



Centre for **Climate Change**
and **Social Transformations**

Impact evaluation framework

for climate assemblies

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Aims

- Accessible, evidence-based framework to guide evaluation of past and future climate assemblies
- Opening-up what counts as impacts and providing more nuanced understanding of possible outcomes and/or resulting impacts of climate assemblies
- Provide guidance on assessment of impacts and associated pathways through appropriate data collection (including before, during and after).

Development of the framework

Phase 1: Top-down, conceptual

- Draft framework from literature and conceptual thinking

Phase 2: Bottom-up, feedback

- Feedback from wider evidence base/knowledge
- Test by using it to evaluate existing processes
- Adapt, refine and add detail

Dimensions of the framework

Dimension 1: AREAS OF IMPACT

- Policy and political discourse
- Social and public discourse
- Systemic and systems-thinking

Dimension 2: TYPE OF IMPACT

- Instrumental
- Conceptual
- Capacity-building

| <p>Type of impact</p> <p>Area of impact</p> | <p>Instrumental impacts:</p> <p><i>Changes to how things work and what happens: policies, behaviour, practice</i></p> | <p>Conceptual impacts:</p> <p><i>Changes to how people think: knowledge, understanding, attitudes</i></p> | <p>Capacity-building impacts:</p> <p><i>Changes to what people do: skills development, ability, confidence</i></p> |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Policy: Effects on public policy and political decision-making</p> <p>Key actors: policy-makers, politicians, parliamentarians, civil servants, advisory bodies</p> | <p>Changes to climate policy and legislation, and resulting climate action</p> <p>Changes to political debate/positions on climate change and climate action</p> | <p>Changes to policy-makers knowledge and understanding of diverse public perspectives on climate policy issues</p> <p>Changes to policy-makers understanding of and attitudes towards climate change and climate action</p> <p>Clarification of roles and responsibilities for climate action</p> | <p>Capacity-building focused on specific climate recommendations and policy areas</p> <p>Capacity-building to improve understanding of and integrating public perspectives into climate policy</p> <p>Changes to (or new) political coalitions, networks, or cross-party collaborations</p> |
| <p>Social: Effects on public discourse and public, business and civil society engagement</p> <p>Key actors: public, media, businesses and third-sector organisations</p> | <p>Changes to public climate action/behaviour change</p> <p>Changes to media practices and coverage on climate issues and action</p> <p>Changes to climate policies and practices in businesses and organisations</p> | <p>Changes to key actors knowledge and understanding of diverse perspectives on climate policy issues</p> <p>Changes to key actors understanding of and attitudes towards climate change and climate action</p> <p>Clarification of roles and responsibilities for climate action</p> | <p>Capacity-building in the media to support new formats and ways of communicating about climate change (and public perspectives)</p> <p>Capacity-building within business and third-sector organisations to support new climate action initiatives</p> <p>Capacity-building focused on enabling key groups in society to participate in decision-making</p> |
| <p>Systemic: Effects on democratic systems and systems-thinking</p> | <p>Changes to democratic systems/forms of governance</p> <p>Systems-thinking embedded in decision-making and governance</p> | <p>Changes to understanding of and attitudes towards the use of deliberative processes</p> <p>Changes to understanding of climate change as challenging more foundational aspects of society</p> <p>Increased trust and sense of empowerment among public</p> | <p>Capacity-building focused on the use of deliberative processes and new forms of governance</p> <p>Capacity-building focused on addressing climate change from a systems perspective</p> |

Instrumental impacts

Effects on policies, practices and behaviours, e.g.

- Greater ambition in climate policy
- Changes to political debate
- Changes to media coverage of climate
- Greater public involvement in taking action and decision-making

Conceptual impacts

Effects on knowledge, understanding and attitudes

- Greater appreciation of role of public in addressing climate crisis
- Changes to thinking about climate policy (e.g. how people live, what they value)
- Changes to ideas on the use of deliberative and participatory processes
- Changes to wider public's understanding, involvement

Capacity-building impacts

Effects on skills, confidence and resources

- Training and mentorships
- Skill development
- Networks, coalitions and partnerships for exchanging knowledge and pooling resources
- New roles and positions

Tracing influence

Importance of pre and post data collection

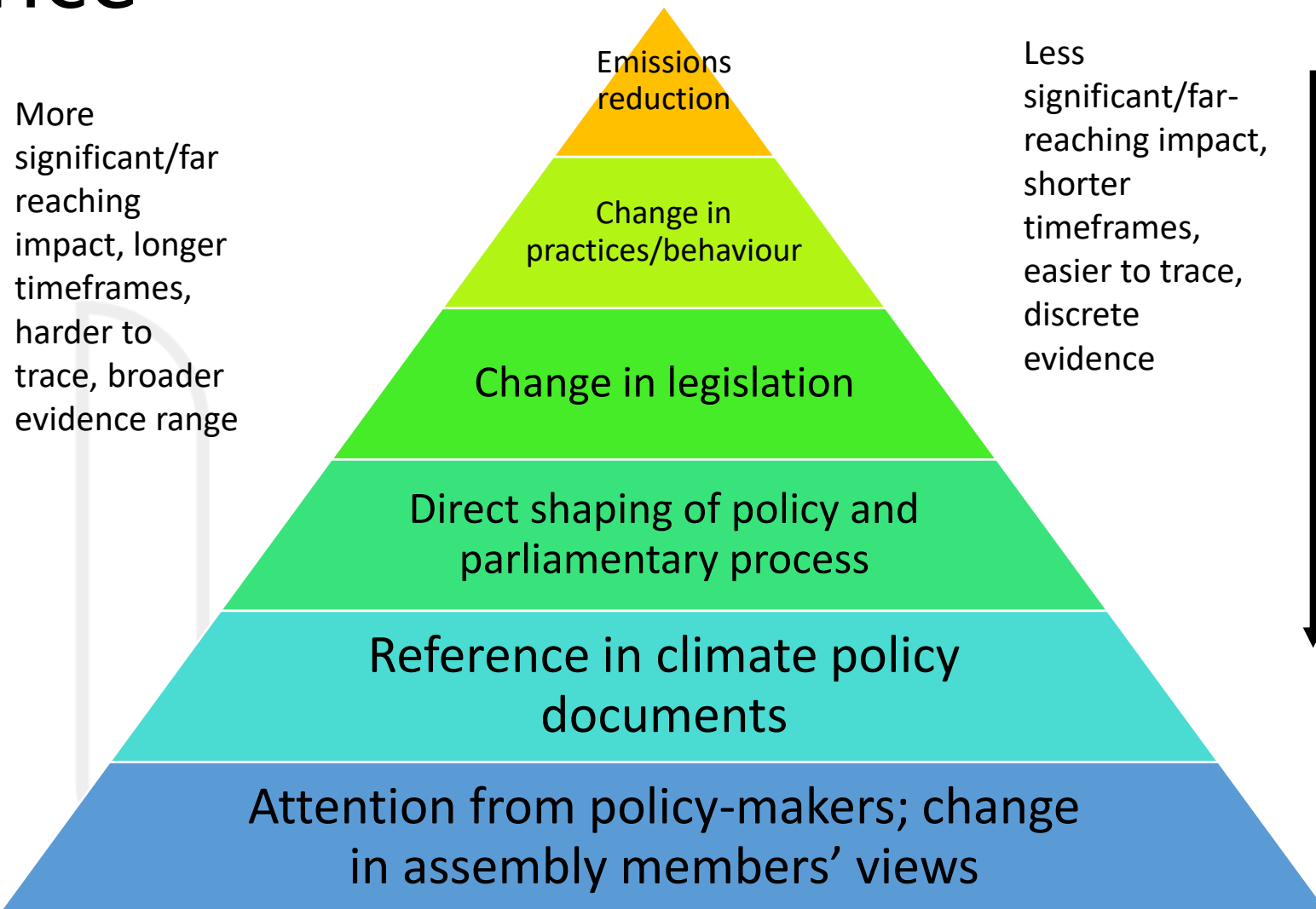
Triangulating evidence sources

Quantitative surveys

Interviews and focus groups

Document analysis

Media analysis



The climate crisis is not (just) a policy issue

“Any further delay in concerted global action will miss a brief and rapidly closing window to secure a liveable future. We are not on track to achieve a climate-resilient sustainable world. This report is a dire warning about the consequences of inaction.” - IPCC 2022

“Limiting global warming to 1.5°C, compared with 2°C, could reduce the number of people both exposed to climate-related risks and susceptible to poverty by up to several hundred million by 2050”
- IPCC Special Report on 1.5C

“While acknowledging the role of policy, technology, and finance, the ‘managerialist’ approaches, that emphasise ‘technical governance’ and fail to challenge the deeper values that underpin society, may not secure the deep change required to avert dangerous climate change and other environmental challenges.” – IPCC 2022



**Knowledge Network On
Climate Assemblies**



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