. Enhancing knowledge is an adaptation strategy.**
- 6. Innovative design and implementation of “next steps” are critical for linking knowledge to action.**

Additional reflections from Fellows and their Host and Home Institutions Supervisors enunciate strengths and weaknesses of the ACCFP experience and begin to identify future knowledge and program needs. Lessons learned from program management and implementation underscore the requirement that capacity building be facilitated as an iterative, reflective and responsive process. These insights combined inform a series of recommendations, described herein, for Phase II of the ACCFP – and beyond.

The ACCFP is a unique, “first of its kind” program for Africa. It seeks to create an active and engaged community of individuals and institutions dedicated to building scientific capacity in Africa to address threats from climate change. The ACCFP is also unique in that it targets not only researchers, scientists and academics but also professionals who are responsible for decision-making and management of climate sensitive resources. Round 1 of the ACCFP succeeded in preparing a cadre of well-educated and well-trained adaptation specialists that are now stationed across institutions, regions, languages and interests. In implementing only the initial phase of Fellowships, the ACCFP has earned a reputation as a major platform for education, training and capacity building in Africa. By the completion of Round 1, partners engaged a nascent network of more than 120 people from African academic, practitioners and policy communities and 58 African institutions. Many individual members of that network area already well engaged in national and local level adaptation issues. In some cases, community-based adaptation actions have been implemented, and individual careers have been enhanced through the Fellowship experience. Strengthening and sustaining these human and institutional networks is an essential remaining task that requires and deserves continued strategic action by ACCFP partners. Indeed, it is the key to lasting long-term legacy of the program.

There is also critical need to train more individuals and institutions through the ACCFP. START estimates that over a decade long sustained engagement, approximately 1000 individuals could be trained and engaged in a network of professionals. These individuals, together with their strengthened Home and Host Institutions, would be the critical mass necessary to effectively engage African governments and communities in dynamic actions to cope with challenges of changing climate and sustaining ecosystem goods and services essential for sustainable and resilient development.

START, together with its partners, is prepared to collaborate with CCAA, IDRC and other donor agencies to define and mobilize a solid strategic partnership that nurtures and sustains the ACCFP. Now is an opportune time for partners to come together to develop a plan for building a lasting legacy of research and education on adaptation in Africa. START therefore strongly urges CCAA to convene a donors’ forum to examine this vital issue.

1 Introduction

The African continent is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change and variability, due primarily to the coexistence of several stressors that amplify climate risks. These include endemic poverty, high dependence on natural resource based livelihoods, poor access to basic necessities, inadequate infrastructure and challenges of governance. Extreme climate events such as droughts and floods are particularly common in Africa and significantly affect natural, managed and human systems. These factors also contribute to an overall low level of adaptive capacity, especially in the lowest income countries across Africa, and impede the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Several recent reports, including the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR4), have strongly recommended increased efforts to improve coping capacity to climate related risks in Africa and developing strategies for adaptation that are consistent with sustainable development. The Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA) program, a joint initiative of the International Development Research Center (IDRC) Canada and the UK Department of International Development (DFID), addresses this need by facilitating several initiatives that help to build capacity to adapt to climate change and reduce vulnerability. The African Climate Change Fellowship Program, jointly administered by the International START Secretariat (START), the Institute for Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es Salaam, and the African Academy of Sciences (AAS), is one of the efforts supported by CCAA that is helping to develop endogenous capacity in Africa for advancing and applying scientific knowledge for climate change adaptation.

The primary objectives of the ACCFP are to: (i) contribute to institutional strengthening by building human resource capacity in participating institutions; (ii) develop a sustainable collaborative network of institutions that can provide learning opportunities for young scientists and professionals; and (iii) train a cadre of young scientists and professionals to advance understanding of climate change and risks and vulnerabilities, improve management of climate risks and advance adaption, inform policy and decision making, and mainstream climate change education. The ACCFP thereby supports African professionals, researchers, teachers and students to undertake experiential learning, education, research and training to increase their knowledge, capabilities and experience for advancing and applying knowledge for climate change adaptation in Africa.

During Round 1 of the ACCFP, which was implemented over the period August 2007 – December 2010, four types of Fellowships were available:

1. Policy Fellowships: Awarded to candidates working in organizations with a potential to influence decision-making pertaining to climate sensitive sectors in Africa. The fellowship duration was 6 months or less and carried a maximum grant award of US \$8,000.
2. Teaching Fellowships: Awarded to University level educators to enable them to integrate climate change related topics into their curriculum. Fellowships lasted 2 months or less and carried a maximum award of US \$5,000.
3. Doctoral Research Fellowships: Awarded to doctoral level students conducting research in climate change risk and adaptation at an African University. Fellowships lasted 12 months or less and carried a maximum award of US \$16,500.
4. Post-Doctoral Fellowships: Awarded to candidates with doctoral degrees in fields relevant to climate change and climate change adaptation. Fellowships lasted 18 months or less and carried a maximum award of US \$36,000.

ACCFP Fellowship grants enabled Fellows to visit and collaborate with “Host” Institutions to implement a project of their own design that enhanced their understanding of climate risks, vulnerabilities and adaptation strategies; assessed current practices for designing and implementing adaptation projects; and/or promoted integration of adaptation with planning, policy and decision-making. Teaching Fellows developed and implement new courses and/or integrated climate change into existing courses at their institutions. The ACCFP Fellowship experience was supplemented by workshops and seminars in which partners brought together Fellows, their Host and Home Institution Supervisors and other members of the African climate change science and policy communities in order to share and highlight the work of ACCFP participants, facilitate training in concepts and skills that added value to Fellowship projects and promote and enable Fellows’ next steps following completion of the Fellowship experience. Co-management of the ACCFP by START, IRA and AAS was intended to strengthen the ability of African partner institutions to effectively implement programs of this nature in the future

This report identifies and describes program accomplishments as well as lessons learned and recommendations for future efforts. Section 2 summarizes program achievements in each program activity. Section 3 reports successes and challenges in achieving specific program objectives. Section 4 presents outcomes and lessons learned from the ACCFP Round 1 experience, including targeted recommendations for Phase II. Section 5 describes program and Fellowship outputs. Section 6 concludes with a summary of charges for mobilizing a solid strategic partnership that nurtures and sustains the ACCFP.

2 Summary of Program Achievements

The ACCFP was designed as a capacity building initiative that awarded fellowships to young scientists, researchers, educators and practitioners to strengthen the ability of individuals and institutions to carry out research that identifies climate change risks, explores options for adaptation and communicates findings to relevant target audiences. communicate and address climate change risks. Table 1, below, describes ACCFP Round 1 activities and briefly summarizes related achievements. A timeline of program activities and milestones, for the full duration of the project period, is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Summary of program achievements

Activity	Achievements
<i>Pre-Fellowship Planning Workshop, i.e. The “Workshop to Assess Needs and Opportunities for the ACCFP” (supported by separate IDRC grant #104700-001)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 76 participants from 30 African countries attended. - Unanimous agreement on the need for capacity building programs for climate change adaptation in Africa. - Key recommendation: Target small number of institutions to act as ACCFP hosts to maximize program impacts and offer synergistic benefits of co-locating Fellows at common host. - ACCFP Executive Committee convenes and integrates workshop recommendations into a revised work plan and timeline for ACCFP. - 30 African institutions invited to submit proposals to be ‘Recommended Host Institutions’ for the first round of awards - 18 applications received from interested Hosts - 11 African institutions selected as ‘Recommended Hosts’.
<i>ACCFP Application and Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call for applications announced via email list-serves, partner websites, Radio France International, etc. - 281 applications received – 152 English; 129 French.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75 finalists shortlisted for expert peer review, host institution ranking.
<i>ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting, November 2008, Dar es Salaam</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hosted by IRA; START, AAS and IDRC represented - Agenda items: Final selection of Fellows; review of ACCFP application process; review of IRA and AAS career development plans; brainstorming for ACCFP Communication Strategy; ACCFP workshop(s) planning; and discussion of ACCFP Monitoring and Evaluation strategy.
<i>Selection of the first round of ACCFP Fellows</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48 Fellows initially selected to receive awards - 47 Fellows confirmed as matches with appropriate host institutions - 45 Fellows eventually accepted the award (16 Policy, 3 Teaching, 13 Doctoral and 13 Post Doctoral) - Inaugural round of ACCFP Fellows announced in a special program brochure at UNFCCC COP-14
<i>Commencement of Fellowships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 Fellowships commenced on staggered schedules based on project timelines and schedules of participating parties. - For each Fellowship, a joint MOU was executed between START (on behalf of the ACCFP Executive Committee), Host Institution, Home Institution and the Fellow.
<i>Implementation of IRA and AAS career development plans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IRA and AAS career development plans reviewed and approved at Executive Committee Meeting in November 2008. - Career development plans enable targeted institutional strengthening that empowers IRA and AAS to be leaders in global change science and education in Africa. - <u>From IRA:</u> Ms. Mwavala successfully completed a short course on Information Communication and Records Management. Ms. Madaka Tumbo completed a short course in River Basin Modeling. - <u>From AAS:</u> Ms. Jeconiah completed a Level 1 French language course (to facilitate communication with and outreach into Francophone Africa) and an International Post-Graduate Diploma in Project Management. In Year 4 of the program, Ms. Jeconiah initiated a n M.S. program on Environmental Planning and Management; her studies will continue beyond the Round 1 program period.
<i>ACCFP Inception Meeting, April 25, 2009 and IHDP Open Meeting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first ACCFP Workshop; organized in conjunction with the IHDP Open Meeting (OM) 2009 - 38 ACCFP Fellows attended as well as representatives from START, IRA, AAS and IDRC and guests from AfricaAdapt, the Open Society Institute (OSI) and IIED - Fellows were provided with an extensive review of program logistics, procedures and expectations; lengthy Q & A with program staff offered opportunity for clarification of points - Fellows were engaged in an Adaptation Visioning Exercise, which facilitated significant learning, knowledge sharing and interaction. - Fellows participated in IHDP Open Meeting sessions and were exposed, some for the first time, to the global climate change community; some Fellows presented their work. - Extensive advertisement of the ACCFP and Fellows' work via interactions between Fellows, program staff and OM participants - Sense of camaraderie generated amongst Fellows
<i>ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting, July 2010, Dar Es Salaam</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hosted by IRA; START, AAS and CCAA representatives attended, including Dr. Fatima Denton, Program Leader, CCAA - Meeting participants discussed publication of a book of ACCFP case studies and encouraged partners to follow-up, potentially as part of ACCFP Phase II efforts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EC discussed organization of an ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference and welcomed proposed integration of writeshop activities for Fellows as part of conference program - Meeting participants reiterated that the ACCFP is a strong program that should be expanded. The Committee was encouraged to review (and ultimately endorsed) a Phase II proposal to CCAA and to also consider other approaches for expanding the program’s donor base and partnerships. - TWAS identified as potential new partner for a proposed Phase II of the ACCFP - Dr. Kituyi confirmed that it was the preference of IDRC that the two separate proposals originally requested and received by CCAA– one from IRA (re: institutional strengthening) and one from START (re: a Phase II effort) – be merged into a single document. The merged proposal outlined proposed strengthening of IRA to enable management of the ACCFP and activities that would be facilitated to transition program leadership from START to IRA. START and IRA submitted a proposal to CCAA within two weeks of discussion. - Committee members discussed two potential uses for the capacity building “contingency” funds. Within two weeks, a proposal was submitted to CCAA for use of the funds.
<i>Completion of Fellowships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 44 Fellowships completed by 31 August 2010. - One (1) Post-Doctoral Fellowship was terminated due to the Fellow’s departure from the Host Institution to accept a job offer elsewhere.
<i>ACCFP Fellows’ Writeshop, December 2010, Dakar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hosted by UCAD and organized by START in conjunction with the ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference - Ten (10) facilitators from ACCFP Host and Home Institutions, together with START staff, designed and delivered special sessions on components of technical writing and manuscript preparation, the peer review process, effective PowerPoint presentations and potential for ACCFP contribution to IPCC AR5 - 35 Fellows participated as well as program staff from START, AAS and IRA - Fellows prepared draft manuscripts for review prior to Writeshop participation; received intensive training on scientific writing supplemented by additional take-home materials and resources; discussed detailed feedback on their manuscripts during one-on-one consultations with Writeshop Writing Advisors; and prepared v2 drafts of their manuscripts - Fellows completed PAPA action plans, many of which included goals for additional manuscript revision and submission for peer review - Subsequent participation in the ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference, which Writing Advisors also attended, permitted additional face-time and follow-up with writing mentors - Writeshop materials are on file for use in future events
<i>ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference, December 2010, Dakar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hosted by UCAD; organized by START with IRA & AAS - Dr. Mbareck Diop, Chairman of the CCAA Advisory Board addressed Fellows and conference participants - Research presentations delivered by 41 Fellows, 14 Host Institution Supervisors and 10 Home Institution Supervisors in regards to the theme, “<i>Climate change in Africa: Research insights on adaptation at local and regional/sub-regional scales</i>” - Conference plenary session carve out Round 1 reflections and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recommendations for future phases of the program - ACCFP Completion Survey distributed and completed by conference participants
<i>ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting, December 2010, Dakar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chaired by IRA; IRA, START and CCAA represented - Agenda items: Reflections on conference and Writeshop, review of participant reports, final reporting to CCAA, preparations for Phase II and identification of near term action items. - Detailed <i>Minutes</i> prepared, distributed for comment, revised and submitted to CCAA

3 Fulfillment of Program Objectives

Successes and challenges in achieving specific program objectives, and lessons learned in the process, are recorded in this section.

3.1 Objective 1: Strengthen institutions

The first key objective of the ACCFP was to help strengthen program partner institutions by building their human resource capacity. Implementation of career development plans designed by IRA and AAS for institutional staff tasked with ACCFP program responsibilities directly supported this objective. In addition, learning-by-doing co-management of the program was intended to offer ongoing opportunities for strengthening various skills of IRA and AAS staff in order to help build needed capacity at these institutions and enable them to gain ownership of the program in terms of management, implementation, mentoring and guidance. Participation as an ACCFP program partner was expected to progressively contribute towards a longer-term goal of enabling IRA and AAS to be leaders in the area of global change science and education in Africa.

The following sections summarize reported outcomes of institutional strengthening activities, including changes at partner institutions following program participation, in general, and program-related staff development, in particular. The details of career development at IRA and AAS are available in the *Report on the Implementation of ACCFP Career Development Plans*, submitted under separate cover to CCAA.

3.1.1 Career development and institutional strengthening at AAS

In general, AAS reports that its capacity to successfully run fellowships has been strengthened. The hands-on experience of the staff person who worked on Round 1 of the ACCFP gives AAS more confidence in implementing other fellowships in the future. The institution's visibility was increased during implementation of the program, and its contacts and networks were expanded after meeting participants whose interests complemented AAS goals and objectives. Because of involvement in ACCFP decision-making and activities, AAS is more confident in managing large conferences and in making them as interactive as possible.

In particular, the ability of Ms. Patriciah Jeconiah, ACCFP program staff at AAS, to manage projects has increased; career development training provided to Ms. Jeconiah through the program enabled her to simultaneously implement ACCFP related tasks as well as other projects. Prior to being assigned to the ACCFP, Ms. Jeconiah had no previous experience managing projects. Completion of a diploma in program management in addition to French language courses permitted her to acquire knowledge and sharpen necessary skills, thus enabling her to fulfill project tasks and meet project deadlines.

In addition, AAS has been called upon a number of times to participate in climate change conferences, and Ms. Jeconiah was able to represent the organization well. Indeed, Ms. Jeconiah is now the contact person at AAS for climate change related issues. Ms. Jeconiah reports heightened confidence when representing AAS in conferences and meetings due to the training and experience acquired during implementation of the ACCFP. She also reports that involvement in the program increased her interest in environmental management and led her to take up a Master's degree program in Environmental Planning and Management at the University of Nairobi.

Although Round 1 of the program has concluded, Ms. Jeconiah will continue to pursue her Master's degree. She hopes to eventually continue to a PhD, funds allowing. As Ms. Jeconiah continues to interact with colleagues at AAS, she will pass her knowledge and skills of project management to other staff members. In addition, she hopes to take up additional French language classes so that she is able to communicate fluently in French. AAS recognizes the benefit of French language skills to the organization as it strengthens and advances its efforts to be a Pan-African institution.

3.1.2 Career development and institutional strengthening at IRA

Career development at IRA prioritized capacity building for junior staff with regards to 1) Climate modeling and integrated modeling assessments and 2) Information communication and records management.

IRA staff training in climate modeling and integrated modeling assessments was intended to enhance the capacity of ACCFP program staff to undertake inter-disciplinary and integrative assessments of the impact of global environmental change on ecosystems and societies and possible adaptation responses. Ms. Madaka Tumbo received training in this respect. IRA reports that following her training, Ms. Tumbo is able to analyze natural science and social science dimensions of global environmental change and its relationship with the vulnerability of natural resources. The outcomes and impacts of Ms. Tumbo's training have permitted IRA to contribute more effectively to the scientific goals of the ACCFP, the CCAA and other relevant initiatives. Ms. Tumbo indicates that the ACCFP experience has improved her career as a researcher, helping her to develop new research questions as well as project management and communication skills. Indeed, a number of new climate change adaptation projects are being advanced in IRA, and methodological approaches learned from the ACCFP have been adopted for components of that work.

IRA staff training on information communication and records management was facilitated for Ms. Mary Mwavala, an administrative assistant engaged in ACCFP implementation. Through her training, Ms. Mwavala was introduced to processes for information resource management including identification of information problems; qualities of information; repackaging; techniques and procedures of control of information; and the role of information in project management. As a result of the training, IRA reports that Ms. Mwavala is better able to understand the importance of providing the right information to the right person in timely and cost effective ways; develop, design and manage records management systems for storage and retrieval of program records; repackage, store, retrieve and circulate required information in an effective manner; protect vital institutional information and records; and understand and apply principles of effective communication.

Specific consideration of IRA's preparedness to take on the challenge of leading the ACCFP Phase II effort, in partnership with other institutions, is discussed in Section 4.4 of this report.

3.1.3 Career development and institutional strengthening at START

A resonant lesson learned by START from the ACCFP experience is the critical importance of prioritizing the incorporation of mechanisms for short and longer-term monitoring and evaluation (M&E) into the design and implementation of its programs. START is eager to apply lessons learned from the ACCFP experience – which, at times, included overcoming hurdles associated with under-prioritized and ineffective M&E planning – to future programming in order to ensure that achievements and impacts of its efforts are captured across multiple time scales.

In addition, START reports useful lessons learned from ACCFP contract negotiations, particularly with regards to financial policies, requirements, obstacles and safeguards (e.g., all financial guidelines and templates must be provided upfront; face-to-face financial training is extremely effective; a financial officer must be named, with contact information, for each institution in addition to contract signatories; signatories should be in a position to understand and approve financial decisions). Several of these lessons have already been applied to other START programs to improve contractual arrangements and financial procedures; the same are expected to be useful in informing ACCFP contract negotiations, to be led by IRA, in Phase II.

The ACCFP experience has also enabled START to strengthen and expand the arsenal of training exercises and activities that can be incorporated into the programs and related activities that it facilitates in developing countries across Africa, Asia and Oceania. Particularly memorable successes from the ACCFP experience, that are sure to be replicated in other START efforts, include adaptation visioning exercises, participatory communication scenarios, Writeshop exercises and related resources and interactive participant training with respect to program engagement, reporting and deliverables.

START credits the ACCFP with enabling its expanded partnership with IRA and a new partnership with AAS. The START network was expanded by participation in the ACCFP – program partners, Fellows and Home and Host Supervisors are now members.

Although no Career Development plans were required for START employees as part of the Round 1 work plan, ACCFP program staff nevertheless report enhanced skills and changes to their current positions as a result of ACCFP participation. Skip Kauffman indicates that his role as Contract Officer at the International START Secretariat was enhanced by working closely with financial officers at various Host Institutions. Transfer of funds in a timely manner is crucial when Fellows arrive at a new location. As a result of the ACCFP, START has examined ways to engage with institutional financial systems, and in some instances, has sought out additional partners as part of the process to facilitate effective and timely transfer of funds. Lessons learned in this regard are being applied to contractual arrangements and financial procedures in other START grants programs. In addition, exposure to Fellows' work has expanded Mr. Kauffman's understanding of vulnerability and adaptation-related concepts; this knowledge will be applied in developing more thorough review processes in other START grant programs. Exposure to Fellows' literature reviews has allowed him to increase his knowledge, thus informing his own evaluation of proposals that address GEC challenges in Africa and enriching START's network of reviewers based in Africa. Exposure to new ideas and new subject matter experts has facilitated START's efforts to promote collaboration and exchange among scientists and practitioners whose interests and expertise are complementary but who may be unaware of each other.

Clark Seipt, Program Coordinator and manager of the ACCFP effort, reports increased interest and new skills in managing and coordinating Fellowships and related activities. Seipt emphasizes that experience gained in custom-designing integrative program activities in ways that inform and

enhance program-supported research, education and training while also motivating participants to take the next step by applying the knowledge and skills learned has catalyzed her passion for and commitment to facilitating such opportunities in the future. Indeed, Seipt is considering an eventual career in university-based Fellowship management.

3.1.4 Institutional strengthening at CCAA and IDRC

CCAA and IDRC also report significant changes within their institutions as a result of the ACCFP experience. First, modifications have been made to the system that CCAA / IDRC uses to monitor projects. In the past, outcome journals have been developed to monitor and track every IDRC project. ACCFP activities and accomplishments did not fit well within the journal framework that had been developed in that indicators of “change” for the program differed from those used to evaluate other projects.

Second, regional offices were exposed to and now have experience in handling new financial obstacles. IDRC regional offices are limited in the grant management decisions that can be made in-house; particularly around reallocation of funds that exceed certain amounts. ACCFP budget reallocations involved transfer of substantial amounts of funds from one budget line to another. Both the Nairobi regional office and the Ottawa office learned from this experience, which involved amendments to the grant contract.

Lessons learned by CCAA and IDRC as a result of the ACCFP experience have led to an appreciation within the system of the need to deal with different projects and different needs in different ways.

3.2 Objective 2: Network institutions

The second primary objective of the ACCFP was to develop a sustainable collaborative network of institutions that can provide learning opportunities for young scientists and professionals. During the first phase of the ACCFP, program partners targeted a small number of institutions with high qualifications to host multiple ACCFP Fellows from a diversity of Home Institutions. Such an arrangement was expected to increase impacts of the program and the Fellowship experience by providing valuable opportunities for Fellows to interact with and learn from their peers and by promoting the development of stronger capabilities at Host Institutions to become centers of excellence for supervision and mentoring Fellows. Placing multiple Fellows at a targeted number of accomplished Hosts was also envisaged to facilitate the establishment of stronger and longer lasting relationships among Host Institutions, Home Institutions and the Fellowship Program.

3.2.1 Intra-institutional capacity strengthening

The ACCFP Round 1 experience showed promise with respect to intra-institutional capacity development and networking. During the June 2010 START/OSI Forum on *Education, Capacity Building and Climate Change*, a closed breakout session was organized with a number of ACCFP Host and Home Supervisors to initiate discussions about their perspectives on the ACCFP experience. Program staff from START facilitated the session, with input from staff at IRA and AAS. Supervisors indicated that within many of their institutions, interaction with the ACCFP is strengthening interest in climate change and adaptation. At the University of Ghana, for example, those Supervisors and/or departments that were not matched with Fellows during Round 1 of the program are expanding their research interests to include vulnerability and adaptation issues and are eager to contribute to future rounds of planning and awards. ACCFP Post-Doc and Doctoral

Research Fellows that mentored undergraduate and M.S. students during their time at Host Institutions also encouraged students to think about and incorporate climate change and adaptation issues into their work. Host Supervisors recognized Fellows' interest in and capabilities for mentoring students as a definite advantage of some Fellow–Host collaborations.

An ACCFP Completion Survey was distributed at the Round 1 Culmination Conference to solicit additional information from Round 1 participants with respect to the influence of program participation on their institutions' programs, activities and/or interests in climate change and climate change adaptation. Although it may be too early to fully evaluate the impacts of program participation on institutions, initial insights are summarized below.

3.2.1.1 Host Institutions

Of the Host Institution Supervisors that responded to the Completion Survey, most indicated that there had been at least some increase in their institutions' climate change related programming as a result of the ACCFP experience. Growth in institutional interest in climate change, adaptation and related concepts was evident in most institutions. Several Host Institution Supervisors reported initiation of curricula review processes at their institutions; in some instances, curricula revisions have been implemented to ensure that climate change and climate change adaptation are incorporated into program lessons. At one institution, a new third year class on climate change, to include modules on climate science, meteorology and GCMs, has been added to course offerings as a direct result of the ACCFP experience. Several institutions have also established interdisciplinary committees on climate change to facilitate these and other follow-on actions and objectives.

With regards to research, more than half of the Host Institutions reported increased attention to climate change and adaptation in research projects. Lessons learned from the ACCFP experience also promoted increased community involvement in research (e.g., in planning and implementation of adaptation strategies). One institution observed that climate change is now embedded as a critical overarching theme and driver in all of its site action work, especially with respect to its partnerships with local action groups. Prior to engagement with the ACCFP, the institution had focused on advocating biodiversity conservation as a key contributor to adaptation and mitigation. The institution now sees its portfolio of work and potential expansion of that portfolio in new ways.

Two Host Institutions reported no changes in climate change related programming as a result of the ACCFP experience. Of these, one indicated that the institution was already heavily engaged in climate change research prior to engaging with the ACCFP. The other indicated that although Fellows who were matched with the institution were able to integrate relevant issues into their work, it had not yet been possible to integrate climate change into overall institutional program and goals.

All Round 1 Host Institutions indicate potential interest to host future ACCFP Fellows, were future program focus and design to match institutional interests and needs. A number of Round 1 Home Institutions have also expressed desire to host Fellows for future rounds of awards.

3.2.1.2 Home Institutions

Most of the Home Institution Supervisors that responded to the survey also indicated that there had been at least some increase in their institutions' climate change related programming because of ACCFP engagement. Home Institutions recognize the ACCFP as a critical opportunity for their staff to implement research on climate change. In many instances, Fellows are returning from their Fellowship experiences and are inspiring other staff and/or the institution as a whole to

expand portfolios to include climate change and climate change adaptation, to climate proof teaching and research and to develop new research projects on climate change adaptation. Students within Home Institutions who interact with and are exposed to ACCFP alumni are also showing increased interest in climate change related studies and research. Two Home Institutions described the establishment of standing committees on climate change that have been charged with curriculum review and development and mainstreaming climate change into curricula across departments. At one ACCFP Home Institution, a climate change risk management program has already been incorporated as part of university curriculum in soil science.

While general evidence of very basic intra-institutional capacity strengthening and change is evident in most Home Institution survey responses, one Home Institution Supervisor recorded the following statement on his ACCFP Completion Survey:

“My institution did not benefit. The Home Institution was not engaged in the Fellowship.”

Indeed, discussions at the ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference and first-hand feedback provided by ACCFP Fellows after returning to their Home Institutions underscored this point. Limited program engagement by Home Institutions was believed to limit influence on institutional capacity and related activities. In fact, it is evident that Home Institutions benefited the least of all partners, in the short term, from engagement with the ACCFP. In many instances, this was because the institutions and supervisors felt disconnected from the Fellowship process and experience.

Fellows, Home and Host Institution supervisors together with program partners call for increased and more effective engagement of Home Institutions in future rounds of the program. Although a primary element of the ACCFP experience is matching Fellows with an appropriate Host Institution, there remains a need to strategically and clearly define roles and responsibilities for Home Institutions Supervisors as integral contributors to that experience. Ideally, Fellows, Home and Host Supervisors would collaborate to plan and prepare for proposed Fellowship activities; guide, implement and report on Fellowship project; and synthesize and communicate research findings. Home Institutions must remain in the communication loop to keep updated on progress and developments. Discussions at the Culmination Conference emphasized the need to incorporate the participation of Home and Host Institution Supervisors into more of the program’s periodic seminars and training workshops, thus creating opportunities for face-to-face exchange. Host Supervisors also advocated for strengthened Home Institution engagement and welcomed more opportunities for institutional interaction, exchange and co-supervision of Fellows.

3.2.2 Inter-institutional networking

A great need also remains with respect to building and nurturing linkages *between* institutions that participate in and contribute to ACCFP efforts. Although some examples of success are evident from the Round 1 experience in this regard, original expectations that Home and Host Institutions would find complementary interests and remain meaningfully engaged following the Fellowship period were not fulfilled in most instances.

More emphasis must be placed on catalyzing, supporting and sustaining such interaction and relationship building in the future. Without a sustained network of institutions that believe in and are committed to the program’s mission and goals, ACCFP Fellowships become one-off experiences whose potential for longer-term impacts is muted by individual and institutional obstacles rooted in immediate day-to-day concerns and business as usual.

Design and facilitation of new opportunities for exchange and collaboration between Home and Host Institutions will facilitate achievement of this goal. Integrative program activities that bring together all program participants with the aim of enhancing the Fellowship experience as well as nurturing networking between participants and other relevant institutions are recommended as critical components of future phases of the program. Fellows and their Home and Host Supervisors should come together at the beginning of the Fellowship experience – and periodically thereafter – to encourage and support communication and co-supervision of the Fellowship work. This collaboration is expected to lend itself to greater potential for sustained relationships and continued collaboration post-ACCFP interaction. In addition, deliberate actions that strengthen the ACCFP Alumni Network must also be prioritized in future program activities. Expanding the ACCFP Network and encouraging Network coordination of opportunities that promote dissemination of Fellowship results, stimulate continued research, education and training and/or facilitate substantial contributions to program design, direction and implementation by program alumni are expected to contribute to ongoing capacity development and program growth and sustainability.

3.3 Objective 3: Train a cadre of young scientists and professionals

The third primary objective of the ACCFP was to train a cadre of young scientists and professionals to advance understanding of climate change and risks and vulnerabilities, improve management of climate risks and advance adaptation, inform policy and decision making and mainstream climate change education. The program sought to achieve this objective by offering, awarding and supporting completion of four ACCFP Fellowship types (i.e., Post-Doctoral, Doctoral Research, Policy and Teaching Fellowships).

Program success is evident in efforts to build the capacity of individual Fellows to advance and apply knowledge for climate change adaptation in Africa. During Round 1, a total of 45 ACCFP Fellowships were awarded; of these, 44 Fellows graduated from the program. Fellowship projects spanned multiple sectors, countries, topics and stakeholder groups. A list of graduates and their Fellowship projects is provided as Appendix 2 of this report.

Awareness raising and specialized training opportunities, facilitated via integrative program activities, complemented and added value to the Fellowship experience. For instance, the ACCFP Round 1 Inception Meeting included an ‘adaptation visioning’ exercise that challenged Fellows to work together in groups to develop adaptation scenarios for hypothetical ‘model’ African communities. The activity facilitated significant sharing of information and experiences among fellows, with each group doing an excellent job in highlighting risks and developing a suite of adaptation options for their respective model communities. Organization of the Inception Meeting in conjunction with the IHDP Open Meeting also provided fellows the opportunity to participate in this larger event, interact with the global climate change community and present their work.

The June 2010 ACCFP Fellows’ Seminar included a special session on “Getting the Message Out – Communicating Climate Change” which incorporated interactive communication scenarios that were designed to challenge Fellows to investigate conventional and nonconventional approaches for communicating about their research results and about climate change and adaptation, in general. Organization of the Fellows’ Seminar in conjunction with the START/OSI Forum on *Education, Capacity Building and Climate Change: A Strategy for Collective Action in Africa* enabled Fellows to collaborate with other leaders from the climate change and adaptation community in Africa to explore the role of African universities in promoting education on climate change adaptation as well as to examine issues of how to more fully engage civil society on adaptation through education aimed outside the university. Fellows contributed reflections and

priorities from their Fellowship activities and ACCFP participation to forum discussions. Some ACCFP Fellows presented their work via participation in panel sessions that helped to set the scene for the week's discussions. All ACCFP participants contributed actively to forum breakout groups. Throughout the forum the ACCFP was recognized as a growing program that had already succeeded in positively impacting the advancement of adaptation research on the continent.

All Fellows indicate that the ACCFP has enabled them to become more productive researchers and/or educators in fields that will contribute to improved management of climate risks and climate change adaptation. Fellows report that knowledge gained through Fellowship projects and experiences has informed future research and career interests and has allowed them to communicate more effectively with other scientists and practitioners in their own and related fields. For many Fellows, ACCFP Fellowships resulted in teaching and supervision opportunities at the university level, promotions or new employment opportunities and peer-reviewed publications. A number of Fellows report recognition as a climate change "focal point" or the like at their Home Institutions following completion of their Fellowships. These Alumni and others have received invitations from local, national, regional and international institutions to present their research and share their knowledge on climate change and climate change adaptation. Several Fellows are pursuing additional training and education that is expected to advance newly acquired skills and knowledge. One Fellow noted,

"... new knowledge that I acquired during the fellowship contributed to my empowerment. I end[ed]-up being an improved researcher, educator and I think better manager for climate change adaptation."

ACCFP alumni describe more successful proposals for conference and workshop participation and more confidence in preparing and submitting proposals for research funding. One Fellow reports closer working relationships with communities as a direct outcome of his Fellowship experience; another Fellow enthusiastically describes his experience in seeing his Fellowship work applied directly to decision-making by vulnerable groups.

Many Fellows describe ways that they are influencing policy by promoting integration of climate change related matters in development planning. One ACCFP Policy Fellow was invited to brief stakeholders from the Kenyan sugar sector on her Fellowship results; subsequent discussions served as a basis for decision making for the industry. One Post-Doctoral Fellow was asked to prepare policy articles on climate change for the African Union; the articles were used to enhance the capacity of African negotiators to the COP 15 in Copenhagen. One Doctoral Fellow who worked closely with a women's group near Dar Es Salaam describes a break-through with the village chairman who changed his approach to preserving the community's river and lone water source as a result of contributing to and learning from her project. Another Policy Fellow received what he calls a "golden opportunity" when he was invited to interact directly with state government officials in Nigeria as a guest speaker at the 3rd Lagos Summit on Climate Change. Another ACCFP Teaching Fellow reviewed the national climate change bill in Nigeria before it was passed.

The importance of utilizing conventional as well as nonconventional avenues for communicating Fellowship results was emphasized throughout Round 1 of the ACCFP. Fellows periodically participated in interactive communication exercises and received training and resources aimed at improving their communication skills. Most Fellows are currently preparing manuscripts or book chapters for peer-review as well as manuals, policy briefs or other targeted communication materials for distribution to relevant audiences. Although some participants report obstacles with respect to funding, most are dedicated to finding a way to "get the information out". Promoting application of the knowledge gained by Fellows was a critical emphasis of the third ACCFP

objective. Indeed, *application* of knowledge for policy and decision-making is as essential as advancing the knowledge itself. Partners recommend that additional priority and funds be allocated to communication and application of Fellowship results in future rounds of the ACCFP.

Detailed results of individual Fellowship projects can be accessed in the Fellows' Final Technical Reports (provided under separate cover to CCAA and available for download on the START website at www.start.org). Messages emerging from Round 1 Fellowship projects and other lessons learned are summarized in Section 4.

4 Outcomes and Lessons Learned from ACCFP Round 1

The capabilities of individual Fellows to advance and apply knowledge for climate change adaptation in Africa have been enhanced as a result of ACCFP participation. IRA and AAS as well as START and CCAA have gained valuable experience in managing and executing fellowship offerings that provide early to mid-career African professionals and researchers research and learning opportunities to enhance said capabilities. In addition, the program is fostering progressive development of a sustainable network of African institutions that are increasingly aware of the need for and committed to providing opportunities that enable learning by future ACCFP Fellows.

4.1 Advancing and applying knowledge for climate change adaptation

Individual ACCFP Fellowship projects, each of which was rooted in the specifics of particular places and contexts, produced a multitude of research results and related outcomes that together provide a compelling narrative of climate change and adaptation in Africa. Comparison and synthesis of lessons learned from the projects yields a series of overarching and more broadly applicable messages, as described below. Fellows' individual project reports are rich with examples that bring the messages to life.

1. **The current climate is changing, and people are coping with these changes in many different ways.** Experiential knowledge and lessons learned in this respect are rich and span multiple sectors, livelihood systems and stakeholder groups. A number of ACCFP studies contribute to a wealth of research from Africa and elsewhere that documents current vulnerabilities and the multitude of coping strategies that are being applied by communities at risk, many of which are informed by or rooted in traditional knowledge systems and practices.
2. **Stakeholders' perceptions of current climate conditions, including understanding of related risk management and opportunities, influence their overall understanding of climate change and potential adaptation strategies.** Improved understanding of current vulnerabilities to climate variability and change – i.e., how communities are currently affected – promotes improved understanding of potential future impacts, which, in turn, informs understanding of longer-term adaptive response options, given a variety of resource scenarios, needs and priorities. Integrated and sustainable management of diverse ecosystems must address current threats, situated within the current context of risk, while also prioritizing strategic development and implementation of future adaptive measures.

3. **It must be recognized that climate variability and change is one of multiple factors that influence decision-making.** Often, economic, social and political concerns as well as environmental factors inform perceptions and decision-making regarding climate risk and livelihood security. Understanding the impacts of other natural and anthropogenic drivers of change and their interactions with a changing climate can inform short and longer-term planning and response. In addition, climate change impacts are and will continue to be distributed differentially over time, space, sector, scale, income group, age and gender. Appreciation for and understanding of the overall context in which decision-making occurs is imperative. This will include improved understanding of local / traditional knowledge systems, including greater appreciation for how scientific knowledge might be received and identification of potential entry points and opportunities for integration in decision-making. The most effective adaptation plans and strategies will be those that are informed by well-founded science while also situated within, responsive to and supported by social, cultural and economic contexts.
4. **Weak institutional capacities and poor governance within of political and economic systems constrains adaptive capacity.** Many developing countries have policies in place that could help address climate variability and change via, for example, enhancing communities' capabilities to manage risk. However, these policies, and related laws and statutes, often lack sufficient mandate and resources for effective enforcement. Moreover, where policies or structures do exist, most are not harmonized across sectors or regions and conflicting interests are often at play. Strategic adaptation planning requires processes of social and political change that aim to address these policy and governance challenges. Targeted efforts are required that integrate climate change into development frameworks, policy processes and decision-making across a range of sectors and scales. Collaborative dialogue and partnerships, underpinned by transparency, credibility and multi-party buy-in, must be fostered to enhance regional cooperation. To reduce vulnerability, the underlying causes of that vulnerability must be addressed and policies must be advanced that encourage and facilitate improved adaptive capacity.
5. **Enhancing knowledge is an adaptation strategy.** Low adaptive capacities constrain the ability of many vulnerable groups to cope with current impacts and take advantage of current opportunities, leaving them ill-prepared to identify, prioritize and effectively respond to future risks. Improving knowledge and skills among vulnerable groups, through activities that raise awareness and provide education and training opportunities, can improve adaptive capacity. This effort can be most effective when it is done as a partnership between practitioners and universities, such as through combining integrated, collaborative research opportunities with education and training and promoting application of lessons learned in different ecological and cultural settings. Indeed, knowledge enhancement and capacity building initiatives related to climate change adaptation should be included as integral parts of development projects and policies as they have the potential to significantly reduce the impacts of climate related risks.

6. **Innovative design and implementation of “next steps” are critical for linking knowledge to action.** There is a gap between the people who produce the scientific knowledge that informs adaptation and the people who need and apply that knowledge. Knowledge generation for the sake of generation alone is inadequate. New knowledge has the potential to inspire new ideas as well as inform new interpretations of existing knowledge and experiences. This, in turn, has the potential to influence decisions and actions – including climate risk management and adaptation planning. It is imperative that knowledge that is generated through research be translated into clear messages and shared with the people who need it in relevant, timely and usable ways. Pathways and mechanisms must also be developed that nurture more demand-driven research initiatives. The complexity of and urgent need for adaptation planning leaves no room for a one-size-fits-all approach. For example, how do climate scientists ensure and communicate the real-world applications of climate modeling and projections? How do forecast producers enhance and promote the usefulness of seasonal climate forecasts and other climate information? How is adaptation science best mainstreamed into urban development planning? Overcoming these and other challenges demands collaborative development and implementation of “next steps” that move science forward to change society. Strategic and effective next steps require innovation in research methodology that ensures the production of grounded and relevant science as well as targeted communication strategies and support mechanisms that link knowledge to action for advancing climate change adaptation in Africa.

These messages – both the story that they tell and the context in which they occur – inform current understanding of climate risks and related decision-making as well as future priorities for program design and development. It is important to note that the ACCFP experience, in and of itself, likely influenced the messages that emerged. The ACCFP experience produced substantial changes in the way that Fellows perceive climate change and adaptation. Throughout the Fellowship experience, Fellows were challenged to consider what a dynamic process of adaptation means and looks like. They were challenged to step outside the box and see their own work, and that of others, in different ways and to see the context in which that work was situated with new eyes. Fellows were challenged to investigate and understand the role of their work and its potential to contribute in effective and unique ways to collaborative adaptation efforts. Many Fellows report that awareness raising and training received via ACCFP activities resulted in revisions to their project work plans and/or different directions in their research that enabled them to more closely align project goals with those of the CCAA. One Fellow notes,

*“ All of us have a common understanding that climate change adaptation is necessary.
Now we know that we must all rely on one another
to make adaptation work at different locations.”*

Reflecting on the ACCFP experience, another Fellow concludes,

“[We’ve] broadened our understanding of what we can accomplish.”

4.2 Program management and coordination

Lessons learned from the first round of the ACCFP with respect program management and coordination are described below.

4.2.1 General design and process

4.2.1.1 Call for applications and application review

Review of the first round of ACCFP applications indicated that partners must more clearly define and scope out future program opportunities. Doing so will allow the program to more proactively meet identified needs and to more successfully solicit and receive targeted applications. In future Calls for Proposals, application forms will be revamped, with a specific form customized to each Fellowship type, in order to more explicitly state applicant requirements and to solicit clear explanations of proposed activities and their linkages to Fellowship goals.

4.2.1.2 Fellow placement

During the first round of awards, program partners targeted a small number of institutions with high qualifications to host multiple ACCFP Fellows. Such an arrangement was expected to increase impacts of the program and the Fellowship experience by providing valuable opportunities for Fellows to interact with and learn from their peers and by promoting the development of stronger capabilities at Host Institutions to become centers of excellence for supervision and mentoring of Fellows. Many ACCFP participants report that this arrangement worked well and recommend the placement of multiple Fellows at common hosts for future rounds of awards. The appropriateness of current and potential “Recommended Host Institutions” – *i.e.*, those institutions targeted to host multiple Fellows – should be assessed periodically, and selection of Recommended Hosts should complement the specific priorities, needs and/or goals of each round of awards. Efforts must also be made to identify and promote additional incentives for Host Institution participation, particularly if sustained relationships with the same Hosts are desired across multiple rounds of awards.

Placing multiple Fellows at a targeted number of accomplished Hosts was also envisaged to facilitate the establishment of stronger and longer lasting relationships among Host Institutions, Home Institutions and the Fellowship Program. It is undeniable that the capacity of individual Fellows to advance and apply knowledge for climate change adaptation in Africa has been built via experiential learning enabled by ACCFP Fellowships. Indeed, the first round of Fellows is a tremendous resource for the future of the program in the role they play as the ACCFP’s dedicated and enthusiastic ambassadors. As described in Section 3.2.2, however, a great need remains with respect to building and nurturing linkages between institutions that participate in and contribute to ACCFP efforts. In addition, deliberate actions that strengthen the ACCFP Alumni Network and heighten the engagement of Home Institutions, must be prioritized in future program activities.

4.2.1.3 Integrative program activities

During the first phase of the ACCFP, meetings and workshops that brought together Fellows to interact face-to-face added substantial value to the Fellowship experience. Administratively, such events enabled direct communication between Fellows and program management with respect to program participation and associated roles and responsibilities. The meetings also offered Fellows an arena in which to share information and experiences and to network with one another. By hosting ACCFP events in conjunction with larger, international conferences (e.g., the IHDP OM 2009 and the START/OSI Forum), program partners facilitated additional opportunities for

Fellows to gain perspective as to the role and potential contribution of their individual work within broader efforts to address climate change adaptation challenges in Africa.

In future rounds of ACCFP awards, partners strongly recommend that additional integrative program activities be organized to foster linkages between Fellows and participating institutions. It is also recommended that such activities prioritize the inclusion of targeted training exercises that respond to identified needs and encourage participants to “think outside the box” in regards to adaptation and their work as a contributing force.

4.2.1.4 Site visits

ACCFP staff from AAS and START completed formal site visits to 4 of 18 program Host Institutions during Round 1 (i.e., University of Ghana, Egerton University, IFPRI-Washington DC and UCAD). Additional informal visits were completed with a number of individual Fellows in or near Nairobi and with Policy Fellow Arame Tall who is pursuing PhD studies at the Johns Hopkins University campus in Washington, DC USA. During the visits, staff discussed ACCFP progress with respect to Fellows’ projects and the overall experience of program participation. Site visits revealed insights with respect to opportunities brought about by the ACCFP and residence at the Host Institution, challenges and obstacles faced and recommendations for the program and program partners⁶. The Host Institutions to receive site visits were chosen opportunistically; a visit was arranged when program staff from IRA, AAS or START traveled to a city where Fellows were hosted. Although such an approach enabled insightful in-situ exchange with very little financial burden on the program budget, some of those Host Institutions that did not receive visits report feeling left out or overlooked.

Partners recommend that site visits be approached more strategically in future rounds of the program, with clear objectives and expectations with respect to visit goals and outcomes. Additional funds would likely be required for staff travel to effectively operationalize such a recommendation.

4.2.1.5 Collaborative management and coordination

A final reflection from general management and coordination of Phase I of the ACCFP reveals that the day-to-day details as well as overall management of the Fellowship program proved to be far more time-intensive than was expected. Program partners agree that co-management of the pilot round of awards was successful because of the unique skills and strengths that multiple partners brought to the table to enable creative, dynamic and robust development and implementation of program activities.

As ACCFP ownership and leadership fully transitions to African institutions, partners strongly recommend that a collaborative management approach to program responsibilities persist and that development of strategic partnerships that promote sustained, collaborative and innovative action amongst many institutions and interests be prioritized for the life of the effort (i.e., Phase II and beyond). In particular, the ACCFP must seek out Francophone partner institution(s) to help expand and sustain program interests, goals and activities.

It is the strong belief of ACCFP partners that collaboratively planning, preparing for and implementing the first round of ACCFP Fellowship awards has been a promising learning experience on which the team can reflect and build upon to strengthen the program and future rounds of awards. Altering the design of the program over time to ensure that dynamic regional

⁶ A detailed report of site visits and their outcomes is provided in the *Report on ACCFP Site Visits*, submitted to CCAA under separate cover.

and continental needs and priorities are met is a priority of the ACCFP. Indeed, the basic types of Fellowship opportunities offered by the Program are expected to change over time according to demand. Just as the Pre-Fellowship Planning Workshop (held in Dar Es Salaam in March 2008) brought together individuals from scientific, public sector, development, intergovernmental and civil society organizations throughout Africa to inform initial design and implementation of the program, partners will continue to solicit feedback and reflections from individuals and institutions involved in the initial round of awards (and other interested parties) so as to incorporate their perspectives and recommendations into future programming and opportunities. Round 1 participants are already sharing their experiences and reflections to inform planning for ACCFP Phase II and will continue to engage with ACCFP partners through involvement in the ACCFP Alumni Network. Innovative approaches are needed, however, to promote consolidation of this network of Fellows and institutions and existence of the Fellows beyond their Fellowships. In future rounds of awards, program partners also agree that representatives from Host *and* Home Institutions should be invited to equally participate and interact in ACCFP planning and events.

4.2.2 Program communication and outreach

IRA led development of the ACCFP Communication Strategy for Round 1 of the program. The strategy describes a plan for effectively communicating outputs from the program to stakeholder communities within and beyond Africa. Descriptions of key elements of the Communication Strategy and the project team's self-assessment of related achievements and outcomes are included below:

- **Part 1: Effective communication between various program stakeholders i.e. partners, applicants and selected Fellows, reviewers, Executive Committee, Host and Home institutions, and others throughout the various phases of the program.**

All partners agree that effective and timely communication between partners is critical for program success. At times throughout the project period, program staff at one or more partner institutions would alert others if they felt that there were lags or lapses in communication. Partners discussed such “red flags” openly and sought to collaboratively identify communication obstacles. Specific strategies were then developed to overcome problems or difficulties. Indeed, open communication was a priority of all partners. For future rounds of awards, multiple communication tools should be identified for use between program partners (e.g., face-to-face meetings as well as Skype, teleconferences, etc.) and the roles and responsibilities of all program staff should be clearly defined to ensure that communication pathways remain open and effective.

Partners agree that communication and information sharing between program partners and Fellows was excellent. Although START communicated directly with Host and Home Supervisors for Fellowship contracting, payments and the like and Fellows acted as conduits of information between the program and their Home and Host Supervisors in other occasions, there is need in the future for program partners to communicate more directly and more frequently with Host and Home Institutions. Communicating with and effectively engaging Home Institutions, in particular, remains a substantial challenge.

- **Part 2: Communication of program outputs within the ACCFP group of partners, Fellows, institutions and committee as well as to a broader audience of stakeholders within and outside Africa.**

The ACCFP Communication Strategy promotes communication materials that are useful (e.g. contain relevant information), usable (e.g. in a language that is understood) and accessible (e.g. available at a suitable time and place) for those with whom the program wishes to communicate during and after the project. In order to achieve program communication goals, partners elected to produce and distribute multiple types of communication materials, each targeted to a variety of audiences and users. For example, an ACCFP webpage were established on the START and PASS/IRA websites, and a Beta version of a stand alone ACCFP website is now online⁷. A Report of the *Workshop to Assess Needs and Opportunities for the African Climate Change Fellowship Program* is available for download on the START website and was distributed by email to contacts within all partners' networks. The report, whose recommendations informed final design and development of Round 1 of the ACCFP, attracted the interest of prospective program participants and potential funding organizations alike (e.g., OSI).

A glossy ACCFP Brochure announced the inaugural round of ACCFP Fellows at the UNFCCC COP 14 in Poznan, Poland and served to draw the attention of the larger climate change community to the program. A revised version of the same was also distributed at the 2009 IHDP Open Meeting; hard copies are available at all partners' offices, and a soft copy may be downloaded from the START and ACCFP websites. Final Project Reports (available for download on the START website), many presentations by Fellows at national, regional and international conferences and a soft-cover booklet that compiles abridged versions of all 44 Fellows' final reports communicate the results of individual Fellowship projects.⁸ A glossy one-issue magazine presents major implications for adaptation science and recommendations for policy and practice stemming from the Fellows' work. As part of their Fellowship projects, a number of Fellows also organized "giving back" events, which sought to facilitate additional knowledge exchange and communication between the researcher (i.e., the Fellow) and those stakeholders who had contributed to his or her project implementation. Fellows continue to seek out participation in additional conferences, meetings and other opportunities that help them to link with other researchers as well as policy and decision-makers in order to draw their attention to ACCFP-supported research and outputs.

- **Part 3: Outreach for advertising the program more broadly in Africa, particularly ensuring effective and adequate outreach in Francophone countries, to include continued and increased collaboration with alternative media sources (e.g., radio, newspaper, other non-academic working channels)**

Preparation of application materials and issuance of the Call for Fellowship Applications for Round 1 of the ACCFP was jointly organized by START in collaboration with AAS and IRA. Email list-serves, websites of ACCFP partners

⁷ Additional detail on these and other communication outputs is provided in Section 5 of this report.

⁸ A full bibliography of Round 1 outputs is provided as Appendix 3 to this report.

and their networked organizations and radio announcements via Radio France International were used to announce the program and invite applications. All application materials were available in English and French, a strategy, which along with the French radio broadcast, greatly helped in communicating the opportunity to Francophone countries.

General reflections from the Phase I effort call for even wider advertisement of future program opportunities to a greater number of individuals and institutions. In particular, the importance of the program must be communicated clearly and convincingly to potential Home Institutions. There is need for better attention to geographical and thematic coverage as well as gender neutrality in future rounds of awards, though quality of proposals should remain a priority assessment criterion. ACCFP partners are particularly committed to seeking out collaboration with established institutions in Francophone Africa to increase program outreach, awareness raising and support for French-speaking researchers, educators, students and professionals. Increased media advertising about the program, such as through radio, newspaper and other non-academic networking channels would be useful. The ACCFP Alumni Network offers additional outreach and opportunities.

Although successes in program communication are evident in the descriptions above, the ACCFP Communication Strategy itself was developed late in the project period and was rarely reflected on for program implementation. A revised Communication Strategy is being prepared for Phase II of the program, and partners are committed to improved collaboration for design and implementation of the plan in the future.

4.2.3 Monitoring and evaluation

IRA led development of the ACCFP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan, based on the Outcome Mapping (OM) approach to monitoring and evaluation program performance. The OM framework operates on the premise that certain successes of a program can be assessed via investigation of its achievements in changing the behavior, relationships, practices, attitudes, actions and/or activities of identified Boundary Partners (BPs). BPs are those individuals and institutions that directly interact with the program and in which the program wishes to influence change. Identified BPs for Round 1 of the ACCFP were 1) The ACCFP Project Team, 2) ACCFP Fellows, 3) ACCFP Host Institutions and 4) ACCFP Home Institutions. Via their interaction and collaboration in ACCFP activities, BPs were envisioned to strengthen their capacities to advance, communicate and share information and knowledge about adaptive strategies in relation to climate change and variability with each other and vulnerable sectors and groups.

Detailed synthesis of relevant changes in behavior, relationships, activities and/or actions related to the experience of Fellows, Host and Home Supervisors and the Project Team is reported in other sections of this report (see, e.g., Sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3). A full inventory of Fellows' responses to an M&E survey that was distributed following completion of Round 1 of the program is provided to CCAA under separate cover. Likewise, combined responses of all project partners to a Program Self-Assessment survey, also distributed and completed following completion of Round 1, are provided under separate cover. All ACCFP participants will receive periodic surveys for up to two years following their participation in Round 1 of the program; follow-up surveys will gauge ACCFP Fellowship influence and impact on Fellows' research, career paths, collaborations and networking. START, on behalf of program partners, will share results of these surveys with CCAA.

Preparation of the program's M&E Plan was completed too late in the project period and was not a collaborative effort. Indeed, progressive M&E, intended to span the full duration of the project period (and beyond), was the weakest link in the otherwise robust program of ACCFP activities. IRA led development of the M&E plan but received only short bursts of substantial input from program partners. In reflecting on the Round 1 experience, partners surmise that this lack of cohesive effort was likely due to relatively low priority that was assigned to M&E development, given numerous other immediate tasks, and/or most team members' lack of familiarity with the OM framework. Too late in the process team members questioned if OM was even the most appropriate approach to program M&E, but given the late date and the fact that many Fellows had already begun their work, the team moved ahead to fulfill M&E commitments as planned. Although now it is known that the OM framework was presented to CCAA-supported teams as one of many possible tools for program M&E, original understanding of the ACCFP program team was that application of the OM framework was expected, not optional. M&E design and implementation was a Round 1 learning experience. Partners are indentifying revised and innovative M&E opportunities for future rounds of awards and are eager to integrate short and long-term mechanisms for tracking participant progress, outcomes and influences into future phases of the program.

In the future, program M&E will be a priority, standalone activity with its own timeline. Program partners acknowledge the importance of monitoring Fellows' career growth, both during and after the ACCFP Fellowship experience. Because this sort of information is hard to capture in retrospect, it is critical that mechanisms for doing so are built into program priorities from the onset. In future rounds of ACCFP awards, more specific steps for monitoring Fellows' performance and changes in behavior, relationships, activities and actions during and after the Fellowship experiences will be made a priority. Additional communication with Home and Host Institutions is also needed to identify better ways to understand the influences of program participation. M&E strategy should be prepared at the beginning of subsequent efforts so that progress is recorded throughout. In addition, all partners should be trained on the methodology of choice so that they are more adequately prepared to contribute to collaborative implementation of the strategy. It is the desire of partners that BPs (or the like) also take part in M&E implementation, as participatory engagement will help partners build and strengthen relationships with BPs (and successfully gather information that is needed) but will also increase the BPs' awareness of M&E importance, framework and insights and potentially build their capacity to replicate similar monitoring and evaluation efforts.

4.3 Recommendations for Phase II and beyond

The results of individual Fellowship projects and major messages emerging from the Fellows' work have highlighted current and future priorities with respect to capacity building for climate change adaptation in Africa. Reflections from Fellows and their Host and Home Institutions Supervisors enunciate strengths and weaknesses of the ACCFP experience and begin to identify future knowledge and program needs. Additional lessons learned from program management and implementation underscore the requirement that capacity building be facilitated as an iterative, reflective and responsive process. These insights, combined with the results of interactive plenary discussions facilitated as part of the ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference, inform a series of recommendations that were collaboratively produced by Round 1 participants and partners for Phase II of the ACCFP – and beyond.

1. Identify “Grand Challenge Questions” to guide new phases of the program.

As a unique program that is already making monumental strides in building capacity for advancing and applying knowledge for climate change adaptation in Africa, Fellows together with Home and Host Institutions challenged program partners to identify a niche role for the ACCFP, even in the way that it considers approaches to scoping periodic fellowship calls. They strongly recommended that “Grand Challenge Questions” be identified to guide new phases of the program – questions that no one else is asking but that desperately *need* to be asked and *need* to be answered. The ACCFP can propose those questions and then support a group of individuals and institutions, spread across the African continent but connected in intricate ways, to ask them and then collaboratively advance and apply the priority knowledge and innovation needed to bring about change to society. Future opportunities should also prioritize efforts to draw in multiple faculties or departments at participating institutions – whether a university, civil society, ministry or other – to encourage integrated, place-based approaches to problem solving. This approach to scoping future program design will not only build capacity for knowledge generation and exchange but will also encourage critical thinking and knowledge synthesis as well as sustained partnerships, all of which are demanded to effectively manage climate risks for sustainable development.

2. Include Host and Home Institutions as more active contributors to program design.

The interests and needs of Host and Home Institutions must be better integrated into program design. Ideally, prospective Host and Home Institutions would be invited to contribute to development of the proposed Grand Challenge Questions. In doing so, prospective Host Institutions could voice needs and identify opportunities for ACCFP Fellows to interact with and contribute to ongoing or new work. Prospective Home Institutions could identify priority areas of expertise that need built or enhanced to add value to ongoing or new portfolios of work. Needs for innovation might promote advancement of all institutions’ current interests and needs but could also broaden their horizons by challenging them to incorporate new or additional concerns, issues or approaches into their work, in integrated and sustainable ways.

Ultimately, a collection of program Host Institutions should be identified and confirmed before Fellows are selected, and Host Institutions should participate in the selection process. This will ensure that Fellows are appropriately matched with respect to reciprocal skills, needs and responsibilities. A good match between Fellow and Host is imperative and is mutually beneficial to all parties. Furthermore, Home Institutions should be required to prepare a detailed letter of support, as part of each prospective Fellow’s application, that not only endorses the proposed Fellowship project but also describes how the Home Institution expects to benefit from the overall experience. Partners and Round 1 participants alike believe that building mechanisms like those described above into program design and preparations will promote increased and more intimate buy-in from Host and Home Institutions and encourage stronger connections *between* institutions.

3. Encourage more effective interaction between Host and Home Institutions.

First, the roles, responsibilities and expectations of all program participants must be clear to all parties, including the goal(s) and specific objectives that the program hopes to achieve via the Host / Home Institution arrangement. Second, because communication is an integral part of facilitating partnerships and collaboration, it is imperative that Host and Home Institutions be engaged in program activities from the beginning of each round of Fellowships (if not before, as described above). All parties should be kept in the information loop throughout the duration of the project period and afterwards, so that they remain updated on progress – both by their respective Fellow(s) and with respect to overall program developments and achievements. Third, the more Host and Home Institutions are engaged with the program, the more opportunities there will be for representatives from those institutions to meet, exchange knowledge and experiences with and form relationships between their institutions and others. Participating institutions could be invited to take on specific program tasks in preparation for Fellowship implementation (e.g., collaborative review of their respective Fellow or Fellows' abstracts, review of Fellowship activities and work plan). In fact, Round 1 participants strongly recommend that Host and Home Institution Supervisors come together with Fellows for the ACCFP Inception Meeting, if at no other time during the Fellowship period, in order to collaboratively prepare for the Fellowship. Where budgets allow, Host and Home Institution Supervisors could also be included as participants and/or facilitators in other integrative program activities for additional interaction and benefit. Program partners should consider evaluating additional capacity building needs of the Home and Host Institutions and incorporating exercises into program activities in response to those needs.

Home Institutions, in particular, request inclusion in ACCFP training initiatives. While program Hosts are selected, at least in part, because of current expertise and leadership in climate-relevant fields, Home Institutions are most often seeking to build such expertise. Many of the Home Institution Supervisors themselves report a desire to benefit from opportunities offered by the program. Promoting strategic engagement of Home Institution Supervisors in program activities that serve to build their own capacity to advance and apply knowledge for climate change adaptation in Africa expands the reach of the ACCFP by essentially training the trainers of *this* generation of climate change and adaptation specialists, who will train the *next* generation of the same. Promoting engagement in this way also serves to facilitate the Home Institution's comprehensive understanding of and commitment to the goals, mission and spirit of the ACCFP. Indeed, a priority for Phase II of the ACCFP must be more innovative and substantial engagement of Home Institutions, program-wide.

In order to support sustained interaction between Host and Home Institutions, funds could be awarded to support team meeting(s) between the Fellow, Host and Home Institutions Supervisors. A meeting could be organized, for example, while the Fellow is in residence at the Host Institution. The Home Supervisor could travel to the Host to collaborate with the Fellow and Host Supervisor(s) to share progress and map project developments, new approaches, potential for additional collaboration, etc. Beyond this, Fellows should be required to prepare a trip report and provide a short seminar or debriefing each time that he or she returns to an institution (Home or Host) so that each institution is kept abreast of

every development and can contribute to Fellowship supervision as well as planning. Both the Host and Home Institutions should also contribute to guiding the Fellow in synthesis and communication of project results.

To promote sustained interaction between ACCFP Host and Home Institutions, program partners might also consider designing low-cost program elements that facilitate collaborative work that extends beyond the duration of the Fellowship period (e.g., follow-on seed grants). Maintaining communication with program alumni (e.g., for M&E purposes, to share information about relevant opportunities or events, via program newsletters or list serves) is also expected to foster opportunity for future collaboration and exchange.

4. Prioritize communication for action.

In future phases of the ACCFP, priority should be given to training that promotes communication of research findings to policy and decision-makers, including repackaging of Fellowship outputs for multiple target audiences. Multi-disciplinary and multi-media dissemination methods will be critical for success. A variety of opportunities should be considered by the ACCFP with respect to supporting, training and enabling communication of Fellows' research so that knowledge that is generated is more likely and more skillfully applied and acted upon. Tailoring Fellowship calls so that they solicit research proposals that seek to respond to questions of societal importance (i.e., the proposed Grand Challenges approach to future program opportunities) will help to fuel this priority in program design. Program partners might also consider seeking out strategic collaborations with other organization, notably those in civil society, that have already invested in communicating science and policy to influence action. Such institutions as well as others of relevance could be invited to participate as observers in ACCFP conferences. This would help spread the word about the program and the work being accomplished and potentially catalyze broader interest in program participation and/or support.

5. Mobilize the ACCFP Alumni Network.

ACCFP alumni stand ready and willing to contribute to Phase II of the program and beyond. Indeed, the network of alumni, with their respective institutions, is a tremendous resource for the program's future efforts and activities. It is also program alumni who will likely be the most effective ambassadors for the ACCFP as it seeks to implement more effective and expansive outreach to potential participants and expand efforts to advance adaptation research and action on the continent. There is little doubt that Round 1 Fellows will one day be in positions to participate as ACCFP Host and Home Supervisors and program advisors.

ACCFP partners and participants alike are committed to ensuring the viability and effectiveness of the growing Alumni Network but recognize that the full potential of alumni contributions and influence will not be realized until the Network is organized and becomes operational. Furthermore, while program partners can strategically guide planning and development of the Network in ways that keep alumni engaged in the program, it is the alumni themselves who must take ownership of the Network and give it life and identity.

Deliberate actions that strengthen the ACCFP Alumni Network, including heightened engagement of Home Institutions, must be prioritized in future program activities. Collaborative brainstorming is needed with respect to proposed Network mission, objectives and role(s) as well as initial activities that could be advanced and supported by Network members (e.g., proposed Alumni contributions to Phase II of the ACCFP, compilation and publication of case studies rooted in ACCFP Round 1 Fellowship projects, etc.). Such brainstorming, and subsequent outputs, is expected to facilitate Fellows' meaningful transitions from ACCFP participant to alumnus and encourage identification and advancement of the Network purpose and goals.

The transition between Phases I and II of the ACCFP will be a critical period for the program's Alumni Network. If not mobilized soon, some people may lose steam. Program partners must capitalize on the immense amount of energy and enthusiasm coming from the Round 1 experience and prove that alumni, when mobilized, can add to program growth and sustainability in substantial ways.

6. Refine the vision and goals of the ACCFP.

The ACCFP cannot do it all. A final recommendation emerging from the Round 1 Culmination Conference was that program partners be cognizant of this fact. As Phase II of the program begins and partners look to successful implementation of future rounds of award as well as strategic planning for long-term program sustainability, it is imperative to consider the following question:

What can the ACCFP address with limited resources to make the most impact?

Sustained and strategic partnerships – with current and new ACCFP partners – will be critical in determining and advancing the way forward.

4.4 Capacity development at IRA for management and execution of Phase II

IRA, AAS and START each played a critical role in coordinating ACCFP activities in Africa. A specific goal of the first round of awards was that that IRA, through co-management and direction of the program, develop the institutional and human capacities necessary to manage and execute fellowship programs for Africa that provide early to mid-career professionals and researchers opportunities to enhance their capabilities for advancing climate change adaptation. Although the institution's capacities in this respect have been strengthened in measurable ways, IRA is expected to face a number of challenges with respect to being able to fully meet expectations in Phase II of the program.

4.4.1 Anticipated challenges

During Round 1 of the program, a capacity assessment conducted by IDRC-funded consultants in collaboration with IRA, paired with an additional in-house capacity review done by IRA-PASS, identified four priority challenges that required addressing in order to transition full ACCFP program management responsibilities to IRA. These were:

1. Poor building conditions and inadequate office equipment inhibited the ability of IRA staff to effectively cope with the day-to-day demand of full-time ACCFP management. Renovation of IRA office buildings and purchase of updated office equipment (e.g., computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, photocopier machine) were ranked as top priority actions according to recommendations in the IDRC capacity assessment of IRA.
2. Inadequate institutional staffing at IRA, in general, and the absence of full-time ACCFP program staff posed serious obstacles with respect to IRA's ability to absorb and deliver on future ACCFP responsibilities. In addition, there was a specific need for bilingual, French/English staff to help internationalize program efforts and to better serve Francophone Fellows and partner institutions. Addressing the critical need for recruitment of qualified program staff was identified as a priority in preparation for program devolution in order to ensure IRA's capacity to effectively and efficiently manage future rounds of Fellowship awards.
3. IRA strongly believes that assuming greater responsibility for ACCFP management within a devolved management structure will require sustained interaction with current program partners (i.e., START and AAS) and others in Africa for collaborative design and execution of future opportunities. Indeed,
4. Successful devolution of the ACCFP will require Pan-African ownership of the initiative. Broad support and advocacy within and throughout Africa for both the program and the devolution process will be necessary. Program partners recommend that an ACCFP Advisory Board (AB) consisting of African academic and policy leaders be formed to help advise and guide the devolution process. Members of the AB could be chosen not only for their capacity to play a critical advisory role but also for their ability to advocate for the ACCFP geographically, such as in Francophone regions where ACCFP outreach and participation is less strong, and strategically in terms of enlisting African institutions and African-centered initiatives as partners in encouraging and promoting the ACCFP effort. Over time, ACCFP alumni would be expected to be integral members of such an advisory body. The AB would exist separately from the ACCFP Executive Committee, who would remain tasked with steering and supervision of overall program implementation.

Institutional ownership of the ACCFP within Africa is of paramount importance to all program partners who firmly believe that the long-term success of a program like the ACCFP hinges on the capacity of individuals and institutions within Africa to effectively administer, advocate for and nurture the growth of the program across the continent. Together with CCAA and others, program partners are committed to promoting a long-term strategy for the ACCFP that ensures its lasting success and legacy.

4.4.2 Preparations for Phase II

In December 2010, CCAA approved funding for a Phase II effort of the ACCFP, to include two rounds of Fellowship awards as well as a number of integrative program activities. IRA-UDSM will lead management of Phase II, and a number of actions have already been taken to enhance the institution's leadership capabilities and outreach potential. As part of Phase II, program funds awarded by CCAA will enable renovation of IRA facilities. Additional funds for renovations have also been secured from the University of Dar Es Salaam and other sources. In

total , IRA renovations will include additional offices, an ACCFP secretariat and conference space. CCAA awards fund will also support recruitment of two full-time Program Officers to manage day-to-day program operations. IRA will continue to partner with START and others to advance program mission and goals. START, in collaboration with IRA, is expected to lead implementation of integrative program activities. In addition, an ACCFP Advisory Board will be established during Phase II of the program as a guiding body that aims to ensure Pan-African ownership of the ACCFP, advise the devolution of program management from START to IRA and other partners in Africa, advocate for the program geographically and strategically and guide program partners in strategically preparing for and supporting long-term success of the program.

From its inception, the vision of the ACCFP has been to foster an educated, informed and engaged network of individuals and institutions that collaboratively promote multi-disciplinary research, strengthen the knowledge base and promote action for adapting to climate change. Many lessons learned during Round 1 strongly suggest that the program must be continued well beyond Phase II. A necessary ingredient to achieve the program's vision and sustainability is strategic partnership of organizations that collaborate for a sustained length of time because climate change will require sustained, collaborative and innovative actions amongst many interests, both within the continent and elsewhere. Efforts during Phase II of the program will require strong leadership from IRA that recognizes the importance of partnerships and how partnerships can contribute to delivering on various aspects of ACCFP programming.

5 ACCFP Outputs and Dissemination

5.1 Program outputs

The following outputs were generated from Round 1 program activities:

- A searchable database of responses to an initial survey conducted to gauge the interest of African Institutions in participating in the program as host or home institutions and gather information about their activities relevant to climate change adaptation. This database can be accessed at: <http://survey.pass-africa.org/en/>. Efforts are ongoing to make the database more user-friendly.
- Report of the Pre Fellowship Planning Workshop i.e. *Workshop to Assess Needs and Opportunities for the African Climate Change Fellowship Program*. The report is available for download on the START website (<http://start.org/publications/accfp-workshop.html>) and was distributed by email to contacts within all partners' networks. The report, the Executive Summary of which is also available in French, outlines workshop recommendations with respect to priority capacity building needs, the potential for fellowships to meet these needs and appropriate design of an effective fellowship program. Workshop recommendations informed final design and development of Round 1 of the ACCFP.
- An ACCFP Brochure announcing the inaugural round of ACCFP Fellows was developed for the UNFCCC COP 14 in Poznan, Poland in December 2008 to draw attention of the larger climate change community to the program. A revised version of the same was also displayed at the ACCFP Inception Meeting and the IHDP Open Meeting at Bonn in April 2009. The brochure can be accessed at: <http://start.org/publications/accfp-brochure.html>.
- *Minutes of the January 2010 ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting* were prepared by staff from IRA, AAS and START and circulated to meeting

participants for review. Revisions were made to the minutes, as appropriate; a final version of the document was presented to the Committee at the July 2010 EC meeting. Prof. Pius Yanda, Chair of the ACCFP EC, moved for approval of the minutes; the Committee approved⁹.

- AAS has also published ACCFP information in its current brochure. AAS brochures are typically displayed and distributed at all their current meetings thus ensuring publicity for the program.
- Program information and resources are available on the ACCFP program page on the START website i.e. <http://start.org/programs/accfp>. The Pan African START Secretariat (PASS), housed at IRA, has also set up an ACCFP website, which was used to advertise the program and make application materials available: <http://www.accfp.pass-africa.org/index.html>. START and PASS collaborate to synchronize program information on the two websites.
- A Beta version of a new stand-alone ACCFP website is now online at www.start.org/accfp/. The site is currently hosted by START, and the START, PASS and AAS sites link to the homepage. The site, still being more extensively developed, houses extensive information about and materials for the ACCFP. It includes a password-protected link to the ACCFP platform, which is currently used for communication and information-sharing between Fellows and program staff. Access to the communication platform could be opened to Home and Host Institution supervisors in future rounds of the program. The ACCFP site currently incorporates a sporadically active ACCFP blog. It is the hope of program partners that the ACCFP site will eventually be mirrored if not hosted in Dar Es Salaam.
- The ACCFP Communication Strategy was finalized in February 2010 and defines a plan to enable efficient communication between program partners and outreach and communication of program outputs to stakeholder communities within and beyond Africa. The Communication Strategy is on file at IRA-UDSM and CCAA.
- An Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan for the ACCFP was finalized in February 2010. The Plan, based on the Outcome Mapping framework, defines measures of progress in meeting program objectives by monitoring changes in behavior, relationships, activities and actions of the ACCFP boundary partners. The M&E Plan is on file at all partner institutions and at CCAA.
- A proposal for a special issue of the online journal “*Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*” is currently under review by journal editors. The proposed special issue is a compilation of manuscripts from ACCFP Fellows that explores relevant adaptation priorities, needs and challenges at local and regional/subregional scales, as investigated and experienced by the Fellows and their partners.
- A manuscript summarizing lessons learned by ACCFP partner institutions (i.e., IRA, AAS, START and ACCFP Host and Home Institutions) from the ACCFP process is under development.
- *Minutes of the July 2010 ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting* were prepared by START staff and circulated to meeting participants for review. Revisions were made to the minutes, as appropriate. The Committee approved a final version of the document at the December 2010 meeting¹⁰.

⁹ All Executive Committee (EC) meeting minutes are submitted to CCAA under separate cover as part of an *ACCFP Round 1 EC Minutes* compilation.

¹⁰ All Executive Committee meeting minutes are submitted to CCAA under separate cover as part of an *ACCFP Round 1 EC Minutes* compilation.

- *A Report on the Implementation of ACCFP Career Development Plans* is submitted to CCAA under separate cover.
- *A Report on ACCFP Site Visits* is submitted to CCAA under separate cover.
- *A Summary of the ACCFP Fellows' Seminar and ACCFP participation in the Forum on Education, Capacity Building and Climate Change* is on file at START.
- A summary of the ACCFP Fellows' Writeshop and the ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference, with copies of relevant materials and resources, is on file at START.
- *Minutes of the December 2010 ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting* were prepared by START staff and circulated to meeting participants for review. Revisions were made to the minutes, based on participant feedback. A revised draft of the document will be presented to the Committee in March 2011 for approval¹¹.
- A proposal for Phase II of the ACCFP was submitted to CCAA in July 2010. CCAA approved a revised version of the proposal in December 2010, with a budget totaling \$1.172 million CAD. Phase II began in January 2011 and will last for 24 months.
- A soft-cover book that compiles abridged versions of all 44 Fellows' final reports, (designed by START) is in press.
- A one-issue, glossy magazine that presents major implications for adaptation science and recommendations for policy and practice stemming from the Fellows' work is also in press. The magazine is intended to appeal to multiple audiences, and program partners are hopeful that the magazine will "hook" potential Home and Host Institutions as well as inform potential donors of the program's successes to date.

In addition:

- A total of 44 Fellows graduated from the ACCFP in December 2010. All graduates received Certificates of Completion. A list of graduates is provided in Appendix 2 of this report.
- ACCFP efforts continue to promote and nurture the progressive development of institutional networks (e.g., Home Institutions, Host Institutions, others interested in the Program and related work).
- The ACCFP Alumni Network has been initiated and efforts are underway to sustain it.

5.2 Fellowship outputs

Section 5.1, above, does not include outputs from individual Fellowships or Fellow/Home/Host collaborations. An extensive bibliography of ACCFP Round 1 Fellowship outputs is provided as Appendix 3 to this report.

¹¹ All Executive Committee meeting minutes are submitted to CCAA under separate cover as part of an *ACCFP Round 1 EC Minutes* compilation.

6 Conclusions

The ACCFP is a unique, “first of its kind” program for Africa. It seeks to create an active and engaged community of individuals and institutions dedicated to building scientific capacity in Africa to address threats from climate change. The ACCFP is also unique in that it targets not only researchers, scientists and academics but also professionals who are responsible for decision-making and management of climate sensitive resources. Round 1 of the ACCFP succeeded in preparing a cadre of well-educated and well-trained adaptation specialists that are now stationed across institutions, regions, languages and interests. In implementing only the initial phase of Fellowships, the ACCFP has earned a reputation as a major platform for education, training and capacity building in Africa. By the completion of Round 1, partners engaged a nascent network of more than 120 people from African academic, practitioners and policy communities and 58 African institutions. Many individual members of that network area already well engaged in national and local level adaptation issues. In some cases, community-based adaptation actions have been implemented, and individual careers have been enhanced through the Fellowship experience. Strengthening and sustaining these human and institutional networks is an essential remaining task that requires and deserves continued strategic action by ACCFP partners. Indeed, it is the key to lasting long-term legacy of the program.

There is also critical need to train more individuals and institutions through the ACCFP. START estimates that over a decade long sustained engagement, approximately 1000 individuals could be trained and engaged in a network of professionals. These individuals, together with their strengthened Home and Host Institutions, would be the critical mass necessary to effectively engage African governments and communities in dynamic actions to cope with challenges of changing climate and sustaining ecosystem goods and services essential for sustainable and resilient development.

START, together with its partners, is prepared to collaborate with IDRC-CCAA and other donor agencies to define and mobilize a solid strategic partnership that nurtures and sustains the ACCFP. Now is an opportune time for partners to come together to develop a plan for building a lasting legacy of research and education on adaptation in Africa. START therefore strongly urges CCAA to convene a donors’ forum to examine this vital issue.

Appendix 1: ACCFP Timeline

ACCFP: Revised Timeline of Project Tasks and Milestones

Status updated February 2011

Month	Projected Date	Milestone	Status
1	Aug-07	Commence work First payment from Centre	Completed Completed
2	Sep-07		
3	Oct-07		
4	Nov-07		
5	Dec-07	Survey of institutions	Completed
6	Jan-08	Second payment from Centre	Completed
7	Feb-08		
8	Mar-08	Workshop to Assess Needs and Opportunities for the ACCFP; 1 st ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting Development of institutional database	Completed Completed Completed
9	Apr-08	Revise work plan, schedule; Develop career development plans	Completed Completed
10	May-08	Workshop report	Completed
11	Jun-08	Identify prospective Hosts	Completed
12	Jul-08	First progress report to IDRC; First financial report to IDRC	Completed Completed
13	Aug-08	Issue Call for Applications	Completed
14	Sep-08	Fellowship applications received 17 Sept 08	Completed
15	Oct-08	Review of applications Third Payment from Centre (0 CAD)	Completed Completed
16	Nov-08	2 nd ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting Selection of Fellows	Completed Completed
17	Dec-08	Agree MOUs w/ Hosts, Home, and Fellows	Completed
18	Jan-09	Fellowships may commence (<i>15 January</i>) Fourth payment from Centre	Completed Completed
19	Feb-09		
20	Mar-09		
21	Apr-09	Workshop 1: 2009/2010 ACCFP Inception Meeting	Completed
22	May-09		
23	Jun-09		
24	Jul-09	Second progress report to IDRC; Second financial report to IDRC	Completed
25	Aug-09	Fifth payment from Centre (after reports)	Completed
26	Sep-09		
27	Oct-09		
28	Nov-09		
29	Dec-09	3rd ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting (telecon)	Completed
30	Jan-10	4 th ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting	Completed
31	Feb-10	Sixth payment from Centre	Completed
32	Mar-10		

Month	Projected Date	Milestone	Status
33	Apr-10		
34	May-10		
35	Jun-10	Workshop 2: ACCFP Fellows' Seminar; ACCFP Participation in the START/OSI Forum on <i>Education, Capacity Building and Climate Change</i>	Completed Completed
36	Jul-10	5 th ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting Third progress report to IDRC; Third financial report to IDRC	Completed Completed Completed
37	Aug-10	Latest completion date for Fellowships (<i>31 August</i>)	Completed
38	Sep-10	Latest reporting date for Fellowships (<i>30 September</i>)	Completed
39	Oct-10		
40	Nov-10	Seventh payment from Centre (after reports)	Completed
41	Dec-10	ACCFP Fellows' Writeshop ACCFP Round 1 Culmination Conference 6 th ACCFP Executive Committee Meeting Project Ends;	Completed Completed Completed Completed
42	Jan-11	Final Financial Report to IDRC; Final Technical Report to IDRC	Completed Completed
43	Feb-11	Final payment from Centre (after reports)	

Appendix 2: ACCFP Fellows (2009/2010)

Listed alphabetically as follows: **FAMILY NAME, First names**, *Fellowship type*, Project title

1. **ABEBE Getachew Tesfaye**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Predicting climate Change Effects on Reproductive Phenology and Distribution of *Coffea arabica L*, in the Afromontane Forests of Ethiopia
2. **ADENIJI, Grace**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, Assessing women's coping strategies with respect to water variability and vulnerability in the Oyo North Region, Nigeria
3. **AHIDJO, Paul Jackson**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, Ecology and history of the settlement to the southern accesses of the lake Chad: bond between climatic insecurity, human movements, strategies of adaptation and environmental protection of 16th to the 20th century
4. **AJAYI, Vincent Olanrewaju**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, The impact of land-use changes on the Rainfall efficiency of the West African Mesoscale convective system (MCS)
5. **AKPONIKPE, Pierre**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Use of numerical computer simulations to evaluate the effectiveness of farmers' agricultural management strategies for climate change adaptation in Sub-Saharan West Africa
6. **AWODUN, Moses**, *Teaching Fellow*, Empowering rural farmers to trade out poverty through *Jatropha* farming in Nigeria – Demonstration plots and participatory training at the Federal University of Technology, Akure
7. **BETINBAYE, Yamingue**, *Policy Fellow*, Using local know-how for climate change adaptation: The case study of Malo Gago
8. **CHANG'A, Ladislaus**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Improving Tanzania's Preparedness to Cope with Droughts and Floods
9. **DABIRE, Isabelle**, *Doctoral Research Fellows*, Economic interest of seasonal forecasting in Burkina Faso: Bio-economic modeling for agricultural farmers
10. **DERESSA, Temesgen**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, An analysis of the determinants of Ethiopian farmers' choices with respect to coping mechanisms for climate extremes
11. **DIOUF, Aliou**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Climate change and Food security in West Africa: Climate change impacts and strategies for adapting in agriculture (rain) and in livestock breeding in two regions in Senegal – Sob (Fatick) and Tatki (Ferlo).
12. **FASONA, Mayowa**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Patterns of terrestrial ecological imprints and feedbacks and their implications on climate change adaptation in the wooded savannah of Nigeria

13. **GANDURE, Sithabiso**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, The impact of agriculture-based climate change adaptation strategies on food security among small-holder farmers in Southern Africa
14. **KABORE, Augustin**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, Community strategies for adaptation to climate change – Sacred forests in Mooss Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
15. **KALOKI, Peter**, *Policy Fellow*, Identification and validation of sources of heat tolerance in chickpea and its evaluation as an adaptation option in agriculture
16. **KIRUNGU, Caroline Agosa**, *Policy Fellow*, Communicating climate change - Coursework and comparative practical experience in South Africa
17. **KPOUMIE, Amidou**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, Impacts et Adaptations des Changements Climatiques et Anthropiques sur les ressources en Eau, les Activités Agropastorales et la production énergétique du bassin Versant de la Sanaga au Cameroun
18. **KURIA, David Kimari**, *Policy Fellow*, Project Kereita 2009: Understanding local communities' knowledge and their adaptation mechanisms to climate change
19. **LENUOU, Andre**, *Teaching Fellow*, Enhancing capacity for climate data processing and climate variability scenarios
20. **LODOUN, Tiganadaba**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, The impact of climate variability and change on food security in Burkina Faso
21. **MBAZUMUTIMA, Jean-Berchmans**, *Policy Fellow*, Increasing awareness of climate change and the need for national policies for climate change adaptation in Burundi
22. **MUBAYA, Chipo Plaxedes**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, Farmers' coping and adaptive strategies to climate variability and change: Experiences from Zambia and Zimbabwe
23. **MUKUNGU NKOMBELA, Joelle**, *Policy Fellow*, Understanding adaptation and adaptation options in agricultural production systems to inform adaptation in the DR Congo
24. **MURIUKI, Gerald**, *Policy Fellow*, Strengthening Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change: Participatory Infrastructure Planning in Kilbera-Silanga
25. **NDEBELE-MURISA, Mzime**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, Modeling fish production in Lake Kariba to inform mitigation of adverse impacts of climate change
26. **NGUIMALET, Cyriaque-Rufin**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Surveying Climate change Perceptions and Local Coping Strategies for Water Management
27. **O'DONOGHUE, Sean**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Developing regionally-specific algorithms for chlorophyll-a satellite image data in the case 2 waters of the Natal Bight
28. **OLORUNFEMI, Felix**, *Policy Fellow*, Climate change impacts in the informal settlements of the Western Cape Province – Understanding preparedness, vulnerability and adaptation

29. **OMOLO, Nancy**, *Policy Fellow*, Gender, Pastoralism and Climate Change: Vulnerability and Adaptation in Turkana in Northern Kenya
30. **OUMOUSA, Naima**, *Policy Fellow*, How to ensure synergy to better develop and implement the UNFCCC/ NAPAs and the UNCCD/ NAPAs.
31. **OSANI, Saidu**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Climate change, genetics of adaptation and livestock production under low-input systems
32. **OWUOR, Monica Kansiime**, *Policy Fellow*, Enhancing livelihoods and resilience through community land use planning and mapping
33. **OZOR, Nicholas**, *Teaching Fellow*, Influencing curriculum development and knowledge of climate change issues at University of Nigeria, Nsukka and environs
34. **PHALATSE, Linda**, *Policy Fellow*, Communicating with stakeholders to inform and promote climate change adaptation for the city of Johannesburg
35. **RECHA, Charles**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, An assessment of potential climate impacts and associated vulnerabilities at the household level: Livelihoods and water in the semi-arid Tharaka district
36. **RIZIKI KABWE RIZE, Christian**, *Policy Fellow*, Raising awareness of climate change risks and adaptation options in DR Congo
37. **SALE, Abou**, *Policy Fellow*, The importance of peasant agricultural strategies for climate change adaptation in the development and success of sustainable natural resource management policies in arid and semi-arid regions of Africa
38. **TABI, Fritz Oben**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Soil Fertility Management options Adapted to Changing Climatic Conditions in Lowland Rice-Based Cropping Systems
39. **TACHIE-OBENG, Emmanuel**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, Modeling Adaptation Responses to Climate Change Scenarios for Food Security in Ghana
40. **TALL, Arame**, *Policy Fellow*, Training Red Cross National Societies for Climate Change Adaptation and Early Warning / Early Action
41. **TIOGANG DJOMO, Maximilien**, *Policy Fellow*, Multi-actor approaches and local development strategies in the management of water and forest resources for climate change adaptation
42. **TONNANG ZEFACK, Henri**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, Predicting and mapping the potential redistribution of malaria vectors in Africa: Informing malaria control programmes
43. **TRAORE, Mamadou**, *Post-Doctoral Fellow*, The potential for agronomical enhancement via application of *Jatropha curcas* oilcake as a fertilizer on maize plots
44. **TYUBEE, Bernard**, *Doctoral Research Fellow*, The Urban Heat Island in Makurdi, Benue State

Appendix 3: Bibliography of Fellowship Outputs

1. Verbal Presentations related to Fellowship projects

- **Abebe, Getachew T.** *Predicting climate change impacts on the distribution of Coffee Arabica L. in Ethiopia.* African Climate Change Fellowship Program (ACCFP) Round 1 Culmination Conference, Dakar, **Senegal**. December 8-10, 2010.
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- **Tiogang Djomo, Maximilien.** *Changement climatique, protection de l’environnement et mécanismes REDD.* In book of Abstracts: Youth and Climate Change–Countdown to Copenhagen, International Conference of REJEFAC (Youth Network for the Forests of Central Africa), Forestry Commission of Central Africa (COMIFAC), Yaounde, **Cameroon**. November 7-9, 2009.
- **Tiogang Djomo, Maximilien.** *Adaptation au changement climatique dans les forêts du Bassin du Congo : Vers une analyse du réseau des parties prenantes et identification des contraintes politico-institutionnelles.* In book of Abstracts: International Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation and Tropical Forests: Vulnerability Assessment, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bangui, **Central African Republic**. September 21-25, 2009.
- **Tonnang-Zefack, Edouard H.** *From predicting and mapping the potential redistribution of malaria vectors in Africa under climate change to guidelines to help policy makers.* African Climate Change Fellowship Program (ACCFP) Round 1 Culmination Conference, Dakar, **Senegal**. December 8-10, 2010.
- **Traoré, Mamadou.** *Impact of Jatropha oilcake fertilizer amendment on rainwater used efficiency of pearl millet and mitigating pearl draughts and in the context of climate change.* African Climate Change Fellowship Program (ACCFP) Round 1 Culmination Conference, Dakar, **Senegal**. December 8-10, 2010.
- **Traoré, Mamadou.** *Potential for Jatropha oilcake to mitigate moisture stress in millet production in subsistence farming system.* Réseau Ouest Africain pour le Développement des Agro-carburants en Filière de Proximité (RESAFIP), Ouaga, **Burkina Faso**. November 13-14, 2009.
- **Tyubee, Bernard T.** *Assessment of vulnerability to climate change risks of Makurdi, Nigeria.* African Climate Change Fellowship Program (ACCFP) Round 1 Culmination Conference, Dakar, **Senegal**. December 8-10, 2010.
- **Tyubee, Bernard T.** *An assessment of the level of vulnerability to climate change risks in a developing and unplanned tropical city using the environmental vulnerability index model.* International Disaster and Risk Conference (IDRC), Davos, **Switzerland**. June 2010.

2. Presentations (Accepted)

- **Abebe, Getachew T.** *Structure, biomass and Net Primary Production in a dry Montane forest of Ethiopia.* The 5th –Twas ROSSA Young Scientists Conference, Nairobi, **Kenya**. February 26-27, 2011.

- **Abou, Salé.** *Influence of the various information networks on the improvement of the Pastoralists adaptation strategies in the arid area of Kibwézi (Kenya).* AfricaAdapt Symposium 2011, Adis Ababa, **Ethiopia**. March 9-11, 2011.
- **Abou, Salé.** *Determinants of Agropastoralists' climate change adaptation strategies and development policies consistent with arid regions of Kenya.* AfricaAdapt Symposium on Climate Change, Adis Ababa, **Ethiopia**. March 9-11, 2011.
- **Abou, Salé.** *Key Agricultural public policies deriving from the various information networks in the arid areas of Kenya (Kibwézi district).* Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change in Low-income Countries, Washington, **USA**. May 18-19, 2011.
- **Abou, Salé.** *Identification of key Agropastoral public policies in order to tackle the effects of climate change on natural Agropastoral resources in the arid area of Kibwezi (Kenya).* Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change in Low-income Countries, Washington, **USA**. May 18-19, 2011.
- **Akponikpè, Pierre B.I.,** Johnston, P., Agbossou, E. K. *Farmers' perception of agricultural impacts and adaptation strategies to climate change along the West African climate gradient.* Nairobi, **Kenya**. February 26-27, 2011.
- **Kabore, Augustin.** *Gestion communautaire et contribution des bois sacrés du Moogo du Burkina Faso au développement de la santé humaine et à la conservation de la biodiversité.* 6th International Colloque Turin – **Sahel**, Cotonou, **Bénin**. February 2011.
- **Mubaya, Chipo P.** *Climate variability and change or multiple stressors?: Farmer perceptions regarding threats to livelihoods in Zimbabwe and Zambia.* AfricaAdapt Symposium, Addis Ababa, **Ethiopia**. March 2011.

3. Presentations (Submitted)

- **Akponikpè, Pierre B.I.** *Spatial fields' dispersion as a farmer strategy to reduce agro-climatic risk at the household level in pearl millet-based systems in the Sahel: a modeling perspective.* AfricaAdapt Symposium 2011 Linking Climate Research, Policy and Practice for African-led Development. Addis Ababa, **Ethiopia**. March 9-11, 2011.
- **Akponikpè, Pierre B.I.** *Effectiveness of farmer strategies to reduce agro-climatic risk: the spatial cultivated plots' dispersion in millet-based systems in the Sahel.* Water Issues/Challenges and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa. Bangui, **République Centrafricaine**. May 24-28, 2011.

4. Poster Presentations

- **Ahidjo, Paul.** *Écologie et histoire du peuplement aux abords sud du lac Tchad: liens entre crises écologiques, mouvements humains, stratégie d'adaptation et protection de l'environnement.* Rencontre de Casablanca, **Morocco**. March 16-17, 2010.
- **Awodun, Moses A.A.** *Mixed cropping improves nitrogen uptake and reduced land use degradation in Southwest Nigeria.* 5th International Nitrogen Conference, New Delhi, **India**. December 3-7, 2010.
- **Awodun, Moses A.A.** *Empowering rural farmers to trade out poverty through Jatropha farming in Nigeria.* IHDP Open Meeting, Bonn, **Germany**. April 27-30, 2009.
- **Chang'a, Ladislaus B.** *Drought analysis in Tanzania.* World Climate Conference (WCC3), Geneva, **Switzerland**. August 31-September 4, 2009.
- **Dabire, Warvar P.I.** *Seasonal forecast impact simulation in a small watershed in the southwest of Burkina Faso.* International Conference on "Global change and Water Resources in West Africa (GLOWA Projects). Ouagadougou, **Burkina Faso**. August 2008.
- **Fasona, Mayowa J.** *Land-use/land-cover response to climate change in the wooded savannah of Nigeria.* UNILAG 6th Annual Research Fair, Multipurpose Hall, University of Lagos, **Nigeria**. October 2010.
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- **Gandure, Sithabiso.** *Sensitivity of SADC's major food crops to climate change.* The South African Society for Atmospheric Sciences (SASAS), Tulbagh, **South Africa**. September 2009.
- **Kpoumie, Amadou.** *Variabilité climatiques et quelques stratégies d'adaptation au Changements climatiques dans le bassin versant de la Sanaga au Cameroun.* Colloque sur les Changements Climatiques, Libreville, **Gabon**. Novembre 2010.
- **Kpoumie, Amadou.** *Hydroclimatologie du bassin versant de la Sanaga à Edéa.* Salon des Technologies de l'eau et de l'Assainissement, Douala, **Cameroon**. March 2010.
- **Lenouo, Andre.** *Mesure de la stabilité statique en Afrique de l'ouest.* AIC Conference, Rennes, **France**. September 2010.

- **Mubaya, Chipo P.** *Farmer strategies towards climate variability in Zimbabwe and Zambia.* Young Researchers Seminar (YRS), Montpellier, **France**. March 2010.
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- **O'Donoghue, Sean H., M. Smith, S. Bernard, J. van den Molen & A.J. Smit.** *Ocean colour validation in the KZN Bight: a preliminary investigation.* SAEON Summit, Kirstenbosch, Cape Town, **South Africa**. 2010.
- **Omolo, Nancy A.** *Gender, pastoralism and climate change among pastoralists in Northern Kenya: vulnerability and adaptation.* African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analyses 3rd International Conference, Ouagadougou, **Burkina Faso**. July 20-24, 2009.
- **Tiogang Djomo, Maximilien.** *Prioritization of local adaptation strategies in response to climate change in Congo basin forests: Case study of Cameroon.* In book of Abstracts: International Disaster and Risk Conference (IDRC), Global Risk Forum (GRF), Davos, **Switzerland**. May 30-June 3 2010.
- **Tiogang Djomo, Maximilien.** *Food security and climate change adaptation in Congo basin forests: Case study of non-timber forest products as source of feeding in Cameroon.* In book of Abstracts: International Disaster and Risk Conference (IDRC), Global Risk Forum (GRF), Davos, **Switzerland**. May 30-June 3 2010.
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- **Tonnang-Zefack, Edouard H.** *Predicting and mapping malaria vectors emergence and geographical distribution cause by climate change.* 5th MIM Pan-African Malaria Conference, Nairobi, **Kenya**. November 2-6, 2009.
- **Traoré, Mamadou.** *Potential for agronomical enhancement of millet yield via *Jatropha curcas* oilcake fertilizer amendment.* ICRISAT Open Door Day (JPO), Niamey, **Niger**. September 25, 2009.

5. Manuscripts (Accepted/Published)

- **Akponikpè, Pierre B. I.**, Minet J., Gérard B., Defourny P., and Bielders C. L. Spatial fields' dispersion as a farmer strategy to reduce agro-climatic risk at the household level in pearl millet based systems in the Sahel: A modelling perspective. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **151** (215-227). 2011.
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- **Oben, Tabi F.**, Ofori, K., Adiku, S.G.K., Omoko, M., Atika, E. and Mayebi, A. Strengths, weaknesses and challenges of rainfed lowland rice farmers' adaptation strategies to climate variability and change in the Volta region of Ghana. *Issue on Current Opinions on Climate Change Science, START*. June 2010.
- **Owuor, Monica K.** Community-based adaptation for improved rural livelihoods in Eastern Uganda. *Climate and Development Journal*. December 2010.
- **Recha, Charles S.W.** Determination of seasonal rainfall variability, onset and cessation in semi-arid Tharaka district, Kenya. *Theoretical and Applied Climatology*. Accepted for publication in December 30, 2011.
- **Tall, Arame.** Climate forecasting to serve communities in West Africa. World Climate Conference-3. *Procedia Environmental Sciences* **1**: 421-431. 2010.
- Suarez, Pablo and **Tall, Arame.** Towards forecast-based humanitarian decisions: Climate science to get from early warning to early action. *Paper commissioned by the Humanitarian Futures Programme*. 2010.
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6. Manuscripts (Submitted/in preparation)

- **Abou, Salé.** Effects of climatic changes on the natural agricultural resources and farmers adaptation strategies in the arid area of Kibwezi to Kenya. *Secheresses*. August 2010.
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- **Abou, Salé.** Impacts of climate change on pastoral resources and determinants of pastoralists' adaptation strategies in Kibwézi district (Kenya). *African Journal of Agricultural Research*. December 2011.
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- **Adeniji, Grace O.** Health Risks Associated with Climate Variability in Marginalized Communities in Oke-Ogun Region, Nigeria: Community Perceptions and Climate Trends. *Health and Place Journal*. November 2010.
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- **Abebe, Getachew T.** Predicting climate change impacts on the distribution of *Coffea arabica* L. in Ethiopia. *Climatic Change*. June 2010.
- **Abebe, Getachew T.** Structure, biomass and Net Primary Production in a dry montane forest of Ethiopia. *Current Opinion on Environmental Sustainability*. December 2010.
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- **Ajayi, Vincent O.** Land-use modification as climate change adaptation method in Africa. *Journal of Meteorology and Climate sciences (Nigeria)*. September 2010.

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- **Akponikpè, Pierre B.I.**, Johnston, P., Agbossou K. E. An investigation into climate knowledge and perception of climate variability and change amongst farmers along the West African climate gradient (in preparation).
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- **Akponikpè, Pierre B.I.**, Johnston, P., Agbossou K. E. Modelling farmers' agricultural adaptation strategies to climate change along the West African climate gradient (in preparation).
- **Awodun, Moses A.A.** Intercropping: A way of mitigating impacts of climate change. *Current Opinion in Environment Sustainability*.
- **Diouf, Aliou.** Method of constructing a rainfed agriculture vulnerability index. *Global Environmental Change* (in preparation).
- **Diouf, Aliou.** Adaptation of household rainfed agriculture to climate change as a sustainable development approach; lessons from Ngayokhem's farmers. *Climate and Development* (in preparation).
- **Gandure, Sithabiso.** Vulnerability of Southern Africa's major food crops to climate change. *South African Journal of Science*. March 2010.
- **Kabore, Augustin.** Les stratégies communautaires d'adaptation au changement climatique : cas des bois sacrés dans le contexte socio-culturel moaaga du Burkina Faso (in preparation).
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- **Kabore, Augustin.** Gestion communautaire et contribution des bois sacrés du Moogo du Burkina Faso au développement de la santé humaine et à la conservation de la biodiversité (in preparation).
- **Kalinde, Christian R.K.** Problématique de changement climatique en RD Congo: état de lieux et défis. *Bulletin Annuelle de la SOCECO*. January 2011.
- **Kpoumie, Amadou.** Hydrogéodynamique actuelle des transports de matières et érosion mécanique dans un contexte variabilité climatique dans le bassin versant de la Sanaga-Cameroun. *Journal des Sciences Hydrologiques*. May 2011.

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- **Lodoun, Tiganadaba.** How are changes in the intra-seasonal rainfall distribution threatening agriculture in the Sahel? *Global Environmental Change* (in preparation).
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- **Omolo, Nancy A.** Gender and climate change-induced conflict in pastoral communities: Case study of Turkana in North-western Kenya. *African Journal of Conflict Resolution*. March 2010.
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- Hansen, J., Mason, S., **Tall, Arame** and Sun, L. Review of seasonal climate forecasting for agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Climate Research Special Issue*. 2010.
- **Tall, Arame**, Virji, H., Suarez, P. and Padgam, J. Bridging the gap between climate scientists and users of climate information at the national level in West Africa. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*. January 2011.
- **Tonnang-Zefack, Edouard H.** A review of best bet practices for preventing malaria under a changing climate context. *ACCFP Group Publication* (under internal review).
- **Traoré, Mamadou.** Potential for agronomical enhancement of millet yield via *Jatropha curcas* oilcake fertilizer amendment using microdosing technique. *Journal of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*. December 2010.

7. Workshop/Meeting Participation

- **Abou, Salé.** *Strengthening adaptive capacities to climate change*. IHDP Conference, Bonn, **Germany**. April 2009.
- **Ahidjo, Paul.** *The Forum on Education, Capacity Building, and Climate Change: A Strategy for Collective Action in Africa*, Dar es Salaam, **Tanzania**. June 27 – July 1, 2010.
- **Ajayi, Vincent O.** *The simulation of rainfall producing systems over West Africa*. CORDEX Workshop, Abdus Salaam ICTP Trieste, **Italy**. March 2011.
- **Awodun, Moses A.A.** *The Forum on Education, Capacity Building, and Climate Change: A Strategy for Collective Action in Africa*, Dar es Salaam, **Tanzania**. June 27 – July 1, 2010.
- **Chang'a Ladislaus B.** *Education Program on Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation*, Institute of Resources Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam, **Tanzania**. July-September 2010.

- **Fasona, Mayowa J.** *The context of climate change and development in the wooded savannah of Nigeria.* 17th Annual Conference of the International Sustainable Development Research Society (ISDRS), Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, **USA**. May 2011.
- **Fasona, Mayowa J.** *Land-cover change and hydrological regimes of the rivers of western Nigeria.* Ecohydrology Conference, Vienna, **Austria**. September 2011.
- **Fasona, Mayowa J.** *Land systems response to blue and green water footprint in semi-dry wooded Savannah of Nigeria.* IUGG General Assembly, Melbourne, **Australia**. October 2011.
- **Fasona, Mayowa J.** *Principal components of local climate forcing and their implications for climate change adaptation – Case study from Nigerian Savannah.* WCRP Open Science Meeting, Colorado, **USA**. October 2011.
- **Fasona, Mayowa J.** *Modeling the potential impact of climate change on the ecology in the wooded savannah of Nigeria.* iLEAPS Conference, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, **Germany**. September 2011.
- **Kalinde, Christian R.K.** *Meeting session of the validation of the Preparation Plan for REDD (R-PP-DR Congo), Congo.*
- **Kalinde, Christian R.K.** *Education Program on Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation,* Institute of Resources Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam, **Tanzania**. July-September 2010.
- **Kaloki, Peter.** *The Forum on Education, Capacity Building, and Climate Change: A Strategy for Collective Action in Africa,* Dar es Salaam, **Tanzania**. June 27 – July 1, 2010.
- **Lodoun, Tiganadaba.** *Traning course on cropping system modeling,* ICRISAT, **India**.
- **Ndebele-Murisa, Mzime R.** *Postgraduate Research Open Day presentations at the University of the Western Cape,* **South Africa**. October 26-27, 2010.
- **Nguimalet, Cyriaque-Rufin.** *Is spatial conquest method or climate variability the factors increasing the urban floods in Bangui, Central African Republic?* Accepted abstract for Urbanization and Global Environmental Change or UGEC Conference at University of Arizona, **USA**. October 17-19, 2010.
- **Nguimalet, Cyriaque-Rufin.** *Compared analysis of Climate/Variability Changes' impacts on Rivers Malewa (Kenya) and Tomi, Gribingui and Fafa's (Central African Republic) hydrology and implications for communities.* 5th TWAS-ROSSA Young Scientists' Conference: Exchanging Knowledge on

Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability in Africa: The Role of Networking, Nairobi, **Kenya**. February 26-27, 2011.

- **Oben, Tabi F.** *Research Pool on Agro-forestry in partnership with IRAD- IRD – CIRAD –University of Yaounde – University of Dschang*; Workshop on establishing a road map for sustainable agroforestry practices in Cameroon and project elaboration, Kribi, **Cameroon**. November 2010.
- **Oben, Tabi F.** *Training of Trainers workshop, Scientific and technological Innovations in agriculture*, Dschang, **Cameroon**. September 2010.
- **Oben, Tabi F.** *Training of Trainers in Web 2.0 Tools for Research Support and Networking (CTA sponsored training workshop)*, **Ghana**. September 2009.
- **Olorunfemi, Felix B.** *ICID+18 2nd International Conference: Climate, Sustainability and Development in Semi-arid Regions*, Fortaleza-Seara, **Brazil**. August 16-20, 2010.
- **Olorunfemi, Felix B.** *Forum on Education, Capacity Building and Climate Change: A Strategy for Collective Action in Africa*, Dar es Salaam, **Tanzania**. June 26-July 1, 2010.
- **Olorunfemi, Felix B.** *START-WARIMA Science Policy Dialogue on EC-funded project "Understanding the Findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2007*, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, **Nigeria**. February 23-25, 2010.
- **Olorunfemi, Felix B.** *International Training Workshop on Climate Modeling and its Applications for Sustainable Development in Nigeria*. Institute of Ecology and Environmental Studies, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, **Nigeria**. February 15-20, 2010.
- **Olorunfemi, Felix B.** *International Conference on Climate Change, Social Stress and Conflict: State of the Art and Research Needs*, November 19-21, 2009.
- **Olorunfemi, Felix B.** *ACCFP Inception Workshop and the 2009 Open Meeting of the International Human Dimension Workshop in Bonn*, **Germany**. April, 25-30, 2009.
- **Olorunfemi, Felix B.** *International Congress on Climate Change*, Copenhagen, **Denmark**. March 10-12, 2009.
- **Recha, Charles S.W.** *International Foundation for Science (IFS) a Proposal-Writing Workshop*, **Zambia**. November 2009.
- **Recha, Charles S.W.** *Water resource: access and institutional adaptation to climate variability in semiarid Eastern Kenya*. LARS conference themed **Water**,

Sanitation and Energy For Sustainable Livelihoods, Kenyatta University, Kenya. March 2011.

- **Tyubee, Bernard T.** *African Climate Change Fellowship Program (ACCFP) Round 1 Culmination Conference*, Dakar, **Senegal**. December 8-10, 2010.
- **Tyubee, Bernard T.** *START/OSI Forum on Education, Climate Change and Capacity Building: A Strategy for Collective of Action in Africa*, Dar es Salaam, **Tanzania**. July 2010.
- **Tyubee, Bernard T.** *START/WARIMA National Science-Policy Dialogue*, Ibadan, **Nigeria**. February 2010.
- **Tyubee, Bernard T.** *Short course in Geographic Information System (GIS)*, Kampala, **Uganda**. July 2009.

8. Additional Grants Received

- **Recha, Charles S.W.** Evaluation of rainwater harvesting techniques among smallholder farmers in semi-arid Tharaka district, grant No. S/4947-1. International Foundation for Science (IFS). November 2009.
- **Oseni, Saidu.** CCAA support for international conference, Egerton University.

9. Other Communication Material

- **Abebe, Getachew T.** Copenhagen Talks on Climate Change and African Position on Carbon Trading Policy. *Ethiopian Reporter* and online <http://www.ethiopianreporter.com>: pp. 41. October 3, 2009.
- **Abebe, Getachew T.** The Rationale and Guiding Principles of the African Carbon Trading Policy and Compensation Request. *Ethiopian Reporter* and online <http://www.ethiopianreporter.com>: pp. 27. December 2, 2009.
- **Abebe, Getachew T.** Climate Change Adaptation for *Coffee Arabica*. *Ethiopian Reporter* and online <http://www.ethiopianreporter.com>: pp. 12-13. April 25, 2010.
- **Abebe, Getachew T.** Crop Genetic Resources (Biodiversity) Research and Utilization New Policy for Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Reporter* and online <http://www.ethiopianreporter.com>. September 22, 2010.
- **Adeniji, Grace O.** Ph.D Thesis submitted to the Department of Geography and Planning Science, University of Ado-Ekiti, **Nigeria**.

- **Adeniji, Grace O.** Women's Coping Strategies with Water Variability and Vulnerability in Oyo North Region, Nigeria. 2010.
- **Ahidjo, Paul.** Accès à la terre et le régime de la propriété foncière au Nord Cameroun; Crises écologiques, attraction des zones utiles et échanges transfrontalières dans le bassin tchadien; les défis de l'adaptation aux changements climatiques au Nord Cameroun: entre volonté et contraintes; Le lac Tchad: enjeux de coopération sous régionale.
- **Awodun, Moses A.A.** Fliers and videos distributed/used during workshop.
- **Kuria, David K.** Factsheet, Coping with climate change: Understanding local communities knowledge and their coping strategies against climate change. August 2010.
- **Kuria, David K.** Written some articles for newsletters such as BirdLife and TerrAfrica.
- **Mubaya, Chipso P.** Farmer strategies towards climate variability and change: Case studies from South-western Zimbabwe and Southern Zambia. *LAP Lamber Publishing GmbH & Co. Saarcrucken.* 2010.
- **Owuor, Monica K.** Information sheets produced on community-based adaptation strategies. *Shared with Heifer International Uganda field staff to incorporate into their extension manual.* July 2010.
- **Tall, Arame.** Climate change vulnerability from global to local levels: the case of Doune Baba Dieye. *START webpage, <http://start.org/blog/disproportional-impacts-of-climate-change-story-of-doune-baba-dieye.html>*
- **Tachie-Obeng, Emmanuel.** Fellowship paper accepted as a contribution to the *United Nations Summit on Environment and Development, Rio+20.* June 2012.

10. Additional Achievements

- **Abebe, Getachew T.** Requested for interview and information by a French TV journalist at the press agency LPBV for documentaries on climate change (on coffee fields) in Ethiopia on 25th January 2011.
- **Abou, Salé.** Produced a video presentation describing the climate change situation in Kibwezi district (Kenya).
- **Adeniji, Grace O.** Teach Human Geography of Nigeria, and Urban and Rural Sociology at Lead City University, **Nigeria.**

- **Ahidjo, Paul.** Nous avons organisé une conférence de restitution sur: Education, Capacity Building, Climate Change: A Stratégy for Collective Action in Africa.
- **Ahidjo, Paul.** Conformément à l'esprit de Dar es Salam, nous avons expliqué la nécessité pour notre Université d'engager des options d'enseignement sur les Changements climatiques. Conférence qui a eu des résultats escomptés.
- **Ahidjo, Paul.** Nous avons intervenu sur les ondes de la radio régionale pour une sensibilisation sur l'impact des changements climatiques au Sahel. August 22, 2010.
- **Chang'a, Ladislaus B.** Prepared climate change awareness material in the form of powerpoint presentations and formulated guiding questions for Focus Group Discussion at more than 15 secondary schools in Tanzania.
- **Chang'a, Ladislaus B.** Prepared a two day climate change seminar for KALIMATA women group in Gezaulole, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- **Dabire, Warvar P.I.** Interviewed for a Carrefour Africain n°1170.
- **Diouf, Aliou.** Interviewed for a regional radio on climate change's general causes and consequences, the objectives, methodology and especially results of my research. October 2010.
- **Fasona, Mayowa J.** Featured in a National Television Education Program (NTA e-TV) on Climate Change.
- **Gandure, Sithabiso.** Designed, printed and distributed training certificates and climate change t-shirts to participating smallholder farmers.
- **Mubaya, Chipso P.** Invited to participate in the ICSU Visioning 3rd Meeting, Paris, France. February 2011.
- **Ndebele-Murisa, Mzime R.** Invited to speak on a live Radio Show (SAFm) called 'Science Matters', May 2010. (Radio station is based in Cape Town (South Africa) and is broadcast nationwide. This particular show was reviewing one of the Issues of the South African Journal of Science (SAJS).)
- **Nguimalet, Cyriaque-Rufin.** Organizing an International Conference on Water Issues and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa, Bangui, Central African Republic. May 24-28, 2011.
- **O'Donoghue, Sean H.** Teaching an applied marine science module at UKZN this semester containing climate change aspects. 2010.

- **Owuor, Monica K.** Invited to both meetings organized by AfricaAdapt Network, Uganda to share experience as climate change researcher. My project was also shared with AfricaAdapt and posted on their website, including results.
- **Tall, Arame.** My Fellowship opened the door for my home organization to assimilate the concept of Climate Risk Management, and as a result host a series of workshops within the Red Cross to promote their use of climate forecasts and products to reduce disaster risk and better anticipate/thwart disasters.
- **Tiogang Djomo, Maximilien.** Produced some newsletters on adaptation and endogenous knowledge-sharing, (URL: <http://www.mediaterre.org/jeunes/>)
- **Tiogang Djomo, Maximilien.** Recipient of the French Government Scholarship. From October 1, 2010 to November 30, 2011, will participate in training program of Economic Policy Management, organized by CERDI (University of Auvergne) at Clermont-Ferrand, **France**.
- **Tonnang-Zefack, Edouard H.** Phone interview with a student journalist based in UK.