

# Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA)

at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

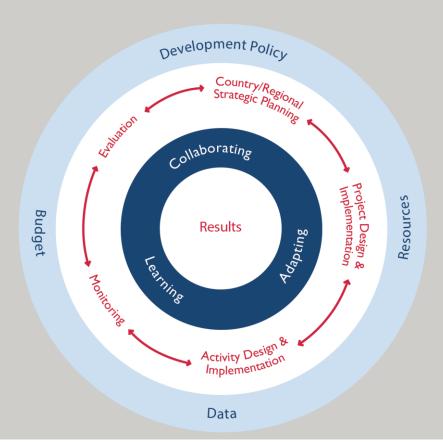
Roundtable: Improving Impact with Knowledge Management

AESIS/Nexus/Novo Nordisk 29 March, 2023 Stacey Young, USAID Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning



# Context/opportunity: Rebuilding USAID Program Cycle

- 2009/10
- Evaluation
- Country strategies



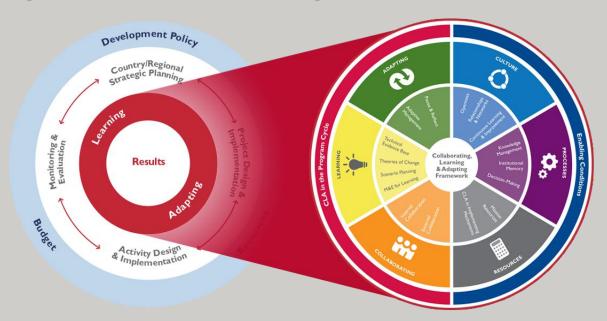
- Project planning, implementation
- Program monitoring
- What else?
   Collaborating,
   Learning and
   Adapting

# What often goes wrong in development...



...collaborating, learning, and adapting can help!

# Solution: Collaborating, Learning and Adapting integrated into the Program Cycle



# 2009-2014: Establishing CLA

2009-10

2010-2011

2011-2012

2012-2013

2013-2014

CLA co-created with **USAID/Uganda** as part of new country strategy process



USAID creates Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL), introduces Program Cycle with learning and adapting component.







USAID/PPL builds out program cycle policy guidance and capacity building.



**USAID Learning Lab** and ProgramNet websites launched. First mission-based **CLA Advisor.** 

awarded, Over 30 missions integrating CLA into programming to some degree.

**USAID LEARN contract** 





# **CLA** in the Program Cycle





#### Collaboration I. Identify and prioritize other teams/offices for

- strategic collaboration. Decide how to engage
- those teams/offices. 3. Collaborate with those teams/offices based on decisions reached.

## External Collaboration

- I. Identify and prioritize key stakeholders for strategic collaboration. Decide how to engage
- key stakeholders. Collaborate with key stakeholders based on decisions reached.



Technical Evidence

1. Track the technical

2. Apply the technical

evidence base in

implementation.

Contribute to/expand

the technical evidence

planning and

evidence hase

Learning

# Adapting

Pause & Reflect

# Culture



. Source various types

of knowledge from

3. Share knowledge with

Institutional Memory

Knowledge

Management

stakeholders.

stakeholders.

. Distill knowledge

**Enabling Conditions** 



### Openness

- I. Variety and purpose of pause & reflect opportunities. Timeliness of pause &
- reflect opportunities to inform decision-
- . Quality of pause & reflect opportunities.

Adaptive

Management

- . Sense of comfort in sharing opinions and ideas.
- Openness to hearing. alternative perspectives.
- Willingness to take action on new ideas.

### Mission Resources I. Roles and

- responsibilities vis-a-vis
- 2. Professional
- development in CLA. Progurement of CLA

### Theories of Change I. Quality of theories of

2. Testing and exploration

the learning that results

from testing them.

- of theories of change. pause & reflect 3. Awareness among opportunities. stakeholders about Inform decision-making. theories of change and
  - Follow through on. decisions reached to manage adaptively.

#### Relationships & Networks

- I. Analyze learning from I. Development of implementation and/or trusting relationships. . Exchange of up-to-date information.
  - 3. Use of networks across the system to expand situational awareness.

- Access to institutional knowledge. 2. Staff transitions.
- Contributions of Foreign Service Nationals to institutional memory

### CLA in Implementing Mechanisms

- I. Mechanism type and scope enables CLA Budgeting.
- 3. Staff composition and dálk

### Scenario Planning

- Identify risks and opportunities through scenario planning.
- 2. Monitor trends related to scenarios.
- 3. Respond to and apply learning from monitoring.

#### Continuous Learning & Improvement

- I. Staff take time for learning and reflection.
- Motivation for learning. Use of iterative approaches that enables continuous improvement.

# . Awareness of

- decision-making processes.
- decisions.
- stakeholder involvement in decision-making.

### M&E for Learning

- . Relevance of monitoring data to decision-making. 2. Design and conduct
- evaluations to inform ongoing and future programming.
- Align monitoring evaluation, and learning efforts across the strategy, project, and activity levels.

# Decision-Making

- - 2. Autonomy to make
  - Appropriate

# Collaborating, Learning and **Adapting in the Program Cycle:**

CLA throughout program strategy, design, implementation and assessment

**Enabling Conditions:** organizational culture, processes, and resources that support collaborating, learning and adapting



# **2015-2020:** Going to Scale

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

CLA Maturity Tool developed; Program Cycle ADS guidance consultations; CLA Case Competition launched. First Moving the Needle event.



Program Cycle ADS
Guidance updates
mandate certain CLA
components. CLA
Training developed.
Evidence Base for CLA
begins.







First Regional CLA
Training; CLA Toolkit
launched; start of
Program Cycle
Learning Agenda.





Leaders in Learning
Podcast. First meeting
of Multi-Donor
Learning Partnership
(MDLP).

CLA Evidence
Dashboard launched.
Over 80 missions
documenting CLA
integration.



CLA EVIDENCE DASHBOARD



















# Post-2020

2020 onward

- Continuing work to institutionalize CLA with fewer resources
- Providing Organizational Development (OD) support to key Agency priorities
- Working with partner to prototype integration of racial and ethnic equity lens

# **Lessons:**

- I. Manage change strategically: Piloted with early adopters who helped refine and scale; used examples to stimulate demand; use demand to secure buy-in and resources
- 2. Resources are essential for scaling: time, funding, staff support contract
- 3. Integration vs. proliferation: Embedded within the Program Cycle rather than establishing a parallel effort
- **4. Best of both:** standard process (framework + maturity tool)  $\rightarrow$  customized result
- 5. Holistic approach that addresses enabling conditions/org development
- 6. Continuously cultivate leadership support
- 7. Built the **evidence base** to answer questions about effectiveness and results
- 8. Psychological safety to voice the unspoken candidly is powerfully attractive
- **9.** Connect to what people care most about: CLA "works" because it connects to people's passion for doing better development

# Thank you!

# Resource Links

- CLA Framework
- <u>USAID Learning Lab</u>
- CLA Toolkit
- CLA Evidence Dashboard
- CLA Case Database
- Leaders in Learning Podcast



# **Tools and Resources**



PROGRAMNET



**CLA Training**Visit USAID University

CLA Community of Practice
Sign Up on ProgramNet

CLA Maturity Tool (Self-Assessment and Action Planning)



# **Podcasts, Videos and Blogs**







# What is the Relationship Between Organizational Culture and Learning?

JUN 26, 2018 by PIERS BOCOCK, STACEY YOUNG Comments (1)



The focus of this episode, our fourth in our Leaders in Learning series, focuses in on something we've touched on in previous episodes, particularly episode 2: what aspects of an organization's culture contribute to its learning capacity?

In this episode, as with previous ones, we'll hear clips from three of the ten thoughtleaders that we interviewed for this series. They are:

- . Chris Collison, a world-renowned independent consultant (Chris also features in episode 5)
- . Clive Martlew, Lead for Leadership and Learning at the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) (Clive also features in episode 6)
- . Rob Cartridge, Head of Global Knowledge at Practical Action (Rob also features in episode 5)

Intentionally Creating and Maintaining the LEARN Culture: "Walking the CLA Talk" Part 1 of 6



This blog post is part of a USAID Learning Lab series called Working Smarter. Everyday CLA techniques to help you be more productive. The goal of the series is to share practical ways to integrate collaborating, learning, and adapting into your

Piers Bocock is Chief of Party of the USAID LEARN contract.

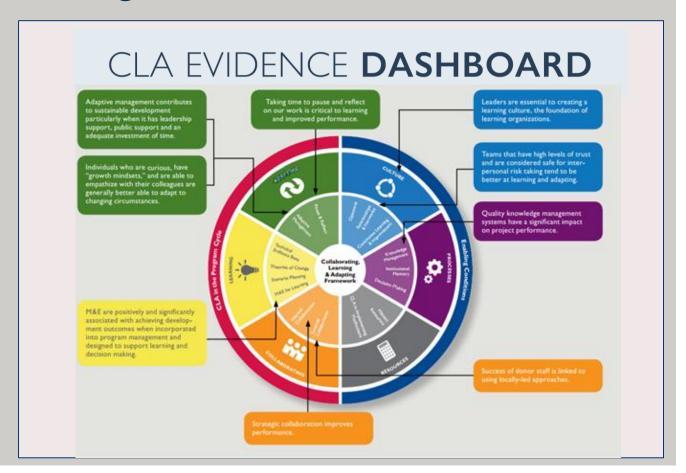
As promised in my blog from earlier this month, this is the first installment of a 6-part series in which I share my personal observations and application of USAID's Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA) Framework over the first two years of leading USAID's Knowledge Management and Learning (LEARN) contract. For this first installment, we're starting with the "Enabling Conditions" side of the graphic. with a focus on creating and maintaining a team culture that supports all of our work, as it relates to the "Culture" component of the CLA Framework

On a crisp January morning two years ago, a newly formed team of ten individuals gathered around a 30-foot faux wood conference table. Most were meeting each other for the first time, making the usual development credentials small-talk - which development firms they'd done time with, how many countries they'd been to, who knew who within the Agency they'd now be serving. A pair who had worked together previously were



# **Building the Evidence Base**





# **CLA** in the Program Cycle

Collaborating

#### Internal Technical Evidence Collaboration

- I. Identify and prioritize other teams/offices for strategic collaboration.
- 2. Decide how to engage those teams/offices.
- 3. Collaborate with those teams/offices based on decisions reached.

#### External Collaboration

- I. Identify and prioritize key stakeholders for strategic collaboration.
- 2. Decide how to engage key stakeholders.
- 3. Collaborate with key stakeholders based on decisions reached.

# Learning

1. Track the technical

2. Apply the technical

evidence base in

planning and

implementation.

3. Contribute to/expand

Theories of Change

I. Quality of theories of

2. Testing and exploration

of theories of change.

stakeholders about

from testing them.

theories of change and

the learning that results

3. Awareness among

change.

the technical evidence

evidence base.

# Adapting

1. Variety and purpose of

2. Timeliness of pause &

reflect opportunities

reflect opportunities.

to inform decision-

3. Quality of pause &

Pause & Reflect

pause & reflect

opportunities.



Openness

ideas.

alternative

perspectives.

1. Sense of comfort in

2. Openness to hearing

Willingness to take

action on new ideas.

sharing opinions and



**Enabling Conditions** 





## **Processes**

. Source various types

of knowledge from

3. Share knowledge with

stakeholders.

Distill knowledge.

stakeholders.

Knowledge

Management

# Resources

# Mission Resources

- Roles and responsibilities vis-a-vis A.D
- 2. Professional
- development in CLA. 3. Procurement of CLA support.

### Adaptive Management

making.

- I. Analyze learning from implementation and/or pause & reflect opportunities.
- 2. Inform decision-making. 3. Follow through on decisions reached to manage adaptively.

#### Relationships & Networks

- I. Development of trusting relationships. 2. Exchange of
- up-to-date information. 3. Use of networks across the system to expand situational awareness.

### Institutional Memory Access to institutional

- knowledge. 2. Staff transitions.
- . Contributions of Foreign Service Nationals to institutional memory.

#### CLA in Implementing Mochanisms

- I. Mechanism type and scope enables CLA
- Budgeting. 3. Staff composition and dálk

#### Scenario Planning I. Identify risks and opportunities through

- scenario planning. Monitor trends related
- to scenarios.
- 3. Respond to and apply learning from monitoring.

#### Continuous Learning & Improvement

- 1. Staff take time for learning and reflection.
- Motivation for learning. 3. Use of iterative
- approaches that enables continuous improvement.

- Awareness of
- stakeholder involvement in decision-making.

# Decision-Making

- decision-making processes.
- 2. Autonomy to make decisions.
- 3. Appropriate



# M&E for Learning

- I. Relevance of monitoring data to decision-making.
- 2. Design and conduct evaluations to inform ongoing and future programming.
- 3. Align monitoring, evaluation, and learning efforts across the strategy, project, and activity levels.

# **Advocacy and Thought Leadership**





Collaborating, Learning and Adapting

