



Tracking, Learning and Sharing
for the ARA Grassroots Action Research micro-grants
- ENDLINE REPORT -



DRAFT | 21 March 2024

Version	Issue date	Reviewed by:
1.0	March 21 st 2024	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS	8
1. INTRODUCTION	11
1.1 The Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants	11
1.2 Second edition of the Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants in 2023	11
1.3 Tracking Learning and Sharing (TLS) Strategy and Plan	12
2.1 Purpose	13
2.2 Scope	13
2.3 Endline Tracking, Learning and Sharing objectives and questions	13
2.4 Theory of change	14
2.5 TLS approach and methodology	15
2.6 Approach and methods	16
2.7 Limitations of the TLS endline report	17
3 KEY FINDINGS	18
3.1 Effectiveness	18
3.1.1 Overview of the ARA micro-grant portfolio.....	18
3.1.2 Overview of activities' uptake among ARA micro-grants.....	20
3.1.3 Reported progress of activities	21
3.1.4 Achieved Outputs	24
3.1.5 Reported changes to original planned activities.....	30
3.1.6 Achieved Outcomes.....	31
3.1.7 Contributing factors to achieve the results	43
3.1.8 Challenges experienced during implementation	44
3.2 Impact pathways	49
3.2.1 Longer term potential impact pathways enabled by the micro-grant process	49
3.2.2 Unintended effects.....	52
3.3 Gender and Social Inclusion	55
3.3.1 General considerations	55
3.3.2 Inclusion of GESI in micro-grants during implementation.....	55
3.3.3 Strategies and solutions to overcome GESI challenges.	60
3.3.4 Best Practices.....	61
3.3.5 Reported benefits for all relevant groups.....	63
3.3.6 Lessons Learned.....	65
3.4 Sustainability	67

4	LESSONS LEARNED	68
5	RECOMMENDATIONS	70
	ANNEXES	73
	Annex 1: List of grants per region, country, and partner organisations	73
	Annex 2: TLS assessment matrix	77
	Annex 3: Draft Theory of Change	80
	Annex 4: Endline E-Survey questionnaire	81
	Annex 5: List of key informants interviewed for the endline report	99
	Annex 6: Endline Interview Guide	100
	Annex 7: List of attendees of the Learning Workshops	102
	Annex 9: Reported progress ARA micro-grants	106
	Annex 10: Image portfolio of the ARA micro-grants	107

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Roles for the management of the TLS Strategy and Plan	15
Table 2: Thematic focus of the micro-grant	18
Table 3: Number of workshops, trainings, learning and sharing sessions,	25
Table 4: Co-creation of studies, reports and methodologies with the affected community per region and total	26
Table 5: Co-production of adequate adaptation measures per region and total	27
Table 6: Number of Research-oriented adaptation measures piloted with local communities per region and total.....	28
Table 7: Number of Knowledge products per region and total.....	28
Table 8: Themes, knowledge gaps and opportunities	31
Table 9: New stakeholders reported from midline	35
Table 10: Total number of stakeholders involved in the ARA micro-grants	35
Table 11: Types of stakeholders with previous or new collaborations during micro-grant implementation.....	37
Table 12: Summary of experienced challenges by category	48
Table 13: Envisaged next steps for the micro-grants	51
Table 14: Micro-grants that explicitly included GESI considerations.....	55
Table 15: Micro-grants that included GESI considerations per type of consideration and per region	56
Table 16. Strategies or solutions to overcome GESI challenges	60
Table 17. GESI best practices	61
Table 18. Reported benefits for all relevant demographics.....	63
Table 19. Main benefits highlighted by micro-grants to relevant demographics.....	64
Table 20 Lessons learned categories	65

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Regional coverage of the approved Portfolio of ARA Micro-grants	11
Figure 2: Thematic focus of the micro-grants	19
Figure 3: Number of micro-grants that reported progress per activity.....	20
Figure 4: Reported progress per micro-grant and activity.....	22
Figure 5: Changes to the original plans.....	30
Figure 6: Would you say the ARA Micro-Grants were instrumental in driving the above-mentioned changes for?	42
Figure 7: Percentage of micro-grants by experienced challenges	45
Figure 8: Challenges experienced per region	45
Figure 9: Percentage of ARA micro-grants reporting unintended effects	53
Figure 10: Positive and negative reported unintended effects.....	53
Figure 11 : GESI challenges identified in African micro-grants.	59
Figure 12 GESI challenges identified in Asia-Pacific micro-grants.	59
Figure 13: GESI challenges identified in LAC micro-grants.	60

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARA	Adaptation Research Alliance
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CT	Consulting Team
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GBP	Great British Pound
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
NBS	Nature-based solutions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
QA	Quality Assurance
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
TLS	Tracking, Learning and Sharing
ToC	Theory of Change

KEY TERMS

Term	Definition
There are 7 categories of activities which were initially identified to be adopted by the grantees during the baseline assessment stage	
1. Advocacy and Policy Recommendations:	Insights gained from the action-research are translated into actionable recommendations that advocate for informed policy decisions and changes to support adaptation
2. Co-production of adequate adaptation measures	This activity includes the development of adaptation measures in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, ensuring their suitability and effectiveness in addressing the targeted climate-related impacts and identified challenges
3. Engagement of affected communities	This activity involves actively engaging the impacted community in the process, fostering a collaborative approach towards the understanding of the burning issues.
4. Co-creation of studies, reports and methodologies ¹	This entails collaborative efforts to generate knowledge and ideas alongside primary stakeholders or the local community regarding the identified burning issue to be addressed by the Micro-grant.
5. Knowledge products	It involves generating tangible outputs such as reports, publications, or digital resources to document and share acquired knowledge
6. Research-oriented adaptation measures piloted with local communities	Adaptation measures are tested and refined through research-oriented pilot micro-grants, allowing for evidence-based improvements.
7. Workshops, Trainings, Awareness Raising, Learning Exchanges, Meetings:	Activities within this category encompass a diverse range of exchange types, ranging from gatherings and events focused on launching and planning the micro-grant to follow-up meetings and presentations aimed at engaging stakeholders. Additionally, they involve co-diagnostic workshops, training sessions, awareness-raising campaigns, knowledge exchanges, as well as interviews and meetings designed for sharing and disseminating pertinent information during the engagement process of knowledge co-creation and engagement of involved stakeholders.
For the purpose of this report, stakeholders have also been categorised in different types	
Stakeholders	Includes grassroots organisations, NGOs, associations, local communities; research and academic Institutions; state and local government organisations/agencies, and international development agencies.

¹ This category was in previous reports mentioned as 'knowledge co-produced with the affected community'. It has been slightly modified to further describe the set of activities grouped under this category and avoid overlapping with the category knowledge products.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

The ARA's Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants programme for 2023 (ARA micro-grants) comprises a total of 30 grants, with Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) each contributing 10 grants (33.3%). This distribution reflects a geographically diverse portfolio spanning 23 countries. The program encompasses seven distinct activity categories, showcasing a robust and multifaceted approach.

Key findings from the ARA micro-grants portfolio highlight a strong commitment to community engagement, with the 30 micro-grants featuring activities focused on engaging affected communities and facilitating participatory sessions for knowledge co-creation, such as workshops, awareness-raising events, meetings, and learning exchanges. Furthermore, 27 micro-grants collaborated with primary stakeholders and the community to co-develop vulnerability assessments, climate risk studies, reports, methodologies, flood models, and toolkits. Additionally, 23 micro-grants disseminated knowledge through various channels, including videos, blogs, and social media publications. As a secondary focus, more than half of the grantees opted to include advocacy actions and the development of policy recommendations, along with identifying adaptation solutions with the community. A third group of grantees, amounting to over a third of the portfolio, proceeded with a different focus, moving to implementing adaptation solutions after analysing the climate-related impacts on communities and evaluating potential adaptation measures.

EFFECTIVENESS - OUTCOMES

After reviewing the outlined outcomes in the Theory of Change (ToC) -refer to Annex 3- developed at the outset of the TLS framework, this report's key findings affirm that the initial results chain are applicable to showcase the results pathways of grantees. The report shows that the ARA micro-grant process has contributed to enabling:

Outcome 1: Identification of opportunities for generating further evidence or action, including new adaptation action-oriented research trajectories/ knowledge gaps identified; and new and strengthened collaborations between diverse groups of action and research stakeholders. The entire portfolio of the 30 funded micro-grants have involved a collaborative work of a total of 102 stakeholders, of which 48 stakeholders are new relationships and 54 previous collaborations strengthened by this process.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities to adapt to climate-related risks. Participatory sessions for the co-creation of knowledge have been at the centre of all micro-grants. According to the grantees, the whole process has positively strengthened capacities of a diverse array of stakeholders including the community itself, the grassroot organisations, government staff and the private sector. Activities of awareness raising, learning exchanges, training and meetings with diverse stakeholders have provided not only evidence of the vulnerability and climate related risks but also toolkit and the co-development of adaptation measures, moving towards implementation of some measures as well. A number of grantees implemented ecosystem restoration practices, fire prevention belts and climate-smart practices that contribute to ecosystem capacity to better adapt to climate-related impacts.

Outcome 3: Improved understanding and/or evidence of the needs of the most vulnerable for adapting to climate change: A total of 24 research papers or articles were published, 30 are unpublished and almost 50 vulnerability or climate risk assessment were conducted, along with additional studies, development of methodologies, toolkits, or flood models. All these showcase the high potential of the micro-grant process to improve the evidence base at the local level on climate-related impacts and solutions by focusing on communities' perspectives and knowledge from the inception of the process.

Outcome 4: Policy commitments demonstrated by decision makers: The involvement of key government stakeholders in the process has facilitated the policy outreach and dissemination of the action-research findings. Grantees have emphasized the importance of government stakeholders to influence the formulation of public policies and governmental actions to address the challenges faced by highly vulnerable communities. The increased awareness of adaptation challenges amongst the communities has also led to greater demand for government solutions. As a result, government staff participating in this process is expected to become more receptive to implementing policies and actions at the community level.

The analysis suggests that the micro-grant process has a stronger influence on contributing to outcomes 1, 2 and 3 compared to outcome 4. While these micro-grants provide valuable action-research and expertise to inform policy decisions, the evidence thus far suggests that the potential of the micro-grant process to promote the uphold of these commitments is comparatively weaker since it depends on many other factors, including available resources at the government level, which in most of these countries is very limited.

Success in the ARA micro-grants program is attributed to several factors, including strong relationships, proactive community engagement, supportive government involvement, locally-led processes, and an unwavering commitment to the program's goals and objectives.

CHALLENGES

The main challenges encountered include delays in receiving funds, with over two-thirds of grantees reporting this as a critical and widespread obstacle across all regions. Administrative challenges comprised the second most reported issue, with 48% of grantees encountering it. Micro-grants faced obstacles such as banking formalities, contractual inaccuracies, language barriers, and issues with national bank recognition, all of which hindered the timely transfer of funds. This issue was particularly acute for smaller organisations operating in disadvantaged and vulnerable contexts, where delayed payments not only exacerbated existing difficulties but also impeded progress in the smooth development of the action-research project.

Approximately 41% of micro-grants experienced delays in their scheduled timelines. Hurdles compressed the timeframe for delivering results to communities, which collided with other activities within the community itself or which had to be rescheduled for the delays of receiving the funds leading to the prioritization of certain activities over others and impacting the validation of studies. A total of 14 micro-grants (47 %) still had multiple activities in progress at the time of preparing the endline report.

Economic issues such as exchange rate fluctuation has been significant in Africa and Latin American countries, while climate impacts, including extreme weather events are most prominent in the Asia-Pacific region. Elections and political violence, as well as technological issues related to the use of internet and communications have also been mentioned as challenges to a lesser extent.

IMPACT PATHWAYS

The ARA micro-grants are demonstrating their potential to kick-start a process that begins with targeted action research micro-grants on climate adaptation. A cyclical relationship emerges in which micro-grant-based research and actions lay the foundation for larger initiatives, which in turn require additional support, and additional funding to replicate and scale up successes. In terms of next steps, the following phases have been reported:

- ✓ Increased adaptation action-oriented research to close the knowledge gaps identified as a result of the micro-grants.
 - **Scale-up:** 19 projects are ready to expand the scope of their action-oriented research, extending their reach across the country and into additional regions. This strategic expansion aims to increase the impact of their innovative solutions on a larger scale.
 - **Replication:** 9 micro-grants have committed to replicate their action research initiatives in new communities, regions or even countries. These replication efforts aim to transfer successful methods and findings to areas facing similar challenges, thereby extending the positive outcomes of their original research.
 - **Further research:** 9 micro-grants highlighted the importance of conducting further research. These ongoing research efforts aim to deepen understanding of specific problems, refine solutions, and uncover new insights that could lead to more effective interventions.
- ✓ Incorporating action-oriented research findings in adaptation actions
 - **Implementation** of adaptation measures: 14 projects are looking forward to implementing **the** adaptation measures identified through their research. This step marks the transition from research to action, focusing on the practical application of their findings to build resilience in vulnerable communities.

- ✓ Influencing policy processes through action research
 - **Advocacy:** 12 micro-grants are looking forward to advancing their advocacy efforts. These grantees recognise the power of advocacy to influence policy, raise public awareness and mobilise support for critical issues.

GENDER, EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (GESI) CONSIDERATIONS

A total of 26 micro-grants (8 in Africa, 10 in Asia-Pacific and 8 in LAC) have indicated applying GESI considerations during micro-grant implementation. The most common GESI consideration/measure is women's inclusion in micro-grant activities and adaptation strategies, accounting for 77% of the micro-grants. Additionally, 33% of micro-grants reported the use of data disaggregation and analysis to ensure gender-responsiveness. Furthermore, 17% of micro-grants percentage of micro-grants focused on the use of inclusive language or any other relevant criteria to strategies to specifically reach out women in their activities. GESI challenges related to cultural resistance and/or patriarchal culture are the most frequently cited overall and the most important issue in all regions (33% in Africa, 36% in Asia-Pacific, and 25% in LAC). However, challenges vary regionally, with issues such as lack of disaggregated data, local language barriers, funding constraints, and difficulties engaging female keynote speakers.

SUSTAINABILITY

Significant benefits achieved by the ARA micro-grant process such as strengthened capacities among key stakeholders, and improved understanding and evidence of climate-related impacts have been regarded by grantees as likely to be sustained. The micro-grants initiatives facilitated a range of activities, including workshops, learning, and sharing sessions, and a participatory research methodology designed to build local capacity. These strategies were crucial in ensuring that the benefits of the micro-grants would be sustained beyond their timeframe and continue to impact on the vulnerable communities targeted.

The strengthening of partnerships to foster new opportunities has also been mentioned as likely to be sustained since the partnerships have proven to be beneficial to implement the action-research approach and stakeholders have highly valued the benefits of the collaboration process. Nonetheless, the interviews highlighted a critical aspect regarding the financial challenge to continue this engagement in the communities and moving the projects forward to a next stage.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants

Background

The Adaptation Research Alliance (ARA) stands as a global collaborative initiative with over 230+ members (continuously expanding), aiming to stimulate increased investment and capacity for action-oriented research and evidence-based strategies that underpin effective climate change adaptation.

The ARA's Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants programme (ARA micro-grants) strives to highlight and address knowledge gaps, ideas, and opportunities directly from affected communities. This programme facilitates a collaborative research process through which communities and researchers jointly explore appropriate responses. It represents an endeavour to unearth ideas and opportunities for adapting to climate change in local contexts in the Global South, employing a micro-granting process that establishes a connection between action and research partners, identifying knowledge gaps, ideas, and opportunities to adapt to and build resilience against a changing climate.

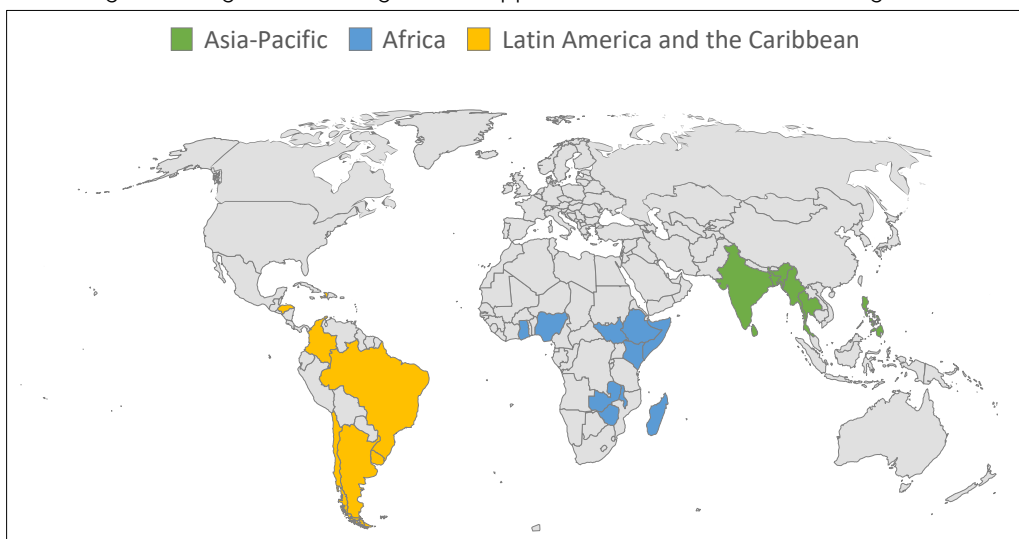
The inaugural round of ARA micro-grants was formally unveiled at COP26 in 2021, providing an opportunity for 25 grantees from the Global South to delve into pressing climate adaptation issues faced by local communities. These issues encompassed challenges related to water scarcity, coastal areas, informal settlements, health, and knowledge gaps. Each of the 25 micro-grantees received GBP 10,000, and their micro-grants were officially implemented over three months.

1.2 Second edition of the Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants in 2023

In May 2023, the ARA Secretariat selected 30 micro-grants from the Global South as recipients of its 2023 Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants. These micro-grants are granted up to GBP 15,000 each to conduct inclusive, locally-led action research aimed at identifying needs and opportunities for building resilience. The timeframe for implementation is set at 8 months, with an additional 5 months allocated for establishing contracts and ensuring timely payments.

The ARA micro-grant portfolio encompasses a total of 30 grants, with Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) each contributing 10 grants (33.3%). Geographically, the portfolio spans 23 countries, as illustrated in Figure 1 (refer to [Annex 1](#) for a detailed breakdown of grants per region, country, and partner institutions).

Figure 1: Regional coverage of the approved Portfolio of ARA Micro-grants



Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on data provided by the micro-grants

1.3 Tracking Learning and Sharing (TLS) Strategy and Plan

As part of the ARA micro-grants implementation, a Tracking, Learning, and Sharing (TLS) strategy and plan were formulated as the guiding framework for tracking and documenting the intentions, activities, and progress of micro-grantees participating in the second round of ARA's micro-grants. This framework also serves to facilitate learning. Given the relative novelty of the programme, the framework is specifically designed to adopt an adaptive research approach for data gathering and analysis. This approach allows for the continuous refinement of tools and methodologies throughout the TLS process in response to the knowledge gained during its execution.

Within this framework, a baseline, midline, and endline report were required alongside two learning workshops designed for sharing and learning. The baseline report was submitted and approved in August 2023, the midline report was shared with the ARA Secretariat in December 2023. The current document encapsulates the key findings from the endline TLS progress of the ARA micro-grants.

2 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Purpose

The endline reporting of the micro-grants constitutes a crucial component of ARA's endeavours in tracking, learning, and sharing, to promote real-time peer-to-peer learning. It ensures that information generated through this process is recorded, and key learning and recommendations shared among grantees and with the key stakeholders. The findings of the endline report contribute to several key objectives:

- **Accountability:** Provision of information to co-financing institutions and the general public.
- **Learning:** Generation of key insights from the grantees' perspective. Integration of findings and lessons into new rounds of micro-grant design.
- **Tracking Progress:** Keeping records of results achieved. Identification of adaptive management strategies to conclude micro-grant activities and attain the intended outcomes.
- **Strategic Planning:** Understanding what works to contribute to better planning of strategies fostering action-research in the region.

The anticipated users of the report findings and recommendations include the ARA secretariat, donors, the grantees themselves, and a wider audience interested in best practices and methods for improving different interventions focusing on action-research to address climate change adaptation issues. Sharing the learning journey of the micro-grants, along with lessons learned, good practices, and recommendations, aims to enrich future editions of the micro-grant, fostering continuous improvement in addressing climate change adaptation challenges.

2.2 Scope

The ARA micro-grants initiative is executed across 23 countries within a specified timeframe of 8 months, spanning from May to December 2023. Due to diverse delays, many grantees were provided with a no-cost extension to finalize the activities up to February 2024. The budget allocation for each grant is set at a maximum of GBP 15,000.

The ARA's Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants objective is to elevate and identify knowledge gaps, ideas, and opportunities from the communities themselves – and facilitates a research process where community and academics explore appropriate responses together.

The duration covered by the TLS endline report encompasses the entire period from the beginning of the ARA micro-grants in May 2023 through to February 2024. The endline builds on the midline report to further capture and present progress, challenges and achievements up to the finalization of the micro-grants implementation.

2.3 Endline Tracking, Learning and Sharing objectives and questions

The primary goal of the TLS endline report is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the grantees' journey towards achieving the anticipated results and to present recommendations for the enhancement of the ARA micro-grants. Specifically, the midline report seeks to inform the following aspects:

- **Effectiveness:** To what extent are grantees achieving the stated objective of the ARA micro-grant?
- **Impact:** What difference does the intervention intent to make in the longer term? What are the unintended effects, both positive and negative?

- **Sustainability:** Are the outcomes and benefits of the intervention likely to be sustained after micro-grant ends? What are the contributing factors and challenges?
- **Gender, equity and social inclusion (GESI)** Were the intervention goods and service delivery (referring to outputs), as well as results (referring to outcomes) delivered equitably among beneficiaries?
- **Scalability:** Is the intervention leading to other changes, including “scalable” or “replicable” results? What, if any, are the opportunities that emerged from each micro-grant which could be taken forward or scaled?

The TLS endline report delves into the progress of the ARA micro-grants in connecting **diverse groups of action** and **research stakeholders**, the main learnings and potential pathways in the future. In essence, the TLS framework in the endline report seeks to understand how and to what extent the ARA micro-grants have achieved what they intended originally, as well as the challenges and lessons learned throughout the process. [Annex 2](#) outlines the key TLS questions the report addresses, along with the assessment matrix detailing criteria, methods, and data analysis employed for this purpose.

2.4 Theory of change

As part of the development of the TLS strategy, the consulting team together with the ARA Secretariat reconstructed a draft version of the Theory of Change (ToC) of the micro-grants. The exercise is still a work in progress since it was agreed that the TLS of the second round of the micro-grants would be used to update and finalize the draft ToC. Nonetheless, the draft version has been instrumental in guiding the key questions and aggregation process conducted for the endline TLS (see [Annex 3](#): Draft Theory of Change)

The expected **impact** of the Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants programme is an **increased linkage between research and action at the local and community level** to better understand the needs of vulnerable communities in adapting to climate change and the potential opportunities and actions for increasing resilience and adapting to climate change. This could be further disaggregated in:

- Increased adaptation action-oriented research to close the knowledge gaps identified as a result of the micro-grants;
- Piloting action-oriented research findings in adaptation actions and
- Influencing policy processes through action-research

Key assumptions underlying the impact are

- Stakeholders have sufficient resources and interest to continue collaboration and the co-creation of knowledge and evidence through action- research, beyond the grant period.
- Stakeholders take up the findings of the action-research in their implementation of further actions (such as micro-grants, programme, campaigns etc).
- Stakeholders change their behaviour by implementing adaptation measures identified through the action-research
- Policy decision-makers follow through commitments and integrate recommendations of action-oriented research into policy or government guidelines.
- Other funders will assist in the development of the grantees' newly built or built-on relationships to action what they have found, or upscale what they have tested to become sustainable

To achieve this impact, the ToC identified the following expected **outputs**: stakeholders’ awareness of climate change issues, co-created knowledge on adaptation issues, dissemination of co-created knowledge on adaptation, co-production of adaptation measures, piloting of adaptation measures with local communities, and policy makers reached with the findings of the action-oriented research.

At the **outcome level**, the activities and outputs delivered by the Program are expected to achieve:

- Identification of opportunities for generating further evidence or action.
 - New adaptation action-oriented research trajectories/ knowledge gaps identified.

- New or strengthened collaborations between diverse groups of action and research stakeholders.
- Policy commitments demonstrated by decision makers.
- Improved understanding and/or evidence of the needs of the most vulnerable for adapting to climate change.
- Strengthened capacities to adapt to climate-related risks.

2.5 TLS approach and methodology

TLS management

To formulate and execute the TLS strategy, the ARA Secretariat enlisted the services of Viridia Micro-grants, a consultancy firm constituted by women from the Global South, featuring a team of five female members. This team brings diverse expertise in various technical domains, encompassing monitoring, evaluation, and learning, data analysis, Gender, Equity, and Social Inclusion (GESI), as well as adaptation. Their approach is underpinned by a commitment to a multidisciplinary perspective.

The ARA Secretariat ensured that none of the external consultants had prior involvement in the design or implementation of the intervention. Furthermore, none of them had affiliations with the organisations responsible for the micro-grant design or implementation. Importantly, none of the consultants had previously been employed by the ARA Secretariat, nor had they played a role in establishing the micro-grant that led to the second round of micro-grants under assessment.

In facilitating communication between the consultants and micro-grant beneficiaries, the ARA Secretariat staff provided a contact list. Grantees actively participated, offering feedback, engaging in discussions during learning workshops, and providing recommendations during interviews and e-surveys.

An iterative revision process occurred during the drafting of the endline report, involving the collaboration between the consultancy team and the ARA Secretariat. The Secretariat contributed with technical insights and clarifications as needed to enhance the understanding of micro-grant context and implementation aspects. Further details outlining the various roles of stakeholders during TLS implementation are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Roles for the management of the TLS Strategy and Plan

Stakeholders	Key roles and responsibilities
External TLS consultancy team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Propose an initial methodology, including sampling, if required ● Implementation of the TLS framework, including securing methodological requirements, data collection, analysis, reporting, and learning. ● Coordination of the assessment, including quality assurance of the different reports. ● Communication with the supervisory team at ARA Secretariat. ● Share the key findings with the stakeholders. ● Compile and address feedback on the design of the assessment and the baseline, midline and endline reports.
ARA Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure the strategic relevance of the deliverables to the ARA micro-grants at large. ● Contribute to the identification of key stakeholders that need to be consulted/interviewed during the TLS process. ● Facilitate the contact information of grantees and beneficiaries in the field. ● Ensure all key stakeholders provide feedback on the assessment. ● Liaise with the grantees to support the assessment exercise. ● Review the TLS plan to ensure all methodology requirements are met. ● Review the data collection tools to ensure definitions align with the requirements of the Micro-grant and data is collected to address all assessment questions. ● Review and provide timely feedback on the deliverables.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement the knowledge management and dissemination strategy, including the development of the knowledge products. |
|--|---|

2.6 Approach and methods

The TLS framework adopted a mixed methods approach, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis. Data collection was guided by the specific questions outlined in the TLS assessment matrix (refer to [Annex 2](#)). To ensure a comprehensive understanding of the progress of the ARA micro-grants, the consulting team triangulated multiple sources of data and analysis. This approach aimed to integrate insights into challenges faced, factors contributing to results, and overall successes, including distilling lessons learned and recommendations for future rounds.

The methods and data sources utilised for the TLS midline report included:

Desk review: The consulting team reviewed all available ARA micro-grants' related documents, including micro-grant proposals submitted by each grantee to the ARA and the supporting evidence shared by grantees as part of the e-survey.

e-Survey: The consulting team designed a standardized e-survey (refer to [Annex 4](#)), incorporating both open-ended and close-ended questions through KoboToolBox. This survey was distributed to the 30 grantees on January 15th and remained open for responses until March 5th 2024. The e-survey aimed to capture a comprehensive overview of the grantees' experiences. 29 of the total 30 grantees replied to the e-survey. Haiti was not able to submit before the processing of data for the endline report. Nonetheless, data provided in the midline e-survey was aggregated where feasible to provide a better understanding of progress achieved.

Key informant interviews: Interviews with a total of 23 micro-grants were conducted by the consulting team to complement the information gathered through the e-survey. A total of 39 grantees participated, of which 64% women. The interviews, conducted online, took place between February 12th and March 13th, 2024. The list of grantees interviewed for the endline report is detailed in [Annex 5](#).

The consulting team developed an interview questionnaire (refer to [Annex 6](#)) comprising open-ended questions that delved into various aspects of the TLS matrix. The interviews served: (i) to collect information based on experience and own perceptions on the journey of the ARA micro-grants; (ii) to identify the expected pathways of the micro-grants after the ARA micro-grant; and (iii) to triangulate and validate self-reported information through the e-survey; as well as validate initial findings and recommendations.

Learning workshop: The primary aim of the Endline Learning Workshop was to facilitate real-time peer-to-peer exchange and ensure that the grantees have a space to interact among each other and share their experience and learnings. Two learning workshops were conducted on March 1st (see list of attendees in [Annex 7](#)). One workshop was tailored for Asia-Pacific and Africa grantees, and the other for LAC ARA micro-grants. Leveraging the information already processed from the e-survey and interviews, the workshop served as a platform for grantees to share their experiences. The key areas of discussion included (see summary in Annex 8).

- Action-Research Approaches: Grantees shared their experiences and insights regarding the action-research approaches employed in their micro-grants.
- Replication, scaling up and sustainability
- Recommendations and learnings: Grantees offered recommendations based on their experiences, contributing to a collective pool of insights for future initiatives.

Data analysis: For the endline report, a comprehensive data analysis approach was employed, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative aspects. To process descriptive statistics derived from the e-Survey, Microsoft Excel was predominantly utilised. In parallel, the consulting team conducted a qualitative analysis by processing information obtained from interviews and insights shared by grantees

during the learning workshop. The qualitative analysis involved categorizing key recurring topics to aggregate data and identify commonalities across different grants.

Triangulation: Furthermore, a triangulation method was implemented to enhance the robustness of the findings. Stakeholders' perceptions, gathered through interviews and the learning workshop, were triangulated and complemented with quantitative information sourced from the endline e-survey. The consulting team also check the supporting evidence of the claims made by grantees in the e-survey. This triangulation approach aimed to provide a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding by cross-referencing qualitative insights with quantitative data, thereby strengthening the validity and reliability of the overall analysis.

2.7 Limitations of the TLS endline report

Data reported through the e-survey was gathered in a longer-than-expected timeframe. Initially it was expected that grantees would fill in the survey by the first week of February the latest, while in fact some of them submitted their data at the end of the month. This might negatively affect the progress status shared by different grantees replying in different moments. To address this limitation, the consulting team sought to understand the status of reported incomplete activities in the e-survey, during the interviews.

Not all grantees were able to report on all e-survey questions nor submit supporting evidence along with the reported progress of achievements. As the TLS strategy was formulated after the micro-grants were approved, several grantees expressed unpreparedness to collect and provide specific data or evidence requested in the e-survey. In alignment with the TLS strategy's objectives and the overarching goal of learning, the consulting team, in consultation with the ARA Secretariat, chose not to pursue further inquiries into the incomplete questions or evidence. However, it is essential to acknowledge that this decision introduces limitations to the reliability of the reported results, impacting the robustness of certain conclusions and quantitative data.

Considering the aforementioned limitation, the consulting team aimed to ensure a thorough examination of individual grantee journeys by conducting interviews with 100% of the micro-grants, but it was possible to schedule interview with 77% of the total supported micro-grant's teams. To mitigate the risk of biased conclusions, triangulation involved reviewing and cross-validating supporting evidence, along with manually adjusting self-reported data in the e-survey when inconsistencies were identified.

3 KEY FINDINGS

3.1 Effectiveness

3.1.1 Overview of the ARA micro-grant portfolio

The ARA micro-grants portfolio comprised a total of 30 diverse range of micro-grants, equally distributed between Africa, Asia-Pacific and LAC, with each region receiving 10 micro-grants within 23 countries. Of these, 22 micro-grants (73%) adopted a multi-sectoral approach, addressing more than one of the nine proposed thematic focus presented in Table 2. This approach reflects the recognition of the interconnected nature of climate change impacts and the necessity for multifaceted strategies in action research.

Among the thematic categories, 'adaptation planning' and 'intersections of climate change, gender and inclusion' are the most prevalent, with 16 (20%) and 15 (19%) micro-grants respectively, demonstrating their broad applicability across different thematic areas.

This is followed by 'Food and Agriculture' with 8 micro-grants, 5 corresponding to micro-grants in Africa, 2 to Asia-Pacific and 1 to LAC. The focus in 'Food and agriculture' with 5 micro-grants in Africa mirrors with the continents' vulnerability related to food security, further exacerbated by climate change effects, representing a strategic alignment with 50% of the micro-grants in the region.

Additionally, 'Climate Resilient Infrastructure' has been the focus of 8 micro-grants (10%). Flood Management' and 'Other' categories each selected by 7 micro-grants (9%), while 'Forest Restoration' and 'Water Resources' were selected for 6 micro-grants each (7%). Themes 'Health' and 'Coastal management' were supported by 6 (7%) and 3 (4%) micro-grants respectively, as shown in Figure 2.

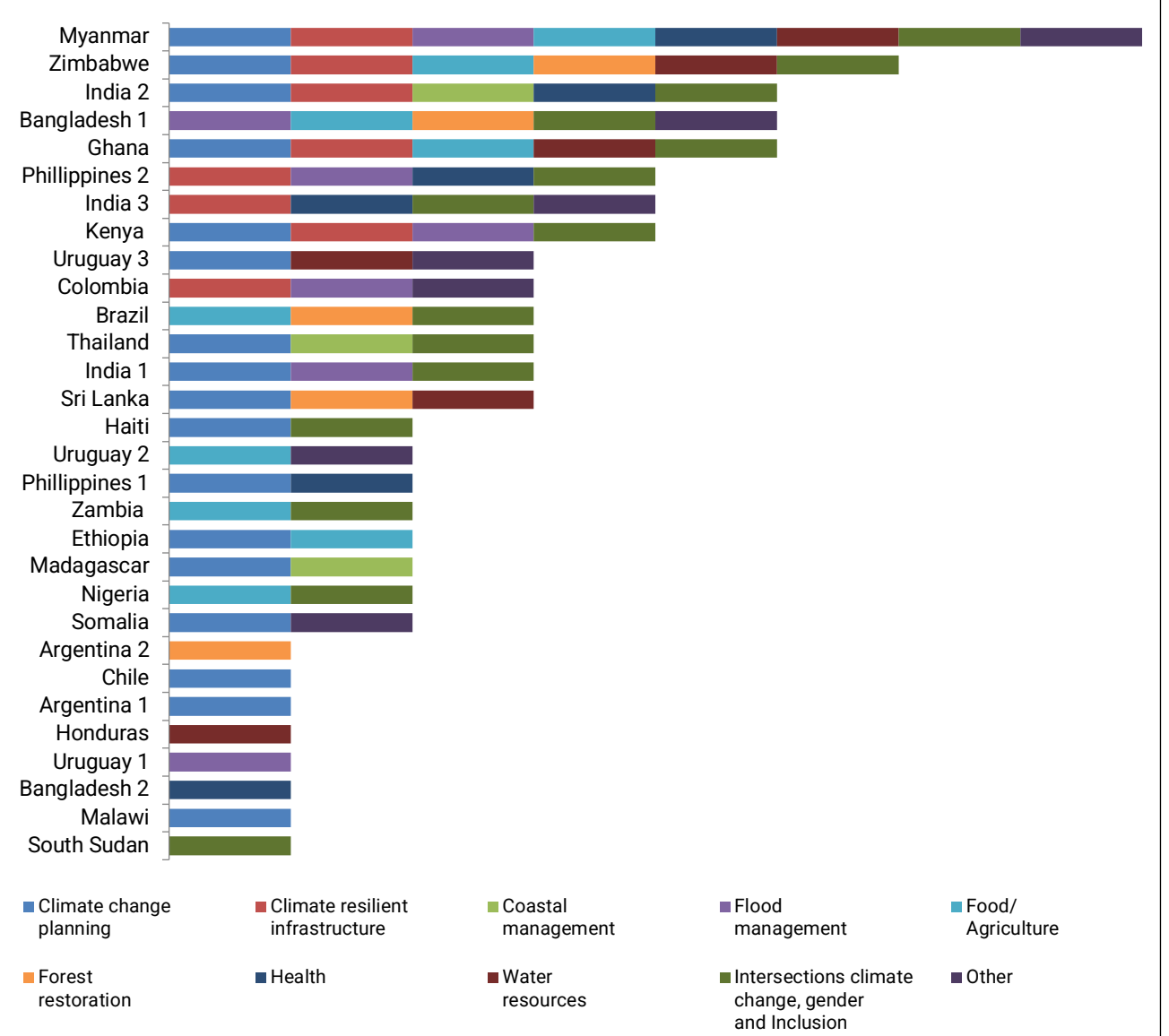
Table 2: Thematic focus of the micro-grant

Region	Thematic focus																			
	Adaptation planning		Climate resilient infrastructure		Coastal management		Flood management		Food/Agriculture		Forest restoration		Health		Water resources		Intersections climate change, gender and inclusion		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Africa	6	23%	3	12%	1	4%	1	4%	5	19%	1	4%	0	0%	2	8%	6	23%	1	4%
Asia-Pacific	6	16%	4	11%	2	5%	4	11%	2	5%	2	5%	6	16%	2	5%	7	18%	3	8%
LAC	4	24%	1	6%	0	0%	2	12%	1	6%	2	12%	0	0%	2	12%	2	12%	3	18%
Total	16	20%	8	10%	3	4%	7	9%	8	10%	5	6%	6	7%	6	7%	15	19%	7	9%

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

Figure 2: Thematic focus of the micro-grants

Argentina 1: Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies.



Argentina 2: Where there was fire, there will be forests. Nature-based solutions for adaptation in mountain forests
 Bangladesh 1: Piloting and knowledge co-creation on nature-based solution to protect wave erosion in haor areas of Bangladesh.
 Bangladesh 2: Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb
 India 1: Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban flood.
 India 2: Finding Adaptation solutions to Menstrual Health Risks induced by Climate change through knowledge cocreation.
 India 3: Climate Change, Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response (ccwdinr)
 Philippines 1: Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines.
 "Philippines 2: Flood Risks, Environmental Sanitation and Health Research in Riverine Communities in Iloilo, Philippines (Micro-grant FRESH)"
 Uruguay 1: Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay.
 Uruguay 2: Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay's artisanal fishing sector
 Uruguay 3: San Jacinto prepares itself. Local Leadership and Community Resilience towards a Global Impact: Water Scarcity

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

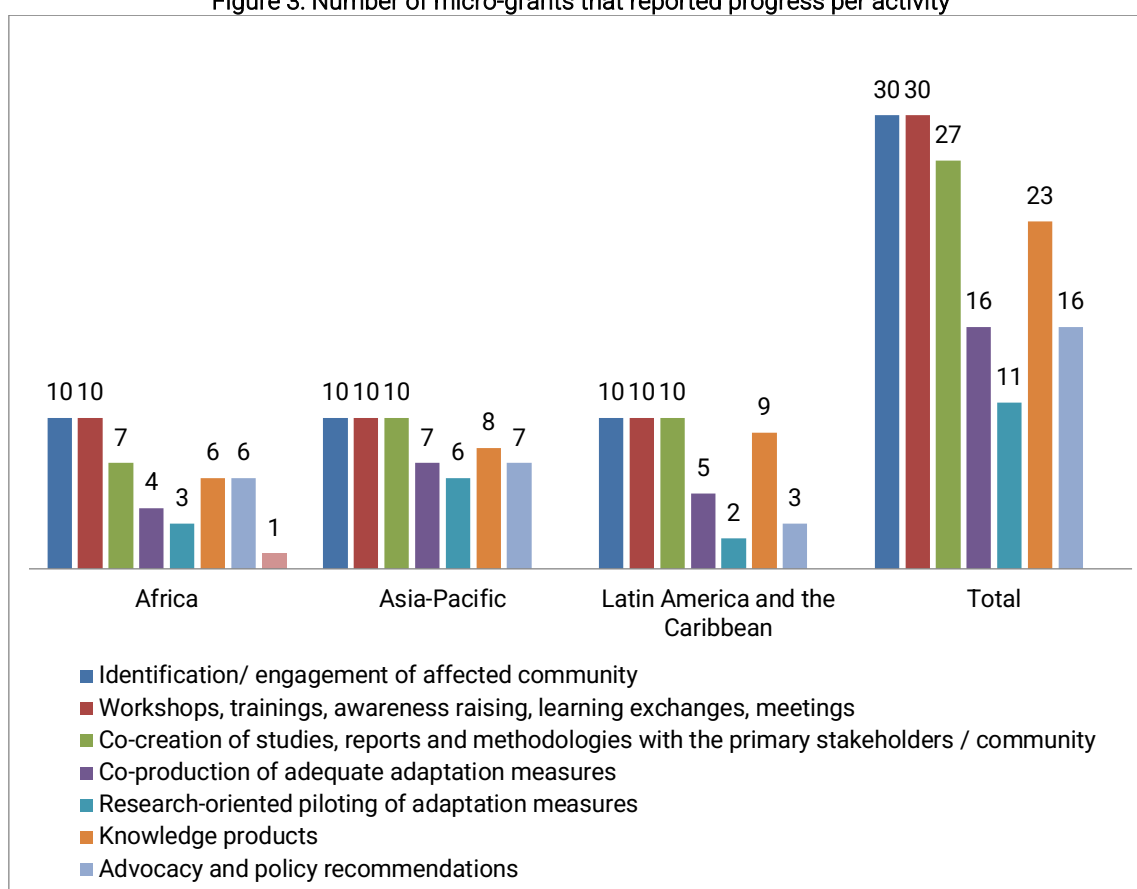
3.1.2 Overview of activities' uptake among ARA micro-grants

During the baseline stage, activities from grantees were aggregated into 7 different categories: 1) Engagement of affected communities; 2) Workshop, trainings, awareness raising, Learning exchanges and meetings; 3) knowledge co-production with affected community; 4) Co-production of adaptation measures; 5) Piloting of research-oriented adaptation measures with local communities; 6) Knowledge products design and dissemination; 7) Advocacy and policy recommendations. At midline stage, grantees self-reported which of these categories represented the activities they were implementing and the corresponding status of progress. The activity uptake and the progress status has been updated during the endline e-survey.

In terms of activity uptake, all ARA micro-grants have adopted the 'Identification and engagement with the affected communities' as well as the implementation of participatory sessions with them as an initial stage. The participatory activities are framed under the category 'Workshops, training, awareness raising events, learning exchanges and meetings' (see Figure 3). This universal adoption underlines the priority given to engagement of climate impacted communities and the provision of training opportunities in all the regions.

In addition, activities framed under the category 'Co-creation of studies, reports and methodologies with key stakeholders/community' has been adopted by a total of 27 micro-grants (90%) with some difference across regions. All micro-grants in Asia-Pacific and LAC have identified the co-creation of studies, reports and methodologies and 7 micro-grants in Africa. The development and dissemination of 'Knowledge products' such as videos, social media publications, digital resources, and leaflets, among other has been implemented by a total of 23 micro-grants (77%), showcasing differences across regions. A total of 9 micro-grants in LAC have designed and disseminated knowledge products, followed by 8 micro-grants in Asia and 6 in Africa.

Figure 3: Number of micro-grants that reported progress per activity



Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey – Haiti progress reported during the midline e-survey is included.

3.1.3 Reported progress of activities

Following the approach adopted at midterm, the endline survey aimed to measure the overall progress of the planned activities of the micro-grants. Using a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 indicating no progress and 4 indicating full completion, Annex 9 showcases the progress reported by a total portfolio of 30² micro-grants.

Activities related to 'Identification/engagement of affected communities' and 'Workshops, training, awareness raising, learning exchanges and meetings' emerge as the most consistently completed activities across all micro-grants and regions. A total of 26 micro-grants (87%) achieved full completion, indicating successful efforts to identify and engage with vulnerable communities, while the remaining 4 micro-grants (13%) mentioned to have achieved significant progress in this activity, being one of the grantees Haiti, which only reported progress up to midline. In addition, 24 micro-grants (80%) achieved full completion of activities related to 'workshops, training, awareness raising, learning exchanges and meetings', while 6 micro-grants (20%) made significant progress -one being Haiti with progress up to midline-, demonstrating a strong commitment to capacity building and community awareness.

Activities under the category 'Co-creation of studies, reports and methodologies with key stakeholders/communities' shows significant progress, with a large number of micro-grants almost fully completing all related activities. Of a total of 26 micro-grants planning activities under this category, 18 micro-grants (70%) have achieved fully completion, indicating their planned activities have been fully implemented, while 8 (30%) mentioned they have achieved significant progress. The Asia-Pacific region shows the most progress, with a total of 8 micro-grants (80%) having fully completed the activity.

Out of 11 micro-grants which planned to pilot and implement adaptation measures, 7 (64%) have fully completed this activity, and 4 (36%) have made significant progress. Activities related to knowledge products show significant progress with 12 micro-grants (52%) reporting fully completion, 10 (43%) significant progress and only 1 (5%) reporting moderate progress.

Activities framed under the category of 'Co-production of adequate adaptation measures' show that almost half of the grantees which planned this activity achieved full completion, while the other half achieved significant progress, with one grantee showing no progress at all.

Activities related to 'Advocacy and policy recommendations' show a lower completion rate, suggesting that these are more challenging areas for grantees. A total of 16 micro-grants planned to take up activities related to advocacy and policy recommendation, of which 7 (44%) managed to complete them, 5 (31%) made significant progress and 4 (25%) achieved a moderate level of progress.

² One micro-grant from LAC was not able to submit the endline e-survey before the development of this Report [Haiti] thus, progress of this grant showcases the progress reported in the midline e-survey.

Figure 4: Reported progress per micro-grant and activity

	Africa									Asia-Pacific								Latin America and the Caribbean							Total							
	Kenya	Somalia	Nigeria	Zimbabwe	Madagascar	Ethiopia	Ghana	Zambia	South Sudan	Malawi	Philippines ¹	Bangladesh	Myanmar	Sri Lanka	India ¹	India ²	India ³	Bangladesh	Philippines ²	Thailand	Uruguay ¹	Brazil	Uruguay ²	Colombia		Honduras	Argentina ¹	Haiti	Chile	Argentina ²	Uruguay ³	
Identification/ engagement of affected community																																
1 No progress																																
2 Moderate																																
3 Significant	.																															
4 Fully completed
Workshops, trainings, awareness raising, learning exchanges, meetings																																
1 No progress																																
2 Moderate																																
3 Significant	.																															
4 Fully completed	
Co-creation of studies, reports, and methodologies with the primary stakeholders / community																																
1 No progress																																
2 Moderate																																
3 Significant	.																															
4 Fully completed	
Co-production of adequate adaptation measures																																
1 No progress																																
2 Moderate																																
3 Significant																																
4 Fully completed																																
Research-oriented piloting of adaptation measures																																
1 No progress																																
2 Moderate																																
3 Significant																																
4 Fully completed	
Knowledge products																																
1 No progress																																
2 Moderate																																
3 Significant	
4 Fully completed	
Advocacy and policy recommendations																																
1 No progress																																
2 Moderate	
3 Significant																																
4 Fully completed	

*Haiti did not report its progress in the endline, the progress of the midline is reported.
 Argentina 1: Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies.
 Argentina 2: Where there was fire, there will be forests. Nature-based solutions for adaptation in mountain forests
 Bangladesh 1: Piloting and knowledge co-creation on nature-based solution to protect wave erosion in haor areas of Bangladesh
 Bangladesh 2: Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb
 India 1: Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban flood
 India 1: Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban flood
 India 2: Finding Adaptation solutions to Menstrual Health Risks induced by Climate change through knowledge cocreation
 India 3: Climate Change, Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response (ccwdinr)
 Philippines 1: Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines
 Philippines 2: Flood Risks, Environmental Sanitation and Health Research in Riverine Communities in Iloilo, Philippines (Project FRESH)
 Uruguay 1: Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay.
 Uruguay 2: Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay's artisanal fishing sector
 Uruguay 3: San Jacinto prepares itself. Local Leadership and Community Resilience towards a Global Impact: Water Scarcity

Completion status across micro-grants

- 13 micro-grants successfully completed all planned activities. Almost half of the portfolio demonstrated the ability to fully achieve their planned objectives, were effective and implemented a comprehensive approach to achieving their objectives.
 - ⇒ Africa: Somalia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, and South Sudan.
 - ⇒ Asia-Pacific: Bangladesh, India, Philippines, and Myanmar.
 - ⇒ LAC: Argentina, Chile, and Colombia.
- 2 micro-grants from LAC are very close to achieve full completion, with one activity in progress and all others fully completed. Specifically, the micro-grant from Argentina is working towards finalising an activity related to 'Knowledge products', the micro-grant from Uruguay is nearing full completion of 'Co-production of adaptation measures'.
- There are 14 micro-grants that have multiple activities in progress.
 - Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Thailand, and Uruguay are close to completing their activities, with significant progress in the remaining activities.
 - Kenya is the only micro-grant where all activities are ongoing.

It is important to contextualise these findings within the broader micro-grant timeline, especially given the operational challenges highlighted in the Challenges section of this report. The schedules of the micro-grants have been negatively impacted by delays in the disbursements of funds and the vacation period during December and January. This operational obstacle inevitably affected the completion status of activities at the time of data collection through surveys and interviews. As a result, a proportion of beneficiaries reported ongoing efforts to complete the specific initiatives outlined in their micro-grant plans. Micro-grants in Kenya, Zambia, India, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay were identified as still finalising activities at the time of the endline e-survey. For example: validation of research findings with communities, dissemination events. The micro-grant from Uruguay about water scarcity reported that monitoring of information from wells requires more extended data collection and analysis.

The micro-grants are strategically aiming to complete the micro-grants within the first to second quarter of 2024, underlining their commitment to overcoming these delays and moving forward with their objectives.

Knowledge co-creation

The co-creation of knowledge through ARA micro-grants exemplifies a collaborative process that brings together a diverse range of stakeholders, expertise, perspectives, and resources. From the initial stages of formulation, these micro-grants have embraced a collaborative approach to identify the needs of vulnerable local communities and explore methods to enhance their resilience. By leveraging both existing and new relationships with communities and grassroots organisations, an open dialogue has been established to exchange ideas for addressing climate change-related challenges within these communities and devising adaptive solutions.

Recognizing the communities as co-researchers underscores their expertise as holders of valuable knowledge and promotes a more comprehensive and inclusive research process. In words of one of the grantees *"it was important to actively involve the communities as researchers as well to co-create knowledge that is important in their daily lives. Taking communities as researchers deals away with viewing communities only for data collection and view them as co-researchers and knowledge holders. There was need for interaction to continue to learn from each and the feedback sessions provided just that. More*

interaction resulted in the cross-pollination of ideas, views and knowledge which is key especially when NBEs are discussed as it was in this case”.

By prioritising collaborative strategies, these initiatives have successfully engaged local communities, grassroots organisations, and a wide range of stakeholders. These micro-grants used participatory methods at various stages. In Thailand, for example, the use of citizen science and direct engagement with informal settlements proved crucial. This approach empowered community members to actively participate in data collection, analysis, and mapping activities. This fostered a strong sense of ownership but also ensured that the solutions developed were closely aligned with the community's specific needs.

Grantees highlighted the involvement of different stakeholders, including local NGOs, grassroots organisations, government agencies at different levels, researchers, and academic institutions allowed for an integral approach to problem solving. This rich mix of perspectives brought social, technical, political, and societal considerations to the fore, ensuring that the outcomes would have a lasting, sustainable impact.

From the grassroots perspective, the collaboration with academic research enriched the diagnostic process. Working with universities and research institutions brought in-depth analysis, innovative methods and scientific validation to the community views, assessments, and the proposed adaptation measures. In India, a partnership with ERADI, a Delhi-based research organisation, was deemed instrumental during the research phase of the micro-grant **“Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban flood”**. This collaboration was helpful in identifying key gaps in the survey data and pointed areas ripe for analysis through the lens of government interests and priorities. Complementing ERADI's analytical skills, the implementing organisation (SEWA) brought a deep understanding of community needs, ensuring that the surveys captured an integral picture of the situation, including the intricate ways in which the surrounding environment impacts on community life. SEWA's strong relationship with the community was crucial in collecting vital data and integrating the perspectives of the vulnerable communities into recommendations. This collaboration was crucial in bridging a trust gap that had previously hindered the government's ability to learn the views and needs of the community.

3.1.4 Achieved Outputs

In the endline survey, in line with the methodology used in the midterm, micro-grant beneficiaries were requested to provide a comprehensive report on the results achieved through the implementation of activities under the funded micro-grants. Whenever possible, they were asked to underpin the data provided with verifiable evidence wherever possible.

1. Engagement of affected communities

Among the surveyed micro-grants, 26 out of 29 micro-grants successfully engaged vulnerable communities affected by climate change and addressed the burning issue under consideration. These micro-grants have effectively involved communities in addressing the pressing environmental issues they face.

2. Workshops, Trainings, Awareness Raising, Learning Exchanges, Meetings

I. Workshops and training conducted:

All micro-grants that responded to the survey reported holding at least one workshop or training session, with a total of 130 such events across the three regions. Asia-Pacific hosted 62 events, LAC 38 and Africa 30.

The initiatives carried out covered a broad range of activities to promote community involvement and raise awareness of key issues, to enhance skills and knowledge through targeted capacity building

activities, to facilitate collaborative research, in-depth discussions, and co-creation of solutions workshops, and to engage in policy development, advocacy and further stakeholder engagement.

II. Meetings conducted with the community:

A total of 115 community meetings were held within 22 micro-grants, demonstrating a commitment to strong engagement with local communities. The distribution of these meetings was geographically diverse, with 66 in the Asia-Pacific region, 35 in Africa and 14 in Latin America and the Caribbean. These meetings served a variety of purposes, ranging from initial micro-grant introductions, launching of activities, consultative planning and operational meetings to awareness-raising, training, and technical advice.

III. Learning and sharing sessions:

The micro-grants supported a range of learning and sharing events covering a variety of topics and audiences. These included: a workshop on promoting applied research for ecosystem-based adaptation, a workshop on promoting applied research for ecosystem-based adaptation, virtual sessions to review progress and discuss results with stakeholders, learning sessions on climate impacts such as drought and flooding, training workshops for agricultural stakeholders, a community validation workshop for NBE, a seed bank knowledge dissemination session, and more.

IV. Other event or session with the engagement of the community or targeted stakeholder:

The micro-grants adopted a multi-faceted approach to stakeholder engagement, including surveys, interviews and expert consultations with academic partners, government officials, local government, and local community members. Micro-grants actively engaged with local and national government representatives to align micro-grant objectives and results with community and national planning efforts. In addition, community voices were included through participatory methods such as PhotoVoice (Uruguay) and informal interviews.

The following table includes a breakdown per region of the reported outputs under these categories:

Table 3: Number of workshops, trainings, learning and sharing sessions, meetings, and other events per region and total

Workshops, training, learning and sharing sessions, meetings conducted with the affected communities				
Region	Workshops, training		Meetings conducted with the community	
	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants
Africa	30	10	35	9
Asia-Pacific	62	10	66	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	38	9	14	6
Grand Total	130	29	115	22

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey
 (*) supporting evidence per region totals 64% for Africa, 81% for AP and 89% for LAC

3. Studies, reports, and methodologies co-creation with the affected community

Reported outputs under this activity include:

- **Climate risk/vulnerability/disaster risk assessments:** 49 assessments in total across 19 grants, 24 developed in Asia-Pacific and 21 in LAC.
- **Participatory mapping:** 24 sessions conducted, of which 14 in Asia-Pacific.
- **Scoping studies:** 28 studies developed, including 14 in LAC.
- **Flood models:** 1 flood model developed in Kenya.
- **Toolkits:** 8 toolkits developed, of which 6 in LAC and 2 in Asia-Pacific.
- **Assessment methodologies or tools:** 27 methodologies developed, 14 in Asia-Pacific.
- **Published research, reports or articles:** 24 research papers, report or articles published.
- **Unpublished research paper, report, or articles:** 30 unpublished papers, reports, or articles

Overall, the Asia-Pacific region leads not only in the volume of activities, but also in the diversity of its approach to tackling climate change, being the region with the most activities, especially in climate risk assessment, participatory mapping, assessment methodology and unpublished research.

Table 4: Co-creation of studies, reports and methodologies with the affected community per region and total

Region	Co-creation of studies, reports and methodologies															
	Climate risk / Vulnerability/Disaster Risk Assessments		Participatory mapping		Scoping study		Flood models		Toolkits		Assessment methodology or tools		Published research paper, report or articles		Unpublished research paper, reports or articles	
	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants
Africa	4	4	4	1	2	2	1	1			4	4	11	2	5	5
Asia-Pacific	24	8	14	6	12	4			2	2	14	6	6	4	14	5
LAC	21	7	6	3	14	4			6	2	9	5	7	3	11	8
Grand Total	49	19	24	10	28	10	1	1	8	4	27	15	24	9	30	18

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey
 (*) supporting evidence per region totals 56% for Africa, 58% for AP and 87% for LAC

4. Co-production of adequate adaptation measures

A total of 100 adaptation measures were co-identified in 15 micro-grants, with a substantial 67% of these actions being supported by evidence. Micro-grants in the Asia-Pacific region showed remarkable progress, with 74 adaptation actions reported across 7 micro-grants.

In this region, one of the micro-grants in India sought to identify adaptation solutions that specifically address menstrual health risks exacerbated by climate change. This initiative successfully developed a range of innovative adaptation measures, including comprehensive menstrual health management, the application of ecosystem-based strategies, the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, the implementation of water conservation initiatives, the establishment of early warning systems, and the formulation of community-centred disaster risk reduction plans.

In Myanmar, a diverse range of 24 innovative solutions have been developed to address the multiple climate challenges faced in informal settlements. In Bangladesh, the Murta Plantation, Pink Morning Glory Plantation and Nadikranta Plantation have been identified as key adaptation measures to protect against wave erosion.

Another micro-grant from Bangladesh, with the introduction of a low-cost solar panel rotator, called the Solar Achieve solution, for access to clean drinking water, reducing the health risks associated with the consumption of saline water. In India, the Climate Change, Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response micro-grant developed an adaptation inventory. In addition, further measures were developed in Thailand and within the FRESH micro-grant in the Philippines.

In Latin America, a total of 16 adaptation measures were reported in 4 micro-grants: 1 in Argentina, 1 in Brazil and 2 in Uruguay. In Argentina, measures developed include actions to prevent erosion, eradicate invasive exotic species, maintain soil quality, and promote the planting of native species. The main adaptation measures identified in Brazil are related to nature-based solutions led by grassroots communities, specifically related to food sovereignty and security through healthy and sustainable food systems linked to cocoa production. In Uruguay, 6 community-based climate change adaptation strategies were identified in the artisanal fishing sector. Also in Uruguay, atmospheric variables and underground water wells were monitored at three levels. In addition, the use of agroclimatic tools to cope with drought was promoted among small rural producers.

In Africa, 4 micro-grants co-identified adaptation measures. In Ghana, several adaptation measures were developed, including the application of circular economy principles to reduce waste generation. Malawi reported the development of community governance structures under CityRAP and the planting of trees and vegetative cover along the Lilongwe and Mchesi rivers. Other adaptation measures related to agriculture were developed in Zambia and Ethiopia.

Table 5: Co-production of adequate adaptation measures per region and total

Co-production of adequate adaptation measures		
Region	Adaptation measures identified and co-designed	
	# of total (*)	# of grants
Africa	10	4
Asia-Pacific	74	7
LAC	16	4
Grand Total	100	15

Source: Viridia own elaboration based on the e-survey

(*) supporting evidence per region totals 50% for Africa, 71% for AP and 75% of LAC.

5. Research-oriented adaptation measures piloted with local communities

A total of 30 pilots of adaptation measures were implemented, involving 12 micro-grants in different regions. The Asia-Pacific region was the leading region with 18 pilots of adaptation measures reported in 7 micro-grants. In LAC, 8 measures were piloted through 2 micro-grants. And in Africa, efforts include 4 piloted adaptation measures reported through 3 micro-grants.

In the Asia-Pacific region for instance the Murta Plantation was established, and a study was conducted to reveal the impact of climate change on pregnancy outcomes, particularly concerning high saline water consumption in Bangladesh. Additionally, in the Philippines, the provision of a water tank and filtration system in preparation for drought is being implemented.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 micro-grants contributed to piloted adaptation measures: in Argentina, where actions were taken to prevent erosion, eradicate invasive exotic species, maintain soil quality, and promote the planting of native species. Meanwhile, in Uruguay, four workshops were conducted in rural schools within the Mburucuyá Grouping focusing on weather and climate, observation methods, observation practices and the design of pluviometric measurement instruments.

Among the micro-grants from Africa, the micro-grant in Somalia integrated adaptation measures, including early warning systems and proactive measures, as well as pre-disaster relief packages. In Zambia, following a baseline survey, WLWF is aiming to establish a community seed bank for farmers in Kafue District. Women in Ethiopia have shown a preference for planting avocado and mango seedlings,

which will provide support after three years. They are also planting vegetable seeds such as lettuce, tomatoes, and carrots, which provide short-term options not for family consumption and generating a marketable surplus within three months.

Table 6: Number of Research-oriented adaptation measures piloted with local communities per region and total

Research-oriented adaptation measures piloted with local communities		
Region	Piloted adaptation measures	
	# of total	# of grants
Africa	4	3
Asia-Pacific	18	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	2
Grand Total	30	12

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey
 (*) supporting evidence per region totals 33% for Africa, 71% for AP and 0% of LAC.

6. Knowledge products

A total of 171 knowledge products, including brochures, fact sheets, blogs, social media publications and other products, were created by 23 micro-grants in across regions. In terms of production distribution, LAC led with 79 products, followed by Asia-Pacific with 57 and Africa with 35.

Within the regions, social media publications emerged as the dominant type of knowledge product. Specifically, LAC produced 33 social media publications, followed closely by Asia-Pacific with 31 and Africa with 11. The social media platforms most used to promote micro-grant activities were LinkedIn and Instagram. In addition, the Uruguay micro-grant extended its reach through radio broadcasts, using a more traditional medium to reach a wider audience.

Multimedia materials were the second most common type of content, with LAC producing 16, Africa 9 and Asia-Pacific 6.

Table 7: Number of Knowledge products per region and total

Region	Knowledge products disseminated											
	Brochures		Multimedia materials		Fact sheets		Blogs		Social media publications		Others	
	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants	# of total	# of grants
Africa	2	2	9	4	2	2	8	3	11	2	3	2
Asia-Pacific	4	3	6	3			4	2	31	4	12	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	1	16	4	6	3	6	3	33	6	17	3
Grand Total	7	6	31	11	8	5	18	8	75	12	32	8

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

A total of six blogs or websites were created to disseminate information on micro-grant activities in the regions, two in Africa, one in Asia-Pacific and three in Latin America and the Caribbean. The following is a list of these platforms.

Country	Micro-grant	Blog/Websites
Ethiopia	Women Empowerment and Local Climate Adaptation through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)	https://nmweo.org/2023/08/11/nmweo-launched-a-micro-grant-ara/
Ghana	You Sustain (Sustaining Sub-Saharan African Cities Through Youth Leadership)	https://amaghanaonline.com/2023/12/13/provide-requisite-platforms-to-support-young-green-businesses-climate-stakeholders-admonish/
Philippines	Flood Risks, Environmental Sanitation and Health Research in Riverine Communities in Iloilo, Philippines (Micro-grant FRESH)	https://www.facebook.com/tampeIPH
Argentina	Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies.	https://ambienteycomercio.org/trabajo-de-investigacion-junto-a-la-comunidad-indigena-amaicha-del-valle-en-el-marco-de-un-micro-grant-de-adaptation-research-alliance-%ef%bf%bc-2/
Uruguay	Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay's artisanal fishing sector	https://saras-institute.org/es/pesquero-artesanal-de-uruguay/ https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1HeU7SObTwU017uCHCP3NiX4e9fgpBWU&usp=sharing
Uruguay	San Jacinto prepares itself. Local Leadership and Community Resilience towards a Global Impact: Water Scarcity	https://www.facebook.com/share/z1cZcJjHE4ziXHsp/?mibextid=%22%22

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

The micro-grant "Finding Adaptation Solutions to Menstrual Health Risks Induced by Climate Change through Knowledge Co-creation" used public space murals as a powerful medium to disseminate information, education, and communication materials. This approach ensured high visibility and effectively engaged women in the community.

7. Advocacy and Policy Recommendations

A total of 7 outputs were delivered under advocacy and policy recommendation actions, including policy recommendations, policy dialogues, an advocacy plan, and a governmental declaration of the micro-grant's activity as of high interest, which enabled further governmental engagement with the grantees.

Policy recommendations were the most common output mentioned by all the micro-grants. Some micro-grants, such as FRESH in the Philippines, shared a copy of the community risk assessment results with the Barangay Council of Sambag through the City Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Office. The "Climate Change, Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response" sent the recommendations to the Government of India for inclusion in their action plan. In Colombia, an executive summary was prepared for the municipalities with the aim of making recommendations based on the products developed in the micro-grant, including the climate risk and vulnerability analysis, mapping of mitigation options, comparative planning tools, roadmap for EbA implementation, which was well received by the mayors. They stressed that the challenge will be to translate these into public policy and action. South Sudan and Zimbabwe also developed policy recommendations.

The advocacy efforts of the micro-grant from India "**Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban floods**" included the formulation of a SMART advocacy plan to facilitate the uptake and adoption of the community led templates by larger stakeholders in government.

In Bangladesh, local and national advocacy workshops were organised with policy makers. And in Thailand two municipalities, Muang Ngam and Songkhla were engaged in policy dialogue.

The micro-grant 'San Jacinto Gets Ready: Local Leadership and Community Resilience for Global Impact - Water Scarcity' micro-grant in Uruguay achieved a major milestone in securing a Letter of Interest from the National Disaster Management System. This endorsement facilitated broader engagement with key stakeholders at the departmental level, including the Municipal and Departmental Emergency Coordination Centre (CECOED).

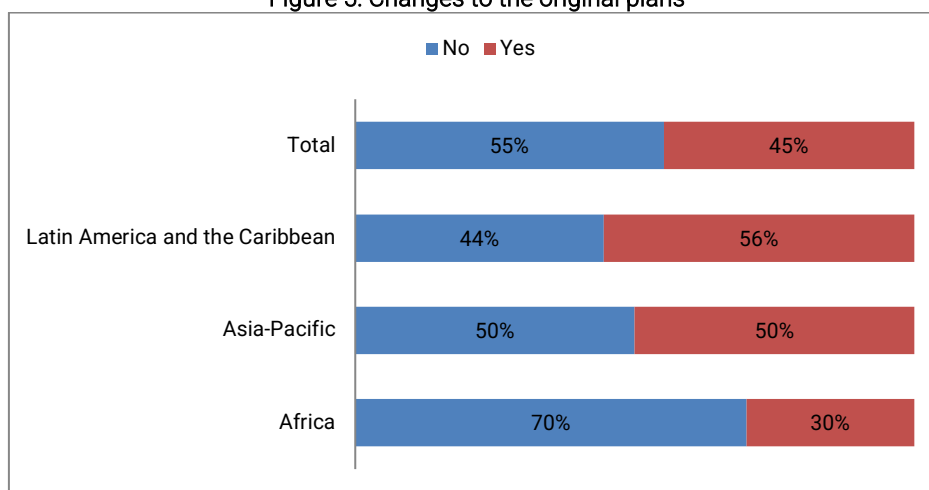
Other activities:

In South Sudan, the activities included the provision of food to support the business for women (60) with disabilities, shelter materials provided to person with disabilities and assorted disability devices.

3.1.5 Reported changes to original planned activities

Approximately half of all micro-grants required changes to their original strategies grant aims and plans. Figure 5 shows that Africa had the lowest incidence of such changes, with only 30% of its micro-grants requiring changes. By comparison, LAC, and Asia-Pacific reported adjustments closer to the global average, at 44% and 50% respectively.

Figure 5: Changes to the original plans



Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

Changes were mainly due to delays in the disbursement of funds, which required a strategic redesign of micro-grant timelines and the reduction of the volume of activities to adapt to the availability of funding.

Furthermore, changes were driven directly by the implementation of the micro-grants. As the micro-grants progressed, the dynamic nature of community engagement and feedback, and the evolving understanding of local needs, necessitated adjustments to initial approaches. Direct interaction with communities and stakeholders throughout the micro-grant lifecycle catalysed significant changes. This included uncovering unanticipated needs in Africa, where beneficiaries expressed needs beyond initial expectations, and in Asia Pacific, where an expanded stakeholder engagement strategy was implemented to include a wider range of perspectives. *“These additional stakeholder consultations provided the team and the municipal department heads with a deeper and broader understanding of the locals’ lived experiences with climate hazards and climate-sensitive health conditions.”* (**Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines**).

Also, adjustments have been directly influenced by insights gained during the activities of the micro-grants. For example, in a workshop conducted as part of **Micro-grant FRESH: Flood Risk, Environmental Sanitation and Health Research in Riverine Communities in Iloilo, Philippines** engagement process highlighted the urgent need for water conservation in the face of recurrent droughts. This led to a

strategic pivot from the original plan for a sewage treatment plant to the installation of water storage systems, a move that underlines the micro-grant's responsiveness to the immediate and expressed needs of the community.

In addition, strategic adjustments of micro-grant activities have been required by the security concerns and political issues encountered in micro-grants in the Asia-Pacific region. These adjustments highlight the importance of micro-grant frameworks being adaptable and sensitive to local social, political and security contexts, ensuring that interventions remain effective and resilient to unanticipated challenges.

3.1.6 Achieved Outcomes

This section compiles the reported evidence of results achieved, following the outlined outcomes in the Theory of Change (see Annex 3) developed at the beginning of the TLS framework, which are:

- ✓ Outcome 1: Identification of opportunities for generating further evidence or action.
 - a. New adaptation action-oriented research trajectories/ knowledge gaps identified.
 - b. New or strengthened collaborations between diverse groups of action and research stakeholders.
- ✓ Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities to adapt to climate-related risks
- ✓ Outcome 3: Improved understanding and/or evidence of the needs of the most vulnerable for adapting to climate change.
- ✓ Outcome 4: Policy commitments demonstrated by decision makers.

❖ Outcome 1: Identification of opportunities for generating further evidence or action

- New adaptation action-oriented research trajectories/ knowledge gaps identified

The grantees have identified several promising avenues for future research, identified critical knowledge gaps, and shaped new trajectories for action-oriented research. The key research pathways and knowledge gaps identified are summarised below, providing strategic direction for preparing for climate risks and mobilising further action and finance.

Table 8: Themes, knowledge gaps and opportunities

THEMES & KNOWLEDGE GAPS	Health
	<p style="text-align: center;">Menstrual health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identified gaps in climate-resilient menstrual health management measures. ✓ More resources and evidence are needed on the correlation between women's reproductive health and climate change. Need to engage the scientific community on this topic. <p style="text-align: center;">Maternal health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gaps in knowledge about the long-term effects of climate change on maternal health, particularly in coastal regions. More research is needed to understand the mechanisms through which climate change affects maternal health outcomes and to identify effective adaptation strategies. This includes studies on the effectiveness of adaptation strategies, the intersectionality of gender and climate change impacts, and the scalability of innovative technologies like the SolarAchieve system. ✓ Invest in longitudinal studies and interdisciplinary research initiatives to elucidate the complex mechanisms underlying the health effects of

	<p>drinking water salinity, with a focus on vulnerable populations in coastal regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen monitoring and surveillance systems to track trends in drinking water salinity levels and pregnancy outcomes, facilitating early detection of emerging risks and informed decision-making. <p>Lack of data at the local level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data and statistics: lack of local data on climate change impacts and trends for informed decisions ✓ Climate change effects: a need for research on the long-term effects of climate change, especially on health, agriculture, and ecosystem resilience. ✓ Further exploration of heat waves ✓ Conduct a Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (RVA) across the Boeny region ✓ Accessibility of climate change information ✓ Lack of research on the long-term effects of agrochemical use on soil health and ecosystem resilience. Insufficient data on the nutritional value and resilience of traditional crop varieties in the face of changing environmental conditions at the local level. ✓ Co-benefits of certain adaptation measures such as the carbon sequestration potential of planting Murta, an adaptation measure used against coastal erosion. ✓ Knowledge gap on risk perception of climate change <p>Nature-based solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conducting comprehensive market chain analyses of nature-based enterprises. This involves mapping out each stage of the NBE product's journey, from raw material extraction or production in underprivileged areas to its distribution and consumption in target markets, to identify key stakeholders, logistical challenges, and potential bottlenecks. ✓ Potential trade-offs, as well as the social and economic advantages, of nature-based businesses. Examining their effects on local livelihoods, income distribution, reducing poverty, and promoting social well-being are all part of this. More focus should be placed on determining the processes that produce advantages and making sure that they are distributed fairly. ✓ Business Models and Financial Viability: Creating profitable business models for companies in the natural sciences is a difficult undertaking. Research and analysis on effective approaches to income generation, investment attraction, and financial viability are needed. This entails looking into cutting-edge funding options, examining markets for sustainable goods and services, and figuring out how to get beyond financial obstacles. ✓ Ecological Impact Assessment: More thorough study is required to determine how nature-based businesses affect the environment. Further scientific research on certain products e.g. oils (chemical contents). ✓ Landscape and climate change research: multidisciplinary approaches <p>Indigenous Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indigenous and nature-based solutions: more environmentally friendly and cost-effective indigenous practices for rural people.
--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Documentation on indigenous practices and climate action: lack of research and validation of traditional practices, indigenous knowledge systems and their integration with sustainable agriculture. ✓ The use of indigenous practices by women to cope with climate risks and effectively manage pests, such as the fall armyworm in maize crops. A critical gap identified is the lack of linkages between key stakeholders in the climate change dialogue, particularly the neglect of the rural sector. This undermines the potential for inclusive strategies that harness local knowledge for climate adaptation and sustainable agriculture. <p>Food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research about native non-conventional food plants to ensure food security. ✓ Explore the identity of artisanal fishers - what it means to be an artisanal fisherman, including cultural, economic, and environmental aspects - is essential to recognise their needs, challenges and contributions to society and ecosystems. Develop a clear, inclusive definition that encompasses the diverse practices and scales of artisanal fisheries is critical to better contribute to climate-related impacts' adaptation. Census of artisanal fishers. ✓ Strategies to support farmer-managed seed systems and enhance the viability of seed banks can strengthen food security, conserve local genetic diversity, and promote sustainable agricultural practices. <p>Urban flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of comprehensive definitions of urban flooding in current policies, which needs to be addressed. The effectiveness of micro-level action plans, such as the Monsoon Action Plan, in preventing loss of life and livelihoods is not widely recognised or integrated into larger policy frameworks. The role of women, especially those from vulnerable communities, is often overlooked in disaster management plans. <p>Coastal management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governance and institutional capacity in addressing land conflicts and coastal erosion management. <p>GESI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Role of women and youth in climate action and barriers they face, especially in green entrepreneurship. ✓ Focus on women with disabilities is not mainstreamed. <p>Vulnerability assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Socio-economic assessments: limited understanding on socio-economic impacts of climate change on smallholder farmers ✓ Vulnerability of informal settlers to climate hazards (i.e. extreme heat, sea level rise, and coastal flooding) ✓ Assessing the impact of territorial development on flooding and cross-referencing this with climate data. ✓ Research opportunity that involves the strategic categorisation of water boards based on the number of subscribers they serve. This
--	--

	<p>categorisation would then serve as a basis for tailoring policies to better meet specific needs.</p>
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<p>Awareness Raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Awareness raising and educational programs: develop awareness campaigns and educational programs on climate information accessible and actionable for vulnerable communities, promoting empowerment in decision-making in response to climate challenges. ✓ Community health initiatives, such as those led by the Rural Health Unit, can be used as a platform to engage the community and raise awareness about climate change, its impact on health and ways to mitigate it. Health workers can be trained to conduct these grassroots awareness-raising campaigns; integrating climate and health perspectives into livelihood programmes could engage climate-vulnerable populations such as women, fisherfolks and farmers. <p>Strengthen capacities of key stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen grassroots organisations with a focus on ecosystem restoration and food sovereignty, ensuring the inclusion of women and youth. ✓ Support interdisciplinary collaboration to address challenges at the intersection of climate change, public health and gender equality. ✓ Strengthen the productive inclusion of women in the restoration chain ✓ Capacity-building programs to empower smallholder farmers in climate-resilient farming techniques. Promotion of agroecological approaches and diversified farming systems to enhance resilience and mitigate environmental degradation. ✓ Opportunities to develop capacity-building initiatives aimed at empowering local communities, NGOs, and government agencies to effectively address the impact of climate change on maternal health. This could include training programmes, workshops, and knowledge-sharing events to enhance understanding and build skills in climate resilience, public health, and gender-sensitive approaches. <p>Knowledge sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Facilitate knowledge sharing on climate information accessible and actionable for vulnerable communities, Few NGOs are implementing DDR micro-grants disaster risk reduction (DRR) <p>Implementation of adaptation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Opportunity to apply the knowledge gained from the pilot implementation of the climate proofing methodology through the implementation and scalability of adaptation measures in other indigenous and/or rural community value chains to the impacts of climate change. <p>Policy outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Local governments are open to exploring innovative analyses such as eco-red opportunity mapping, which can be translated into new applied research that, together with local communities, can develop ecosystem-based adaptation pilots to address climate hazards in key locations. ✓ Opportunities to integrate micro-grant findings and recommendations into policy frameworks at local, national, and international levels, including

	<p>advocating for policy changes that prioritize climate resilience, public health, and gender equity, as well as mainstreaming adaptation strategies into existing development plans and programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrate climate change adaptation measures into maternal and child health programs, emphasizing the importance of sustainable water resource management and infrastructure development in mitigating the adverse effects of environmental stressors on maternal health. <p>Replication and scaling up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Possibility of replicating the framework produced by the Climate Adaptation Championship to more communities. ✓ Expand projects to surrounding ecosystems could contribute to understand the adaptation process and many new adaptation measures.
--	---

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey and interviews

- **New or strengthened collaborations between diverse groups of action and research stakeholders**

Overview of collaborations in the ARA micro-grant process

The entire portfolio of the 30 funded micro-grants have involved a collaborative work of a total of 102 stakeholders, of which **48 stakeholders are new relationships** and **54 previous collaborations** strengthened by this process (see table 9).

Since the midline report, which recorded the participation of 86 stakeholders in the 30 micro-grants, there has been an increase in engagement, bringing the total to **102 stakeholders** (see table 10). This growth includes 11 new collaborations and deepening links with 5 previously engaged stakeholders. The distribution of the new relationships has been particularly balanced between Asia and LAC, each of which has contributed to the growth of the ARA micro-grants with 5 new collaborations. This progress reflects a dynamic expansion and strengthening of the ARA micro-grants collaborative network, highlighting the grantees continued ability to attract new partners while strengthening relationships with existing ones.

Table 9: New stakeholders reported from midline

How many stakeholders have actually been involved in the micro-grant?				
Was this a new collaboration or an existing one that developed further with the micro-grant?	Africa	Asia-Pacific	LAC	Total
New collaboration	5	1	5	11
Previous collaboration	3	2	0	5
Total	8	3	5	16

Source: Viridia Micro-grants elaboration based on the e-survey

The distribution of stakeholder involvement across regions shows a balanced engagement, with Africa and Asia-Pacific closely aligned, engaging with 37 and 36 stakeholders respectively. LAC demonstrates, though slightly lower, a substantial level of engagement, with a total of 29 stakeholders.

Notable in this analysis is the emergence of new collaborations, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, which leads the way with 21 new connections. This is followed by LAC with 17 new partnerships. Africa, on the other hand, while recording the lowest number of new collaborations at 10, showcased the strongest pre-existing network, contributing to the highest overall partnership count of 27.

Table 10: Total number of stakeholders involved in the ARA micro-grants

How many stakeholders have actually been involved in the micro-grant?

Was this a new collaboration or an existing one that developed further with the micro-grant?	Africa	Asia-Pacific	LAC	Total
New collaboration	10	21	17	48
Previous collaboration	27	15	12	54
Total	37	36	29	102

Source: Viridia Micro-grants elaboration based on the e-survey

Types and roles of organisations during the ARA micro-grant process

Table 11 provides an overview of stakeholder collaborations categorized by type and their previous and new engagements and region. Examining the stakeholder collaboration table reveals interesting patterns across types and regions.

- Grassroots organisations/NGOs/Associations:** In terms of new and previous collaborations, grassroots organisations/NGOs/associations account for 21, which represents 20% of all collaborations during the micro-grant process. This finding underlies their continued importance and ongoing relationships within the micro-grants. Key roles played include the contribution to establish links with the community and are key actors in micro-grants implementation, providing support, on-the-ground knowledge and local context and actively participating in various aspects of the projects. They have been involved in community training and communication and are an integral part of the co-research teams.
- Local communities and community leaders:** A total of 18 (17%) collaborations with community leaders, with a slight emphasis on new collaborations is observed. It is noteworthy that these types of stakeholders were mostly engaged in micro-grants in Asia-Pacific, showcasing the importance of the leaders at the regional level. In terms of involvement, community members have shared their experiences and contributed ideas and solutions to their problems. They have played an active role in suggesting practical issues and solutions, particularly in raising awareness among women and children. Community leaders were central in accessing the communities, contributing to generate trust and engaging the rest of the community members for the micro-grant process. They provided key insights to make the collaboration process smoother and to improve the local engagement in understanding the adaptation issues and developing adequate adaptation strategies.
- Research organisations/Key experts:** Research organisations contribute to 25 of the 102 partnerships (25%), demonstrating their key role in the micro-grant process. Africa stands out with almost 60% of all reported partnerships. Experts and research organisations have been involved in the action-research analysis, data collection, dissemination of findings, transforming their understanding by placing the local knowledge at the core of this exercise. Furthermore, they have played a key role in sharing lessons learned among the widespread scientific community, including conferences, such as the Adaptation Futures Conference.
- State or local government organisations/agencies:** Government organisations represent the highest count of collaboration with 31 state or local government organisations and agencies engaged representing 30% of all partnerships. The pattern of engagement is well balanced across the regions, with Africa involving 11 such entities and Asia-Pacific and LAC each involving 10. The consistency of government engagement across these different regions highlights the fundamental importance of working with government entities at different levels, from local community frameworks to broader national policies, in the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and the central role these entities play in climate change adaptation efforts. In fostering engagement with these governmental bodies, micro-grants reported a range of

objectives, from gaining access to specific regions, obtaining permission to hold meetings, accessing essential resources, influencing policy development, and gaining political support, to aligning their adaptation strategies with broader national objectives, thereby maximising their impact and sustainability. They are also instrumental to achieve commitments to incorporate findings into policies for vulnerable groups.

- **International development agencies:** A total of 2 international development agencies have been mentioned to be involved in the micro-grant process. The main role has been providing technical support and tools for integrating risk analysis and disaster resilience at the local level.

Table 11: Types of stakeholders with previous or new collaborations during micro-grant implementation

	New Collaborations	Previous Collaborations	Total
Grassroots organisations/ NGOs/ Associations	9	12	21
Africa	2	3	5
Asia-Pacific	3	4	7
LAC	4	5	9
Local Community/ Community leaders	10	8	18
Africa	2	3	5
Asia-Pacific	8	4	12
LAC	0	1	1
Research organisations	9	16	25
Africa	3	11	14
Asia-Pacific	3	3	6
LAC	3	2	5
State or local Government organisations/agencies	16	15	31
Africa	2	9	11
Asia-Pacific	7	3	10
LAC	7	3	10
Private Sector	2	3	5
Africa	1	1	2
Asia-Pacific	0	1	1
LAC	1	1	2
International Development Agencies	2	0	2
Africa	0	0	0
Asia-Pacific	0	0	0
LAC	2	0	2
Total	48	54	102

Source: Viridia Micro-grants elaboration based on the e-survey

❖ Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities to adapt to climate-related risks

Participatory sessions have been at the centre of all micro-grants. According to the grantees, the whole process has positively strengthened capacities of a diverse array of stakeholders and is likely to positively impact different areas as well:

✓ Ecosystems

The micro-grants reported to have increased awareness and knowledge of climate change among communities and universities, and promoted the adoption of climate-smart practices that contribute to ecosystem restoration and protection.

The introduction of indigenous seeds, which are better adapted to local conditions and require fewer resources, has increased biodiversity and resilience, promoting healthier ecosystems. Plantation activities have benefited ecosystems by sequestering carbon dioxide and supporting biodiversity around fruit and vegetable plots.

Micro-grants have also initiated the natural regeneration of forests by introducing pioneer species, which have shown positive responses in a short time. Also, the micro-grant implemented in Sri Lanka focused on developing fire prevention belts and effects are already seen where the ecosystems have been protected from forest fires. Efforts to prevent illegal activities such as forest fires and poaching have also been made. These actions are also likely to have a positive impact on the environment. In the long term, these actions are expected to contribute to the restoration of degraded ecosystems, thereby preventing the exacerbation of climate-related impacts.

Other examples include the micro-grant in Bangladesh, where the use of the Murta plant in the Haor region during the monsoon season has enriched fish sanctuaries and prevented coastal erosion. In Uruguay, one of the micro-grants worked with local women to develop a proposal to protect areas under the national system of protected areas to regulate agriculture and control illegal activities such as sand mining, which could significantly reduce the impact of flooding on local people.

Micro-grants have thus laid the foundations for future benefits, which contribute to the strengthening of ecosystems and increase local adaptive capacities.

Box 1

Micro-grant: **Cloud Forest Restoration at Bopaththalawa, Central highlands of Sri Lanka / Sri Lanka**

"Addition of pioneer species assisted natural regeneration and within very short time the forest started responding positively. The completion and management of this will benefit the species within the area. Also by creating fire prevention belts and also by preventing illegal activities (forest fires, Jem mining, tree felling for timber and trapping for bush meat) made a positive change for the environment. The micro-grant will restore degraded ecosystem that will prevent climate change and future water scarcity."

✓ Communities

The grantees reported that the communities involved in the micro-grants experienced a wide range of benefits. Increased awareness has led to a reduction in climate change scepticism among communities and women gained recognition for their role in climate change adaptation.

Key benefits to the communities include increased data and knowledge, which strengthen capacities. For instance, one of the micro-grants provided updated flood models and concrete data, which have become essential tools for communities in their advocacy and preparedness efforts, particularly during crises such as the El Niño event in Somalia. Through the participative sessions and the exchanges amongst different stakeholders fostered by the implementation of the micro-grants, communities have been able to articulate their experiences and challenges, sharing their lived experience and perception of climate-

related impacts and extreme weather events. This dialogue has facilitated a better understanding of local vulnerabilities and the need for tailored adaptation measures.

The micro-grants have not only promoted community engagement and knowledge sharing. Trainings and exchange sessions for a better understanding of the issues followed in many cases the collaborative co-identification of adaptation solutions and even the pilot implementation of such solutions. This whole process has provided communities with first-hand experience to better adapt to climate-related risks.

Box 2

Micro-grant: **Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb /Bangladesh**

"The introduction of the SolarAchieve technology has provided a sustainable solution for accessing clean drinking water, mitigating the health risks associated with consuming saline water. This benefit is particularly crucial for pregnant women, ensuring they have access to safe drinking water, which is essential for their health and the health of their unborn children. By addressing the issue of salinity-induced health complications, the micro-grant has directly contributed to improved health outcomes for pregnant women in the community. Reductions in diseases like hypertension and (pre)eclampsia have been observed, leading to healthier pregnancies and childbirth experiences."

✓ Private business/private sector

In this final e-survey stage, it is noteworthy that 9 micro-grants highlighted tangible benefits for the private sector as a result of the executed activities. Among these, five micro-grants are based in Africa -- in Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Malawi. The reported benefits encompass an enhanced awareness of climate-related risks and the delivery of valuable insight for specific SMEs vulnerable to climate change as in the micro-grant from Argentina (See Box 6). Furthermore, there was a noted increase in market opportunities for sustainable products. Additionally, 2 micro-grants from Asia Pacific region reported engagement in corporate social responsibility (CSR) efforts. For example, "**Cloud Forest Restoration at Bopaththalawa**" micro-grant in Sri Lanka has reported a successful partnership with Olu Water³, forming a joint partnership dedicated to CSR. The micro-grants awarded in Malawi and Ethiopia have provided valuable business opportunities for small companies, through the provision of various items such as tools and seeds to implement their micro-grants' activities. In Ghana, the "You Sustain" initiative has facilitated new funding avenues for entrepreneurs. Particularly, some of the young entrepreneurs who showcased their businesses at the conference will receive opportunities to secure funding to upscale their ventures.

Box 3

Micro-grant: **Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies/ Argentina**

"The private sector in the region benefits from this work by obtaining an analysis of the vulnerabilities of their respective value chains to the impacts of climate change."

✓ Grassroots organisations

A total of 24 micro-grants highlighted the benefits achieved for grassroots organisations, with Africa leading with nine micro-grants, followed by LAC with eight micro-grants. Specifically, these micro-grants reported on how training and capacity building has greatly increased the awareness of the organisations about climate change. They have become more effective in engaging communities in climate change adaptation efforts. The importance of empowering grassroots organisations and strengthening their role within the community was emphasised. They have also improved their capacity for community mobilisation and advocacy.

³ Natural Mineral Water Bottles from Sri Lanka's extremely rare cloud forests, nestled in the mountainous tropics of the island's central highlands, with consistent quality governed by strict regulations stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Sri Lanka Institute of Standards.

An interesting mention was made of a micro-grant in Zambia that highlights WLWF's key contribution to promoting community resilience. This organisation has been instrumental in preserving the cultural heritage associated with indigenous seeds, demonstrating the profound impact of grassroots initiatives in promoting environmental sustainability and cultural conservation.

Box 4

Micro-grant: Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay's artisanal fishing sector /Uruguay

"The national fishing union (SUNTMA) indicated that the micro-grant helped a lot in disseminating the reality of what artisanal fishing is going through in Uruguay, thus evaluating it positively. Throughout the micro-grant, voices were heard from everywhere, from north to south, from east to west; many realities within the country are the same and there are others in which each department or zone has its own particularity. It generated learning between the different realities. It was given to disseminate artisanal fishing both in Uruguay and worldwide; the reality of Uruguay does not escape from what it is in other parts of the world. In addition, it was pointed out that in relation to climate change, the Uruguayan government has not taken into account small-scale fishing (which is not a priority), unlike other industries such as livestock and agriculture. The micro-grant helped to disseminate and to have a tool at the time of sitting down to talk to the State, to make themselves heard and to make them see the reality of artisanal fishing, where it is lived "day by day".

✓ Governments

Government officials were highly involved in the training sessions and discussions with the action-research team. A total of 25 micro-grants reported benefits to governments, with 9 micro-grants each from Asia and Africa, and 7 from LAC. It has also been reported that governments benefit from community training, as increased awareness of their physical environment and the challenges it faces and leading to increased demand for government solution. The governmental strengthening of capacities contributes at the same time to the sustainability of results since they are likely to stay in the field and are of key importance. The facilitation of leads to greater demand for government solutions. As a result, governments become more receptive to implementing policies and actions at the community level.

The micro-grant in Nigeria focused on "Strengthening Rural Women resilience to climate change through targeted advisory service and knowledge building", which strengthened the capacity of agricultural extension workers who play a crucial role in disseminating agricultural information in Nigeria.

❖ **Outcome 3: Improved understanding and/or evidence of the needs of the most vulnerable for adapting to climate change**

Diverse initiatives highlighted the effectiveness of the interaction between researchers and communities in enhancing the understanding and evidence of the impacts of climate change in the most vulnerable communities. Participatory engagement of the communities to co-create the understanding of the issue was largely evidenced in the outputs delivered by the project.

The micro-grant co-creation process has contributed to improving the understanding of the issue and generating evidence. A total of 24 research papers or articles were published, 30 are unpublished and almost 50 vulnerability or climate risk assessment were conducted, along with additional studies, development of methodologies, toolkits, or flood models. All these showcase the high potential of the micro-grant process to improve the evidence base at the local level on climate-related impacts and solutions by focusing on communities' perspectives and knowledge from the inception of the process. In many cases this process involved virtuous feedback cycles of going back to the communities to adjust the key findings, re-writing reports and further refining the understanding of the issue under analysis.

Some examples of such work include collected field data and identified evidence of new species in Sri Lanka, which has increased the understanding of local ecosystems and biodiversity, informing conservation and climate adaptation strategies. In another micro-grant, this process enabled the collection of indigenous seeds, enhancing the national gene bank and preserved agricultural biodiversity, which is essential for food security and adaptation to climate change.

Box 5

Micro-grant: **Local Urban Planning for Climate Change Adaptation in Chile/Chile**

"The Centre for Global Change of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile was able to carry out academic research in collaboration with the Communes. This allowed the teams to work from an interdisciplinary approach; getting to know first-hand the reality of the communes, with whom the Agency had never worked directly."

In addition, four micro-grants highlighted how governments at different levels in Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, and Uruguay have gained more evidence to inform planning and decision-making processes. When discussing benefits to governments, many of these micro-grants refer to long-term impacts. This perspective is shaped by the nature of the processes involved and the time it takes for such changes to manifest.

Box 6

Micro-grant: **Building the Resilience of Persons with Disabilities to adapt with Climate Change in Jonglei state-South Sudan/ South Sudan**

"ARA micro-grant create awareness among the government line-ministries who are not well aware about the importance of inclusion for PwDs in any micro-grant at all cost."

❖ Outcome 4: Policy commitments demonstrated by decision makers

The involvement of key government stakeholders in the process has facilitated the policy outreach and dissemination of the action-research findings. Grantees have emphasized the importance of government stakeholders to influence the formulation of public policies and governmental actions to address the challenges faced by highly vulnerable communities. The increased awareness of adaptation challenges amongst the communities has also lead to greater demand for government solutions. As a result, government staff participating in this process is expected to become more receptive to implementing policies and actions at the community level.

Through the **"Climate Change, Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response"** (India) micro-grant, Odisha state government have pledged to implement adaptation measures aimed at increasing the resilience of communities to disasters. In particular, they will include the community in disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans and ensure their active participation in decision-making processes. Recognising the challenges faced by women with disabilities, the government has also committed to establishing a special network for this vulnerable group, which will provide support for education and employment opportunities.

The micro-grant's advocacy efforts on **"Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban flood"** successfully influenced the highest national disaster authorities to consider the evidence presented. Moving forward, they will be working closely with the authorities to develop a comprehensive guidance document. This document will outline actionable recommendations to be implemented at city level. The aim is to strengthen the current guidelines on flooding and ensure that they adequately address the needs and vulnerabilities of communities living in informal settlements.

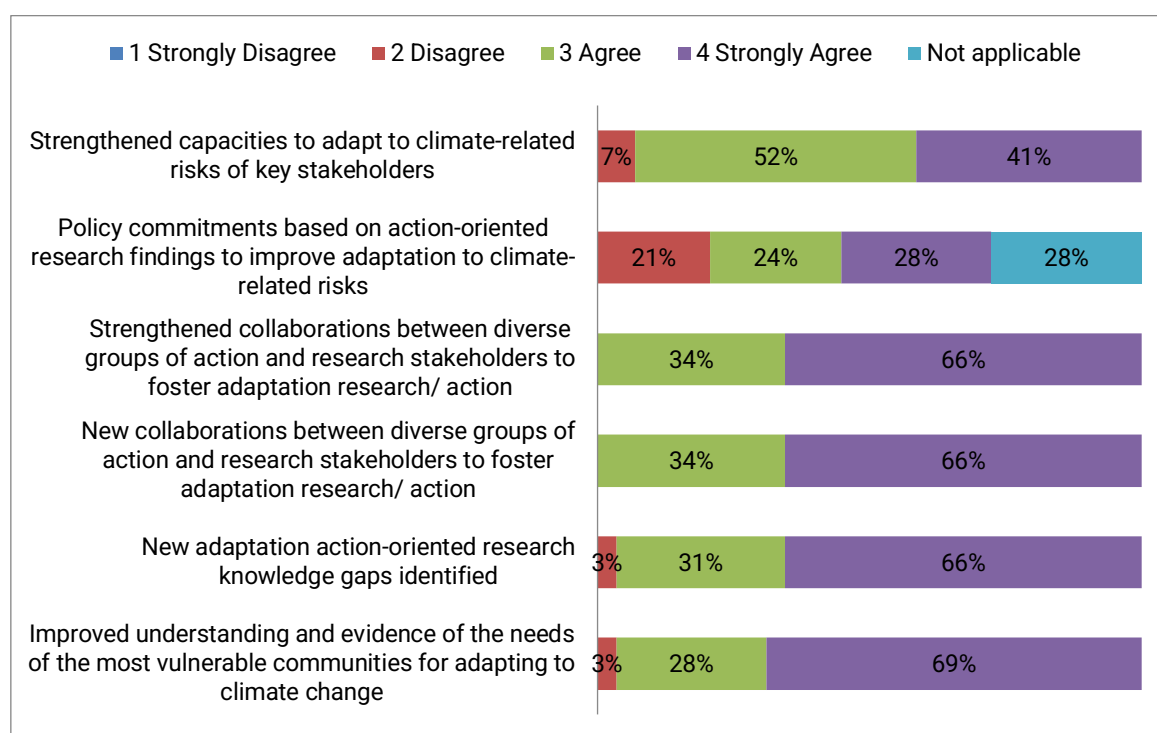
In Bangladesh, the micro-grant **"Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb"** has reported that " by gaining access to valuable research findings and expertise, government agencies have been able to make more informed policy decisions and allocate resources more efficiently to address climate change impacts on maternal health."

Micro-grants have fostered collaboration with governments and worked closely with local officers, such as the micro-grant “Local Urban Planning for Climate Change Adaptation in Chile”. Although political commitments have not been secured, the journey towards incorporating action-research evidence into policy is inherently a process. Many micro-grants report that they expect to make progress towards these commitments in the coming months, “**City-level Climate Information and Citizen Resilience and Adaptation Actions in Informal Settlements of Lilongwe**” (Malawi) “The government through its local authorities will be able to adapt measure that are applied in resilient and action planning for its resilience programs”, or the micro-grant “**Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay**” reported “We have not yet had an instance of dialogue with the local government. A meeting with the highest authorities is pending in order to provide them with all the information generated and the proposals for actions to be taken”.

It is important to note that while these micro-grants provide valuable research and expertise to inform policy decisions, the potential of the micro-grant process to promote the uphold of this commitments is comparatively weaker since it depends on many other factors, including available resources at the government level, which in most of these countries is very limited.

❖ Grantees' perception of micro-grants process instrumentality in achieving results

Figure 6: Would you say the ARA Micro-Grants were instrumental in driving the above-mentioned changes for?



Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

Across all categories, there is a generally confirmed perception of the pivotal role of the ARA micro-grants to contributing to the different outcomes. The majority of micro-grants' responses 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that the micro-grant process played a key role in contributing to achieve the identified outcomes. According to beneficiaries, the ARA micro-grants have been very instrumental in improving understanding and evidence of adaptation needs, and in fostering new and strengthening existing collaborations between stakeholders. Most respondents strongly agree (66%) or agree (34%) that the grants have facilitated new action-oriented research knowledge or evidence on adaptation. The only outcome where percentage of disagreement reaches 21% is regarding the role of the ARA micro-grants in enabling policy commitments.

These findings suggest that while the ARA micro-grants are regarded as highly beneficial in promoting knowledge and collaboration. The findings confirm that the initial results chain was adequately identified and evidence supports it, though it is observed that the efforts of advocacy and policy outreach are translated to a lesser extent into policy commitments.

The following assumptions underpinning the ToC have gathered evidence during this exercise.

- ✓ Action-oriented research findings and collaborative work are effective to identify new opportunities for responding or generating further evidence:
 - Partner institutions identify new adaptation action-research trajectories or new knowledge gaps to generate further evidence.
 - Grassroots communities, policy makers, and research stakeholders collaborate effectively, committing to new partnerships for knowledge sharing, capacity building, and scaling up or replicating co-developed processes, methodologies, and adaptation solutions.

The current evidence suggests there might not be feasible to assume that policy makers increasing their awareness are willing to commit to changes in policy or guidelines that incorporate the findings of the action-oriented research. This could be explained by the need to allocate resources to achieve such commitments, which in turn might be a challenge in the Global South due to limited funds at the governmental level.

This confirmation underlines the effectiveness of the ARA micro-grants in fostering collaboration, generating actionable research results, and disseminating knowledge to improve stakeholders' understanding of adaptation issues. Through the collective efforts of partner institutions, grassroots communities, policy makers and research stakeholders, the micro-grant has successfully advanced its objectives and contributed to building resilience to climate-related risks.

3.1.7 Contributing factors to achieve the results

According to the grantees, the successful implementation and results of the ARA micro-grants portfolio have been influenced by several key factors. The responses have been grouped under the following factors:

⇒ Prior learning and contextual understanding

- **Leveraging previous work and relationships:** Lessons learned and good practice from previous work saved time and resources while enriching approaches. Previous collaboration with organisations and communities was crucial to the implementation of the micro-grants.
- **Contextual understanding:** A comprehensive understanding the socio-cultural, political, and economic context was essential for effective micro-grant implementation. This ensured strategies were relevant, sensitive to local burning issues and positioned for greater success and impact.

The micro-grant from Myanmar "**Community Climate Adaptation for Local Infrastructure**" highlighted that "The strong relationship between Doh Eain and community groups, fostered within YNN initiated by Doh Eain since 2020 and comprising 150+ community groups deeply embedded in their respective communities, facilitated effective engagement and collaboration.

⇒ Community and stakeholder engagement

- **Multi-stakeholder involvement and coordination:** Involving various stakeholders, such as government agencies, rural councils, and local community leaders, ensured broad support and brought in different perspectives and resources, ensuring an effective collaboration and support.

- **Meetings:** Inception meetings with communities fostered ownership and acceptance, essential for micro-grant success.
- **Collaborative multidisciplinary partnerships:** Partnerships with research institutes, universities and local organisations facilitated knowledge sharing and improved micro-grant outcomes.

In this regard the micro-grant from Bangladesh “**Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb**” has reported that “Strategic partnerships with diverse stakeholders, including NGOs, government agencies, academic institutions, and grassroots organisations, facilitated knowledge exchange, resource sharing, and collaborative action. These partnerships enabled the micro-grant to leverage expertise, access resources, and amplify its impact through coordinated efforts”.

⇒ Locally-led process

- **Active local community participation:** engaging local community members technical teams facilitated access to relevant data and increased the participation.
- **Adopting indigenous practices:** Recognition of the value of indigenous knowledge systems and their integration with scientific research has led to more sustainable and accepted climate adaptation measures, such as the use of indigenous seeds and sustainable agricultural practices.

3.1.8 Challenges experienced during implementation

Figures 8 and 9 showcase the most reported challenges total and by region. Almost all micro-grants, 28 out of 30, faced various obstacles during their micro-grant journey. The most common challenge, experienced by two-thirds (66%) of micro-grants include delays in receiving funds followed by administrative requirements to enable disbursement (see Figure 7). These difficulties were reported by 100% of micro-grants in LAC, and was also significant in Africa, where it affected 70% of micro-grants in the region.

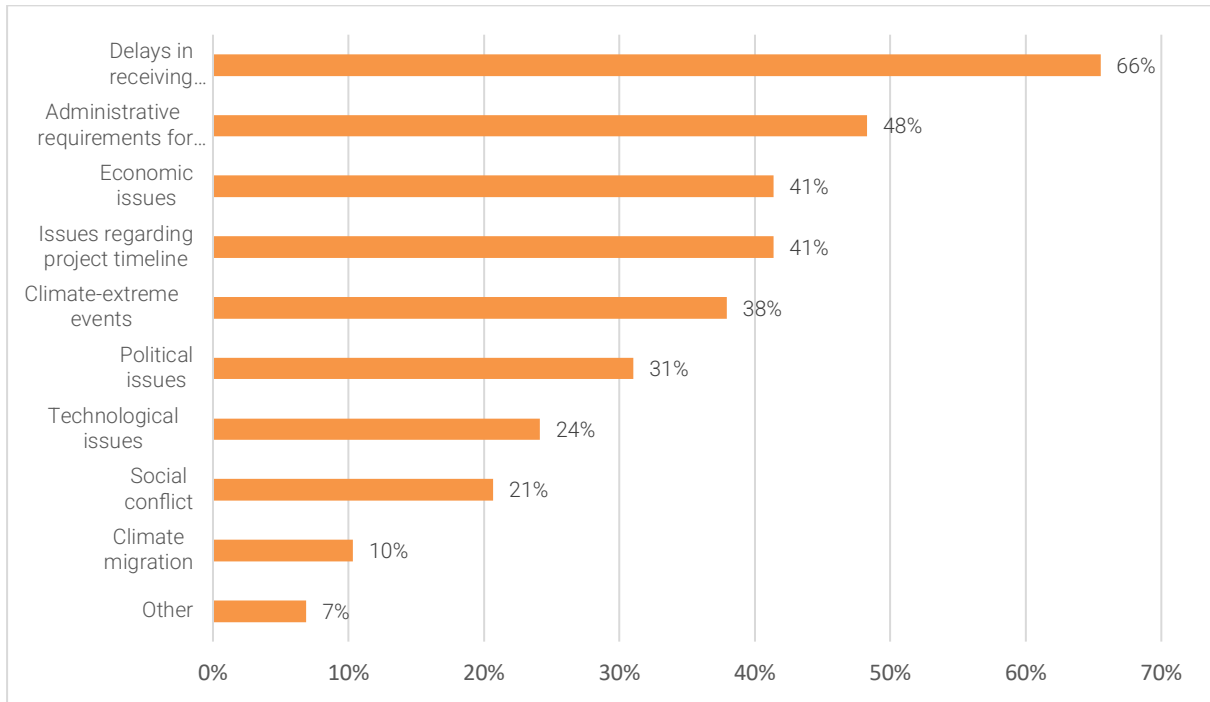
In second place, project timeline and economic issues have been identified as a major challenge by 41% of the micro-grants, with regional variations in these challenges. Timing issues were most pronounced in LAC, affecting 89% of the micro-grants, and less significant for Asia-Pacific and Africa micro-grants. Economic issues were reported by 50% of micro-grants in Africa and 44% in LAC and only 20% in Asia-Pacific.

Climate-related challenges were notable, with 38% of micro-grants dealing with extreme weather events. This was particularly common in the Asia-Pacific and Africa regions. In addition, climate migration issues were reported by 10% of micro-grants, highlighting environmental vulnerability.

Political issues were a concern for 31% of micro-grants, with the highest incidence in LAC (44%), followed by Asia-Pacific (30%) and Africa (20%).

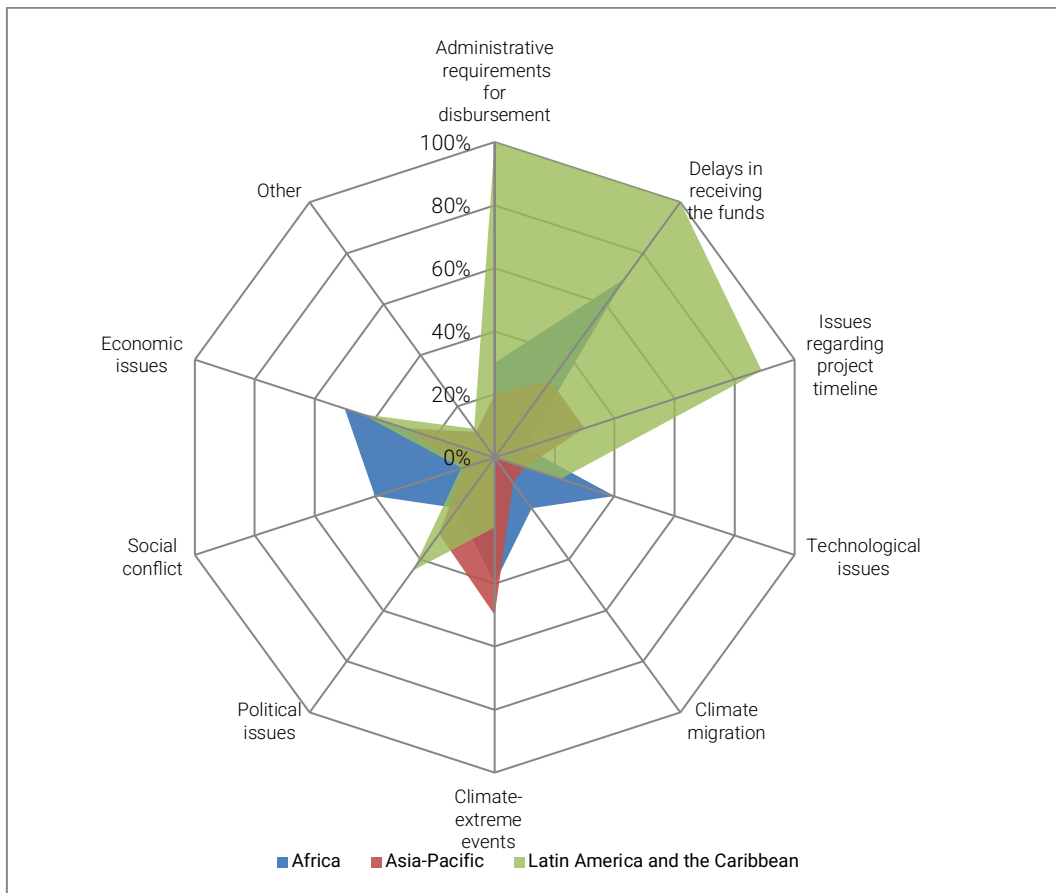
Technological problems were a significant obstacle for 24% of micro-grants, and social conflicts for 21%, both mainly in Africa (40%).

Figure 7: Percentage of micro-grants by experienced challenges



Source: Viridia Micro-grants elaboration based on the e-survey

Figure 8: Challenges experienced per region



Source: Viridia Micro-grants elaboration based on the e-survey

Administrative requirements for disbursement and delays in receiving funds

The main challenge faced by micro-grants, as consistently reported in the mid-term surveys, end-of-micro-grant evaluations, interviews and learning workshops, was the complexity of receiving funding and the administrative hurdles involved in the process. This issue was particularly acute for smaller organisations working in disadvantaged and vulnerable contexts, where delayed payments not only exacerbated existing difficulties, but also hindered progress in the smooth development of the action-research project.

Disbursement of funds was subject to uncertainty, which had a significant impact on micro-grant planning and implementation. Micro-grants required a high degree of flexibility to re-strategise, as delayed funding not only disrupted schedules, but also poorly aligned with seasonal changes, complicating field surveys and prolonging data collection. These setbacks inflated micro-grant costs and unnecessarily extended timelines, testing the resilience and adaptability of micro-grant teams.

Bureaucratic hurdles compounded the delays. Micro-grants encountered obstacles such as banking formalities, contractual inaccuracies, language barriers and problems with national bank recognition, all of which hindered the rapid transfer of funds. These administrative challenges forced micro-grants to dip into their limited reserves and rely on internal resources to maintain momentum, a practice that was neither sustainable nor intended in the micro-grant design.

The culmination of these challenges led to significant setbacks in micro-grant implementation. Difficulties with the ARA's online reporting platform, particularly in submitting receipts in the correct formats, required additional adjustments, and consumed valuable time.

As a result, the overall effectiveness and timeliness of micro-grant completion was undermined, highlighting the critical need for addressing these financial and bureaucratic barriers is critical for future micro-grants rounds to support these organisations in advancing their critical work on climate adaptation and ensure that funding mechanisms support rather than burden those at the forefront of environmental resilience.

Box 7

Micro-grant: **Strengthening Rural Women resilience to climate change through targeted advisory service and knowledge building/ Nigeria**

"Administrative requirements for both disbursement and receiving from ARA and in clearing the fund from university was very challenging. The micro-grant had to initiate other means to kick start the micro-grant before the funds were finally release. this was to meet up with the timeline which was tied to the academic calendar because of the involvement of students on industrial training.

Project timelines

Around 41% of micro-grants experienced challenges with their planned project timelines due to various factors. Hurdles comprised the timeframe for delivering results to communities, necessitated the prioritisation of certain activities over others, and affected the validation of studies. This situation led to the rescheduling of some micro-grant activities, highlighting the adaptability of the micro-grant management, but also the struggle to maintain the originally planned schedule.

The need for more time for stakeholder engagement meant that some activities had to be postponed, revealing an underestimation of the time required for effective stakeholder interaction and a break in the original micro-grant plan.

There was a common understanding among grantees that a duration of at least one year would have been more conducive to the full realisation of micro-grant objectives, suggesting a critical look at micro-grant timelines for future initiatives.

Box 8

Micro-grant: Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay / Uruguay

"We focused on meeting the schedule of activities, which has taken time away from developing micro-grant outputs such as: dissemination material, scientific articles, press articles, to publish on social media. We consider that at least 12 to 18 months are needed to be able to deliver."

Economic issues

Economic challenges had a significant impact on micro-grants in Africa and LAC, with these regions experiencing above-average difficulties at 50% and 44% respectively. The micro-grants faced numerous financial problems, including inflation, local currency devaluation, and rising costs of goods and services. All these exacerbated by the delays of fund disbursements. These factors affected micro-grant budgets, complicated the implementation of planned activities, and hindered the achievement of micro-grant goals. In addition, complexities related to foreign currency transactions and government tax deductions in some countries exacerbated these economic issues and posed a significant challenge to maintaining micro-grant momentum and achieving micro-grant goals.

Box 9

Micro-grant: Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies/ Argentina

"Due to restrictions on foreign currency transactions in Argentina, the process of receiving funds is slow. In addition, due to the existence of parallel exchange rates in Argentina, the reporting processes of micro-grants that apply an official conversion are not representative of the Argentinean financial system."

Climate related events and climate migration

Approximately 38% of the micro-grants encountered climate-related challenges that had a significant impact on their implementation and the communities such as typhoons/cyclones, heavy rainfalls and flooding. Difficulties reported included poor road infrastructure, which was particularly problematic during the rainy season, limiting access to micro-grant sites. In addition, extreme weather conditions had a negative impact on community health, with an increase in health problems such as pneumonia leading to hospitalisation. In this context, there were micro-grants affected by climate migration, such as in South Sudan or Somalia.

Box 10

Micro-grant: Community Climate Adaptation for Local Infrastructure / Myanmar

"One significant example is that one of the community groups, Sharing Myanmar, faced delays for weeks due to extreme weather events, such as flooding, when implementing their final prototype solution. Likewise, other groups also encountered similar challenges, such as delays of sessions due to heavy rain when implementing activities.reports."

Political issues and social conflict

In the endline survey, political challenges were cited by 31% of micro-grants, while 21% reported social conflict as a major constraint. These issues affected micro-grants in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe. The experience of Haiti is also worth mentioning. Although Haiti was unable to complete the final survey, midline reports indicated that their micro-grants faced significant challenges due to political instability. This instability, characterised by regular local protests and blockades, significantly delayed their micro-grant schedule, highlighting the critical impact of political and social unrest on micro-grant implementation and success.

Some micro-grants operated in a context of political polarisation, where environmental and human rights defenders faced opposition and threats at both national and local levels. This opposition made it difficult

to implement micro-grant activities and posed a constant threat to those involved. In areas of conflict between local militias and the government, one micro-grant was able to continue by using its apolitical and non-profit status to relocate micro-grant beneficiaries to safer areas.

Elections in Argentina, Colombia, India and Zimbabwe led to delays and complications in micro-grant timelines and coordination with local authorities due to the political climate and administrative changes. Myanmar experienced political turmoil and crisis, with conflicts between the People's Defence Force and the military junta creating an uncertain environment for community groups.

In Brazil, local, regional, and national social conflicts, particularly over historical land rights versus economic interests, affected indigenous communities. The murder of a tribal healer and the shooting of a tribal leader highlighted the tense situation and underlined the relevance of the micro-grant in providing support during these conflicts.

Box 11

Micro-grant: Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies/ Colombia

"While the relationship with local governments has been smooth during the micro-grant implementation period, there is a challenge ahead in terms of the impact of the products created. In Colombia, new local governments will take office from January 2024 and this always leads to changes in the vision and priorities of the territories, making it crucial to continue to disseminate the results"

Technological issues

According to the micro-grants feedback, 24% of micro-grants faced technological challenges. These issues ranged from internet disruptions due to extreme weather conditions to government-imposed restrictions for security reasons, hindering micro-grants that relied on digital tools such as e-surveys or crucial online meetings to implement activities. This situation highlights the compounded difficulties micro-grants face when extreme weather conditions intersect with technological limitations. In addition, some grantees reported difficulties in adapting to new technological platforms, such as using Slack for communication or navigating the administrative system, which could hinder efficient micro-grant implementation. Lack of access to appropriate technology also led to delays in the implementation of planned activities, highlighting the critical role of technology in the smooth running of micro-grants.

Box 12

Micro-grant: Enhancing Inclusive Community Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change induced shocks in Somalia / Somalia

"Internet connectivity is an issue in certain areas and sometimes, there was difficulties in timely responding to KoboToolbox reports."

Table 12: Summary of experienced challenges by category

Administrative requirements for disbursement	Delays in receiving the funds	Issues regarding micro-grant timeline	Technological issues	Climate migration	Climate-extreme events	Political issues	Social conflict	Economic issues
Documentation and language barriers	Impact on timely payments	Administrative delays	Internet connectivity problems	Access and infrastructure issues	Flooding	Economic impact of political changes:	Insecure environment	Currency devaluation
Delays in the disbursement of funds	Disruption in micro-grant timelines and late micro-grant implementation	Insufficient micro-grant duration	Adapting to new technologies	El Niño effects	Typhoon/ Cyclone	Elections	Conflict with local militias:	Exchange rate fluctuations
Foreign currency and taxes	Operational and financial planning challenges	Re-programming of activities:	Delay in developing materials	Health problems	Heavy rainfall	New local and national governments	Inter-communal violence.	Complicated budget planning and financial reporting.

Online reporting and receipts	Bureaucratic procedures	Stakeholder engagement	Impact on coastal communities:	Renewal of local authorities:	Political polarisation and opposition	Foreign currency operational restrictions
	Use of own resources	Community engagement needs	Increased cost of living and lack of resources	Political turmoil		

Source: Viridia Micro-grants elaboration based on the e-survey

3.2 Impact pathways

3.2.1 Longer term potential impact pathways enabled by the micro-grant process

The ToC main expected impact is the increased linkage between research and action to understand the needs of the most vulnerable for adapting to climate change and co-designing adequate measures to increase resilience.

Impact pathways were identified originally as:

- ✓ Increased adaptation action-oriented research to close the knowledge gaps identified as a result of the micro-grants;
- ✓ piloting action-oriented research findings in adaptation actions and
- ✓ Influencing policy processes through action research.

The ARA micro-grants are demonstrating their potential to kick-start a process that begins with targeted action research micro-grants on climate adaptation. A cyclical relationship emerges in which micro-grant-based research and actions lay the foundation for larger initiatives, which in turn require additional support, and additional funding to replicate and scale up successes.

Table 13 shows the envisaged next steps for the micro-grants, which can be matched to the ToC pathways. As assessed before the focus on influencing policy processes does not appear as the key follow up stage, though during the interviews, emphasis on the need of more structural changes and policy action was often mentioned.

❖ Increased adaptation action-oriented research to close the knowledge gaps identified as a result of the micro-grants

- ✓ **Scale-up:** Leveraging the knowledge gained through the micro-grant process, it encompasses applying what worked well at a larger scale, including technologies, approaches, partnerships, expertise and finance to maximise the action-oriented research results and unlock benefits and impacts for beneficiaries.
 - 19 micro-grants intend to expand the action-oriented research micro-grant across the country or to other regions.
 - *"Scaling up and replicating this action-oriented research micro-grant in regions across the country where climate adaptation plans may lack a health focus."*
 - *"To continue this micro-grant, financial support is needed. This includes the extension of micro-grants for both scaling up of the prototype solutions that have shown high impact and further action research".*
 - *"Financial support for scale up in the similar ecosystem is needed."*

- *"The aim is to advance regional advocacy for inclusion by engaging all East African countries within the intergovernmental framework to continue to influence government policies and practices."*
- ✓ **Replicate:** Replicability entails duplicating what has been done before to grow impact, while scaling focuses on increasing impact at an accelerated rate, compared to your costs and effort⁴. (OECD, 2016). A total of 9 micro-grants have indicated they intend to replicate the action-research in other communities, regions or countries.
 - *"Support to replicate and contribute to climate action and disaster risk reduction networks of civil society organisations".*
 - *"On the one hand, the development of the climate proofing methodology for the development plans and productive activities of small communities; and on the other hand, the pilot implementation of the climate proofing methodology in the indigenous community of Amaicha del Valle, Tucumán, Argentina."*
- ✓ **Further research** emerges as a key focus of 14 micro-grants.
 - *"Regarding further research, addressing the issue of heat waves is urgent. During general assessments, heat waves have been identified as one of the most significant climate challenges facing the community, but have not been chosen due to rainy climate conditions at that time during the previous research"*
 - *"Further research on the new gaps that we identified (ex. specific diseases) will be undertaken"*
 - *The project has identified the need for further research on the long-term impacts of climate change on maternal health, particularly in coastal regions. This includes studies on the effectiveness of adaptation strategies, the intersectionality of gender and climate change impacts, and the scalability of innovative technologies (Bangladesh)*
- ❖ **Integrating action-oriented research findings in adaptation actions on the ground**
 - ✓ **Implementation of adaptation measures:** Grantees envisage implementing identified adaptation measures for current partners and in new contexts linked to the scaling up and replication efforts. Developing and activating new phases: of micro-grants such as community benefit tree nurseries and ecosystem restoration.
 - *"We need funding to implement the options/activities identified in the baseline assessment we carried in our Phase 2 of the micro-grant. The communities are eager and willing to take part in the implementation".*
 - *"We plan to implement the identified adaptation measures. To facilitate this expansion, additional funding is imperative to support the micro-grant activities, along with establishing connections with municipalities eager to engage in such a collaboration."*
 - *"Implementation of the identified adaptation measures for the communities"*
- ❖ **Influencing policy processes through action research.**

⁴ European Union/OECD (2016),

- ✓ **Continued advocacy efforts:** 12 micro-grants have highlighted their interest in further promoting advocacy efforts to foster the incorporation of the evidence into policy and planning at the government level.
 - *The team remains committed to advocacy and recognises the huge potential. They are actively seeking funding to support their work in advocating for change. The strategy includes working closely with both national and district governments, with a particular focus on adaptation strategies for informal settlements. They also aim to improve the dissemination of their project results to maximise impact.*

Table 13: Envisaged next steps for the micro-grants

Region	What are the envisaged next steps after finalisation of this micro-grant?				
	Further research	Implementation of the identified adaptation measures for the communities	Advocacy	Replication of the action-oriented research to other communities/countries	Scaling up in the same region / other regions
Africa	2	3	4	3	7
Asia-Pacific	4	6	2	3	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	5	6	3	4
Total	14	14	12	9	19

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

The micro-grants highlight the need for continued and increased **financial support**, with micro-grants being a crucial first step in extending the reach of the activities undertaken. This financial support is needed to replicate what has been successful and scale-up micro-grants, but also to strengthen **technical capacity** and the **engagement of stakeholders** throughout the process to ensure that initiatives are soundly based, participatory and responsive to the local contexts.

Most micro-grants reported that they do not currently have access to the support they need and some are actively seeking funding or partnerships to address this gap. The micro-grant from Thailand has received support for a new micro-grant focusing on the citizen science approach in coastal monitoring under the Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge programme. A micro-grant from Bangladesh is applying for funding from the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). Additionally, there are mentions of other micro-grants ongoing efforts to secure further funding opportunities. The potential support in identifying specific **funding sources** and the efforts to secure them reflect the ongoing struggle to translate initial successes into long-term initiatives. The full range of support needed remains limited for many micro-grants, underscoring the ongoing challenge of securing financial and technical support to sustain micro-grant activities and achieve their objectives.

Technical support and capacity building are key elements in ensuring that micro-grants succeed and scale up. The provision of technical assistance for replication is critical as it enables the adaptation and implementation of successful models in different ecosystems and regions, ensuring that interventions are contextually relevant and effective. In addition, engaging communities and stakeholders, particularly those affected by extreme weather events, requires a nuanced approach that combines sensitivity to local needs with strategic advocacy for additional funding. This engagement is not only about securing financial resources, but also about building resilience and adaptive capacity at the grassroots level.

Furthermore, organisations and stakeholders involved with these micro-grants urgently need training on how to write grants. **Improving grant writing skills** is essential to effectively communicate micro-grant needs, develop compelling grant proposals and secure more substantial and consistent funding from a variety of sources, including government, private and international donors. This will ultimately contribute to an increased impact of ARA micro-grants.

In addition, capacity building through training and the provision of tools is essential to many grantees to improve their skills in various topics such as, action-research, networking, improving their practices and embed GESI principles into micro-grant planning and implementation. **Integrating GESI approaches** not only promotes equity, but also ensures that interventions are more inclusive and impactful, taking into account the diverse experiences cultural contexts. Providing organisations with training materials and practical strategies for GESI integration enables them to design more inclusive and effective micro-grants. This covers a wide range of activities, from designing micro-grants that address the specific vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups, to creating participatory platforms and mentorship programs. Such capacity-building initiatives help ensure that micro-grants not only address the immediate challenges of climate change, but also contribute to the long-term goal of building equitable, resilient and sustainable communities.

Several micro-grants reported the need to **deepen stakeholder engagement** and financial mechanisms to bring vulnerable communities on board and ensures their active participation in the implementation of identified adaptation solutions. There need for **more engaged collaboration underscores the involvement government national or local entities mandates for climate action**, to foster synergies that can drive substantial and sustainable change.

Raising awareness of the multiple impacts of climate change on different sectors, such as health and agriculture, is essential to mobilise support from policymakers, funders and the public. Advocacy initiatives that highlight the urgent need for action on climate change can drive policy change, attract funding and inspire community initiatives. By working with a wide range of stakeholders, from NGOs to government agencies to community-based organisations, micro-grants can broaden their impact and advocate for inclusive policies and practices that recognise and harness the contributions of all members of the community. Together, advocacy and strategic partnerships not only increase visibility and support for micro-grants, but also contribute to more inclusive, equitable and sustainable communities.

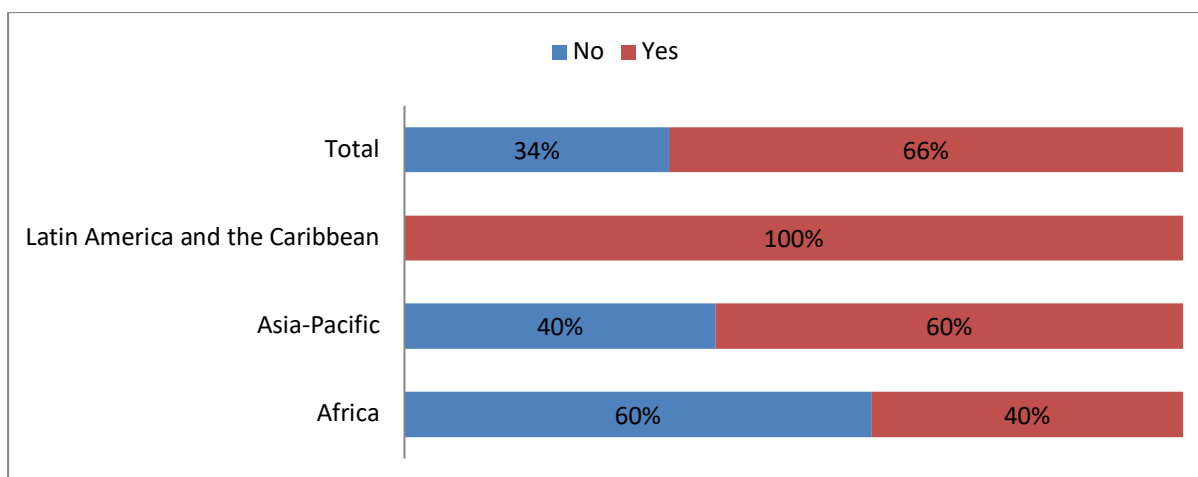
Box 13

Micro-grant: Women Empowerment and Local Climate Adaptation through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)/ Ethiopia
<i>"The micro grant is a good starting point to manage the grantees implementation of the micro-grant, it also give an opportunity to test the possible scale up micro-grants. The approach of research base/evidence-based climate adaptation is a key which creates a collaboration between implements, researcher, and funders."</i>
Micro-grant: Finding Adaptation solutions to Menstrual Health Risks induced by Climate change through knowledge cocreation*/India
<i>"Providing support to grantees in identifying and accessing additional funding opportunities, such as grant upliftment programs, can significantly enhance the sustainability and scalability of micro-grant initiatives. This support could involve training sessions, workshops, or networking events aimed at connecting grantees with potential funders or resources for micro-grant expansion. Capacity Building: Offering capacity-building initiatives focused on grant writing, fundraising strategies, and donor engagement to empower grantees in navigating the funding landscape more effectively. By enhancing their skills in proposal development and resource mobilization, grantees can diversify their funding sources and sustain their micro-grants beyond the initial grant period"</i>
Micro-grant: Autonomy, Sustainability and Peoples' Buen Vivir: catalysing the power of community-led adaptation and nature-based alternatives in the Atlantic Rainforest, Brazil/ Brazil
<i>"To think about mechanisms for the continuity of the micro-grants approved, to help them to become public policies aligned with the of Paris Agreement commitments, even the Brazilian NDC goals, and other global environmental commitments. It is important to consider the expectations generated on people involved from the grassroots communities, it's really necessary to think about a way to support in middle and long term the successful, inspiring and needed actions that people on the ground are developing, as nature's guardians, even facing numerous difficulties and deprivations. Because problems are global but are felt locally and the solutions are local and interconnected"</i>

3.2.2 Unintended effects

Complementing the midterm information, the unintended effects reported by micro-grant beneficiaries provide insight into the complex dynamics of community engagement, capacity building, research, and climate change adaptation. Across all regions, more than 60% of the total portfolio observed different unintended effects from their interventions. In LAC, every micro-grant identified unintended effects.

Figure 9: Percentage of ARA micro-grants reporting unintended effects



Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

Positive unintended effects

For several of the micro-grants, the change in group dynamics within the communities was unexpected. They reported a marked increase in solidarity between community members, fostering cooperation and mutual support.

New economic opportunities have emerged that have greatly empowered individuals and their wider communities. This empowerment also encompasses a broader spectrum of community resilience. Some micro-grants have attracted external expertise, bringing in professionals with specialised knowledge and skills that have enriched the micro-grants and increased their effectiveness and impact.

The involvement of local governments, initially unforeseen in some micro-grants, has proved critical to the success of several micro-grants. Their engagement has provided essential support for planning at the local level, thereby broadening the scope and impact of micro-grants. This collaboration between community micro-grants and local government entities underlines the importance of multi-level governance in achieving climate action objectives.

The revalorisation of ancestral practices has been a remarkable cultural benefit. The integration of traditional knowledge with modern practices not only preserves cultural heritage, but also promotes sustainable living, bridging the gap between past and present for future generations.

Negative unintended effects

The negative unintended effects of the micro-grants included increase in the workload of the municipal staff and the heavy reliance on the contribution of volunteers' work. Although they provide invaluable support to community micro-grants, reliance on volunteers can raise sustainability issues.

Furthermore, delays in disbursements have affected relationships with various stakeholders due to lack of planning certainty. The planning uncertainty created by these delays undermines the trust and cooperation that are essential to the success of the micro-grants of this scale.

In Zimbabwe, logistical hurdles have been a significant barrier, particularly in the distribution and marketing of Nature-Based Enterprise (NBE) products. Transportation difficulties and limited market access have created bottlenecks, affecting the smooth operation of these enterprises, *"This unanticipated insight into the logistical complexities emphasizes the need for tailored strategies to address such challenges and ensure the sustainable growth of NBEs in these rural areas"*.

Figure 10: Positive and negative reported unintended effects



- Economic opportunities
- Attraction of external expertise
- Enhanced group work
- Resource sharing and solidarity
- Local State actor engagement
- Revalorisation of ancestral practices
- Increased community cohesion and empowerment
- Increased awareness of rights
- Involvement of new actors

- Increased workload on Municipal staff
- Dependence on volunteer commitment



Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on the e-survey

3.3 Gender and Social Inclusion

3.3.1 General considerations

The ARA's Grassroots Action Research micro-grants programme has a strong focus on GESI. This conceptualisation is part of the ARA since its foundation as it is highlighted in the Adaptation Research Alliance Concept Note: "The ARA will champion the promotion of gender equality and social inclusion. The consideration of the rights of, and opportunities for, women and girls, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and migrants and refugees, among other marginalised groups, will be central in the conceptualisation and implementation of all ARA activities. These considerations will be shaped by relevant local or regional contexts" (ARA, 2021)⁵.

Not only is Gender and Social Inclusion a cross-cutting issue in the micro-grants TLS strategy but also the targeted focus of many of the research-action micro-grants. The endline assessment examined how micro-grants have integrated the GESI approach into their activities and interventions, while also identifying the primary challenges they encountered in the process as well as lessons learned as part of the implementation.

3.3.2 Inclusion of GESI in micro-grants during implementation

In the baseline analysis, a total of 18 micro-grants planned to include relevant intersections and other identities as part of the issues to be explored. During the midline stage, a total of 24 micro-grants reported to have taken considerations to ensure a GESI approach as part of micro-grants' activities. For this concluding analysis, 26 micro-grants have indicated they have applied GESI considerations during micro-grant implementation. Among the array of considerations and measures implemented by the micro-grants throughout the entire process (see table 14), fourteen micro-grants specifically mentioning women targeted in micro-grant activities⁶ (77%), particularly in trainings, capacity-building activities, and adaptation measures, for instance. Secondly, there's the use of disaggregated data or disaggregated data analysis (33%), and then the adoption of inclusive language and communication strategies to directly involve women (17%). The other considerations were applied by 1-4 micro-grants, representing between 3-13% of the micro-grants.

Other relevant measures or considerations included by the ARA micro-grants are to support women in decision making, safeguarding gender-based violence, or including childcare facilities during micro-grants workshops. Although not many micro-grants have chosen to work with these considerations, it is worthwhile to elaborate on them, as they may be considered more explicit or effective measures to include women, youth, or other identities.⁷

Table 14: Micro-grants that explicitly included GESI considerations

Region	# Micro-grants that explicitly included GESI considerations.	
	#	% of total per region
Africa	8	80%
Asia-Pacific	10	100%
LAC	8	80%

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on e-survey

⁵ Adaptation Research Alliance Concept Note, July 2021

⁶ By "Micro-grant activities" it is implied: Trainings, events, capacity-building activities, adaptation measures, among others.

⁷ This paragraph is being replicated from the midline report.

Table 15: Micro-grants that included GESI considerations per type of consideration and per region

Type of consideration	Region				
	Africa	Asia-Pacific	LAC	Total	
				#	%
Women targeted in micro-grant activities	8	9	6	23	77%
Disaggregated data/analysis	3	6	1	10	33%
Inclusive language & communication strategies	0	3	2	5	17%
Inclusion of Women with disabilities	2	2	0	4	13%
No description	2	0	2	4	13%
Gender Assessment**	1	1	1	3	10%
Partnership and collaboration	1	2	0	3	10%
Participation of women in conferences	1	0	2	3	10%
Gender Parity	0	0	2	2	7%
Support women in decision making	0	1	0	1	3%
Safeguarding Gender based Violence	0	1	0	1	3%
Childcare spaces	0	0	1	1	3%
Capacity building on gender	1	0	0	1	3%

S Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on e-survey

*Micro-grant activities include: Trainings, capacity-building activities, design and implementation of adaptation measures, among others.

** This consideration was not mentioned by any micro-grant during the baseline and mid-line e-survey

Based on the information provided by each micro-grant, several categories have emerged to address Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) as part of micro-grants implementation. Firstly, there's a focus on **actively involving women in micro-grant activities**, including training sessions, capacity-building exercises, consulting them for the purpose of the action-research co-production of knowledge, involvement of women in the implementation of adaptation measures such as growing key plants and planting. Some micro-grants made sure they would buy supplies from women-owned enterprises while another one ensured women participation by organising the training sessions on Saturday morning where all women were able to attend.

Additionally, micro-grants have mentioned the **use or generation of disaggregated data and analysis**, which encompasses factors such as income, education, age, and ethnicity to better understand GESI dynamics. A micro-grant implemented by St. Luke's Medical Center College of Medicine "**Building climate-resilient health systems in the Philippines**" (Philippines) include disaggregated data/analysis and language inclusion as a new measure in this second round of surveys. Furthermore, it was explained during the last interview how the collaboration with women empowered their role in the community and how important it was to promote their voices being heard: "*One of the key achievements of the micro-grant is that a lot of stakeholders are women, and they are working with women. Health workers are women. So, when there are other seemingly more powerful men in the room, they would get quieter.*"⁸

The use of **inclusive language or specific communication strategies** to foster participation was included in 5 micro-grants as part of their GESI strategy. The micro-grant "**Interrogating Farmer managed seed as an adaptation strategy**" in Zambia explained in the midline e-survey how they planned to considered women throughout the process: "*We will take into account gender by targeting a minimum of 70 percent women participation because we understand that women form the majority of small-holder farmers in the country.*" During the endline phase they further developed on how they targeted women and used inclusive language & communication strategies: "*In our work in the respective communities we*

⁸ Interview conducted on February 22nd, 2024.

had a deliberate policy that allowed women to take the lead and spearhead most of the community trainings and this was regardless of their identity, language and status."

Partnerships and collaborations have played a crucial role in ensuring the inclusion of women, girls, people with disability, among others as seen in initiatives inviting associations to ensure the participation of these groups. Thus, one micro-grant contacted the students' associations to ensure higher enrollment of women in micro-grant activities, while another invited the local organisation of people with disabilities to make sure the adequate understanding of the micro-grant by partnering with the association. In another case, a religious group was also invited to collaborate since the community highly values the conservation of the ecosystems of the area for religious purposes.

Furthermore, efforts have been made to include **women with disabilities** in 4 micro-grants, ensuring not only their meaningful participation but targeting women with disabilities at the core of the intervention to ensure women with disability benefit. A total of 3 micro-grants have highlighted the efforts made to ensure women participate as speakers in conferences. An **equity approach** has been adopted, aiming for gender parity in the representation of speakers and participants at micro-grant events in two micro-grants. **Gender-based Violence (GbV) safeguarding measures** have been implemented to address and prevent instances of violence within micro-grant contexts in one micro-grant. Offering childcare spaces, supporting women in decision-making and providing capacity building in gender were strategies used by micro-grants in a lesser extent. These diverse strategies underscore a comprehensive approach to include GESI and promote inclusivity across micro-grant activities.

Finally, 4 micro-grants did not complete this section of the e-surveys so there are no details about how they have worked to ensure a GESI approach⁹. These 4 micro-grants are 2 in Africa and 2 in Latin America where 1 was granted a three-month extension to work on GESI.

During the endline report, a total of 11 micro-grants further described **new strategies which were developed during the last stage of the micro-grant to ensure GESI considerations**.

The micro-grant "**Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises (NBEs)**" by PadUp Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe), had already informed targeting women for their activities in the midline e survey, but stood up in this second round sharing that they completed a gender assessment that was not mentioned before nor there or during the interviews: "*Research findings clearly indicate that women have a significant influence in the dynamics of rural areas especially on harvesting and utilisation of natural resources. With primary responsibilities encompassing household activities, water and fuelwood collection, food production, and natural resource management, their close connection to the environment strategically positions them as key stakeholders in the successful adoption of nature-based solutions. Therefore, gender and social inclusion assessment was essential.*"

Another micro-grant in Asia-Pacific led by the faculty of Graduate Studies of Daffodil International University, "**Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb**" (Bangladesh) included new measures and further elucidated in the e-survey "*Several new considerations have been integrated to ensure a gender and social inclusion approach within the micro-grant. Specific activities include the implementation of targeted capacity-building initiatives tailored to the needs of women in coastal communities, such as training programs on climate resilience and maternal health. Additionally, disaggregated data collection methods have been employed to capture the unique experiences and vulnerabilities of women, particularly pregnant women, within the community. Inclusive language and communication strategies have been adopted to ensure the active participation and engagement of women and marginalized groups in micro-grant activities and decision-making processes. Furthermore, a cross-cutting approach has been embraced, integrating gender and social inclusion considerations across all micro-grant components, from research and technology implementation to advocacy and policy engagement. These efforts aim to foster gender equity, empower marginalized communities, and ensure that the micro-grant's benefits are inclusive and accessible to all.*"

Cultural resistances/Patriarchal culture categorised situations where the persistence of traditional gender roles and norms within the communities became a barrier for the implementation. This case was mainly encountered in Africa and Asia respectively. Lack of awareness represented a barrier in Thailand for example for the engagement of vulnerable and marginalised coastal communities for empowerment

⁹ They answered No to the question "Does the micro-grant implement and include a specific gender and social inclusion strategy?" and No to "New Considerations"

and climate adaptation. **Limited funds** presented a challenge when allocating resources to address the specific needs of women and marginalised groups. The **challenge to ensure the presence of women** in places of power or decision making as well as in certain technical areas were categorised in the Challenges “Getting females keynote speakers”, “Getting women in technical areas of micro-grant management”, and “Lack of women in decision making”. Another challenge mentioned by one micro-grant described the difficulty to achieve **stakeholder’s collaboration**, including local women’s organisations, NGOs, and government agencies. Other challenges related to **local language, engaging with youth, difficulty reaching out target communities**, social inclusion of marginalised groups and finally including GESI in micro-grant management.

The micro-grant **“Enhancing Inclusive Community Resilience and Adaptation to Climate change induced shocks in Somalia Micro-grant”** (Somalia) expressed during the midline e-survey experiencing Cultural resistances/Patriarchal culture as *“Community leaders resistant in involving women in discussions dominated by male groups including adaption and community resilience.”* Another micro-grant **“Finding Adaptation solutions to Menstrual Health Risks induced by Climate change through knowledge cocreation ”** expressed having similar barriers in a different context *“The complex social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the people of Sundarbans which include traditional beliefs, poverty, ignorance, and low literacy level do pose a major problem in convincing the people about the importance of sharing their experiences and finding proper solutions for their menstrual problems.”* **“Exploring Farmer Managed Seed Systems as an adaptation method”** (Zambia) exemplifies how the main challenge of Cultural resistances/Patriarchal culture represents a barrier for women empowerment. As they explained in the e-survey and interviews *“In the early stages of the micro-grant the power dynamics especially at household level posed as challenge as most men could not allow their wives to be part of the trainings and activities as they deemed it as lack of respect and a weakening their headship in homes. The call for women empowerment in terms of land ownership was misunderstood for women challenging men.”*

Other micro-grant **“Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay’s artisanal fishing sector”** the inclusion of a social marginalized group *“In the mid-term survey we mentioned that there is no real recognition of artisanal fishers in the country. We identified that there is no program or initiative of this nature, so there is a lack of spaces to achieve greater social inclusion.”*

The ARA micro-grant **“Cloud Forest Restoration at Bopaththalawa, Central highlands of Sri Lanka”** manifested having as main challenge the **language**, as the local community could not understand the importance of restoration micro-grants.

For **“Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises (NBEs)”** found that the main barrier was the lack of awareness and understanding: *“One of the primary challenges is a lack of awareness and understanding of gender and social inclusion issues among micro-grant stakeholders.”*

During the **endline stage 8 micro-grants reported new GESI challenges**: 1 micro-grant in Africa, 3 in Asia and 4 in LAC. These challenges revolved mainly on engagement of youth and inclusion of GESI in micro-grant management. Other challenges raised were social inclusion of marginalised groups, lack of women in decision making positions, addressing intersectional issues, cultural & language barriers and getting women in technical areas of micro-grant management.

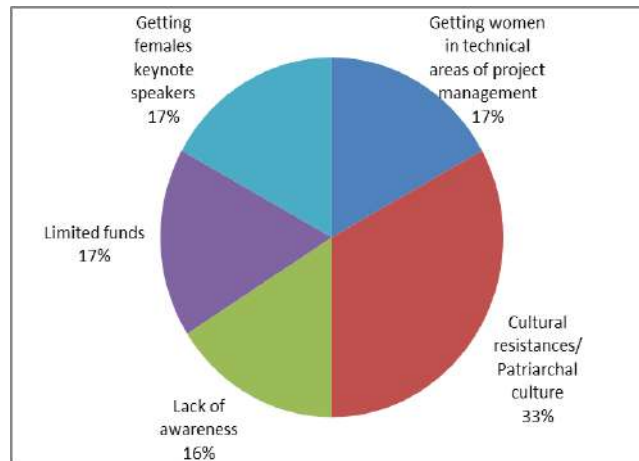
The graphs below (see Figure 11, 12 and 13) illustrate the **challenges per region**. This disaggregation can provide insightful information on the main challenges per region and the applicable approaches to GESI considerations.

GESI challenges related to cultural resistance and/or patriarchal culture are not only among the most frequently mentioned across all regions but also the most common when examining each of the African and Asia Pacific regions (33% of micro-grants in Africa, 36% of micro-grants in Asia-Pacific.). The consequences of this challenge in Africa has been highlighted by the grantees implementing the micro-grant **“Exploring Farmer Managed Seed Systems as an adaptation method ”** (Zambia). They reported cultural resistance/Patriarchal culture acted as a barrier for their micro-grant: *“The patriarchal nature or culture in the area as women are not allowed to speak freely with men around so we tend to have a challenge when we call for meetings, it is also a challenge to call for a womens alone meeting because whatever decisions are made there will be disregarded by the larger community.* Similarly in Asia, this challenge is further described by the micro-grant **“Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines”** from Philippines. They explained that during the stakeholder consultation process, when attempting to involve young people, older members tended to dominate the discussion, leading to the undervaluation of the opinions of younger members.

In the LAC Region is the second most mentioned challenge (and 25% after **Lack of disaggregated data/Data collection (34%)**). This challenge has also been mentioned in micro-grants implemented in the Asia-Pacific region, while there was no reported challenge in this regard by the African grantees.

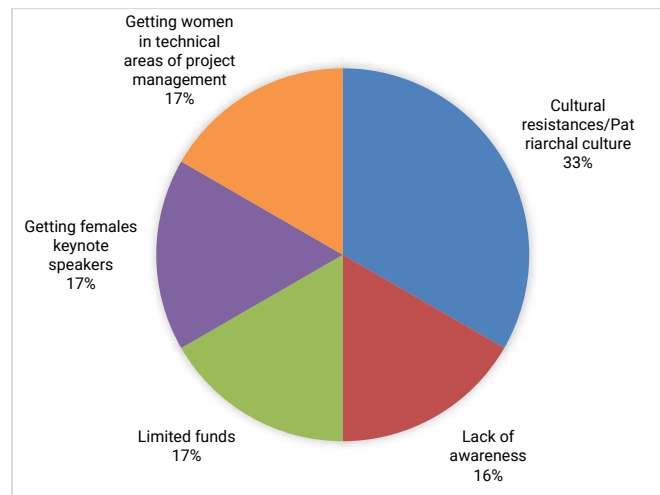
Local language challenges emerge as a key challenge in the Asia-Pacific region, reported by 14% of grantees reporting so, while not mentioned among Africa or LAC grantees.

Figure 11 : GESI challenges identified in African micro-grants.



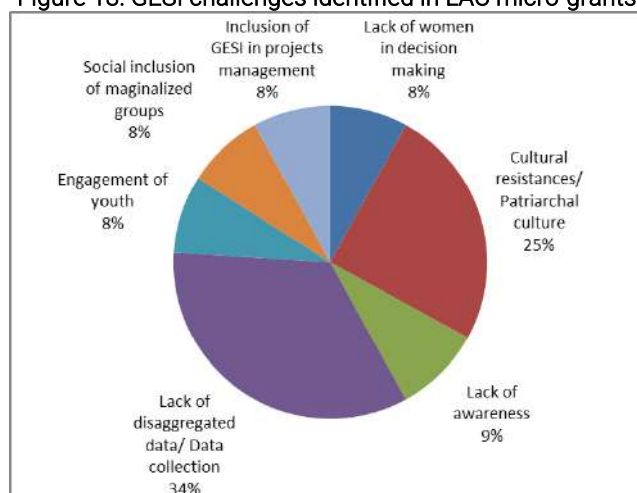
Source: Viridia Team elaboration based on midline and endline e-survey

Figure 12 GESI challenges identified in Asia-Pacific micro-grants.



Source: Viridia Team elaboration based on midline and endline e-survey

Figure 13: GESI challenges identified in LAC micro-grants.



Source: Viridia Team elaboration based on midline and endline e-survey

3.3.3 Strategies and solutions to overcome GESI challenges.

The strategies and solutions aimed at overcoming GESI challenges are diverse and interconnected. Efforts to foster inclusive participation in micro-grant activities, as well as support women's involvement in trainings and capacity-building activities, are among the most utilised approaches.

During the endline reporting, a total of 21 micro-grants informed having included strategies or solutions to overcome the GESI challenges encountered.

In the following tables, the strategies or solutions proposed to overcome GESI Challenges (Table 16)

Table 16. Strategies or solutions to overcome GESI challenges

Strategies or solutions to overcome GESI challenges	Region				
	Africa	Asia-Pacific	LAC	Total	
				#	%
Inclusive participation in micro-grant activities (Support women's participation, Reach out women's groups/ organisations)	6	4	2	12	44%
Capacity building & awareness on GESI (Support women's training & capacity building)	3	2	0	5	19%
Integrate GESI in data collection and research (GESI in the data collection tools, GESI in stakeholder mapping, gender disaggregated data collection)	0	2	3	5	19%
Flexible and appropriate timetables	0	2	0	2	7%
Allocation of dedicated resources for GESI	0	1	0	1	4%
Cross-cutting approach	0	1	0	1	4%
GESI in M&E	0	1	0	1	4%

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on e-survey

Inclusive participation in micro-grant activities and supporting women's participation in events, trainings, and capacity building activities are the most frequently strategy mentioned by micro-grants (44%). This strategy focused on targeting women for participation at meetings and events or generating events

exclusively for women, as well as facilitating their involvement and participation across all activities of the micro-grant.

Capacity building and awareness on GESI has been reported as a strategy used by 5 grantees to overcome challenges. This strategy has enabled the community, and specially women to understand the power they hold to improve their lives by engaging in adaptation measures. The involvement of NGOs or organisations to support micro-grant’s activities was considered a relevant solution to overcome GESI related challenges. In many countries women’s duties are heavy and prevented them from assisting to the events, so the implementation of flexible and appropriate timetables allowed women to have meaningful participation, and thus overcome the challenge of lack of participation.

The third main strategy relates to the inclusion of GESI in disaggregated data collection tools, stakeholders mapping and in Monitoring & Evaluation were also considered as significant solutions.

The micro-grant **“Exploring Farmer Managed Seed Systems as an adaptation method”** (Zambia) mentioned as barrier the involvement of women because of Cultural resistances/Patriarchal culture but came up with several ideas to overcome it: *“We pushed for Full women participation in our work in the community and developed more women centered activities.”*

An example of considering flexible and appropriate timetables is the micro-grant **“Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay.”** As they mentioned in the interview and e-survey *“we proposed a Saturday for our workshop with women, which is the day when most of them are available in the morning.”* Other micro-grant **“Community Climate Adaptation for Local Infrastructure”** (Myanmar) highlighted in the mid-line survey that *“To overcome the challenges identified to include a gender and social inclusion perspective, the micro-grant implemented a notable approach: the adoption of a flexible framework by the four community groups. This approach accommodated the diverse needs and circumstances of community members. For instance, activities were scheduled on weekends and during non-working hours, aligning with times when community members are free and available, ensuring the participation of daily wage workers and enhancing representation across different demographic groups.”*

Another micro-grant that managed to meet the challenged encouraged was **“Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises (NBEs)”**. In the e-survey they explained: *“Recognizing the unique challenges and opportunities faced by these diverse groups, we have implemented targeted measures to promote equal participation and benefit from the micro-grant. In the case of women with disabilities, our approach has been refined to provide accessible and inclusive opportunities within NBEs. This involves recommending and adapting training materials, infrastructure, and support mechanisms to accommodate various abilities, ensuring that women with disabilities can actively engage in the micro-grant activities. For elderly individuals, our micro-grant has integrated their traditional knowledge and experiences into NBEs, acknowledging their valuable contributions. Additionally, we introduced tailored support systems to address any physical or logistical challenges they may encounter, facilitating their active involvement and ensuring that their wisdom is passed on to younger generations. In addressing the needs of youth, the micro-grant intensified efforts to create and recommend educational and skill development programs that align with youth aspirations. Recognizing youth as key agents of change, we have tailored initiatives to empower them economically and environmentally, fostering a sense of ownership and commitment to sustainable practices.”*

3.3.4 Best Practices

The endline stage sought to understand the best practices or successful approaches that have emerged from the micro-grant process with focus on gender and social inclusion. Table 17 shows the perception of 25 micro-grants on best practices.

Table 17. GESI best practices

GESI Best practices	Region				
	Africa	Asia-Pacific	LAC	Total	
				#	%
Emerge of grassroots innovations	1	2	0	3	10%

Intergenerational approach	1	0	2	3	10%
Gender balance team composition	1	0	1	2	7%
Inclusive business models	2	0	0	2	7%
Inclusive stakeholder consultations/participation	0	2	0	2	7%
Inclusive data collection methods	0	1	1	2	7%
Use of appropriate language/communication	0	0	2	2	7%
GESI from micro-grant inception	1	0	0	1	3%
Gender sensitive approach	1	0	0	1	3%
Gender-Responsive Training and Capacity Building	1	0	0	1	3%
Implementation of community-led surveys	0	1	0	1	3%
Peer-to-peer support networks and capacity-building workshops	0	1	0	1	3%
Flexible and appropriate timetables	0	0	1	1	3%
Inclusion of decolonial approaches	0	0	1	1	3%
Engage women	0	0	1	1	3%
N/A	4	4	1	9	30%

Source: Viridia Team elaboration based on midline and endline e-survey

The analysed micro-grants showcased various best practices and successful approaches throughout their implementation. Micro-grants specially highlight as best practices the emergence of grassroots **innovations** (10%) and the inclusion of an **intergenerational approach** (10%). Best practices also included maintaining a **gender-balanced team composition** to foster diverse perspectives and equitable decision-making (7%), and an inclusive stakeholder consultation process to ensure diverse voices were valued (7%). Similarly, 2 grantees (7%) mentioned the use of **inclusive data collection** methods, which captured comprehensive micro-grant impact. The Asia-Pacific micro-grant **"Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb"** shared their strategy on inclusive data collection methods that lead to social inclusion *"Several best practices and successful approaches have emerged from the micro-grant's focus on gender and social inclusion. One innovative approach is the establishment of community-led committees and women's groups, which have provided platforms for inclusive dialogue, decision-making, and leadership development. These initiatives have empowered marginalized groups, including women and youth, to actively participate in micro-grant activities and advocate for their rights within the community. Additionally, the adoption of participatory research methodologies and inclusive data collection methods has ensured that diverse voices and perspectives are represented in micro-grant findings and interventions. Unexpected outcomes include the emergence of grassroots innovations, such as locally adapted technologies and community-driven resilience strategies, which have enhanced the micro-grant's impact and sustainability. Overall, the micro-grant's commitment to gender and social inclusion has fostered collaborative partnerships, empowered marginalized communities, and promoted inclusive approaches to addressing climate change impacts on maternal health in coastal regions."*

Other 2 micro-grants mentioned **appropriate language** and communication strategies, which ensured clarity and accessibility. Another micro-grant from LAC, **"Local Urban Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change in Chile (PULAC)"**, highlighted how the use of inclusive language enabled them to increase participation. They emphasized, *"Consulting people on how they want to be called allows us to create a safe space in which people can develop their capabilities."*

Best practices mentioned by one grantee include: flexible timetables accommodated diverse schedules allowing women to participate; implementing Gender-Responsive Training and Capacity Building activities to empower women with essential skills; the prioritisation of GESI considerations from micro-grant inception as a best practice, ensuring comprehensive participation has also been mentioned by one grantee (3%). Other relevant best practices highlighted by individual micro-grants include: inclusive business models, which fostered economic opportunities for all stakeholders; or community-led surveys, which gathered insights directly from local populations. In India the micro-grant **"Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing**

urban flood” showcased in the e-survey how much they benefited from the implementation of community-led surveys *“One of the most innovative approaches has been the community-led surveys. These surveys were conducted by Vikasinis, a city-level federation facilitated by MHT and led, managed, and owned by women leaders. This approach not only ensured the inclusion of women and other marginalized groups but also empowered them by giving them a voice and a sense of ownership in the micro-grant.”*

Peer-to-peer support networks and capacity-building workshops were also mentioned to have promoted collaboration and knowledge-sharing. Decolonial approaches were also highlighted by one grantee, who illustrated the recognition of the importance of traditional, ancestral, and local values connected to land wisdom and the aim to rescue and reframe hidden epistemologies. Lastly, active engagement of women ensured their meaningful participation and representation in the micro-grant endeavours.

3.3.5 Reported benefits for all relevant groups

During the endline e-survey an open question was included to learn how the micro-grants resulted in benefits for all relevant demographics (i.e. women, youth, elderly and PWDs). Table 18 shows the categories used to aggregate the reported benefits.

Table 18. Reported benefits for all relevant demographics

GESI & benefits for the micro-grant
Enhanced and increased participation
Inclusion of women's vision for the analysis
Increased gender disaggregated evidence on differentiated climate impacts on women, people with disability, elderly and youth
Strengthened women's and people with disability's capacity
Diversity in micro-grant's beneficiaries
Inclusive stakeholder engagement
Support female researchers
New income activities for women, youth and PWDs
New strategies to work with men and women
Equal access to micro-grant's resources
Identify key social and health issues
Targeted interventions
Include youth & elderly's vision
Tailored adaptation strategies
Support migrants and youth in climate & health concerns

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on e-survey

The following table presents and summarises the main benefits highlighted by micro-grants as a result of including a GESI approach for the most prominent results.

Table 19. Main benefits highlighted by micro-grants to relevant demographics

GESI & benefits for the micro-grant	Country	Description
Enhanced and increased participation	Somalia	"The workshops give women chance to speak about their needs in climate change adaption."
	India	"The gender and inclusion considerations have resulted in significant benefits for all relevant demographics in the micro-grant. While framing the questionnaires and conducting the surveys we were mindful to include all relevant demographics. Here are some specific examples: 1. Women and Young Women: The micro-grant has empowered women, by involving them in important decision-making processes . For instance, the surveys in Ahmedabad and Jodhpur were conducted by Vikasini, a city-level federation facilitated by MHT and led, managed, and owned by women leaders. This has not only ensured their inclusion but also empowered them by giving them a voice and a sense of ownership in the micro-grant. 2. Men and Young Men: While the micro-grant has a strong focus on women, it also benefits men in the community. The disaster management strategies developed as part of the micro-grant aim to protect all members of the community, regardless of gender. 3. Elderly: The elderly, who are often among the most vulnerable during disasters, benefit from the micro-grant's focus on inclusive disaster management. The strategies developed take into account the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the elderly, ensuring that they are not left behind during disaster response and recovery. 4. Disabled People: The micro-grant also considers the needs of disabled people, who face unique challenges during disasters. The disaster management strategies developed as part of the micro-grant aim to ensure that disabled people can safely evacuate during floods and have access to necessary services and support. In conclusion, the micro-grant's gender and inclusion considerations have ensured that the benefits of the micro-grant are shared equitably among all relevant demographics. This has made the micro-grant more effective and impactful, contributing to its overall success".
	Brazil	"Gender and social inclusion considerations made it possible to women really engage in the research-action micro-grant, and for the youth to come closer, considering the importance to be attentive to the care aspects and respecting the time of community and everyday life dynamics, a premise that is aligned with the Teia dos Povos' path since it's conception. By "walking" together and closely, the bonds of confidence in each other increased, and by observing how the plurality of people relate to each other, respecting their rythms, facilitated the diversity of people naturally to be involved and make things happen with more energy."
	Uruguay	"The activities and products of the micro-grant were positively valued by men and women linked to artisanal fishing, of different ages. The collaborative map, available online, shows the diversity of voices that exist in fishing communities in different areas of the country. The photo exhibition also gathers contributions from fishermen and women."
Inclusion of women's vision for the assessment	Zambia	"We had more female correspondents than male and this helped to eliminant the gender inequalities and gave women a voice to share sustainable farming ideas."
	Philippines	"Including women in the conversation enriched the data the research team gathered, allowing them to co-create contextualized solutions to their problems. Knowing about women's triple roles - tending to the home and caring for their children and partners, while working for a living, and volunteering in community initiatives - highlights the great efforts women exert on a day-to-day basis. Co-designed adaptation strategies were therefore tailored to their capacity and needs. To illustrate, they are the target participants for potential adaptation strategies such as healthy cooking classes that benefit their children, since women are their primary caregivers."
	Argentina	"The incorporation of gender and inclusion considerations throughout the micro-grant resulted in more information on this issue within the framework of the micro-grant, and the participation of women who are part of the community in the activities and interviews. This made it possible to analyse aspects such as access to education, decision-making spaces and the division of tasks related to the activities analysed. It also made it possible to understand the central characteristics of the productive activities analysed: viticulture and wine tourism, and the role of the elderly and young people in these activities. These activities in the context of the community are characterized by combining the role of older people with their traditions and knowledge with the participation of young people and their new perspectives. Interviewing these actors and adding their perspective allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the activities and their potential in terms of adaptation and risk reduction."

Increased gender disaggregated evidence on differentiated impacts on women	Zimbabwe	"Evaluating the micro-grant's effectiveness requires an understanding of how much gender and social inclusion factors have impacted the benefits of the initiative for all relevant populations. The following are some crucial factors and methods for evaluating these aspects. Gender-Disaggregated Data Collection: It is imperative to gather and examine data that has been broken down by gender and other pertinent social factors. Through an analysis of the distribution of benefits and outcomes between genders and particular demographic groups, the micro-grant can learn more about who is gaining and who might be losing out. Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement: It's critical to include a variety of stakeholders in the review process, such as women, marginalized groups, and other pertinent demographics. Their viewpoints and life experiences can offer insightful information about how the initiative has impacted individuals and their communities. Hearing their views might highlight subtle differences in how benefits are distributed and point out any inequalities."
	Malawi	"Through disaggregated data collection we are able understand the different perspectives in terms of how men and women understand issues of resilience and adaptation differently."
	Colombia	"The climate risk and vulnerability analysis included indicators for sensitive populations (children and the elderly) to identify areas of greater vulnerability to flooding and mass movements. We believe that with these analyses, decision makers can take actions that directly benefit these groups."

3.3.6 Lessons Learned

The endline survey also explored lessons learned as part of including the GESI approach in micro-grants implementation. 28 micro-grants (93%) shared different insights.

Table 21 shows that a third of the grantees identified the inclusion of local and diverse stakeholders as the main lesson learned, followed by the specific mentioning of the inclusion of grassroots organisations. The support to women participation as well as the improved understanding of the local context were also mentioned by 3 grantees each. 2 grantees highlighted the need to improve training and capacity building in climate adaptation, the need to recognize women's knowledge and the flexibility in micro-grant design, the inclusion of GESI in micro-grant management, better knowledge of sustainable practices, the inclusion of PwD and youth. The inclusion of intersectionality is mentioned as a way to enhance the effectiveness of the micro-grants.

Table 20 Lessons learned categories

GESI Lessons learned	Region				
	Africa	Asia-Pacific	LAC	Total	
				#	%
Include local and diverse stakeholders	1	4	5	10	33%
Include grassroots organisations	2	2	0	4	13%
Support women's participation	1	2	0	3	10%
Improve understanding the context/local communities	1	1	1	3	10%
Enhance training and capacity building in climate adaptation	1	1	0	2	7%
Recognise women's knowledge	1	0	1	2	7%
Flexibility in micro-grant design and implementation	0	2	0	2	7%
Include GESI in micro-grant management	1	0	0	1	3%
Better knowledge of sustainable practices in the region	1	0	0	1	3%
Include women, PwD and youths in local-led community-based NbS	0	1	0	1	3%
Intersectionality enhances the effectiveness of the micro-grant	0	1	0	1	3%
Enhance staff capacity building in GESI	0	0	1	1	3%

Source: Viridia Projects elaboration based on e-survey

The following paragraphs showcase some examples of the lessons learned in the inclusion of the GESI approach described by the grantees themselves.

The African Micro-grant from Zimbabwe **“Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises (NBEs)”** explained: *“Several important lessons have been discovered when including gender and social inclusion concerns into a micro-grant’s implementation. We discovered that the women were excited to be given the platform to present their hard work. This showed that more opportunities like these are needed so that women can express themselves (...) It has proven successful to actively involve members of the community, particularly women and marginalised groups, in the planning and decision-making process of the micro-grant to guarantee that their needs and opinions are taken into account”*

Another micro-grant in Bangladesh, **“Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb”** presented an insightful reflection on their learnings: *“Key lessons learned about incorporating a gender and social inclusion perspective in micro-grant implementation include the importance of proactive engagement and consultation with diverse stakeholders to understand and address intersecting needs and challenges. Additionally, fostering a culture of inclusivity and empowerment through capacity-building initiatives and community-led approaches is essential for promoting meaningful participation and ownership. Moreover, flexibility and adaptability are crucial to respond effectively to emerging barriers and ensure that interventions are responsive to the evolving needs of marginalized groups. Overall, centering gender and social inclusion perspectives enhances micro-grant effectiveness, sustainability, and impact.”*

The micro-grant **“Building resilience with people and nature from an Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach”** (Colombia) came to an interesting conclusion about how understanding the context allows to obtain beneficial results. *“The main learning is to recognize the differential role of men and women at the academic and political levels. Recognizing these roles is crucial to understand the focus of applied research initiatives on the one hand, and the guidelines and political priorities of local governments on climate adaptation issues on the other.”*

The second most common lesson learned across regions was “Improve understanding the context/local communities”. The following are examples of observations on this topic from the 3 regions analysed. Only 3 micro-grants (10%) are included in this category, but these learnings are presentative for all the regions.

Even though the Micro-grant from Madagascar **“Unpacking the needs of Boeny coastal cities for adapting to climate change and building resilience”** did not mention applying GESI considerations, they mentioned the following as lesson learnt: *“We learnt that involving gender and social group allowed us to fully capture the reality in all of the localities.”*

Another micro-grant in the Asia-Pacific region **“Building climate-resilient health systems in the Philippines”** explained the following as a lesson learned: *“Provides a wider perspective on the lived experiences of population groups and takes into consideration the dynamics between them, allowing the creation of tailor-fit and harmonized solutions.”*

Finally, the micro-grant from LAC **“Where there was fire, there will be forests. Nature-based solutions for adaptation in mountain forests.”** (Argentina) highlighted that *“The main lessons learned throughout the micro-grant are the enrichment that the incorporation of the gender and inclusion perspective means for the analysis. It allows us to understand the complexities within the productive processes and the community itself, and also to identify the adaptation actions that the various stakeholders can contribute.”*

3.4 Sustainability

Significant benefits achieved by the ARA micro-grant process such as strengthened capacities among key stakeholders, and improved understanding and evidence of climate-related impacts have been regarded by grantees as likely to be sustained. The micro-grants initiatives facilitated a range of activities, including workshops, learning, and sharing sessions, and a participatory research methodology designed to build local capacity. These strategies were crucial in ensuring that the benefits of the micro-grants would be sustained beyond their timeframe and continue to impact on the vulnerable communities targeted.

The strengthening of partnerships to foster new opportunities has also been mentioned as likely to be sustained since the partnerships have proven to be beneficial to implement the action-research approach and stakeholders have highly valued the benefits of the collaboration process.

Nonetheless, the interviews highlighted a critical aspect regarding the financial challenge to continue this engagement in the communities and moving the projects forward to a next stage. As outlined in the Impact section of this report, achieving longer term impact is dependent on the availability of continued funding, which is scarce among grantees. This reliance on external funding is proving to be a significant barrier for the continuation of the funded projects. It is therefore crucial to explore alternative funding models and strategies that can mitigate this dependency and thereby enhance the sustainability of the [dopted](#) outcomes.

In terms of continuation of the process there are organisations that have already secured fundings for scaling up and expanding their work:

- ✓ The micro-grant from Thailand (**Engagement of vulnerable and marginalised coastal communities for empowerment and climate adaptation**) which secured new funding through an upcoming initiative e funded by the Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge programme. They will replicate the citizen approach, which created local groups to monitor the beach front. As the climate crisis exacerbates existing problems, these community-based groups hold the key to helping communities adapt and respond. The micro-grant brought stakeholders together through dialogue, data collection and mapping, creating a solid foundation for ongoing sustainability efforts.
- ✓ The micro-grant “**San Jacinto se prepara. Liderazgo local y resiliencia comunitaria ante un Impacto Global: la escasez de agua**” from Uruguay. Through new collaboration with the Teacher Training Centre for Rural Schools in San Jacinto they will replicate the experience of the ARA micro-grant. Throughout 2024, they will provide training for prospective rural teachers from all over Uruguay.
- ✓ The micro-grant “**Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines**” identified from the inception of the planning stage the need for continuity and a potential national funder. Thus, since the beginning of the ARA micro-grant, financial support has been secured for grant writing to finalise a proposal to be submitted to this governmental national fund for the continuation of the project.
- ✓ The **Project FRESH (Philippines)** implemented by TAMPEI aims to replicate and share the lessons learned from the ARA project and plans to apply for funding from IDRC-CLARE (International Development Research Centre - Climate Adaptation and Resilience - Canada).
- ✓ The Center for People and Environment (CPE) which implemented the micro-grant in Bangladesh “**Piloting and knowledge co-creation on nature-based solution to protect wave erosion in haor areas of Bangladesh**” has applied for funding from the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD).
- ✓ In Kenya, Kounkuey Design Initiative submitted a proposal to PEGASUS to replicate and scale up successful initiatives in one Nairobi settlement to another. The intention is to apply the lessons learned and insights gained from the ARA micro-grant to another settlement. They implemented the micro-grant **Exploring “Community Responsive Adaptation” to flooding in Kenya and regional cities**.

4 LESSONS LEARNED

The following section presents the main takeaways from the qualitative data collected through the endline e-survey, which focused on lessons learned throughout the ARA micro-grants process. These findings are further enriched by perspectives from the interviews, which provide a deeper exploration of the different experiences and contexts in which the micro-grants were implemented.

What do you think worked well and why?

A feature consistently highlighted by beneficiaries in both surveys and interviews is the micro-grants' remarkable **flexibility and adaptability**. This flexibility, coupled with a commitment to using innovative methods and prioritising **clear communication**, was a cornerstone of the micro-grants' success. The ability of these initiatives to adapt quickly to changing circumstances and the diverse needs of stakeholders enabled them to make timely and effective adjustments, thereby increasing their overall impact.

Also, regarding flexibility, several micro-grants highlighted the significant **management autonomy provided by the ARA to the micro-grants**, which enabled organisations to tailor their research initiatives to their specific needs.

Capacity building and use of participatory approaches were also key factors in the effectiveness of the micro-grants. By enhancing the skills and knowledge of stakeholders through various training initiatives, the micro-grants empowered the communities to address local climate change challenges more effectively. These initiatives, coupled with participatory methodologies, facilitated **knowledge sharing and co-creation of solutions**, ensuring that micro-grants were informed by a comprehensive understanding of community needs and insights. The emphasis on participatory approaches also meant that solutions were not simply imposed from the top down, but evolved from **the community's own experiences and perspectives**, promoting greater sustainability and relevance of interventions.

Successful collaboration between different stakeholders, including micro-grant partners, local governments, and the ARA team, was crucial to the effective implementation of the activities.

According to some grantees, the midline e-survey led to a reassessment of the GESI approach and provided a comprehensive perspective on the implementation of the micro-grants.

What do you think did not work well and why?

The **sustainability of the micro-grant outcomes** emerged as an area of concern, with the potential for compromise due to the **lack of continuous support**. Most grantees emphasised the need to allocate more resources to build the capacity of micro-grant teams and community stakeholders to implement adaptation strategies effectively.

The dynamics of gender and social inclusion proved to be more complex than some grantees had initially anticipated given the scale of these micro-grants. They therefore recognise that their **GESI approach was not as robust as needed**. This complexity stems from deeply entrenched societal norms and power structures that influence individual and collective behaviour and pose significant challenges for inclusion in the micro-grants.

Communication challenges were also identified, particularly in relation to the use of **Slack** which **has been considered not effective**. Despite its potential as a collaboration tool, it was not effective for all micro-grants, suggesting a mismatch between the platform's capabilities and the specific communication needs or preferences of some micro-grant teams. This mismatch highlights the importance of selecting communication tools that are universally accessible and meet the diverse requirements of all micro-grant stakeholders.

There was a broad consensus among grantees that the **duration of micro-grants was too short**, which exacerbated problems caused by delays in financial delays. These **delays in disbursement of funds** not only hindered the timely implementation of micro-grants, but also strained relationships with

communities. The building of trust and understanding within communities, as well as between stakeholders, is a process that by its nature requires time and sustained interaction. The combination of short micro-grant durations and funding delays meant that micro-grants had less time to implement and adapt, affecting their effectiveness and the depth of community engagement. Addressing these issues is critical to the future success of similar other micro-grants rounds and highlights the need for more realistic timelines in the proposals and streamlined financial processes.

Some micro-grants have expressed concern regarding the **reporting requirements were too demanding** in relation to the duration of the grants. This discrepancy has led to an unnecessary administrative load.

Box 14

Micro-grant: Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises /Zimbabwe	Micro-grant: Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb /Bangladesh
<u>What do you think worked well and why?</u>	<u>What do you think did not work well and why?</u>
<p><i>"One of the noteworthy successes of the micro-grant was its ability to extract valuable insights from the community regarding the profound impact of changing climatic conditions on their livelihoods. By engaging with the local population, we gained a nuanced understanding of how environmental shifts directly affect their daily lives, highlighting the interconnectedness between climate change and community well-being"</i></p>	<p><i>"One aspect that did not work well was the initial underestimation of the complexity and depth of gender and social inclusion considerations. This led to challenges in fully integrating these perspectives into micro-grant activities and decision-making processes. Additionally, resistance to change within traditional gender roles and power dynamics posed obstacles to promoting gender equity and inclusivity within the community. Moreover, limited resources and capacity constraints hindered the implementation of comprehensive gender and social inclusion strategies. These factors underscore the importance of ongoing learning, adaptation, and dedicated efforts to address systemic barriers and promote meaningful inclusion in future micro-grant initiatives"</i></p>

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

MICRO-GRANT PLANNING

- **Improve GESI support:** Provide tools and strategies necessary to effectively integrate GESI principles into their micro-grant frameworks, overcoming cultural barriers and patriarchal norms. Provide strategies for effective community engagement to promote dialogue, understanding and support for GESI principles. This may include community workshops, dialogues with local leaders, and inclusive micro-grant design sessions. Furthermore, a mentoring programme could be developed to match future grantees with experienced mentors who have successfully delivered GESI-sensitive micro-grants. This one-to-one mentorship can provide personalised guidance and support.
- **Facilitate ongoing support and promote adaptability and flexibility:** Provide clear communication and timely support during micro-grant planning. Encourage grantees to plan adaptable strategies that can respond to dynamic micro-grant conditions.
- **Address regional differences:** Develop tailored strategies during planning to address specific regional challenges. Understanding and addressing these regional nuances will contribute to more balanced progress across all activities.
- **M&E: Develop clear guidelines for monitoring and reporting** during the micro-grant planning stage and share it with is crucial- Setting clear minimum requirement at the beginning and recommending tools for monitoring progress and reporting status are key steps. This approach might ensure that all stakeholders are aligned from the start, promoting transparency, accountability and will enable informed decision making throughout the micro-grants' lifecycle.
- To ensure the sustainability of the results achieved by the micro-grants after the interventions have been completed and ARA funding has ceased, **sustainability strategies** aiming at identifying the ultimate goal of the micro-grant, what resources might be needed and factoring in potential ways of addressing this during the micro-grant process. There is an example of a grantee in the Philippines, which could be a good one, where they identified a potential funder for continuation at the planning stage and then included activities to ensure a good proposal writing during the micro-grant implementation.
- If strengthening policy commitments is a priority for the ARA Secretariat, it might be beneficial to plan for **follow-up actions to further support advocacy efforts** for a broader outreach of decision-makers. This focused approach might contribute to maximising micro-grant's impact on policy development and implementation.

MICRO-GRANT IMPLEMENTATION

- **Extend the grant period:** In order to allow for more robust micro-grant planning, implementation and adaptation, the standard duration of micro-grants should be extended. A longer grant period will allow for the inherent delays and uncertainties in micro-grant implementation, enabling grantees to achieve deeper community engagement and more meaningful outcomes.
- **Streamline administrative processes:** Improve the efficiency of administrative protocols and disbursement of funds to support micro-grant implementation. The current mismatch between administrative timelines and field needs puts undue pressure on operational resources of implementing organisations. It is recommended that disbursement mechanisms be re-evaluated and adapted to reflect the nuanced and variable nature of micro-grant environments, ensuring that organisational efforts are supported rather than hampered by procedural requirements. Furthermore,

the ARA Secretariat could consider offering targeted support, including translation costs coverage from the onboarding stage so grantees can better prepare themselves to the administrative requirements for disbursements.

- **Strengthen collaboration:** Engage a wide range of partners, including the private sector and international agencies, to ensure robust micro-grant implementation.
- **Continue to emphasise community engagement:** Actively involve communities in micro-grant activities for sustainable impact and resilience. This may include establishing regular feedback mechanisms between communities and the implementing organisations. This ongoing dialogue can identify challenges early, share best practices, and adjust strategies in real time to improve micro-grant implementation and community relations.
- **Micro-grant Management:** Designate a dedicated micro-grant manager to provide effective oversight to no more than three micro-grants to ensure timely monitoring and implementation. Conduct periodic checks with the grantees and support them in addressing implementation challenges will contribute to the program's effectiveness. Strategies for risk mitigation and response planning might also be a tool to allow for flexibility during implementation.

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

- **Strengthen MEL capacity:** Grantees might benefit from focused trainings on key MEL aspects. During the TLS process, many highlighted the need to improve capacities and mentioned they would be glad to receive support in tools for data collection, developing appropriate adaptation indicators, and reporting.
- **Specific evaluation to further assess some of the identified outcomes.** It might be valuable to further deep dive on the collaboration process after implementation of micro-grants. A focus on understanding the impacts of sustained partnerships and collaborations after implementation of the ARA micro-grants might be valuable to understand the potential impact of the micro-grant process.
- **Resources and support from the community:** In future calls it would be interesting to assess and make visible the role of volunteers in the implementation of the different climate change adaptation micro-grants.
- **Creation of an ARA Repository:** With the second round of micro-grants completed, it is a crucial moment to initiate the development of a collaborative digital archive to amplify voices from the Global South. This approach is particularly conducive to fostering collaboration between action and research entities, with the aim of further exploring climate change adaptation opportunities. Provide a compilation of case studies and a comprehensive database of climate change adaptation measures tested and implemented in the Global South. Act as a knowledge dissemination platform to stimulate new avenues of research, particularly in under-explored areas of climate change adaptation, that could identify novel, sustainable and culturally relevant strategies. Collect and share data from past grants, providing detailed insights, lessons learned and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) resources, coupled with case studies illustrating the application of methodologies in real-world scenarios.
- Improve the **efficiency of the TLS stages** for the ARA-micro grant. As the micro-grants have a short implementation timeframe, it would be more efficient to focus TLS resources on a baseline and endline assessment. During the whole implementation interactive alternative learning and sharing sessions could be planned to better support grant implementation and identify challenges on time.

MICRO-GRANT PROCESS STRATEGIC PLANNING

- **Provide opportunities to continue the action-research support to the micro-grantees:** The ARA Secretariat has a wide variety of partners in its network and is well positioned to identify potential funding opportunities to sustain micro-grant activities. Additionally, to continue and expand successful micro-grants new funding programmes for scaling up and replication could be implemented by ARA.
- Support the enhancing of the **capacities of grassroots and research organisations** to apply for funding, identify key partners and finding suitable funding institution to continue their work might be strategic. Supporting material compiling funders information and guidelines for grant proposal writing might also be strategic.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of grants per region, country, and partner organisations

Region	Country	Micro-grant Name	Applicant organisation	Partner organisations
Asia-Pacific	Philippines	Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines	St. Luke's Medical Center College of Medicine - William H. Quasha Memorial	Municipality of Alabat, Quezon Municipality of Ajuy, Iloilo
		Flood Risks, Environmental Sanitation and Health Research in Riverine Communities in Iloilo, Philippines (Micro-grant FRESH)	Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment, Inc. (TAMPEI)	Coastal Cities at Risk in the Philippines (CCARPH) Iloilo City Urban Poor Federation, Inc. (ICUPFI) KAISA-BESA Homeowners Association (HOA)
	Bangladesh	Piloting and knowledge co-creation on nature-based solution to protect wave erosion in haor areas of Bangladesh	Center for People and Environ (CPE)	SWAPNO Poribesh Unnayan Foundation
		Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb	Institute of Sustainable Innovation for Communities - ISIC	Faculty of Graduate Studies (FGS), Daffodil International University
	Myanmar	Community Climate Adaptation for Local Infrastructure	Doh Eain	Yangon Neighbourhood Network
	Sri Lanka	Cloud Forest Restoration at Bopaththalawa, Central highlands of Sri Lanka	Earthlanka Youth Network	Olu Natural Water (Liquid Island (Pvt) Ltd) Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, University of Sri Jayewardenepura
	India	Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban flood	Gujarat Mahila Housing SEWA Trust	Integrated Research for Action and Development (IRADe)
		Finding Adaptation solutions to Menstrual Health Risks induced by Climate change through knowledge cocreation	SaciWATERS	SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (SEED)
		Climate Change, Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response (ccwdinr)	Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation centre	Sansristi Women with Disabilities India Network (WWDIN)
	Thailand	Engagement of vulnerable and marginalised coastal communities for empowerment and climate adaptation	Songkhla Community Foundation (SCF)	Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)
Africa	Kenya	Exploring "Community Responsive Adaptation" to flooding in Kenya and regional cities	Kounkuey Design Initiative Inc.	The Technical University of Kenya

				KTH Royal Institute of Technology
	Somalia	Enhancing Inclusive Community Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change induced shocks in Somalia	Action for Women and Children Concern (AWCC)	Insight Institute for Research, Resilience & Strategic Studies
	Nigeria	Strengthening Rural Women resilience to climate change through targeted advisory service and knowledge building	Society for Climate Action in Nigeria (SCAN)	University of Nigeria, Nsukka University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria.
	Zimbabwe	Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises	Pad Up Zimbabwe	National University of Science and Technology, Zimbabwe BIO-HUB Trust
	Madagascar	Unpacking the needs of Boeny coastal cities for adapting to climate change and building resilience	Tanjona Association	Doctoral School of Natural Ecosystem (EDEN) Governorate of Boeny Region
	Ethiopia	Women Empowerment and Local Climate Adaptation through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)	New Millennium Women Empowerment Organisation (NMWEO)	University of Cape Town, Ethiopian Economics Association
	Ghana	You Sustain (Sustaining Sub-Saharan African Cities Through Youth Leadership)	Green Africa Youth Organisation (GAYO)	Center for Climate Change and Sustainability Studies Youth Climate Council
	Zambia	Exploring Farmer Managed Seed Systems as an adaptation method	Women's Life and Wellness Foundation - WLWF	Zambia Agricultural Research Institute - ZARI
	South Sudan	Building the Resilience of Persons with Disabilities to adapt with Climate Change in Jonglei state-South Sudan.	Humanitarian and Development Consortium-HDC	Voice of Disabled Organisations-(VoDO)
	Malawi	City-level Climate Information and Citizen Resilience and Adaptation Actions in Informal Settlements of Lilongwe	Centre for Community Organisation and Development (CCODE)	Equip Consulting Group Lilongwe City Council
LAC	Uruguay	Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay.	Vida Silvestre Uruguay	Technological University of Uruguay (UTECH) Civil Association Barrios Unidos en Marcha - Centro CAIF Canikas (BUEM)

		Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay's artisanal fishing sector	South American Institute for Studies on Resilience and Sustainability (SARAS)	<p>Single National Union of Sea and Allied Workers (SUNTMA)</p> <p>Municipality of Salinas</p> <p>Universidad de la Republica (University of the Republic), Central Service of Extension and Activities in the Environment (SCEAM -its initials in Spanish)</p> <p>Regional University Centre of the East (CURE -its initials in Spanish) - Udelar, Department of Statistical Data Modelling and Artificial Intelligence (MEDIA)</p> <p>Universidad San Francisco de Quito</p> <p>Humedal La Conejera Foundation (Colombia)</p> <p>En Comunidad y con los Ecosistemas, Grupo Ciudadano</p> <p>Universidad Tecnologica Metropolitana</p>
		San Jacinto prepares itself. Local Leadership and Community Resilience towards a Global Impact: Water Scarcity	Civil Society Amigos del Viento	Mburucuya Group of Rural Schools
	Brazil	Autonomy, Sustainability and Peoples' Buen Vivir: catalysing the power of community-led adaptation and nature-based alternatives in the Atlantic Rainforest, Brazil	Associação Territorial de Agroecologia dos Povos da Cabruca e da Mata Atlântica	<p>Grupo de Pesquisa Governança, Ambiente, Políticas Públicas, Inclusão e Sustentabilidade (GAPIS), Instituto de Psicologia (IP), Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ).</p> <p>They mention 25 potential additional partners from the Network</p>
	Colombia	Building resilience with people and nature: from an ecosystem based adaptation approach	ICLEI Colombia	Research Group in Architecture, Urbanism and Landscape - Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana (UPB)
	Honduras	Local water governance: institutional and operational complexity of Water Management Boards (JAA) in Honduras.	Honduran Foundation for Environment and Development VIDA	Association for the Integrated Basin Management of La Paz and Comayagua

				(ASOMAINCUPACO) University of Manchester, England
Argentina	Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies.		Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)	Amaicha del Valle Indigenous Community (CIAV)
	Where there was fire, there will be forests. Nature-based solutions for adaptation in mountain forests		Civil Association APUKUNTUR	Network of Ecological Restoration of Argentina Centre of Excellence in Processes and Products of Cordoba (CEPROCOR) Vaquerias Natural Reserve belonging to the National University of Cordoba and the Civil Association of Argentine Ecosystems
Haiti	Building strong and sustainable communities for girls at Dame Marie, Grand'Anse Department		Centre d'Innovation Technologique et d'Entrepreneuriat (CITE)	Les Amis d'Haiti (LAD'HA) TekED
Chile	Local Urban Planning for Climate Change Adaptation in Chile.		ICLEI Argentina	UC – Centre for Global Change – Pontifical Catholic University of Chile Municipality of Vitacura Municipality of Renca Municipality of Independencia

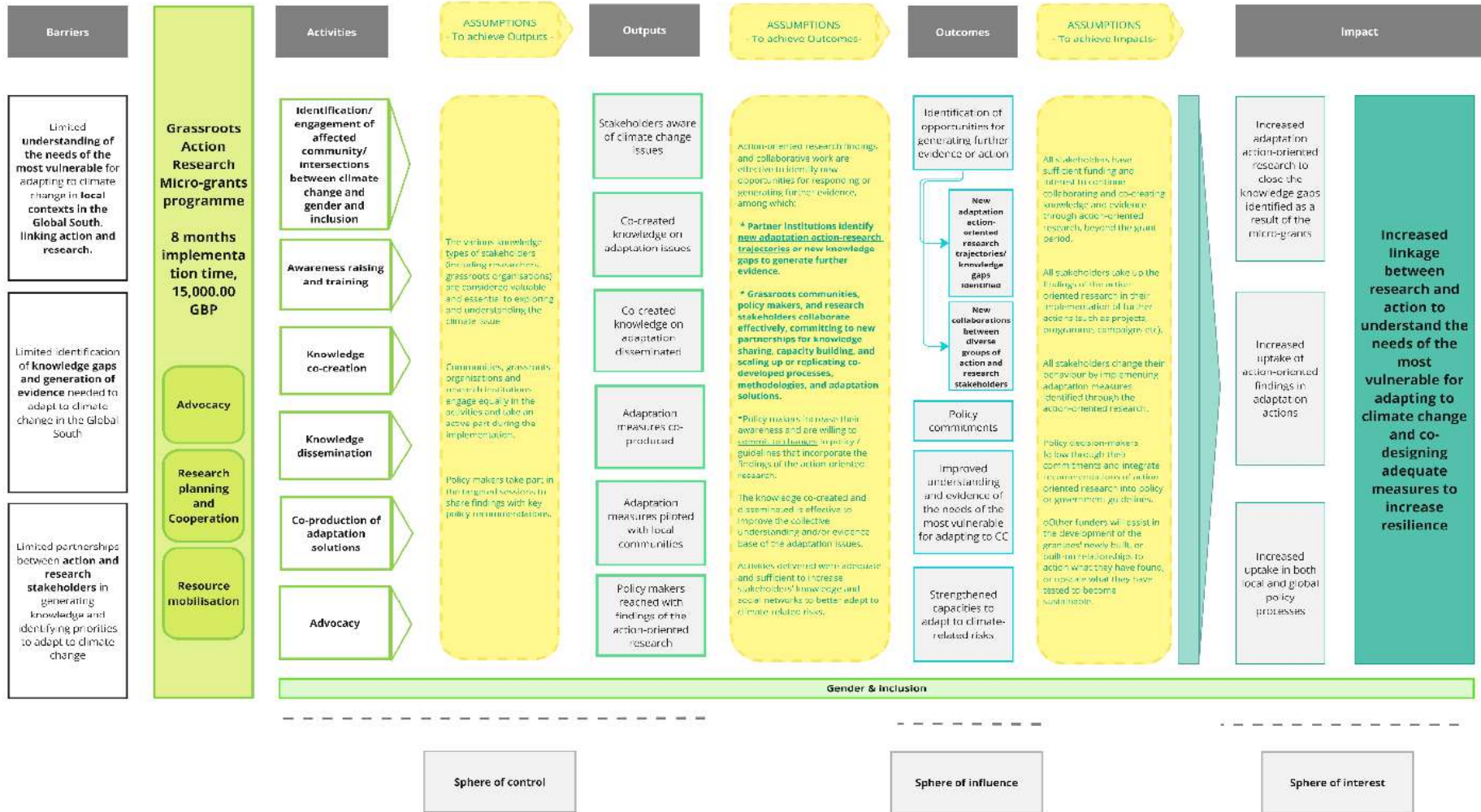
Annex 2: TLS assessment matrix

Assessment criteria question	Key questions	Assessment categories
EFFECTIVENESS is the intervention achieving its objectives?	What were the initial plans and how are grant activities progressing?	Activities and targets planned, progress and deliverables achieved
	Who has benefited, who has been most impacted and how?	Beneficiaries of the micro-grants, disaggregated by sex and age
	Who has been involved in driving the changes? How?	Key stakeholders
	Have there been any changes to the original grant aims and plans? If so, what are they and for what reason have they changed?	Changes experienced in the reported period including but not limited to: changes in activities, deliverables, engaged stakeholders, implementation strategy, partners, context.
	What are the main successes of the grant implementation, what has been achieved? - What opportunities for knowledge generation or implementation (if any) were identified? - Which relationships or networks (if any) were formed or strengthened throughout the grant process? -What, if any, are the themes, knowledge gaps and opportunities which emerged with regard to burning issues within each micro-grantee country? (or region). What commonalities across the burning issues require further interrogation?	Short and medium term results achieved [i.e. relationships, collaborations, networks, research, funding, others]

	What are the potential explanations of how the successes were achieved? What structures can the achievements be attributed to? i.e., the grant itself, and/or an existing relationship with a government official.	Contribution aspects of the change pathways
	What enablers or challenges/ barriers have grantees experienced during implementation?	Enablers, challenges/ barriers implementation
	What do you think worked well and why? What do you think did not work well and why? What strategies / support could be needed in the future to overcome potential / experienced challenges?	Lessons learned Support required
IMPACT What difference does the intervention make?	What continuation pathways do grantees envisage for the micro-grants programme? What does change look like in six months? A year/two? <i>[holistic and enduring changes in systems or norms, and potential effects on people's well-being, human rights, gender equality, and the environment]</i>	Potential longer term pathways of change
	What, if any, are the opportunities that emerged from each micro-grant which could be taken forward or scaled? Is the intervention leading to other changes, including "scalable" or "replicable" results?	Scalable opportunities and required support
	What are the unintended effects? Positive and negative?	Unintended effects (positive) Unintended effects (negative)
GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (GESI) Were the intervention goods and service delivery	What considerations have been taken to ensure a gender equity and inclusion approach? Are there any support needs to do this appropriately in the second half of the grant period?	Activities and targets planned, progress and deliverables achieved Challenges found to include gender and social approach Lessons learned Recommendations

(referring to outputs), as well as results (referring to outcomes) delivered equitably among beneficiaries?	How well were gender and social inclusion considerations included in the grant and to what extent did approaches enable the inclusion and representation of relevant demographics to the micro-grant purpose?	Unexpected gender and social inclusion outcomes Gender sensitive or gender transformative: strategies to ensure the inclusion and participation of relevant intersections and invisible voices in their activities Lessons learned and Unintended effects (positive and negative) Local engagement
	Did the micro-grant/program results turn out to be effective in achieving gender and social inclusion benefits for all relevant demographics intersections and invisible voices?	Results achieved Benefits for relevant intersections and vulnerable groups / invisible voices Best practices than can be replicated
SUSTAINABILITY Will the benefits last?	Are the outcomes and benefits of the intervention likely to be sustained after micro-grant ends?	Sustainability of the benefits

Annex 3: Draft Theory of Change



Annex 4: Endline E-Survey questionnaire

ARA Micro-grant: Endline E-survey

GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE MICRO-GRANT

COUNTRY: *

MICRO-GRANT NAME: *

ORGANISATION: *

NAME OF THE RESPONDENT: *

ROLE IN THE MICRO-GRANT: *

SECTION 1: PROGRESS TRACKING

» 1.1 Could you please indicate in the scale from 1 to 4 the progress achieved in the implementation of the planned activities relevant for your micro-grant?

PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>If the activity was not planned, select "Not planned"</i>	1 No progress	2 Moderate	3 Significant	4 Fully completed	Not planned
IDENTIFICATION/ ENGAGEMENT OF AFFECTED COMMUNITY *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
WORKSHOPS, TRAININGS, AWARENESS RAISING, LEARNING EXCHANGES, MEETINGS *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

KNOWLEDGE CO-PRODUCED WITH THE PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS / COMMUNITY	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CO-PRODUCTION OF ADEQUATE ADAPTATION MEASURES	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
RESEARCH-ORIENTED PILOTING OF ADAPTATION MEASURES	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ADVOCACY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
OTHERS	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

» 1.2 What has been achieved as a result of the activities? (Outputs will be visible if previously selected in the activities section)

» » 1.2.1 Identification/ engagement of affected community

WHAT LEVEL OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WAS ACHIEVED? *
<input type="radio"/> Low engagement <input type="radio"/> Medium engagement <input type="radio"/> High engagement
DESCRIPTION *
<i>Please provide a brief description of the community engaged in the micro-grant.</i>
.....

» » 1.2.2 Workshops, training, learning and sharing sessions, meetings conducted with the affected communities.

» » » Workshops, training

DESCRIPTION *
<i>Please provide a brief description of the workshops and trainings conducted. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)</i>
.....
NUMBER *
<i>How many workshops or training sessions were conducted? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)</i>
.....

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Learning and sharing sessions**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the learning and sharing sessions conducted. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many learning or sharing sessions were conducted? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Meetings conducted with the community**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the meetings conducted with the community. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many meetings were conducted? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Other event or session with the engagement of the community or targeted stakeholders**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of any additional event or session with the engagement of the community or targeted stakeholders. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many additional events or sessions were conducted? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Participants reached through the different workshops, training sessions and meetings**

TOTAL, OF WHICH *

FEMALE UP TO 35 YEARS OLD

FEMALE MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD

MALE UP TO 35 YEARS OLD

MALE MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD

NON-BINARY UP TO 35 YEARS OLD

NON-BINARY MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD

I PREFER NOT TO SAY

» » **1.2.3 Knowledge co-produced with the affected community**

» » » **Climate risk assessment / Vulnerability assessment / Disaster Risk Assessment**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the climate risk /vulnerability or disaster risk assessment developed. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many assessments were finalised? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Participatory mapping**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the finalised maps. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many maps were finalised? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Scoping study**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the scoping study. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many scoping studies were finalised? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Flood models**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the flood model developed. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many flood models were developed?

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Toolkits**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the toolkit developed. (If this is not applicable. please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many toolkits were finalised? (If this is not applicable. please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Assessment methodology or tools**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the assessment methodology or tool developed. (If this is not applicable. please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many assessment methodologies or tools were finalised? (If this is not applicable. please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Published research paper, report or articles**

DESCRIPTION. WHERE WAS IT PUBLISHED? PLEASE INSERT THE LINK IF AVAILABLE *

Please provide a brief description of the published research paper, report or article. (If this is not applicable. please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many papers were finalised and published? (If this is not applicable. please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Unpublished research paper, reports or articles**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the paper, report or article. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many papers, reports or articles were finalised but not published? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Other**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of any other co-produced studies of the action-oriented research developed as part of the ARA micro-grant. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many additional studies were finalised? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » **1.2.4 Co-production of adequate adaptation measures**

» » » **Adaptation measures identified and co-designed**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the adaptation measures co-designed. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many adaptation measures were identified and co-designed? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » **1.2.5 Research-oriented adaptation measures piloted with local communities**

» » » **Piloted adaptation measures**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the piloted adaptation measures. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many were implemented? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » » **Participants in the piloted adaptation actions**

TOTAL, OF WHICH *

FEMALE UP TO 35 YEARS OLD

FEMALE MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD

MALE UP TO 35 YEARS OLD

MALE MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD

NON-BINARY UP TO 35 YEARS OLD

NON-BINARY MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD

I PREFER NOT TO SAY

» » **1.2.6 Knowledge products disseminated**

» » » **Number of communication products developed**

NUMBER OF BROCHURES *

(If this is not applicable, please write 0)

NUMBER OF MULTIMEDIA MATERIALS *

(If this is not applicable, please write 0)

NUMBER OF FACT SHEETS *

(If this is not applicable, please write 0)

NUMBER OF BLOGS *

(If this is not applicable, please write 0)

COULD YOU PLEASE INSERT THE BLOG LINK, IF AVAILABLE?

NUMBER OF SOCIAL MEDIA PUBLICATIONS *

(If this is not applicable, please write 0)

NUMBER OF OTHERS *

(If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SPECIFY *

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE *

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» » **1.2.7 Policy makers engaged with findings of the action-oriented research**

» » » **Advocacy: recommendations made to national or local governmental organisations, as a result of the micro-grant activities**

DESCRIPTION *
<i>Please provide a brief description of the advocacy actions and recommendations offered to policy makers. Please include specifics about the government organisations and the incumbent with whom the policy recommendations were shared. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)</i>
.....
SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
<i>(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)</i>
Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)
.....

» » » **Policy makers reached with the key findings.**

TOTAL, OF WHICH *
.....
FEMALE UP TO 35 YEARS OLD
.....
FEMALE MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD
.....
MALE UP TO 35 YEARS OLD
.....
MALE MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD
.....
NON-BINARY UP TO 35 YEARS OLD
.....

NON-BINARY MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD

I PREFER NOT TO SAY

» » **1.2.8 Other products or services delivered as a result of activities**

DESCRIPTION *

Please provide a brief description of the any other product or service delivered as a result of ARA micro-grant activities, which has not previously been reported. (If this is not applicable, please write N/A)

NUMBER *

How many products/services were provided? (If this is not applicable, please write 0)

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

(Multiple files can be compiled into a ZIP folder)

Haga clic aquí para subir el archivo. (<5MB)

» **1.3 Changes in the activities compared to the original plan**

1.3.1 HAVE THERE BEEN ANY CHANGES IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MICRO-GRANT COMPARED TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN? *

Yes

No

IF YES, PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CHANGES TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND EXPLAIN THE REASONS WHY CHANGES HAD TO BE MADE *

SECTION 2: BENEFITS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

» **2.1 How have the various stakeholders benefited from the micro-grant actions? Description of benefits (short answer)**

HOW HAS THE COMMUNITY BENEFITED? (IF THIS IS NOT APPLICABLE, PLEASE WRITE N/A) *

Please ensure disaggregation of benefits by gender and other relevant invisible / vulnerable groups – disaggregation apply to all categories

HOW HAS THE RESEARCH ORGANISATION BENEFITED? (IF THIS IS NOT APPLICABLE, PLEASE WRITE N/A) *

Please ensure disaggregation of benefits by gender and other relevant invisible / vulnerable groups – disaggregation apply to all categories

HOW HAS THE GRASSROOTS ORGANISATION BENEFITED? (IF THIS IS NOT APPLICABLE, PLEASE WRITE N/A) *

Please ensure disaggregation of benefits by gender and other relevant invisible / vulnerable groups – disaggregation apply to all categories

HOW HAS THE ECOSYSTEMS BENEFITED? (IF THIS IS NOT APPLICABLE, PLEASE WRITE N/A) *

Please ensure disaggregation of benefits by gender and other relevant invisible / vulnerable groups – disaggregation apply to all categories

HOW HAS THE GOVERNMENT BENEFITED? (IF THIS IS NOT APPLICABLE, PLEASE WRITE N/A) *

Please ensure disaggregation of benefits by gender and other relevant invisible / vulnerable groups – disaggregation apply to all categories

HOW HAS THE PRIVATE BUSINESS/PRIVATE SECTOR BENEFITED? (IF THIS IS NOT APPLICABLE, PLEASE WRITE N/A) *

Please ensure disaggregation of benefits by gender and other relevant invisible / vulnerable groups – disaggregation apply to all categories

HOW HAS THE OTHER STAKEHOLDERS BENEFITED? SPECIFY (IF THIS IS NOT APPLICABLE, PLEASE WRITE N/A) *

Please ensure disaggregation of benefits by gender and other relevant invisible / vulnerable groups – disaggregation apply to all categories

» 2.2 Would you say the ARA Micro-Grants were instrumental in driving the above-mentioned changes for...?

WOULD YOU SAY THE ARA MICRO-GRANTS WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN DRIVING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CHANGES FOR...?		1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Agree	4 Strongly Agree
COMMUNITY	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
RESEARCH ORGANISATION	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GRASSROOTS ORGANISATION	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ECOSYSTEMS	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GOVERNMENT	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PRIVATE BUSINESS/PRIVATE SECTOR	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PLEASE FURTHER EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER *					

» 2.3 In the midline e-survey you have already provided a list of stakeholders involved in the Micro-grant. Are there any additional stakeholders who have participated but were not previously mentioned? If so, specify their roles during the grant implementation. Was this a new collaboration or an existing one, which was further developed with the micro-grant?

» » 1

STAKEHOLDER
ROLE AND INVOLVEMENT DURING THE GRANT IMPLEMENTATION
RELATIONSHIP <input type="radio"/> Previous collaboration <input type="radio"/> New collaboration

» » 2

STAKEHOLDER
ROLE AND INVOLVEMENT DURING THE GRANT IMPLEMENTATION
RELATIONSHIP <input type="radio"/> Previous collaboration <input type="radio"/> New collaboration

» » 3

STAKEHOLDER

ROLE AND INVOLVEMENT DURING THE GRANT IMPLEMENTATION

RELATIONSHIP

Previous collaboration

New collaboration

» » 4

STAKEHOLDER

ROLE AND INVOLVEMENT DURING THE GRANT IMPLEMENTATION

RELATIONSHIP

Previous collaboration

New collaboration

» **2.4 What opportunities for knowledge generation or implementation (if any) were identified?**

PLEASE PROVIDE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR KNOWLEDGE GENERATION OR IMPLEMENTATION WERE IDENTIFIED *

» **2.5 What, if any, are the themes, knowledge gaps and opportunities which emerged with regard to burning issues?**

PLEASE PROVIDE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE THEMES, KNOWLEDGE GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES WHICH EMERGED WITH REGARD TO BURNING ISSUES *

» **2.6 Could you please describe any additional unintended effects and/or results that were not planned?**

PLEASE PROVIDE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE UNINTENDED EFFECTS AND/OR RESULTS THAT WERE NOT PLANNED *

Positive and negative

SECTION 3: CHALLENGES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

3.1 WHICH FACTORS – PLANNED OR UNPLANNED – PLAYED A KEY ROLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO ACHIEVING THE BENEFITS? *

Please mention all the factors you think were key to achieving success: i.e key stakeholders, organisational factors, previous work, external factors, among others

3.2 WHAT HAVE BEEN THE MAIN CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED TO IMPLEMENT THE ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVE THE RESULTS? *

Select as many as necessary, a space will be provided below to explain

- Administrative requirements for disbursement (i.e operational language issues, requirements to submit receipts)
- Delays in receiving the funds
- Issues regarding micro-grant timeline (i.e the time is not sufficient to finalise the proposed activities)
- Technological issues (i.e lack of internet access, connectivity issues, difficulties to use slack or KoboToolbox)
- Climate migration (i.e difficulties to work with the targeted community due to climate-related migration)
- Climate-extreme events (i.e intense rainfall, flooding, drought, or other)
- Political issues (i.e elections, change of authorities, opposition at national and local level)
- Social conflict –(i.e local violence, discrimination against minority groups)
- Economic issues (i.e exchange rate fluctuation, inflation)
- Other

PLEASE DESCRIBE *

PLEASE DESCRIBE *

PLEASE DESCRIBE *

PLEASE DESCRIBE *

PLEASE DESCRIBE *

PLEASE DESCRIBE *

PLEASE DESCRIBE *

PLEASE DESCRIBE *

PLEASE DESCRIBE
PLEASE DESCRIBE *
WHAT STRATEGIES WERE IMPLEMENTED BY THE MICRO-GRANT TO ADDRESS THE SELECTED CHALLENGES? *

SECTION 4: LONGER TERM RESULTS

» 4.1 WOULD YOU SAY THE ARA MICRO GRANTS WERE INSTRUMENTAL TO ACHIEVE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING for your grant?

WOULD YOU SAY THE ARA MICRO GRANTS WERE INSTRUMENTAL TO ACHIEVE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FOR YOUR GRANT?	Not applicable	1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Agree	4 Strongly Agree	
IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING AND EVIDENCE OF THE NEEDS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES FOR ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NEW ADAPTATION ACTION-ORIENTED RESEARCH KNOWLEDGE GAPS IDENTIFIED	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NEW COLLABORATIONS BETWEEN DIVERSE GROUPS OF ACTION AND RESEARCH STAKEHOLDERS TO FOSTER ADAPTATION RESEARCH/ ACTION	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
STRENGTHENED COLLABORATIONS BETWEEN DIVERSE GROUPS OF ACTION AND RESEARCH STAKEHOLDERS TO FOSTER ADAPTATION RESEARCH/ ACTION	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
POLICY COMMITMENTS BASED ON ACTION-ORIENTED RESEARCH FINDINGS TO IMPROVE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
OTHER	*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

SPECIFY	*
4.2 HAVE THE EXPECTED OUTCOMES BEEN ACHIEVED?	*
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Partially <input type="radio"/> No	
WHY?	*
4.3 WHAT ARE THE ENVISAGED NEXT STEPS AFTER FINALISATION OF THIS MICRO-GRANT?	*
<input type="radio"/> None, it is finalised <input type="radio"/> Further research <input type="radio"/> Scaling up in the same region / other regions <input type="radio"/> Replication of the action-oriented research to other communities/ countries <input type="radio"/> Implementation of the identified adaptation measures for the communities <input type="radio"/> Other	
SPECIFY	*
4.4 WHAT SUPPORT IS NEEDED, IF ANY, TO FURTHER CONTINUE THIS MICRO-GRANT?	*
4.5 DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THE SUPPORT NEEDED?	*

SECTION 5: GENDER AND INCLUSION

5.1 WHAT NEW CONSIDERATIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO ENSURE A GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION APPROACH SINCE THE MIDLINE SURVEY? (SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES AS PART OF THE GRANT, DISAGGREGATED DATA COLLECTION, INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE, CROSS-CUTTING APPROACH, ETC.)	*
5.2 TO WHAT EXTENT HAVE THE GENDER AND INCLUSION CONSIDERATIONS RESULTED IN BENEFITS OF THE MICRO-GRANT FOR ALL RELEVANT DEMOGRAPHICS (I.E WOMEN, YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN, ELDERLY, DISABLED PEOPLE) ? <i>Please provide specific examples.</i>	*
5.3 FOLLOWING THE CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED TO INCLUDE A GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION PERSPECTIVE IN THE MIDLINE SURVEY, WHAT STRATEGIES OR SOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED TO OVERCOME THEM?	*

5.4 WHAT NEW CHALLENGES, IF ANY, HAVE EMERGED IN INTEGRATING A GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION PERSPECTIVE SINCE THE MIDLINE SURVEY, AND HOW HAVE THEY BEEN ADDRESSED? *

5.5 HOW HAS THE MICRO-GRANT ADAPTED OR EXPANDED ITS FOCUS ON INTERSECTIONALITY (E.G., ADDRESSING WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES, ELDERLY -ALL GENDERS-, YOUTH, MIGRANTS) SINCE THE MIDLINE SURVEY? *

5.6 WHAT ARE THE KEY LESSONS YOU HAVE LEARNED ABOUT INCORPORATING A GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION PERSPECTIVE IN MICRO-GRANT IMPLEMENTATION? *

5.7 COULD YOU SHARE ANY BEST PRACTICES OR SUCCESSFUL APPROACHES THAT HAVE EMERGED FROM THE MICRO-GRANT FOCUS ON GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION? THESE MIGHT INCLUDE INNOVATIVE APPROACHES, UNEXPECTED OUTCOMES, OR PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES *

5.8 HAVE THERE BEEN ANY CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE MICRO-GRANT TEAM SINCE THE MIDLINE SURVEY? *

Yes

No

IF YES, PLEASE LIST THE GENDER AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE MICRO-GRANT MICRO-GRANT TEAM *

SECTION 6: LESSONS LEARNED

6.1 WHAT DO YOU THINK WORKED WELL AND WHY? *

6.2 WHAT DO YOU THINK DID NOT WORK WELL AND WHY? *

6.3 WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS DO YOU HAVE TO IMPROVE THE MICRO-GRANTS IMPLEMENTATION IN FUTURE ROUNDS? *

Annex 5: List of key informants interviewed for the endline report

Date	Region	Country	Organisation	F Total	M Total	Total of interviewees
14/12/24	Africa	Zimbabwe	Pad Up Zimbabwe	3	1	4
15/2/24		Philippines	Tampej	2	2	4
16/2/24		Kenya	Kounkuey Design Initiative	1	1	2
21/2/24		Madagascar	Tanjona Association		1	1
23/2/24		South Sudan	HDC Africa		1	1
27/2/24		Ghana	Green Africa Youth Organization (GAYO)		1	1
29/2/24		Ethiopia	NMWEO		1	1
15/2/24	Asia-Pacific	Thailand	Songkhla Community Foundation (SCF)		1	1
21/2/24		India	Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre	2		2
22/2/24		Philippines	St. Luke's Medical Center College of Medicine	1		1
26/2/24		Sri Lanka	Earthlanka Youth Network		2	2
28/2/24		Bangladesh	CPE		1	
29/2/24		India	SEWA	1		1
29/2/24		India	SACIWATERS	1		
12/2/24	LAC	Uruguay	Vida Silvestre	1		1
12/2/24		Uruguay	Sociedad Amigos del Viento meteorología ambiente desarrollo	1		1
14/12/24		Argentina	FLACSO	4		4
14/2/24		Honduras	Fundación Hondureña de Ambiente Desarrollo y Vida	1		1
23/2/24		Chile	ICLEI Argentina	1		1
26/2/24		Colombia	ICLEI Colombia	2	1	3
27/2/24		Brasil	TEIA dos Povos	1		1
28/2/24		Uruguay	SARAS	2		2
29/2/24		Argentina	Apu Kuntur	1	1	2
				25	14	39

Annex 6: Endline Interview Guide

Region:		Country:		
Participants (gender):	<i>List all the participants attending the call, their gender and affiliation.</i>			
	<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>organisation</i>	<i>Role in the micro-grant</i>
Micro-grant name:				

Introduction

Viridia Micro-grants has been hired by ARA to conduct a Tracking, Learning and Sharing Plan for its Grassroots Action Research Micro-grants programme. As part of this Plan, we are collecting information to identify barriers and opportunities, themes, knowledges gaps and emergent topics that can be used to compile lessons learned during the implementation of the micro-grants funded by ARA for future interventions.

This interview should not take more than an hour. Although we will be taking some notes during the session, we also ask you for your consent to record it so we can capture all the information required.

All responses, comments and opinions will be kept confidential. This interview will only be shared with the consultant team members supporting the TLS of the second round of the micro-grants programme. We will ensure that all the information included in the report will be anonymised so as not to identify individual opinions.

If you have any question before starting, please let us know. Likewise, you can interrupt us or comment whatever you consider in any moment during the interview. You can also choose to give your feedback of the process at the end. Thank you very much for your participation.

Guiding questions

1. Is the Micro-grant **finished or are still any activities pending**?

If **activities pending**, is it feasible to finalize them within the framework of the micro-grant? How do the unfinalized activities impact the expected results of the micro-grant?

2. **Gender and social inclusion**

- Do you believe the micro-grant/program has been successful in promoting gender and social inclusion? If so, could you please explain how.

CONTINUATION OF THE GRANT - SCALABILITY

3. What do you **think success of the micro-grant would look like in one year from now? In two years?**
4. **What opportunities emerged regarding what was being explored / researched** in the context of the micro-grant? [open, to explore emergent categories]

SUSTAINABILITY

5. Do you think the **results achieved with the micro-grant are likely to be sustained** after the micro-grant ends? Why or why not?

LEARNING WORKSHOP

6. What, if any, value did the learning reflective workshop provide and what are recommendations for future workshops?
7. What would you be interested in as **main discussion topics** for the Final Learning Workshop?
8. Recommendations for the following learning workshop

GENERAL FEEDBACK AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ARA SECRETARIAT AND FUTURE ROUNDS OF MICRO-GRANTS (including reporting requirements)

Annex 7: List of attendees of the Learning Workshops

English session

Name	Organization	Country
Paul Dankwa	Green Africa Youth Organization (GAYO)	Ghana
chinwoke Ifeanyi-obi	Society for Climate Action in Nigeria (SCAN)	Nigeria
Cynthia Nwobodo	Society for Climate Action in Nigeria (SCAN)	Nigeria
Mayom Biar	Humanitarian and Development Consortium-HDC	South Sudan.
Estralitah Mpala	Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises	Zimbabwe
Abdrohman Ebrahim Hanur	New Millennium Women Empowerment Organization (NMWEO)	Ethiopia
Allan Ouko	Kounkuey Design Initiative Inc.	Kenya
Ahmed Hassan	Action for Women and Children Concern (AWCC)	Somalia
Jayati Chourey	SaciWATERS	India
Judith Christiana	SaciWATERS	India
Reena Mohanty	Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation centre	India
Katrina ceballos	St. Luke's Medical Center College of Medicine	Philippines
Abdur Rahaman Muhammad	Center for People and Environment (CPE)	Bangladesh
Aprajita Singh	Gujarat Mahila Housing SEWA Trust	India
Ananya Bhatia	Gujarat Mahila Housing SEWA Trust	India
Cho Cho Shwe	Doh Eain	Myanmar
Ruel Tinong Orcajada	Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment, Inc. (TAMPEI)	Philippines
Sonia	Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment, Inc. (TAMPEI)	Philippines
Sherilyn Fenete	Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment, Inc. (TAMPEI)	Philippines
Louie Robert C. Posadas	Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment, Inc. (TAMPEI)	Philippines
Palinda Perera	Earthlanka Youth Network	Sri Lanka
Sudarsha De Silva	Earthlanka Youth Network	Sri Lanka
Kanto Razanajatovo	Tanjona Association	Madagascar
Zilire Luka	Centre for Community Organisation and Development (CCODE)	Malawi
	Songkhla Community Foundation (SCF)	Thailand
Jesse DeMaria Kinney	ARA	
Matthew James	ARA	
Amber Konstant	ARA	

Spanish session

Name	Organization	Country
Sol Saliva	FLACSO	Argentina
Alejandra Ramirez Cuesta	FLACSO	Argentina
Clara Subirachs	FLACSO	Argentina
Soledad Aguilar	FLACSO	Argentina
Carlos Rey	ICLEI Colombia	Colombia
Melissa Velasquez	ICLEI Colombia	Colombia
Graciela Salaberri	Amigos del Viento	Uruguay
Julissa Briceño	Fundación Vida	Honduras
Kindy Vereus Montreuil	CITE	Haiti
Maria Jose Pacha	Apu kuntur Argentina	Argentina
Micaela Trimbre	SARAS	Uruguay
Renata Fonseca	UFRJ	Brasil
Rocío Pascual	ICLEI Argentina	Chile
Jesse DeMaria Kinney	ARA	

Annex 8: Summary of the learning Workshops

As part of the tracking, learning, and sharing activities of the ARA micro-grants, a series of learning workshops were conducted at the midline and endline of the Programme. These workshops were designed to promote peer-to-peer learning among grantees. The primary objective of these sessions was to create a collaborative environment where participants could share their micro-grant milestones, exchange experiences, discuss common challenges and collectively identify practical, actionable strategies. This initiative underlined the ARA Secretariat commitment to strengthening the collective capacity of all involved by sharing knowledge and working together.

During the mid-term phase of the Programme, two learning workshops were convened on 14 November 2023. These were regionally segmented together with ARA Secretariat according to the time zones corresponding to the grantees' locations. The first workshop, conducted in English, successfully engaged beneficiaries from 20 different micro-grants across the regions of Africa and Asia. This session focused on the exchange of 4 action research methodologies, facilitating a comprehensive demonstration of the diverse applications of action research approaches in addressing complex climate change challenges from Madagascar "Unpacking the needs of Boeny coastal cities for adapting to climate change and building resilience", Philippines "Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines" Ethiopia " Women Empowerment and Local Climate Adaptation through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)", and Myanmar "Community Climate Adaptation for Local Infrastructure". The second part of the workshop focused on GESI insights. It highlighted the inclusive impact of micro-grants such as Zambia "Exploring Farmer Managed Seed Systems as an adaptation method" e India "Climate Change, Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response (ccwdinr)". The final panel of the workshop was dedicated to an interactive peer-to-peer activity designed to foster dialogue among grantees. This section focused on sharing challenges, solutions, and learnings from the implementation of the micro-grants. These discussions were enriched by incorporating comments and responses drawn from the midterm surveys, ensuring that the exchange was based on the collective experiences and reflections of the participants. This approach facilitated a deeper understanding of common obstacles and effective strategies and fostered a sense of shared learning and community among grantees.

The first workshop for LAC was held on the same day in Spanish with simultaneous translation into French, with grantees from the 10 micro-grants and. Mirroring the structure of the first workshop, this session maintained a similar format, ensuring consistency in the delivery of the content while accommodating the linguistic diversity of the participants. During the first section, the following micro-grants presented their action research approaches: Argentina "Donde hubo fuego, habrá bosques", Honduras "Gobernanza hídrica local: complejidad institucional y operativa de Juntas Administradoras de Agua, Uruguay "Percepciones y acciones para reducir el impacto de inundaciones sobre la comunidad de Durazno", Colombia "Construyendo resiliencia con las personas y la naturaleza desde un enfoque de Adaptación basada en Ecosistemas". In the GESI section, the Workshop included a presentation of the strategy designed and implemented by the micro-grant from Chile "La Planificación urbana local de la adaptación al Cambio Climático en Chile".

The second and final learning workshops were held on 1 March, with a combined total of 38 participants in two sessions. They were specifically designed to provide a platform for those grantees who did not have the opportunity to present in the first workshop. In the English language session, the agenda started with the introduction of 5 micro-grants through the presentation of their action research methodologies implemented as well as the co-designed adaptation measures: Sri Lanka "Cloud Forest Restoration at Bopaththalawa, Central highlands of Sri Lanka", Malawi "City-level Climate Information and Citizen Resilience and Adaptation Actions in Informal Settlements of Lilongwe", South Sudan "Building the Resilience of Persons with Disabilities to adapt with Climate Change in Jonglei state-South Sudan", India "Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban flood" and Kenya "Exploring "Community Responsive Adaptation" to flooding in Kenya and regional cities". The second part of the workshop explored critical issues of sustainability and lessons learned, areas of paramount importance to micro-grants. During this session, the following micro-grants shared their valuable experiences and insights: Bangladesh: "Piloting and knowledge co-creation on nature-based solution to protect wave erosion in haor areas of Bangladesh", Philippines: "Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines", Zimbabwe: "Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises". The workshop

concluded with 3 breakout rooms designed as forums for grantees to discuss in smaller groups and share potential funding sources they have explored or are considering sustain/replicate their micro-grants,

Although time constraints limited the opportunity for all micro-grants to present during the English session, the Spanish workshop successfully accommodated presentations from all participating micro-grants. The following micro-grants shared their experiences in the first module of the Spanish workshop: Argentina "Incorporación de la perspectiva climática en las estrategias comunitarias", Brasil "Autonomía, Sostenibilidad y Buen Vivir de los Pueblos" and Haiti "Construyendo comunidades fuertes y sostenibles para las niñas en Dame Marie, Departamento de Grand'Anse". In the second segment, two micro-grants from Uruguay presented their approaches to sustainability and shared key lessons learned from their experiences: San Jacinto se prepara. Liderazgo local y resiliencia comunitaria ante un Impacto Global: la escasez de agua" y "Co-investigando oportunidades de adaptación al cambio climático en el sector pesquero artesanal de Uruguay". The final part of the workshop was a participatory activity in which all the micro-grants shared their experiences in relation to the following questions, which stimulated the discussion: "What was the main lesson learned?" and "Looking back, what do you think you would not repeat in the future and what advice would you give to other grantees?".

As part of the assessment of the effectiveness and impact of the workshops, feedback from grantees has underlined the importance of the workshop methodology in enhancing the learning experience. It has been strongly recommended that workshops adopt a structure that facilitates small group interactions, to foster closer and more meaningful relationships among participants. This approach promotes a more engaging and participatory learning environment allowing for a deeper exploration of questions and ideas. The focus on a limited number of issues or topics for detailed discussion has also been recommended, as it enables a comprehensive understanding and a more in-depth learning experience. Furthermore, the provision of access to relevant micro-grant documents post-workshop has been highlighted as a valuable resource, enabling participants to deepen their understanding and learnings. Such methodologies are particularly pertinent in addressing the common challenges identified across regions, such as in Kenya and Tanzania, where there is a noted interest in collaborative discussions amongst East African micro-grants.

The thematic concentration of the workshops has been another area of focus grantees have recommended the following thematic areas as priorities for future workshops to provide essential skills and knowledge for the successful implementation and sustainability of micro-grants. Capacity building workshops that focus on GESI, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) methodology and tools, and grant writing have been identified as crucial for the empowerment of the organisations. Skills in M&E methodologies and tools is critical for the continuous tracking, adjusting micro-grants improving micro-grants performance and making informed decisions. Additionally, proficiency in grant writing is fundamental for securing the funding to ensure continuity, sustainability and replicability of the initiatives.

The importance of networking has been emphasized, particularly in facilitating connections between micro-grants that address women with disabilities. Such networking is viewed as a crucial mechanism for the exchange of best practices, challenges, and learnings, significantly contributing to the efficacy and impact of micro-grants addressing intersectionalities. Encouraging collaboration and partnerships through these networks is recommended as a strategy to enhance collective action in addressing the intersectional challenges of gender, climate change, and disability. The feedback suggests that networking enriches the whole micro-grant journey experience by cultivating a community of practice among organisations striving towards opportunities for climate change adaptation, thereby amplifying their collective impact.

In this respect, beneficiaries expressed a strong preference for face-to-face workshops, although they recognised the benefits of virtual formats. It was emphasised that the networking and relationship-building offered by face-to-face interactions is not the same as virtual. The dynamics of face-to-face meetings, conversations and exchanges help to build stronger, more collaborative relationships. It is also a question of time - with the number of participants, the time available in a virtual workshop makes it difficult to delve further. Therefore, we recommend organising a face-to-face workshop in future calls to maximise networking potential and foster more meaningful connections between participants, enriching the collaborative ecosystem for climate change adaptation.

Annex 9: Reported progress ARA micro-grants

Region	Country	Project	Identification/ engagement of affected community	Workshops, trainings, awareness raising, learning exchanges, meetings	Co-creation of studies, reports, and methodologies with the primary stakeholders / community	Co-production of adequate adaptation measures	Research-oriented piloting of adaptation measures	Knowledge products	Advocacy and policy recommendations
Africa	Kenya	Exploring "Community Responsive Adaptation" to flooding in Kenya and regional cities	4/3	3/3	3/3			3/3	2/2
	Somalia	Enhancing Inclusive Community Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change induced shocks in Somalia	4/4	4/4			4/4		
	Nigeria	Strengthening Rural Women resilience to climate change through targeted advisory service and knowledge building	4/4	4/4					
	Zimbabwe	Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based	4/4	4/4	4/4			4/4	4/4
	Madagascar	Unpacking the needs of Boeny coastal cities for adapting to climate change and building resilience	4/4	4/4	4/4				
	Ethiopia	Women Empowerment and Local Climate Adaptation through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
	Ghana	You Sustain (Sustaining Sub-Saharan African Cities Through Youth Leadership)	3/3	4/4	3/3	3/3		3/3	3/3
	Zambia	Exploring Farmer Managed Seed Systems as an adaptation method	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	3/3	3/3	2/2
	South Sudan	Building the Resilience of Persons with Disabilities to adapt with Climate Change in Jonglei state-South Sudan.	4/4	4/4					4/4
	Malawi	City-level Climate Information and Citizen Resilience and Adaptation Actions in Informal Settlements of	4/4	4/4	3/3	3/3			3/3
Asia-Pacific	Philippines	Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines	4/4	4/4	4/4			4/4	
	Bangladesh	Piloting and knowledge co-creation on nature-based solution to protect wave erosion in haor areas of Bangladesh	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4
	Myanmar	Community Climate Adaptation for Local Infrastructure	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	
	Sri Lanka	Cloud Forest Restoration at Bopaththalawa, Central highlands of Sri Lanka	3/3	4/4	4/4			3/3	
	India	Supporting India's national disaster management guidelines by developing community led templates for managing urban flood	4/4	3/3	3/3		4/4	4/4	3/3
	India	Finding Adaptation solutions to Menstrual Health Risks induced by Climate change through knowledge	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4		4/4	4/4
	India	Climate Change, Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response (ccwdnr)	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4		4/4
	Bangladesh	Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb	4/4	3/3	3/3	4/4	4/4		3/3
	Philippines	Flood Risks, Environmental Sanitation and Health Research in Riverine Communities in Iloilo, Philippines (Project FRESH)	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	2/2	2/2
	Thailand	Engagement of vulnerable and marginalised coastal communities for empowerment and climate adaptation	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3		3/3	3/3
Latin America and the Caribbean	Uruguay	Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay.	4/4	4/4	3/3	1/1		4/4	
	Brazil	Autonomy, Sustainability and Peoples' Buen Vivir: catalysing the power of community-led adaptation and nature-based alternatives in the Atlantic Coastal Zone	4/4	3/3	3/3			3/3	
	Uruguay	Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay's artisanal fishing sector	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3		4/4	
	Colombia	Building resilience with people and nature: from an ecosystem based adaptation approach	4/4	4/4	4/4			4/4	4/4
	Honduras	Local water governance: institutional and operational complexity of Water Management Boards (IAA) in Honduras.	4/4	4/4	4/4			3/3	2/2
	Argentina	Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies.	4/4	4/4	4/4			4/4	
	Haiti*	Building strong and sustainable communities for girls at Dame Marie, Grand'Anse Department.	3/3	3/3	3/3	1/1			
	Chile	Local Urban Planning for Climate Change Adaptation in Chile.	4/4	4/4	4/4			4/4	
	Argentina	Where there was fire, there will be forests. Nature-based solutions for adaptation in mountain forests	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	
	Uruguay	San Jacinto prepares itself. Local Leadership and Community Resilience towards a Global Impact: Water Scarcity	4/4	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	4/4	4/4

*Haiti did not report its progress in the endline, the progress of the midline is reported.

Annex 10: Image portfolio of the ARA micro-grants

The following is a compilation of photos provided by the projects to illustrate the activities undertaken, organised by region:

AFRICA:

1: Nigeria: "Strengthening Rural Women resilience to climate change through targeted advisory service and knowledge building"	109
2:Zimbabwe: "Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises"	110
3:Ethiopia "Women Empowerment and Local Climate Adaptation through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)"	111
4:Zambia "Exploring Farmer Managed Seed Systems as an adaptation method"	112

ASIA- PACIFIC:

5:Philippines "Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines"	113
6:Bangladesh "Piloting and knowledge co-creation on nature-based solution to protect wave erosion in haor areas of Bangladesh"	114
7:Bangladesh "Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb "	114
8:Myanmar "Community Climate Adaptation for Local Infrastructure"	116
9:Sri Lanka "Cloud Forest Restoration at Bopaththalawa, Central highlands of Sri Lanka"	117
10:India "Finding Adaptation solutions to Menstrual Health Risks induced by Climate change through knowledge cocreation "	117
11:India "Climate Change,Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response (ccwdinr)" ..	119
12:Thailand "Flood Risks, Environmental Sanitation and Health Research in Riverine Communities in Iloilo, Philippines (Project FRESH)"	119

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

13: Uruguay "Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay."	121
14:Uruguay "Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay's artisanal fishing sector"	122
15: Uruguay "San Jacinto prepares itself. Local Leadership and Community Resilience towards a Global Impact: Water Scarcity"	123
16:Brazil "Autonomy, Sustainability and Peoples' Buen Vivir: catalysing the power of community-led adaptation and nature-based alternatives in the Atlantic Rainforest, Brazil"	124

17: Honduras “Local water governance: institutional and operational complexity of Water Management Boards (JAA) in Honduras.”	125
18: Argentina “Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies.”	125
19: Argentina “Where there was fire, there will be forests. Nature-based solutions for adaptation in mountain forests”	127

1: Nigeria: "Strengthening Rural Women resilience to climate change through targeted advisory service and knowledge building"



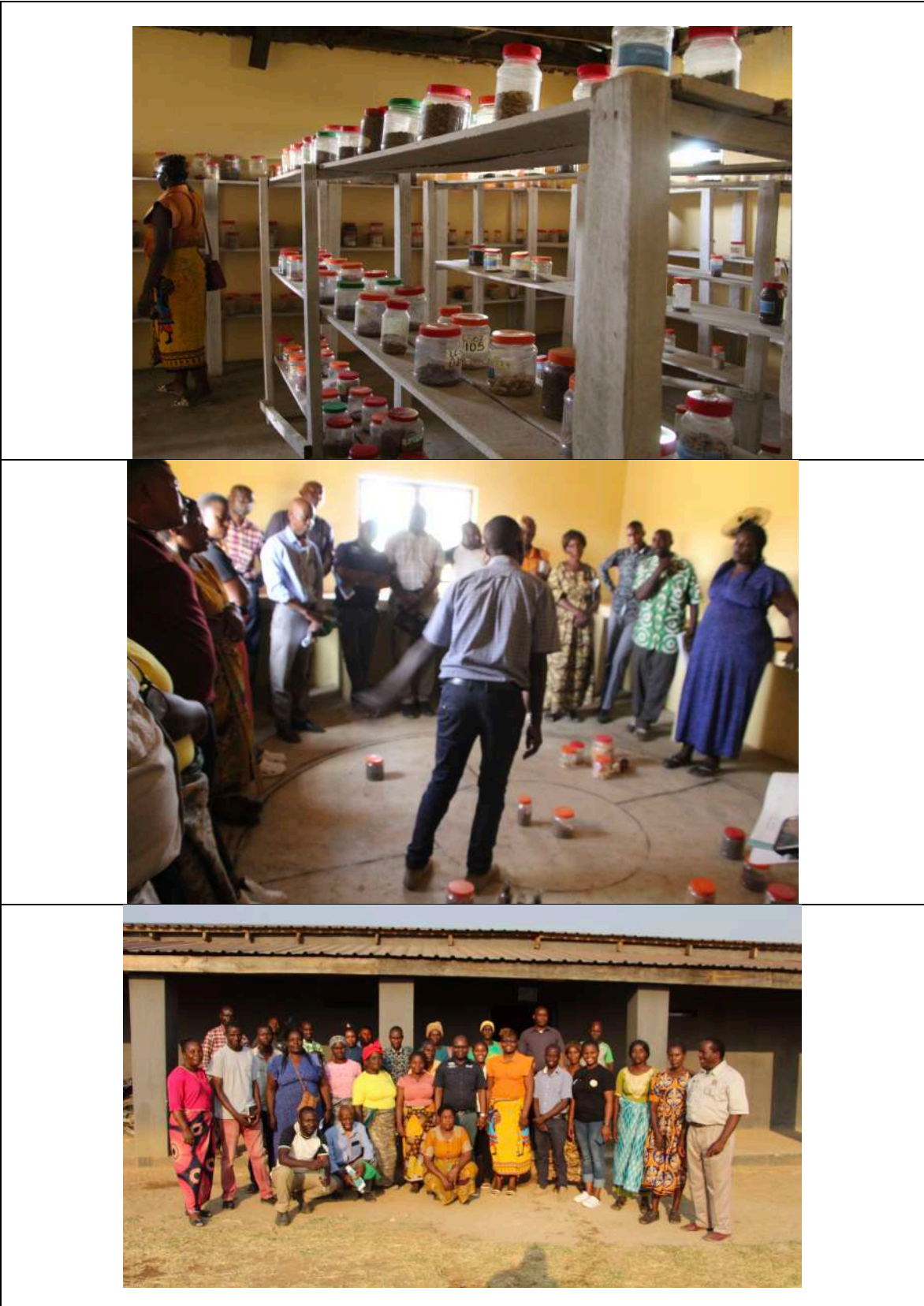
2:Zimbabwe: "Community adaptation to climate change through diverse and sustainable livelihood portfolios of nature-based enterprises"



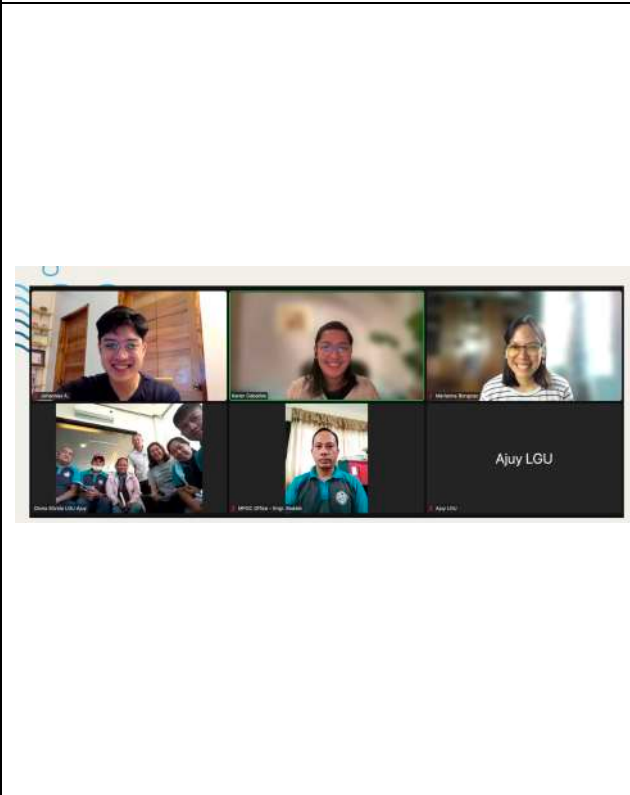
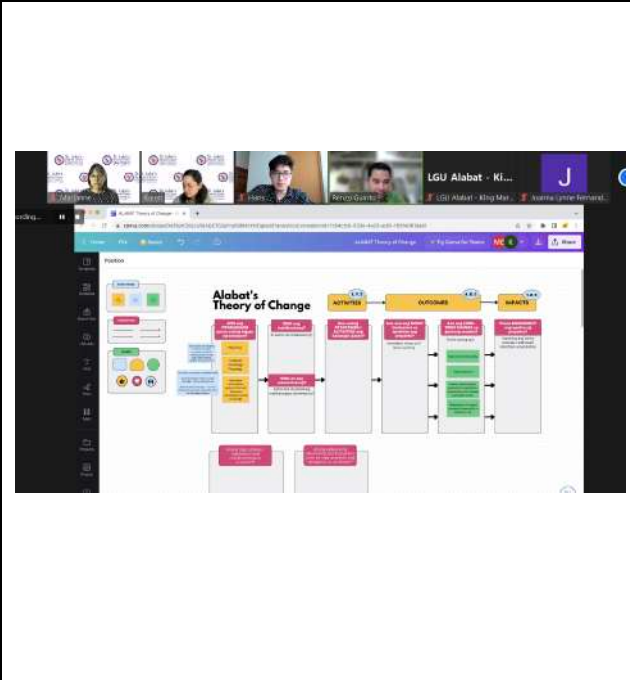
3:Ethiopia "Women Empowerment and Local Climate Adaptation through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)"



4:Zambia "Exploring Farmer Managed Seed Systems as an adaptation method"



5:Philippines "Building climate-resilient local health systems in the Philippines"



6: Bangladesh "Piloting and knowledge co-creation on nature-based solution to protect wave erosion in haor areas of Bangladesh"



7: Bangladesh "Saving Mothers, Protecting the Womb "



8: Myanmar "Community Climate Adaptation for Local Infrastructure"



9:Sri Lanka “Cloud Forest Restoration at Bopaththalawa, Central highlands of Sri Lanka”



10:India “Finding Adaptation solutions to Menstrual Health Risks induced by Climate change through knowledge cocreation ”



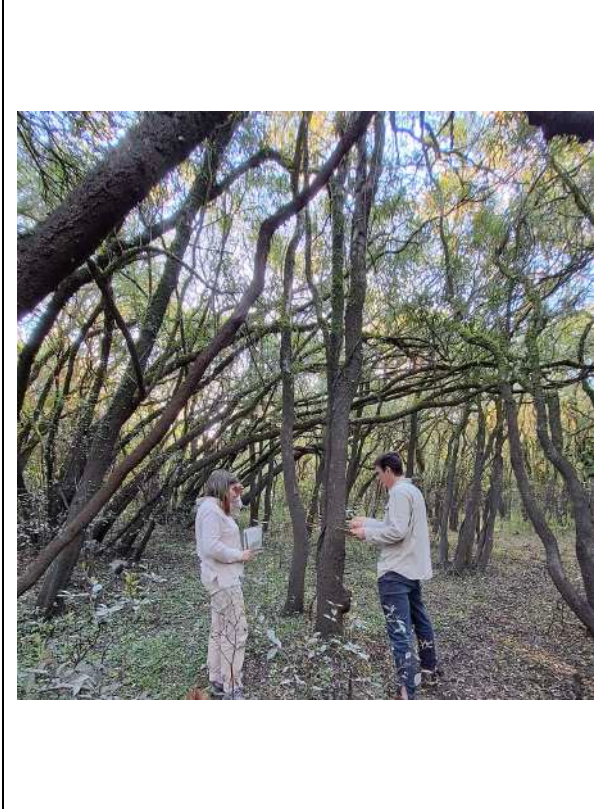
11:India "Climate Change,Women with Disabilities, Invisibility and Networking Response (ccwdinr)"



12:Thailand "Flood Risks, Environmental Sanitation and Health Research in Riverine Communities in Iloilo, Philippines (Project FRESH)"



13: Uruguay "Perceptions and actions to reduce the impact of floods on the community of Durazno, Uruguay."



14:Uruguay "Co-researching climate change adaptation opportunities in Uruguay's artisanal fishing sector"



15: Uruguay "San Jacinto prepares itself. Local Leadership and Community Resilience towards a Global Impact: Water Scarcity"



16:Brazil "Autonomy, Sustainability and Peoples' Buen Vivir: catalysing the power of community-led adaptation and nature-based alternatives in the Atlantic Rainforest, Brazil



17: Honduras “Local water governance: institutional and operational complexity of Water Management Boards (JAA) in Honduras.”



18: Argentina “Incorporation of the climate perspective into community strategies.”



ENTRE LINEAS

CAMBIO CLIMATICO EN AMAICHA DEL VALLE



19: Argentina "Where there was fire, there will be forests. Nature-based solutions for adaptation in mountain forests"

