



Adaptation Research Alliance

ARA REGIONAL WORKSHOP REPORT

REPORT

Presented by:

ICLEI América del Sur

ICLEI Argentina



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Editorial Page

ICLEI - Gobiernos Locales por la Sustentabilidad

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1. ICLEI

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability is a global network of more than 2,500 local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development. Active in 125+ countries, we influence sustainability policy and drive local action for low emission, nature-based, equitable, resilient and circular development.

Our Members and team of experts work together through peer exchange, partnerships and capacity building to create systemic change for urban sustainability.

Since its foundation more than 30 years ago, our Network has been committed at local and global level, in line with international covenants and commitments, to build policies and actions that implement the sustainable urban development agenda in local governments.

ICLEI South America has been working with more than 90 associate governments and key stakeholders of civil society, academia and the private sector, in seven countries of the region. The regional office operates in different levels, counting on national and local offices in order to reach territories and to strengthen the cooperation with other international, regional and national networks.

For more information: <https://americadosul.iclei.org/>

2. INTRODUCTION

The Adaptation Research Alliance, ARA, is a global effort that seeks to increase investment and opportunities to develop and inform effective adaptation solutions, especially in the countries and communities most vulnerable to climate change. In November 2021, the call for micro-grants was launched with the aim of providing financial, technical and collaborative support to initiatives that seek to promote climate resilience in the territories.

Considering knowledge co-production, accessibility and application and collaboration and partnering as two crucial streams of work to effectively implement the Paris Agreement, ICLEI South America team has assumed as part of its strategy to facilitate collective

processes towards solutions for the main challenges in the pathway towards carbon neutral, resilient, equitable and circular territories. For that, ICLEI's team has been studying, developing and testing methodologies in different contexts: from the facilitation of the Pan-Amazon Cities Forum to participatory processes for elaborating climate adaptation plans and strategies.

3. GOALS

ICLEI South America presents this proposal to prepare, facilitate and systematize the results of the Latin America and Caribbean workshop for the Adaptation Research Alliance (ARA), in collaboration with the global workshop facilitation leader and the ARA Secretariat. In this way, ICLEI aims to contribute to the so required and urgent collaborative process of co-designing ways and solutions in face of burning issues of climate change adaptation agenda.

Objectives:

Provide knowledge sharing and a peer-to-peer learning environment, between micro grant teams and regional stakeholders, on the burning issues identified in the micro grants.

Promote learning on the process of running the micro grant co-production activities, on the identified and potential risks and barriers, as well as on the expected outcomes of the projects.

Reinforce the connection between the burning issues focused on micro grants and other regional stakeholders engaged in the climate agenda and related topics in Latin America.

Foster new networks between actors in the region and support existing networks with knowledge from the burning issues.

4. METHODOLOGY

The facilitation was carried out combining two methodologies: Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI) and Methodology of Cooperation (MoC), developed and tested by ICLEI. While the first reference, LAKI, is aimed at identifying, prioritizing and guiding the

collective work on the crucial elements of the climate adaptation burning issues, MoC is driven to qualify and foster cooperation amongst the diverse parties involved - micro grant teams and other organizations engaged in research and actions on adaptation to climate change in the region. More details about the methodology were presented at the “Full-proposal_Regional-workshop”

5. CO-CREATION REGIONAL WORKSHOP RESULTS

5.1 Workshop preparation

The microgrants content was analyzed in order to identify common issues and differences among them. Table 1 shows the microgrants and the key words identified, and Annex 7.1 presents the summary for the 6 microgrants.

- 20. Resilience Action Plan for Santa Maria Watershed (Fundación CoMunidad)
- 27. Adaptation issues concerning urban planning and strategic ecosystems in Colombia, from an ecosystem-based adaptation approach (ICLEI Colombia)
- 48. Cambio climático, vulnerabilidades y migración en una comunidad maya-mam en Guatemala (Asociación Pop No’j)
- 57. Delta del Paraná Medio: fortalecimiento de la planificación de adaptación y uso de la tierra (Universidad Nacional de Rosario (UNR))
- 64. Building stronger communities for girls (Centre d’Innovation Technologique et d’Entrepreneuriat)
- 66. Climate change adaptation plans and local governments (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales - FLACSO, for its Spanish acronym)

Table 1. Microgrants key words

Code/Lead Organization	20. Fundación CoMunidad	27. ICLEI Colombia	48.Asociación Pop No’j	57. Universidad Nacional de Rosario (UNR)	64. Centre d’Innovation Technologique et d’Entrepreneuriat	66. FLACSO
Deforestation	X					
Indigenous People - Communities	X		X			

Code/Lead Organization	20. Fundación CoMunidad	27. ICLEI Colombia	48. Asociación Pop No'j	57. Universidad Nacional de Rosario (UNR)	64. Centre d'Innovation Technologique et d'Entrepreneuriat	66. FLACSO
Local governments involved	X	X	X	X		X
Climate data - meteorological stations	X					
Disaster Risk Reduction	X				X	
Food and Agriculture	X	X				
Biodiversity Conservation	X	X				
Ecosystem-based adaptation		X				
Urban Climate (adaptation) planning at local level		X		X		X
Strategic ecosystems		X				
Empowerment of women and youth			X		X	
Migration			X			

Source: Own elaboration

To organize the agenda, logistics and information for the regional Workshop, different internal and external meetings were taken, as is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Steps and Meetings for the Workshop preparation

Day/Time (ARG)	Participants	Main topics addressed
14 -March, 2022 12:00-14:00	Leta Vieira Bráulio Diaz Carolina Mesa Rocio Pascual Rodrigo Perpetuo Maria Julia Reyna	Brainstorming First draft of the agenda
14 -March, 2022 11:30-12:30	Carolina Mesa Rocio Pascual	Checkpoint for the event
17-March, 2022 12:30 - 13:30	Carolina Mesa Julio Araujo Lucia Scodanibbio Maria Julia Reyna Rocio Pascual	Submit agenda to ARA, receive feedback
17 March, 2022 14:00 - 15:00	Carolina Mesa Rocio Pascual Sofía Font	Review the checklist, assign dates and responsible
04 April, 2022	-	The agenda and conceptual note of the event were sent by email to ARA
05 April, 2022	-	Agenda, registration link, project summary was sent to all participants
12 April 2022	-	Agenda, registration link, project summary was sent to MCR 2030
19 April, 2022 11:00-12:00	Carolina Mesa Sofia Font Rocio Pascual Keila Ferreira Maria Julia Reyna	Revise the presentation, list of participants, review the script.
19 April, 2022 15:00-16:00	Rocio Pascual Aline Marsicano Figueiredo Clément da Cruz Keila Ferreira Carolina Mesa Cristobal Lopez Maciel	Present agenda for MCR 2030, resolve questions and be aligned for the Regional Workshop
25 April, 2022 14:00 - 15:00	Carolina Mesa Leticia Borgues Sofia Font Victoria Colombo Keila Ferreira	Test for the regional workshop
25 April, 2022 11:30 - 12:30	Rocio Pascual Carolina Mesa	Control point to check the agenda and final steps

Day/Time (ARG)	Participants	Main topics addressed
	Maria Julia Reyna Rodrigo Perpetuo Sofía Font	

Source: Own elaboration

The final agenda proposed for the workshop is shown in Table 3. The agenda allows an overview of the global perspective for the Adaptation Commitment and it incorporates the methodology criteria aligned by ARA. The presentation by each Microgrant project enables all the participants to know better the burning issues and the special features done during the co-creation process.

Table 3. Agenda for the Regional Workshop carried out on 27th April 2022

Time (GMT-3)	Activity
11:00 am - 11:05 am	Event Overview
Objective: Initial orientations, presentation of the event objectives, agenda.	
11:05 am - 11:15 am	Welcome
Jesse DeMaria-Kinney, Head of Secretariat Adaptation Research Alliance Rodrigo Perpetuo, Executive Secretary ICLEI South America	
11:15 am - 11:30 am	Global Adaptation Perspective
Adriana Campelo, Regional Coordinator for the Americas and the Caribbean Making Cities Resilient 2030	
11:30 am - 12:05 am	Presenting the microgrants projects
Objective: Every micro grant will present an overview about the project, including: Title, localization, objective, burning issue. [5 minutes for micro-grant].	
12:05 am - 12:10 am	Presenting the breakout room dynamic
Objective: Orientations for the breakout rooms.	
Group discussion - Break out rooms	
12:10 am - 12:40 am	Potential risks and barriers

Time (GMT-3)	Activity
Objective: Identify the main challenges in three analysis areas i) governance and stakeholder; ii) Knowledge; iii) Planning, implementation and co-creation process in the micro-grants projects	
12:40 am - 12:50 am	Report of discussions - Main room
The groups should return to the main room and share the main issues and results discussed with the other participants in the session about risks and barriers. [5 minutes per group]	
12:50 am - 13:20 pm	Opportunities & Lessons learned
Objective: Open session to identify opportunities for synergy among groups, projects, regions, and stakeholders and share lessons learned.	
13:20 pm - 13:25 pm	Next steps & Closing
Objective: ICLEI will provide a and a presentation on the nexts steps Jesse De Maria-Kinney, Head of Secretariat Adaptation Research Alliance	

5.2 Running the Regional Workshop

5.2.1 Global Adaptation Perspective

Making Cities Resilient MCR2030 is a network of cities committed to disaster risk reduction, resilience, adaptation to climate change and the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

Looking for:

- Raise risk awareness of cities and ensure they are engaged
- Strengthen capacities for cities to develop local plans and resilience strategies
- Support cities in the implementation of their local resilience plans and strategies

Data of interest:

- More than 400 cities in Latin America
- There are 4 resilience nodes (2 in Brazil, one in Colombia and one in Mexico)
- 13 cases of risk analysis implemented with the scorecard methodology
- +1200 trained professionals

There are three stages (A, B):

- A. Better understand: Guidance for local actors and policy support, such as the Guide for Local Governments
- B. Plan Better: Local Disaster Resilience Self-Assessment Tool (Scorecard).
- C. Implement better: Approximation of financial institutions and fund opportunities and Support for the development of technical capacities

5.2.2 Microgrants Projects presentation

The six microgrants presented their goals, work and burning issues, followed by an interactive way to understand common perspectives, words, challenges addressed among microgrants.

This was divided in two phases, the first one started with the presentation by 3 microgrants and then to facilitate the processes of experience exchange among them, the moderator raised this key question to be answered: Common themes or words within the 3 micro-grants that have been submitted.

Then, the second phase started with the presentation of the other 3 microgrants and then the audience was asked to participate considering the same question to push the exchange.

- 20. Fundación CoMunidad. Resilience Action Plan for Santa Maria Watershed (Panamá)
- 27. ICLEI Colombia Adaptation issues concerning urban planning and strategic ecosystems in Colombia, from an ecosystem-based adaptation approach (Colombia)
- 66. FLACSO "Climate change adaptation plans and local governments" (Argentina)
- 48. Asociación Pop No'j Cambio climático, vulnerabilidades y migración en una comunidad maya-mam en Guatemala
- 57. Universidad Rosario. Delta del Paraná Medio: fortalecimiento de la planificación de adaptación y uso de la tierra (Rosario)
- 64. Centre d'Innovation Technologique et d'Entrepreneuriat. Building stronger communities for girls (Haití).

The next figures show the results of the interactive part of this session.

Temas o palabras en común dentro de los 3 micro-grants que se han presentado (20|27|66)



Temas o palabras en común dentro de los 3 micro-grants que se han presentado (48|57|64)



A very enriching point of this event was the presentation of micro-grants made by members of each team. This allowed them to highlight the subjects treated in each project and how they carried it out.

For the microgrants the most recurrent words were resilience, cities, community, knowledge, vulnerability and poverty, participation. These words are at the forefront of the adaptation frameworks and they are consistent with the realities of the projects implemented.

The teams recognise the need to scale up adaptation and resilience policies in Latin America. Poverty and inequality must be taken into account and therefore policy implementation priorities must change, as well as cooperative action for the global south. The perspective of gender, diversity and intersectionality was also present in the exchange.

5.2.3 Potential risks and barriers

The microgrants are divided in 2 groups, where the moderator formulates the key question for each thematic area (Governance - Knowledge and Planning-Implementation process). One thematic area is addressed at a time and the participants wrote on the Jamboard or participate orally.

The appointed questions were:

- GOVERNANCE

What barriers did you identify to involve the actors (national and local) identified as key in your project? Are there differences at the national and local level? What about the provincial level?

- KNOWLEDGE

What challenges exist in the articulation/communication of different knowledge (scientific-academic, communities -indigenous, women, civil society associations-, governmental)?

- PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND CO-CREATION PROCESS

What were the barriers to the planning of the process raised to action?

Group 1

Moderator: Rocío Pascual - ICLEI Argentina

Support: Sofía Font - ICLEI Argentina

Microgrants:

- 20 (Resilience Action Plan for Santa Maria Watershed)
- 66 (Climate change adaptation plans and local governments)
- 27 (Adaptation issues concerning urban planning and strategic ecosystems in Colombia, from an ecosystem-based adaptation approach)

1. Governance and stakeholder

- ¿Qué barreras identificaron para involucrar los actores (nacionales y locales) identificados como clave en su proyecto? ¿hay diferencias en el nivel nacional del local? ¿Y lo provincial?
- What barriers did you identify to involve the actors (national and local) identified as key in your project? Are there differences at the national level from the local? And the provincial?

Las acciones parecen estar mejor formateadas para enfoques locales con actores locales. ¿Cómo escalar estas acciones?

Ya venir trabajando con actores y red multiactores. Ya existía una figura/grupo que involucra a los actores en la que podían apoyarse

El proyecto para la Estrella y Envigado se ha adelantado con actores locales y del área metropolitana. De los municipios se identifican los actores comunitarios y públicos; no así las Universidades y los investigadores que

Nos apoyamos en las redes ya existentes para identificar actores, por tanto no tuvimos problemas en ese aspecto.

El grupo fuera de la cuenca estaba muy abierto a recibir propuestas. Presentar el proyecto al Ministerio de Ambiente en Panamá que permitió abrir la "puerta"

Tiempo: Si bien el tiempo fue suficiente para lograr el objetivo planteado (y tampoco se espera que los procesos se extiendan más de lo necesario), había presión por la fecha de cierre del proyecto

La formulación de los planes locales de cambio climático y los regionales, en Antioquia hay4, involucró y permitió conocer muchos de los actores del sector público

La duración de las actividades en el marco una vez se obtiene la ayuda, deben ocurrir con rapidez y tal vez convendría tener plazos un poco más holgados para convenir los alcances de manera más

Parece que el primer obstáculo es dónde obtener la información para encontrar a los actores y comenzar la red.

Desconocimiento de la normatividad y de los planes de ordenamiento en muchos de los asistentes

SE REALIZAN LAS CONVOCATORIAS A DIVERSOS ACTORES, PERO SE SIENTE APATIA EN LA PARTICIPACION DE LA COMUNIDAD

Integrar al Ministerio de Ambiente para que nos "abra la puerta"

tiempo corto: el previo engagement. Apoyarse en redes

En general hubo una buena aceptación y participación. Sin embargo, para algunos puntos claves, la interacción se vio demorada por cambios de gestión política, pero en general se superaron.

2. Knowledge ecosystem

- ¿Qué retos existen en la integración de los diferentes saberes? (científico-academia, comunidades -indígenas, mujeres, asociaciones de la sociedad civil-, gubernamental).
- What challenges exist in the integration of different knowledge types? (scientist-academia, communities -indigenous, women, civil society, government).

No solo es divulgación científica sino formación de vinculator

En el caso de alianza academia y sector público, la dificultad aquí es el tema de los tiempos. Los tiempos de la academia con los del quehacer diario, hace complejo que el d

Hay mucha desconfianza con lo público y recelo por parte de los investigadores y la interacción es muy baja, incipiente o nula. El resultado es que terminamos siendo actores que no convergen por

El Gran porcentaje de los saberes y de las investigaciones de las universidades se queda en los anaqueles de las Bibliotecas. Falta mayor divulgación de esos saberes hacia la comunidad!!

La comunidad académica no está capacitada para integrarse con los actores locales en la elaboración de sus interrogantes científicos.

Es necesario promover espacios de diálogo con la academia en tres frentes: 1. como productora de conocimiento, 2. para la sensibilización de los futuros profesio

Transición a nue paradigma de trabajo en equip trasdisciplinario multi sectorial

Fue un desafío definir conceptos de forma clara y simple, para poder luego tener una conversación con una base común de entendimiento.

El principal reto es el cambio de paradigma a trabajo en equipo, vencer los egos, escuchar a otros, respetar la diversidad de miradas, revalorizar los saberes populares, para conseguir formular y validar acciones y medidas

Es necesario promover espacios de diálogo con la academia en tres frentes: 1. como productora de conocimiento, 2. para la sensibilización de los futuros profesionales de la planificación y

Se necesitan aguas para esta interacción entre científicos-sociedades -gobierno-sector privado. Las fundaciones de apoyo necesitan métricas para comprender el éxito de estas interacciones y

en todo proyecto de este tipo hay que dedicar un tiempo importante a la tarea de buscar una conceptualización clara y simple para interactuar con la comunidad (jóvenes, nivel de formación).

LENGUAJE: Generar lenguaje más simple para que todo sea uniforme. Entre la parte científica. TEMAS COMUNES.

Sector académico que le cuesta interactuar con la sociedad civil y salirse de la complejidad de su enfoque académico para explicar de manera simple un concepto en una reunión de una hora. FALENCIA DE LA

Formar vinculadores

vinculador que tenga base científica-academico-técnica pero que pueda vincularse

Miradas miopes sobre la perspectiva

Cuando se plantean temas de Cambio Climático se asocia a científicos. Generar temas

3. Planning, implementation and co-creation process in the micro-grants projects

- ¿Cuáles fueron las barreras del proceso de lo planteado a la acción?
- What were the barriers of the co-creation process from planning to action?

La principal es una barrera de tiempo, es muy muy corto y no permite que el proceso que se de cumpliendo con las etapas y alcances que se quieren: que se de una conceptualización amplia y compartida, no solo una reunión;


NO considero que la barrera sea por los tiempos de lo público es mas bien, este proceso por el tiempo designado para este ARA. Se debe revisar este tiempo, extremadamente corto

Definitivamente la presión del tiempo dificulta una construcción más equitativa, de acuerdo a necesidades de los actores, que permitan el ajuste en el camino de los alcances previstos

Coincido que los procesos de co-creación requieren más tiempo para la interacción.

Premura del tiempo. Tienes previstos unos objetivos con unas hipótesis. Pero algunas ocasiones necesitas ajustes, tomar nuevas rutas

Posibilidad de interactuar con los municipios



Group 2

Moderator: Carolina Mesa - ICLEI SAMS

Support/Apoyo: Leticia Borges - ICLEI SAMS

Microgrants:

- 57 (Delta del Paraná Medio: fortalecimiento de la planificación de adaptación y uso de la tierra)
- 48 (Cambio climático, vulnerabilidades y migración en una comunidad maya-mam en Guatemala)
- 64 (Building stronger communities for girls)

1. Governance and stakeholder

- ¿Qué barreras identificaron para involucrar los actores (nacionales y locales) identificados como clave en su proyecto? ¿hay diferencias en el nivel nacional del local? ¿Y lo provincial?
- What barriers did you identify to involve the actors (national and local) identified as key in your project? Are there differences at the national level from the local? And the provincial?

Falta de información y claridad sobre la problemática

Falta de voluntad política para emprender acciones de adaptación y resiliencia.

Hubo una comunidad cansada de investigaciones y pocas acciones

Tener contacto con la problemática, comprender por los actores esta problemática. Hay disponibilidad, pero falta encontrar lugares de encuentro

Falta de confianza por parte de algunos actores locales

Baja visibilidad de los actores locales

Quienes provocan mayor daño ambiental son los menos interesados en cambiar.

Diseño o arquitectura institucional para la planificación de adaptación

Confianza de los actores sobre las posibles estrategias

Un reto es la interseccionalidad de diversos temas y cómo coordinar mejor entre todxs lxs involucradxs

Falta de difusión del programa de los planes locales en materia de adaptación

Cansancio por parte de las comunidades: participan de muchos de estos procesos, pero falta de implementación o acciones concretas posteriores

Los actores centrales o nacionales tienen una menor participación o interés en el logro del objetivo de adaptación a escala local

Problemas para lograr espacios de encuentro: por falta de plataformas y por las dificultades en la comprensión de la problemática como así también la falta de compromiso



falta de conciencia en el cambio climático

2. Knowledge ecosystem

- ¿Qué retos existen en la integración de los diferentes saberes? (científico-academia, comunidades -indígenas, mujeres, asociaciones de la sociedad civil-, gubernamental).
- What challenges exist in the integration of different knowledge types? (scientist-academia, communities -indigenous, women, civil society associations-, government).

Marco político top - down invisibilidad los saberes locales

Comunicación transversal

La socialización de la información de una manera adecuada, con pertinencia cultural.

Debilidad en los marcos de participación de la comunidad para visibilizar, compartir saberes

Dejar de lado la arrogancia de los saberes academicistas institucionales y presentar un interés genuino en reconocer los saberes locales y construir a partir de ellos

La recuperación de los saberes ancestrales para la adaptación y mitigación.

Necesidad de una red integradora que interactue con todxs

Dificultades en materia de comunicación y difusión de la información disponible

Valorización de la construcción de conocimiento nuevo incorporando los saberes locales y conocimiento indígena en la investigación científica (tienen el mismo valor)

Falta de comunicación de los distintos niveles de acción de gobierno con los diferentes actores.



3. Planning, implementation and co-creation process in the micro-grants projects

- ¿Cuáles fueron las barreras del proceso de lo planteado a la acción?
- What were the barriers of the co-creation process from planning to action?

Procesos muy cortos en el tiempo, con un financiamiento muy limitado, con una modalidad difícil en la entrega de fondos.

Los tiempos siempre son tiranos en estos procesos y es clave encontrar los propios límites a la investigación.

EL tiempo entre la planeación y ejecución fue corto, en pos de la conexión con los actores


LA CONTINUIDAD es incierta.

Trabajar necesariamente en las expectativas por parte de los actores locales y equipo de investigación, para encontrar los límites y alcances justos.

El involucramiento de los actores es complejo dado los distintos procesos de planificación sobre cambio climático que se superponen

La presencia de puntos de fricción entre actores frente a la temática de cambio climático

Dificultad en llegar a algunos actores que se encuentran menos sensibilizados en la temática o que no presentan un interés claro en el objetivo del proyecto.



Regarding this dialogues in the break out rooms, the following aspects are important to be considered:

- The issues of poverty, inequality and community based approach should be the basis in the discussions on the climate agenda
- Financing continues to be the matter to bring out adaptation commitments
- Sustainable cooperation towards action can continue on two fronts. The first one is related to the understanding of how every microgrant can move forward to a more ambitious phase. The second one is how the microgrants can cooperate bilaterally or multilaterally, creating spaces for cooperation.
- The time was a constraint but the microgrants recognized that the outputs were met thanks to the previous collaboration and engagement done by the leader partner.
- The participants perceive the value of the multilevel governance but at the same time the complexity to involve them in the co-creation process
- There is a lack of communication among the different levels integrating the knowledge ecosystem

- The need for action-oriented research. Academia should integrate their knowledge into the communities, with an accessible language for all and promote a better proximity with the community and the public sector.

5.2.4 Report of discussions - Main room

Afterwards, the groups returned to the main room to share the main issues and results discussed with the other participants in the session on risks and barriers. The presentation of each group is made by one member who summarizes the points discussed and talked about in each dimension (1.governance, 2.knowledge, 3.planning, implementation and co-creation process), using Jambord as a support and additional comments from their peers.

5.2.5 Opportunities & Lessons learned

At the end of the workshop and continuing in open session, participants wrote their opinions and lessons learned from developing their micro-grants. This activity allows us to identify opportunities for synergies among groups, projects, regions and stakeholders and to share these same lessons learned with the others. Everything mentioned by the attendees is registered in notes within Jamboard.



1. Governance and stakeholder

- ¿Qué herramientas fueron usadas para traer e involucrar diferentes actores de manera satisfactoria?
- What tools were used to successfully bring together / involve different stakeholders?

Sticky Notes:

- Las relaciones con instituciones y organizaciones con que ya se ha trabajado brindó bases de confianza.
- El trabajo directo con muchos actores y reuniones para explicar la investigación y los resultados esperados
- HERRAMIENTAS: COMUNICACIÓN Y SENTIDO DEL COMPROMISO
- Actividades de diálogo y sensibilización sobre el tema cambio climático y la importancia de las respuestas locales
- Confianza y buena receptividad implica trabajo previo. En nuestro caso fue por la presencia de Pop Noj en la zona
- Comunicar claramente las expectativas, adaptarse a los tiempos de los socios, respetar procesos internos de cada uno.
- Participación de funcionario enlaces de los municipios que llevan proceso internos con diferentes actores, con los cuales se tiene contacto y trabajo de tiempo atrás
- Realizamos entrevistas para generar confianza, también trabajamos en conjuntos con ONGs locales. La participación de partners estratégicos fue clave.
- Comunicación clara con actores: transmitir con información clara cuáles son los objetivos, alcance del proyecto y qué se espera.
- Una investigación preliminar fue necesaria para posicionarnos en el tema y demostrar un interés genuino en la temática al momento de dialogar con actores locales.
- Recolección de datos con diferentes grupos locales a través de la lluvia de ideas y de las Fortalezas, Oportunidades, Debilidades y Amenazas FODA.
- Lo primero fue identificar a los actores, relevar las diferentes áreas involucradas, del sector público, privado, académico-científico y de la sociedad civil. Luego mantuvimos reuniones con ellos y
- Existen comités locales de cambio climático en los municipios que han desarrollado canales de interacción, además de un relacionamiento con ICLEI
- El conocimiento del territorio, el contexto y lxs actorxs presentes en éste.
- A pesar del breve tiempo, la confianza generada entre actores con anterioridad permitió acuerdos iniciales
- Hay algunos actores con iniciativas al respecto que no han podido actuar entre sí y esta fue la oportunidad de hacerlo

2. Knowledge ecosystem

- ¿Qué herramientas o abordajes han sido exitosos y se usaron para traer e integrar los diferentes saberes y conocimientos?
- What tools or approaches have been successfully used to bring together and integrate diverse sources of knowledge?

Trabajo presencial mediante taller, aunque muy bajo el número y trabajo virtual. Los encuentros de diversos actores permiten poner en contexto problemáticas

Información local, los stakeholders eran más abordables cuando se referían a efectos, impactos o consecuencias del cambio climático que han experimentado.

Talleres de Participación Ciudadana para validar, priorizar y ampliar medidas y acciones de adaptación al cambio climático.

Conocer el estado del arte en materia de información disponible sobre territorio en materia de adaptación. Y el mapeo de actores

Disponer de información registrada, que da certeza para poder hablar del cambio climático

Mecanismos de participación, diálogo y discusión. Los actores estaban más interesados en participar cuando podían co crear con instituciones y tomadores de decisiones

Entrevistas con actores locales estratégicos que nos allanaran el camino en términos de información/investigaciones disponibles.

CONSULTA COMUNITARIA. TOMAR NOTA DE LOS CONOCIMIENTOS DE LA COMUNIDAD

Intercambio de ida y vuelta (entre actores académicos y políticos), con varias iteraciones, remarcando conceptos clave para ir unificando los criterios de análisis.



3. Planning, implementation and co-creation process in the micro-grants projects

- ¿Entre los proyectos micro-grants hay alguna experiencia del proceso que les interesaría replicar? ¿Existe información adicional que le gustaría explorar de otro proyecto y pueda servir para continuar y expandir esta cooperación?
- Among the micro-grant projects, is there any experience of the entire process that you would be interested in replicating? Is there additional information that you would like to explore from another project that could serve to continue and expand this cooperation?

Para Enivgado es de mucho interés el trabajo que hicieron en Rosario, Argentina en torno a una zona rica en humedales, y los hallazgos de las principales consecuencias del cambio climático. Claro que cada

Propondría: Una red de redes para actores locales-gobierno-académica. Ya que la comunicación y difusión del material disponible fue una de las barreras que identificamos.

Para nosotros en Haiti, como saben Haiti es un país muy expuesto a las consecuencias del cambio climático, sobre todo en este departamento. Las CHICAS son las primeras víctimas de los avatares del clima

Existe varios abordajes muy interesantes. El foco con ciudades y gobiernos locales de Flasco Argentina se pueden complementar con la experiencia local de Guatemala y co construir

Podría ayudarnos contar con resumen de los resultados de equipo nacionales para tener una idea mas precisa de como podemos establecer comunicación y relación mas directa

Es importante trabajar en ciertos temas transversales tanto en metodología de trabajo en red y de capacitación en ciertos temas

La comunidad participo muchísimo en el proyecto. Siempre nos faltan recursos y tiempo para tener mayor impacto y promover más acciones. Focalizando en las mujeres mas jovenes de Haiti

Principalmente la necesidad de RECURSOS FINANCIEROS.

Explorar sobre las propuestas de integración de perspectiva de género.

Es clave seguir en contacto con quienes participaron de otras experiencias, armar una red en la que podamos compartir los procesos y resultados.



The main opportunities and lessons learnt for the Governance and Stakeholder problems identified were directed towards strengthening the stakeholder relationships and building confidence among actors. Also considering previous and existing groups to boost their

action. It is necessary to broaden the participation to specialized technical organizations, and other stakeholders.

Related to the knowledge ecosystem, the opportunities identified were to build the baseline and information of the territory based on the knowledge of the different actors. Experience exchange and communications among public, private, academia, community is key to promote a better knowledge ecosystem.

Finally, with the last thematic area addressed, planning vs action, financing is the bottleneck for this process. In this aspect, the stakeholders highlight that mobilization and participation is frustrated by the low level of government implementation and funding.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- The regional workshop allowed to generate synergy among the different groups of micro-grants and to share their experiences in their processes, as well as common points and difficulties encountered along the way.
- The time to develop the planned activities of ARA was short but the microgrants recognized that the outputs were met thanks to the previous collaboration and engagement done by the local leader partner.
- Policy implementation towards adaptation and resilience should focus on addressing poverty, inequality, and consider a participatory approach, based on the word cloud interactive session done during the presentation of each micro grant.
- It highlights the importance of sustainable cooperation and promotes peer-to-peer collaboration at a global level.
- Training for the working groups to learn how to use the knowledge gained based on climate science evidence (Innovation+Development+Research)
- The need for action-oriented research where the academy can take a key role to investigate considering a participatory approach and adding value to public policies.
- To give continuity to the projects and to take advantage of the results and knowledge gaps found so far and consider the active involvement of some actors. It is necessary to promote more spaces for dialogue among the different knowledge.

7. ANNEXES

7.1 ANNEXES: SUMMARY OF MICROGRANTS

20. Resilience Action Plan for Santa Maria Watershed

Lead organization: Fundación CoMunidad

Burning issue: Deforestation in the Santa Maria Watershed area threatens this important water source that provides water to more than 200,000 people in three provinces and to one indigenous region in Panama. The province of Veraguas has lost the greatest vegetation cover in the country in the last seven years with more than 48,758 hectares.

1. Present the climate data of more than forty years compiled by the meteorological stations that are located in Santa Maria River Watershed.
2. Systematize experiences and practices on adaptation to climate change in family farmers of coffee, citrus and vegetables in the Municipality of Santa Fe, Veraguas.
3. Establish Nursery with Native Species

Action focus: To increase climate resilience and adaptation measures, we will work together with family farmers who grow coffee, citrus and vegetable in the upper part of Santa Maria Watershed, specifically in Municipality of Santa Fe, Veraguas.

We will develop nurseries that will grow the natives species to be used for the reforestation initiative. Our projects include three stages, the research of evidence reviews on data on climate change in the Santa Maria watershed, the process of consultation with family farmers and concrete action

City: Panama City

Country: Panama

27. Adaptation issues concerning urban planning and strategic ecosystems in Colombia, from an ecosystem-based adaptation approach

Lead organization: ICLEI Colombia

Burning issue: The role of biodiversity in an ecosystem-based adaptation approach is key for developing countries of the global south, which currently steward the majority of the world's biodiversity. Since Colombia is the most megadiverse country per square hectare worldwide, assessing issues and challenges concerning urban planning based on strategic ecosystems would inform an issue that is widespread in countries with high biodiversity.

ICLEI seeks to involve its member cities in co-creation workshops to identify the main adaptation issues including measures concerning urban planning and ecosystems in Colombian cities.

Action focus: Colombia has great capacities in policy drafting and environmental planning, however, in some cases lacks the capacity and governance to implement its policies, regulations, and initiatives throughout the Colombian territory-. The law that regulates zoning plans is comprehensive in terms of urban and environmental considerations, nevertheless, it is usually too complex to be carried out by small cities. This is due to the lack of technical capacity and budget to perform specialized studies regarding integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into planning, risk analysis, flooding, and climate projections, to name a few.

The project would have the vision of people who deal with these issues in a practical sense on a daily basis, and that have already identified the caveats in policy and legislation concerning climate adaptation, urban development, and biodiversity conservation

Ciudad: Medellín

País: Colombia

48. Climate change, vulnerabilities and migration in a Mayan-Mam community in Guatemala

Lead organization: Asociación Pop No'j

Burning issue: Visualizing adaptation alternatives based on the identification of the effects of climate change on agriculture and other vulnerable pillars in the life of the Mam communities (municipality of San Pedro Necta in

Action focus: Pop No'j directs its work to action in 4 pillars: community leadership, women, youth and migration and with this it seeks to a) Contribute to sustainable development and promote productive processes respecting nature, b) Strengthen the empowerment and participation of women in everyday life, c) Facilitate political, technical and artistic training of young leaders and leaders d) in terms of migration, accompanies the processes of return and reintegration of deported children and adolescents, participation.

City: Guatemala

Country: Guatemala

57. Delta del Paraná Medio: Strengthening adaptation and land-use planning

Lead organization: Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, National University of Rosario (UNR)

Burning issue: The Middle Paraná Delta is a highly biodiverse region, characterized by cattle ranching. This activity has been accompanied by the construction of clandestine dams and embankments for water channeling and intentional burning for pasture renewal. These practices coexist with an extreme drought due to the historic low water level of the Paraná River, a phenomenon that is not locally associated with climate change. These aspects are in line with the need for adaptation, although with few local and regional policy planning tools, including knowledge gaps that hinder it.

Based on the knowledge gaps identified in the LAKI process (NWP-UNFCCC) in the Andes, the following is proposed:

- Exchange knowledge and evaluate practices on sustainable land management in the Middle Paraná Delta, including the knowledge of local populations and,
- Close knowledge gaps for adaptation planning at the local level through a co-creative and multi-stakeholder process.

Action focus: The focus on action stems from the Theory of Change that emerges from a collective diagnosis of the conjunction of socio-economic dilemmas, with environmental impacts in the Middle Parana Delta.

Through action research that will involve a co-creative process of gap assessment and the generation of solutions as a medium-term process, we seek to collectively build social change. This change lies in empowering knowledge from the multiple existing knowledge in the area, informing local and regional adaptation decision-making processes and building capacities through collaborative processes.

City: Rosario

Country: Argentina

64. Building stronger communities for girls

Lead organization: Centre d'Innovation Technologique et d'Entrepreneuriat

Burning issue: Haiti is subject to several natural hazards, including hurricanes, landslides, floods and earthquakes. It is even in the "top 10" of the most exposed countries according to the World Bank.

This project aims to educate girls in the vulnerable community about adapting to climate change by building resilience to disasters.

This project also aims to develop a mechanism of mitigation and response to emergencies in our vulnerable communities. We will undertake training with around fifty girls aged 15 to 25 to establish disaster response communities, complete community risk and resource mapping, and implement improvement projects community and family disaster plans.

Organizations will be engaged with us for the implementation of this project, from the initial collection of information to training and evaluation, working together towards a common goal. These activities will enable affected communities to have their resilience in the face of disaster risks.

Action focus: The activities are built around the 3 specific objectives of building community capacities in the face and following a disaster. They involve 3 stages: community mapping, community training and community planning.

(1) Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) to better understand the functioning of the community and its vulnerability to disaster risks. The VCA includes community consultations, data collection (questionnaires and secondary data), information sharing, and creation of hazard maps identifying populations at risk. The results of the process will be shared with the community, and further participatory discussions will take place to define a community multi-risk disaster plan.

(2) Training of a community disaster response team (CITE) in post-disaster preparedness and response

(3) Promote a culture of prevention through an education session and a communication campaign

As a result of the project, communities should be made aware of the risks and have a better understanding of vulnerabilities, the community plan should be aligned with the Disaster Management Office, and the target groups (CITE) are trained and able to assist their communities facing a climate-related hazard.

City: Port-au-Prince

Country: Haití

66. Climate change adaptation plans and local governments

Lead organization: Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)

Burning issue:

1. doing interviews with local focal points from 5 Argentinian cities to determine:

- (i) their actual climate adaptation process planning stage (diagnosis, planning or implementation);
- (ii) good practises that helped them overcome barriers that they had to confront to reach their actual climate adaptation stage; and
- (iii) next steps that they now need to take to keep advancing.

The good practices identified will have to comply with specific criteria such as replicability, scalability, inclusivity and participatory degree. The analysis will be framed in the planning methodology FLACSO constructed.

2. Analyzing the interviews and producing a summarized report (5 pages) that describes the three elements described in the first point.
3. Providing 2 open seminars about the good practices identified and other identified results."

Action focus: The research carried out in this project focuses on helping cities improve their planning processes so that this translates into adaptive climate actions. In sum, the action focus of the project is that cities use the interviews, the report brief and the seminars as material and capacity building instances to nurture their planning processes and increase their climate adaptation ambition.

Country: Argentina