



CARIAA
*Collaborative Adaptation Research
Initiative in Africa and Asia*

3rd Annual Learning Review

3 - 6 May 2017, Kathmandu, Nepal



Acknowledgements

CARIAA would like to thank all of the participants in the event – CARIAA members, Science and Policy Advisory Committee members, and invited guests.

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Contents

DAY 1

- Session 1:** Inauguration
- Session 2:** Thematic session on SDG 5: Gender
- Session 3:** Thematic session on SDG 6: Water Security
- Session 4:** Reflection on collaborative learning

DAY 2

Framing of the day

- Session 1:** Thematic session on SDG 10: Reduced Inequality
- Session 2:** Thematic session on SDG 13: Urgent Action
- Session 3:** Pause for thought & market place
- Session 4:** Reflection on collaborative synthesis

DAY 3

Field Visit to Patan Darbar Square and Godavari Knowledge Park

DAY 4

Report back on Day 2 and 3

Framing of the day

- Session 1:** IPCC entry points for CARIAA
- Session 3:** Consortia's synthesis plans, key findings, and messages
- Session 4:** Regional and global policy entry points
- Session 5:** What do we want to work on together? Identify topics – market place (open space)
- Session 6:** Reflections on the week - where are we heading

Mood evaluation

Vote of thanks

Annex 1: Reflections on Collaborative Learning on Day 1

Annex 1: Reflections on Collaborative Synthesis on Day 2

Annex 3: CARIAA Regional and Global Policy Entry Points

Session 1 - Inauguration



David Molden, Director of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) welcomed the participants to the climate hotspot that is the Hindu-Kush-Himalaya (HKH) region. After a brief introduction of ICIMOD, he highlighted that data deficiency and lack of data sharing regarding the HKH region are issues CARIAA could contribute to. He appreciated the connections and collaborations that have already been built over the years and stressed on zooming into those outcomes that will lead to the best science and impact, as CARIAA is now entering a synthesis phase.



Bruce Currie-Alder, Program Leader of CARIAA, then invited five panelists to set the strategic and policy context and purpose for the Annual Learning Review (ALR). The panelists comprised Ken De Souza (DFID), Annie Bonnin Roncerel (BRACED program and member of CARIAA's Science and Policy Advisory Committee - SPAC), Purnamita Dasgupta (Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, and SPAC member), Yubraj Khatiwada (ex-member of the National Planning Commission, Nepal), and David Molden (ICIMOD).

Audience and demand for policy: Who, what, when, and where?

The panelists were of the opinion that the 'when' is more important than the 'who', 'what', and 'where' of policy demand. CARIAA's research findings must be published by January 2018 to gain visibility in IPCC/UNFCCC circles. Contrary to usual practice, climate change adaptation policies should not be made on an ad-hoc basis.

It is important to know of existing research on policies from the demand side. Keeping this in mind, CARIAA's research should incorporate 'usability of knowledge' in the production of that knowledge, hence adding robustness to climate change science. Research should also reflect the cross-cutting nature of climate change, for example, linkages between climate change impacts and health outcomes. Further, as Ken De Souza remarked: 'Mainstreaming is important. However, it is important also to not lose sight of factors such as poverty, livelihoods, and framing these issues within the SDG framework in a multi-disciplinary approach.'

In addition, research needs to be communicated and implemented in a simple manner for the benefit of other stakeholders. As put forward by Yubraj Khatiwada, ex-member of the National Planning Commission of Nepal: 'Research has to be robust and candid, but more importantly its findings need to be easily communicated and implemented.' There is a need to enter domains where messages from our research are not being heard yet.

Which aspect of global policy needs to be kept in mind?

The panelists almost unanimously responded that foremost is the need to integrate and mainstream results from CARIAA research into Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UNFCCC and IPCC processes, and the regional development sphere. There is also a need to make it more inclusive and inter-disciplinary.

In addition, a balanced and holistic approach in terms of collaborative financing and resource sharing is needed.

More storylines and narratives on water must emerge from the developing world.

One question emerging as CARIAA thinks about synthesis?

The panelists suggested we need to review our research findings and analyse if they are really feeding into Research-into-Use (RiU), and also whether they are simple, straightforward, and understandable for people both within and outside the climate change community.

We should question whether the research has done something new, has it value, and if it translates into human well-being, and/or provides incentives to engage with the topic further.

Musonda Mumba (UNEP) emphasized that 'science matters', more so in today's 'post-truth' world dynamics. The opportunity for cross learning must be explored, since everything is interconnected. A solutions-oriented approach must be adopted. We cannot afford to stay in our isolated silos.

Participants posed questions on downward accountability, the relevance of our research to poor communities, and effective communication and decision-making. The panelists concluded by emphasizing the importance of good science to bridge knowledge gaps as well as the financing options enabling this.

Georgina Cundill Kemp, CARIAA/IDRC program officer, said that the objectives of the meeting should focus on:

- Sharing emerging lessons on research findings, methods, and approaches that shed light on how we might support developing countries integrate SDGs in NAP processes.
- Fostering dialogue between researchers and RIU specialists, so that work may be done collectively towards a research impact in the final 18 months of the program.

The expected meeting outcomes could be:

- Consolidation of emerging evidence from across the consortia that informs our understanding of priorities for climate change adaptation planning in developing countries.
- Shared identification of the policy targets for the final 18 months of the program and commitment to pursue opportunities.
- Integration of the lessons learned regarding collaboration and synthesis, and a commitment to integrate these lessons into consortia plans for synthesis activities going forward.

The four thematic sessions on SDGs were spread across the first two days. Each session theme was introduced by a Principal Investigator (PI) and was followed by '4 minute-speed talks' by CARIAA researchers, then poster conversations, and group discussions.

Session 2 - Thematic session on SDG 5: Gender



Philippus Wester, PI of HI-AWARE, introduced the first thematic session on SDG 5 – Gender. He laid out pertinent points on how gender is often boxed up to remain separate from the dominant development discourse, how 'gender specialists' are often female, and that attention needs to be paid to 'intersectionality' in gender. He stressed on the need to look beyond cosmetic changes and pursue structural and fundamental changes, for women are at the forefront of climate hotspots. He further emphasized that: 'Keeping research-into-use in mind, we must look into how

we can contribute to change. How can gender be integrated into the work we are doing? The key question is: is our research leading towards gender-transformative change?' He urged participants to question how our research may contribute to achieve gender-transformative change and, therefore, the SDG of achieving gender equality by 2030.

The following speed talks were made, along with a quote from each presenter below:



Prince Ansah, ASSAR

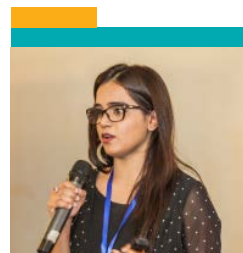
Responding to climate vulnerabilities and food security in the upper-west region of Ghana

'Creating equal opportunities for both women and men, while addressing other socio-economic challenges, has the potential to increase resilience for food security among vulnerable households.'

Ayesha Qaisrani, PRISE

Migration futures in Asia and Africa: economic opportunities and distributional effects – a case of Pakistan

'Migration has the potential to strengthen livelihood opportunities, social and human capital, and overall resilience. Focus should be on managing migration rather than controlling it.'



Chanda Gurung Goodrich, HI-AWARE

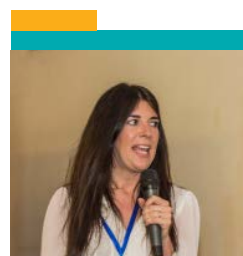
Water security, gender vulnerability, and adaptation: case of three river basins in South Asia

'Gender roles and responsibilities are socially constructed. It is necessary to draw inter-linkages with the various factors covering social, geographic, and political drivers to see how it manifests into gendered vulnerability.'

Elizabeth Carabine, PRISE

The livestock 'triple win': achieving inclusive, climate-resilient economic development in the semi-arid lands of Africa and Asia

'The characteristics that we are looking into are not just in climate risks, but at all levels of change like gender, seasonality, informality, and production.'





Swati Pillai, ASSAR

A well-being approach to evaluating whether village plans bridge the gap between local necessities and SDGs: a case study

'There is a need for more robust participation of communities in local decision-making processes. It ensures more inclusiveness of financial allocations and more accountability in governance at grassroots level.'

Anjal Prakash, HI-AWARE

Meta-synthesis of gender, social differentiation and inclusion in adaptation research and action

'If climate change research and development interventions are to be effective, we need to understand both men's and women's adaptation strategies, and the combination of conditions that enable these responses. Only then we can identify equitable solutions that contribute to gender equality, rather than exacerbating the current unequal roles and relations.'



The group discussions that followed were on the policy implications for NAPs. The points discussed were:

- CARIAA data should be used to create evidence on 'HOW' gender matters.
- Cross-learning across consortia needs to address power and culture through a robust evidence base.
- Meta-level synthesis should be fast-tracked to learn how the methodology may be applied to other synthesis areas.
- Individual studies based on primary, local level research provide a contextual richness in actual policy insights.
- Research should identify and speak to SDGs relevant to research ideas.
- There is tension between distilling findings for simplicity (e.g. common message) and seeing/understanding the bigger picture (e.g. SDG)
- Policy insights for SDGs must be identified from the lessons learnt and/or interventions (pilots).
- How do we move from a gendered analysis to gender-transformative policy insights?
- Can we collate common findings at different levels?
- How to address stakeholders that are blind to gender and power?

- How can we achieve gender-transformative pathways?
- Need more focus on transformative thinking.
- Focus on power dynamics - engage with stakeholders.
- Inform national UNFCCC gender focal points.
- Develop insights for policy makers to create dialogue using rich stories.
- Feed into IPCC report.
- Qualitative comparative analysis.
- Map results against SDG indicators and criteria.
- Start allocating gender disaggregated data - Now.
- A gender perspective at local level may not hold at national-level (Adaptation Plan) or global-level (SDG) activities.
- Find robust ways to retain nuanced and context-specific learning in gender and migration in the policy implementation processes at all scales.
- CARIAA Plus: More in-depth science and linkages to policy, and inclusion of case studies that are not necessarily from CARIAA.
- Mainstreaming and legalizing gender into all sectors at rural/local level.

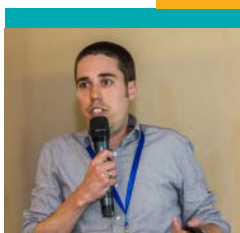
Session 3 - Thematic session on SDG 6: Water Security



Robert Nicholls, PI of DECCMA, introduced the theme by stating the sub-indicators and targets of SDG 6 on Water Security. He emphasized the importance of looking at trends in water resources, because climate change might affect these resources and endanger the achievement of SDGs. He continued: 'It is very crucial to see how climate change affects water resources, which is a major theme across all CARIAA projects, in terms of achieving SDGs by 2030. And even when we achieve SDGs, what are the risks climate change might pose to these achievements?' In case the SDGs are achieved, newer problems might emerge.

Integration of these issues with national issues is where CARIAA can assist and also delineate how assessments can effectively measure the target.

The following speed talks were made, with quotes included from each presentation:



Arthur Lutz, HI-AWARE

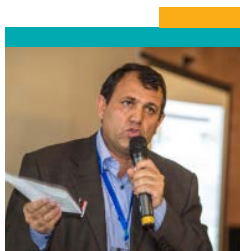
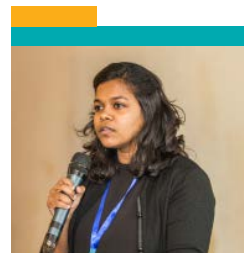
21st-century changes in hydrological extremes in the Upper Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra river basins

'Extreme events like floods will increase significantly during the 21st century. Quantification of such future changes is needed for adaptation planning.'

Divya Nazareth, ASSAR

Integrating climate science to reorient watershed planning: a methodological experience

'Climate change is dynamic. When we are looking at the current challenges and shortcomings, future scenarios might be completely different and our research might become redundant.'



Farid Ahmad, HI-AWARE

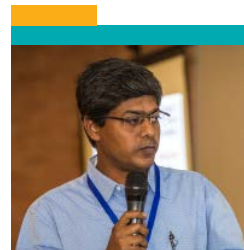
Experimenting with adaptation solutions: snapshots from three pilot initiatives of HI-AWARE

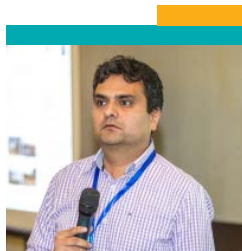
'The pilots are interventions, that are not only stand-alone adaptation options but are rather holistic measures to contribute to SDGs.'

Tuhin Ghosh, DECCMA

Water - elixir of livelihood and trade in Indian Bengal Delta

'Agriculture is becoming a lost business, as there is lack of irrigation and increasing level of exposure to climate change and natural hazards, which largely allows mono-cropping.'





Imran Khalid, PRISE

Managing flood risk in Pakistan

'We are dealing with stakeholders who are diverse, and some of them are very difficult to engage with. Hence, Research-into-Use is not an easy task.'

Poshendra Satyal, ASSAR

Can decentralized governance support adaptation? Exploring differential impacts & expectations at the sub-national & local levels

'Decentralizing is re-balancing power and resources, but it remains incomplete. Hence, there are inconsistencies and gaps in promise and reality in terms of outcomes.'



The group discussions that followed were on the policy implications for NAPs and the key messages and points of discussion obtained are as follows:

Key messages	Who or what is it relevant for?	Link to RiU areas (Engagement, capacity building, partnerships, communication)
Research informed cost-benefit analysis for nature and non-nature solutions to be able to inform policy makers for SDGs (interconnections).	Science and policymakers interface	All four areas
Scaling up of best options - institutionalized in government structures.	Government and donors	Capacity building and engagement
Linking and strengthening the upstream – downstream at basin levels in terms of policy, information, and knowledge sharing.	Targeted efforts to water authorities	Engagement, capacity building, participation
Lack of coordination in efforts to meet single targets in cross-cutting themes like water has historically often exacerbated vulnerability or created a new one. Let us not risk to encourage the same when engaging with key actors and planning bodies.	Multi-level governance considering the impacts are local	Engagement, capacity building, participation
To scale up adaptation solutions for water extremes a smart combination of political economy analysis and exploring solution spaces (enablers and barriers) is needed to avoid maladaptation and infrastructure lock-in.	Financial flows for uptake of policy suggestions and up-scaling the pilots	Engagement, capacity building, participation

<p>Use evidence to inform support key institutions in coping with climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from case studies that can inform specific needs of NAPs/SDGs. • But stick to research key elements directly related to SDGs. 	?	All four areas
<p>Evidence on linkages between climate change and water security at different scales and levels is needed for inclusive governance and management to inform NAPs and SDGs.</p> <p>More practiced solutions to be adopted at local level.</p> <p>This requires adaptive and flexible approach to match the dynamism of the ecosystem.</p>	?	All four areas
<p>Inclusive governance at multiple levels is necessary to achieve water security.</p>	Government and river basin authorities	
<p>Communicate to policy makers to help them decipher climate science as well as understand the uncertainty in different scales in order to provide capacity building to them to integrate climate science into their adaptation plans at all levels to ensure an integrated approach to the coordination between local, subnational, and national levels.</p> <p>Research needs to be validated, contextualized, repackaged, and effectively communicated to be policy relevant.</p>	Policy makers	
<p>Cross-fertilization (physical, social), capitalizing on what has been done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deeper analysis of institutions, power dynamics, and gender <p>Time scales sustain the progress of SDGs after 2030</p>	National and international policymakers	
<p>Droughts and floods are here to stay. Governments need better information on the timing and variability of weather patterns and we need to link better with existing political structures for scientifically based suggestions to be implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better communication • Sharing of climate information that is relevant and can be integrated into their plans. <p>Message: Meeting SDGs in a sustainable manner must include adaptation planning beyond the SDGs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership is crucial to achieve this • Water is fundamental to achieving all SDGs. • CARIAS's interdisciplinary research and multi-consortium model provide an opportunity to understand the complexities and eventually propose inclusive and holistic adaptation responses. 	Government and donors (can be adapted to other levels)	Communication, participation, capacity building, and partnership
<p>Time scales: Inclusive and iterative engagement beyond time scales involving research and implementation.</p>	Policymakers	all four areas

Session 4 – Reflection on collaborative learning



Georgina outlined CARIAA's objectives, which were focused on research uptake and RiU through collaboration with different sectors and stakeholders. Collaborative synthesis across regions and consortia is the central theme this year, where the discussion should be about what are the seeds for collaboration, what kills those seeds, how we move forward over the next and last 18 months to bring it all together effectively.

The participants discussed what factors had worked for a collaborative synthesis in their experience and why. A detailed description can be found in Annex 1.



Framing of the day



Bruce Currie-Alder started the day by reminding the participants that since the framing of global policy is around the SDGs, CARIAA outcomes should be connected to these goals. He urged the participants to think – ‘How can we listen to these policy debates so that the work coming out of CARIAA speaks to this framing?’ Georgina Kemp pointed out that while we do not have to be confined to the NAPs, they do represent a policy window that is open right now and must be used to showcase CARIAA’s work. The four thematic sessions are to ensure coherence in the discussions.

Session 1 – Thematic session on SDG 10: Reduced Inequality



Eva Ludi, PI of PRISE, highlighted the stark reality of inequality that is gaining attention the world over. She pointed out that, globally, 10% of the richest own over 40% of the total income. The eight richest men own the same wealth as 3.6 billion people in the world together. Managing mobility is absolutely crucial to address this issue. She urged the participants to think about mobility from a broader perspective to include production mobility and mobility of capital, and how these could be used to support resilient development. Development of skills, knowledge, and entrepreneurship are crucial to how inequality plays out at country level.



Tanvi Deshpande, ASSAR

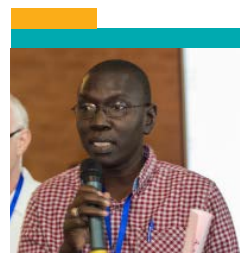
Examining vulnerability in a dynamic urban setting: a case study of Bangalore's interstate migrant waste pickers

'Dismal living conditions and livelihoods result in malrecognition and further marginalization in the city. The vulnerability of people at the source and the destination repeats itself.'

Cheikh Tidiane, PRISE

Challenges and governance issues for resilient economic development in semi-arid areas

'Migration is more than just people moving, but also about why they are moving. It is not just mobility of people but also of technology, finance, and skills.'



Lassane Yameogo, PRISE

The reworking of agropastoralists' migratory strategies due to climate variability and large irrigation projects around Nakambe

'Local administration is not prepared to welcome internal migrants: they are considered nationals and don't need specific care.'

Robert J. Nicholls, DECCMA

Applying the global RCP-SSP-SPA scenario framework to coastal deltas: a multi-scale and participatory approach

'Our scenario framework enables consistent and comparable analysis of diverse delta hotspots, including climate, socio-economic, and policy dimensions.'



Mumuni Abu, DECCMA

Is out-migration on the rise in the deltas? Evidence from a household survey in the Volta delta

'There is a need to pay critical attention to internal migration in national policies by instituting social protection policies. These address the needs of the population that reside in areas that are most affected by environmental hazards.'



Mumuni Abu, DECCMA

Do deltas remain attractive? Testing the migration to the coast hypothesis

'The increase of female headed households in the deltas due to high male migration will be at a disadvantage, since landownership in the Volta Delta is the preserve of the males. This has implications for the welfare of households.'

Dian Spear, ASSAR

Drivers of mobility and immobility in India, Kenya, Ghana, and Namibia: Insights for adaptation planning

'In India, Kenya, Ghana and Namibia, drivers of mobility include drought, lack of job opportunities at home, debt, death of the household-head, and conflict.'



Ricardo Safra de Campos, DECCMA

Perceived environmental risks and expected outcomes as motivations for migration decision

'Individual perceptions of environmental risks and general well-being drive their responses to these adversities. Therefore, these need to be closely considered in the assessment of population movement associated with climate change.'

The group discussions that followed were on the policy implications for NAPs and the key points that emerged are:

1. Migration is a complex phenomenon and is context specific. It needs continued research with special attention to more holistic mapping of environmental, and social and geographic factors to understand and develop opportunities for adaptation and enhanced resilience.
2. The complexities of migration have to be explored and understood in a broader and cross-cutting (internal, international) perspective using a structural lens.
3. Migration is driven by a set of interacting factors where climate is one of many. However, it is likely that in the future, climate will exacerbate existing drivers. Governments need to monitor and address the climate signal in sectors affected by migration in both sending and receiving areas (planning).

4. Policies need to reflect this complexity and support:
 - a. migration for those people where it is a positive adaptation
 - b. the stay of those remaining when beneficial
 - c. integration in receiving communities
5. Seize the opportunity to communicate more nuanced data and insights to explain the complexities to decision makers.
6. To be inclusive, NAPs can use evidence regarding key linkages (climatic and non-climatic) between new risks and vulnerabilities with gender dimensions.
7. The need to ensure migration dynamics are understood when developing and implementing national adaptation plans and wider development policies.
8. Migration dynamics need to be understood and taken into consideration before making decisions. Internal migration tends to get neglected in decision making.
9. Mobility is a key feature of adaptation and resilience in the face of climate change. Governments should be strategic about mobility and provide support to migrants to improve their experience. We also need to consider how we can support mobility within the global policy arena to find solutions for better resilience. It should be looked at from a more holistic perspective.
10. The audience - are the decision makers at national, sub-national, and local levels, and donors.
11. Migration must be managed – not controlled, at national and regional levels (economic blocks). It must be addressed at scales across time and space. Economic activity is the primary driver but environmental stresses are the underlying factor, particularly in the context of climate change.
12. In NAPs, migration must be linked to thematic drivers/areas (economic activity and incentives, environmental stresses, e.g. water) with management strategies at all levels.
13. We believe CARIAA has sufficient evidence to contribute to migration management strategies in NAP.



Session 2 - Thematic session on SDG 13: Urgent Action



This session was introduced by Mark New, PI of ASSAR. He said that SDG 16 and 13, which is about promoting a just, peaceful, and inclusive society through institutions and government, access to information and inclusive decision making, enables SDG achievement and is very relevant for CARIAA's adaptation research.

He added that SDG 13 calls for urgent action to combat impacts of climate change through building resilience to extremes and disasters, building capacity to respond, and integrating climate change into national policies. He urged the participants to question what the evidence in CARIAA on the need for urgent action is and why, and how these urgent issues in climate change hotspots can be addressed.

The following speed talks were made:



Mashfiqus Salehin, DECCMA

Social vulnerability analysis of combined Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) Delta

'Available socio-economic data on the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) delta was analysed to see the most and least vulnerable deltas. The findings have implications for SDGs and regional delta policy planning.'

Suruchi Bhadwal, HI-AWARE

MCA as a method for the selection and prioritization of climate change adaptation options

'HI-AWARE is using Multi-Criteria Analysis, a decision-making tool that allows comparison of qualitative and quantitative factors in ranking climate change adaptation options. This is important, given the urgency of the situation.'





Shaikh M.S.U. Eskander, PRISE

Adaptive capacity of SMES, and (MLA) adaptation to climate change: evidence from Kenya and Senegal

'The exposure of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to climatic extremes has necessitated increased capacity enhancement, improved ICT, and reduced financial barriers for building resilience in SMEs in Kenya and Senegal.'

Hasse Goosen, HI-AWARE

Participatory engagement of stakeholders in national adaptation plan (NAP) of Nepal: use of Touch-Table and story maps

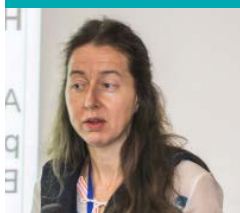
'The Touch-Table is an interactive digital platform that displays climate and physiographic maps to support knowledge co-creation and adaptation options. It is being used to effectively getting engaged with stakeholders in Nepal.'



Saskia Werners, HI-AWARE

Critical climate-stress moments: focusing adaptation by understanding at what moments people are particularly vulnerable to climate and weather-related stresses

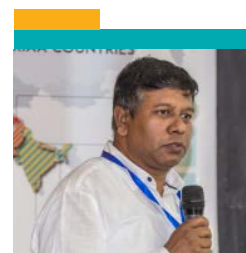
'Critical climate change stress moments are moments when people are particularly vulnerable to risks and hazards. Their recognition in preliminary results from the study in the HKH region has important policy implications.'



M. Abu Syed, HI-AWARE

Basin-level river management for sustainable development in the HKH region, South Asia.

'Basin-level river management approach, capital dredging, riverbank management, and river training are some suggestions coming from research for ensuring sustainable environmental flow of rivers and livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the HKH region.'



The group discussions that followed were on the policy implications for NAPs and the key points that emerged are:

- Identify and implement climate resilient development pathways across all levels.
- Capacity building in solution-oriented research is an imminent need.
- Get right kind of social protection system in place.

- Understand the need of decision makers.
- Participatory and robust decision support tools are essential to aid urgent action.
- Mandate institutional linkage of development programs and projects with adaptation.
- The innovative tools that capture local level vulnerabilities can be effective for public and policy makers. The science based evidences can be fed into local and national level planning.
- Information is available but critical messages need to be prioritized as targets for influencing policy makers and promoting urgent action.
- Research communication with relevant tool to communicate is crucial.
- Urgent to start now with planning for long-term structural change and target to be achieved.
- CARIAA, IDRC, and DFID should engage with regional bodies.

Session 3 – Pause for thought & market place

The participants were encouraged to reflect independently on what had been heard and what was coming up in the meeting so far with their peers and colleagues informally. They also engaged in cross-consortia learning by visiting stalls of different CARIAA consortiums in a 'market place' format, looking at additional posters showcased, and interacting with the RiU and 1.5 deg. groups reporting back on their May 2nd meetings.





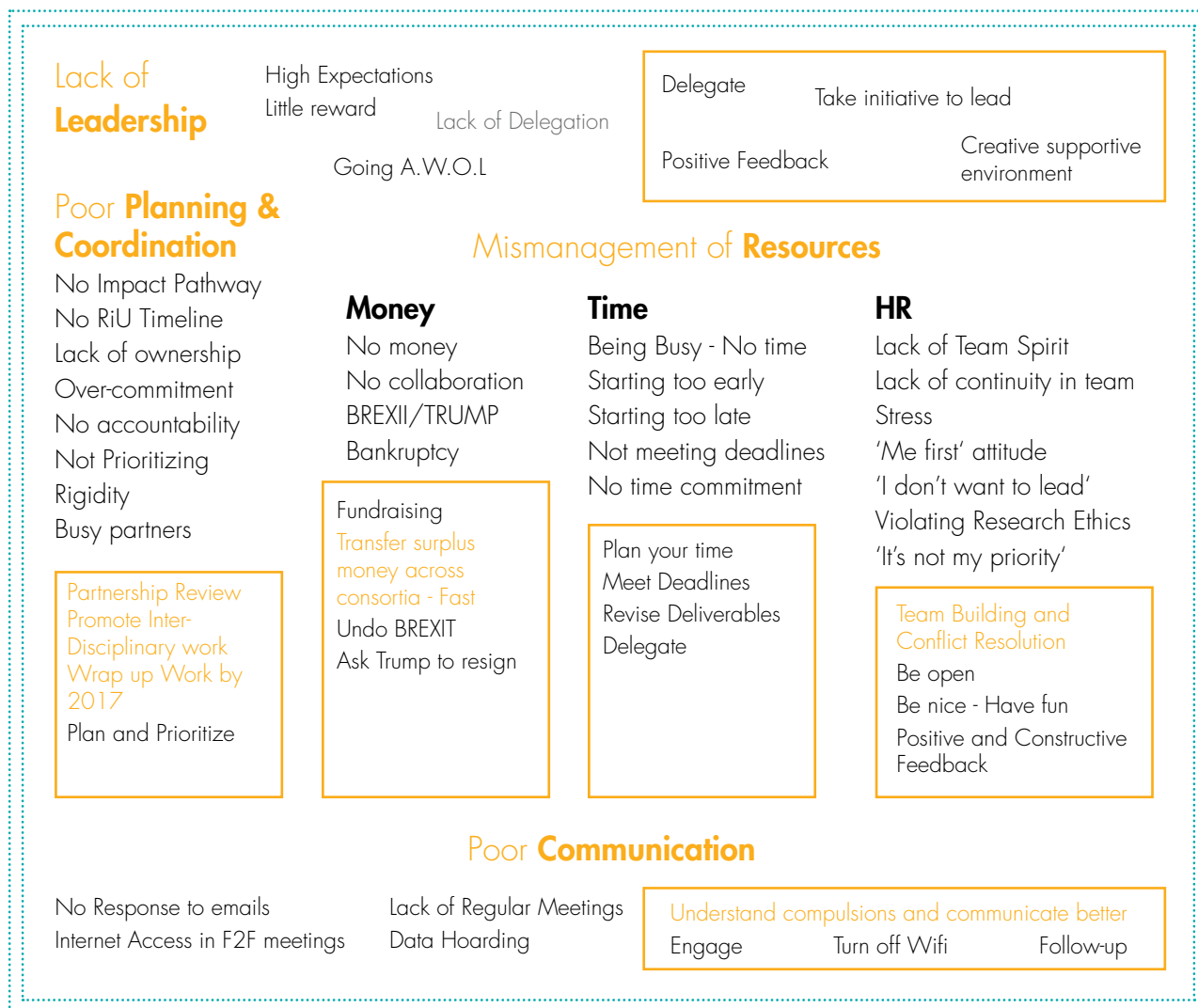
Session 4 – Reflection on collaborative synthesis

The session allowed the participants to reflect on actions needed to ensure that we do not kill collaborative synthesis.

Firstly, they were asked to list all the things that could stop collaborative synthesis and mark those that they or their teams themselves do. Secondly, they were asked to identify what can mitigate or stop these things from happening and to mark their favorite and most relevant action for collaboration. Lastly, participants were asked about which actions are most relevant to CARIAA.

Broadly, themes emerged that could stop collaborative synthesis. They were related to programmatic elements such as leadership, planning, coordination, and finance. The CARIAA-relevant actions identified by participants to mitigate those elements included to take the initiative to lead, provide positive and constructive feedback, create a supportive environment, plan and prioritize, manage time efficiently, meet deadlines, delegate, have fun (content in yellow boxes in the figure below). The actions that participants favored the most included team building and

capacity building, understand compulsions and communicate better, and promote interdisciplinary work (text in yellow in the figure below). A brief summary can also be found in Annex 2.



Day 3

Field Visit to Patan Darbar Square & Godavari Knowledge Park

Patan Darbar Square



Godavari Knowledge Park



Framing of the day

Bruce Currie-Alder went over the agenda for the day. It included working on a synthesis plan matrix that would open up opportunities for cross-consortia collaboration and sharing. He commented on the valuable opportunity for synthesis saying: 'We have an opportunity to work on better prioritizing our plans for synthesis. This will also allow us for cross-consortium collaboration and sharing.' **Robert Hofstede**, IDRC, argued that CARIAA's research will have value only if it reaches the decision makers and gets implemented. He added: 'Something has to be done with all the research and information we are producing. The gathering today is rightly placed to evaluate the status.'

The specific objectives of the day were the following:

- Identifying the main regional and global opportunities for policy influence over the remaining 18 months of the program
- What does that mean in practical terms for cross-consortia collaboration?

Session 1: IPCC entry points for CARIAA

Daniel Morchain, ASSAR, brought out the following points:

- IPCC's sixth assessment report (AR6) recognizes the importance of social sciences in contributing to the discourse on vulnerabilities. This is beneficial, since previous reports did not include aspects such as power relations, governance, culture, and gender. in driving vulnerabilities.
- It is important for research to have a wide but in-depth coverage to be relevant and promote wider participation. Most visible research is currently driven by the Global North.
- It is important to build resilience 'now' and hence talk about near-term calculation.
- Some focus should be directed to 'whitening' gray literature by practitioners, NGOs, women's rights organizations, etc. through more co-production of literature. This process needs to involve more experienced practitioners who could help us fill in the gaps.
- Research agendas should be set in consultation with local stakeholders. Climate change should not be seen as being in the front, but as an enhancer of social vulnerabilities.



He posed the following questions:

- a. How flexible will IPCC rigid structures need to be to change?
- b. How can it be ensured there is new blood among the pool of authors and reviewers?
- c. How will CARIAA involve itself in this process?
- d. What do we bring to the table? (Science or findings we are producing; How we are approaching adaptation and development differences, our worldview, and how we understand changes).

Philippus Wester, HI-AWARE: Excited at the opportunities the AR 6 presents. There is a stark change in the attention given to the third pole – the HKH region – which was previously underrepresented in these reports. He stressed the following:

- 'Send your papers' to IPCC secretariat and advertise.
- Whiten gray literature.
- Align ourselves with publication dates.
- Nominate ourselves as Coordinating Lead Authors (CLAs) and Lead Authors (LAs). ICIMOD is an observer organization and willing to assist in this process.



Bettina Koelle, BRACED: She informed that it is useful to get in touch with the AR 6 lead authors, because they are going to share the report outline with governments. The intergovernmental process is rigid; hence CARIAA must engage and communicate. However she urged: 'We have an opportunity to work on better prioritizing our plans for synthesis. This will also allow us cross-consortium collaboration and sharing.'

Musonda Mumba, UNEP: Synthesizing all CARIAA outputs and taking them to the government will help influence decisions. Mumba spoke of the importance of measuring the research outputs, stating: 'The question is, how do we synthesize all our outcomes and make it available to governments? It is time to measure what we have done, and where we are headed.' She said it is encouraging to see that mountains are gaining visibility. She also suggested that CARIAA should think about its risk framing and what its nexus chapters could be.





Eva Ludi, PRISE: She reminded the participants that it is imperative to include the private sector as an important stakeholder and know more about their adaptation decisions. 'We are involved with governments, practitioners, and researchers. But we need to remember businesses, especially small businesses. Will they adapt? Will they continue? There is a need to understand how to communicate and get our message across to them.'

Saskia Werner, HI-AWARE: She suggested that the participants should come up with five points that they would like to achieve with respect to the IPCC, 'Looking at the final days, we need to focus on what needs to be done. As a team we need to have shared five points that we would like to achieve with the IPCC.'



Session 3: Consortia's synthesis plans, key findings, and messages



A synthesis plan was devised during April 2017. The 13 headline outcomes (and intermediate outcomes) have been divided across the river basins and at regional level. The scientific synthesis will include a synthesis of the 5 research components – focusing on migration and mobility, gender inclusive adaptation strategies across the river basins, community voices, climate extremes, and up-scaling pilots. It will also include a climate-change adaptation matrix and story maps, adaptation pathways, the NAP, and a meta-synthesis document.

Dr. Prakash also shared that HI-AWARE feels accountable to the communities in the project areas and focused on pilots so that some good practice may be implemented and used widely at community level.

ASSAR would focus on recommendations for effective adaptation, understanding transformation related to climate change adaptation in semi-arid regions and learning from collaborative research models. Also, ASSAR will focus on water governance, changing land use/land cover (LULC), changing household structure, transformation scenario planning, and knowledge systems at sub-national level as cross-regional synthesis topics.

DECCMA



DECCMA will be synthesizing at two levels. Firstly, they synthesize at study-site level, where they do a basic analysis. Secondly, they synthesize at work-package level. DECCMA works closely with RiU and aims at supporting drafting proposals for the use of Adaptation Funds. They plan to produce synthesis papers on topics like stakeholder engagement, modelling, migration, economic impacts, scenarios, and adaptation pathways.

The synthesis of the work follows a matrix structure involving PRISE's partners and themes. Common themes across countries and their implications for policy making are identified. Synthesis then takes place at country level. This is followed by high level messaging and synthesis.

Additionally, PRISE will contribute to synthesis at CARIAA level (e.g. on migration mobility and gender) and will also focus on common messaging between PRISE and ASSAR on semi-arid areas.

ASSAR Semi-arid areas	DECCMA River deltas	HI-AWARE Glacier-fed basins	PRISE Semi-arid areas
Barriers and enablers to effective adaptation at scale	WORK PACKAGES: stakeholder engagement; Modelling; Migration; Economic impacts; Scenarios; Adaptation pathways	Science outputs (watershed linkages; gender-migration; urban-rural; critical moments)	Private adaptation decisions of households & firms
Effective adaptation for the most vulnerable people		Migration & mobility	Mobility of labour, capital, and factors of production
Transformational adaptation	INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT: factors that explain migration; successful adaptation in deltas; pros & cons of migration as adaptation to climate stress; and how can government policy enable it	Gender inclusive adaptation	COUNTRY-LEVEL syntheses (Senegal, etc.)
Learning on collaborative research model		Community voices	PROJECT LEVEL
Water governance, decentralization, and competition for water		Climate extremes (floods & droughts)	syntheses (migration, remittances, value-chains; enabling SMEs; property regimes; cross-boundary governance; water governance)
Land use, land cover, and invasive species	Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta (joint India-Bangladesh)	Scaling up pilot technologies	
Changing household structure, social differentiation	Special issue of 'Science of Total Environment'	Research-into-use via story maps	
Transformative Scenario Planning (thinking about the future together)	Proposals for use of adaptation funds	When, where & how to adapt	
Adaptation knowledge systems		Adaptation pathways (link to Nepal NAP)	
		Meta-synthesis	

Session 4: Regional and global policy entry points

Stephen and Lynne Tyler, CARIAA's external evaluators, facilitated the session, which focused on identifying the regional and global policy entry points, coordination, and donor bodies. They reminded the participants that policy information is usually needed 'yesterday' and researchers must be ready when such opportunities arise. RiU interventions need to have a specific approach.

In this brainstorming session, the participants were asked to define and prioritize regional and global audiences for their emerging results, what would be key events or processes to target over the next 18 months, and suggest key messages that could be shared with these audiences. The participants circulated between five stations: four regional stations- South Asia, East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, and one global station.

The discussions have been summarized in Annex 3.



Session 5: What do we want to work on together? Identify topics – Market place (open space)

In this session participants were asked to think about topics they would like to collaborate on. The topics were identified and presented by people volunteering to lead, and are as follows:

The voluntary leads were encouraged to guide their conversations with the following questions:

Katherine Vincent, DECCMA

Importance of adaptation finance and collaboration regarding opportunities

Robert Nicholls, DECCMA

1.5 degree synthesis on how we can work together and how IPCC can see it. Involvement from the other four projects.

Murali Kallur, CARI AA

Consolidate agriculture across different sectors for synthesis.

Philippus Wester, HI-AWARE

RCP 5 key messages and cross linking CCA networks for enhanced impacts. Influence and brief climate concerned parliamentarians, parliament research units, and embassy officers.

Bruce Currie-Alder, CARIAA

Opportunity for CARIAA-wide synthesis; Costs and benefits of working in consortium models. Analysis of gaps and overlaps in the consortia.

Georgina Kemp, CARIAA

Reflecting on experiences of trans-disciplinary collaboration.

Ahmed Khan, CARIAA

Working on communication tools such as info-graphics for CARIAA-wide synthesis products.

Daniel Morchain, ASSAR

Explore the pathways for impact and finding the way towards policy.

Abu Syed, HI-AWARE

Interest from other partners in river basin management in issues such as land use, land change, river dynamics, upstream-downstream, and policy implications for different basins.

Eva Ludi, PRISE

Coordination of organizations like PRISE and ASSAR in semi-arid areas.

Imran Khalid, PRISE

Hydrological data sharing within CARIAA.

Michele Leone, CARIAA

Participation in dialogues on mobility or migration at global-regional intersection

Samavia Batool, PRISE

Development of an RiU toolkit for researchers

Saskia Werner, HI-AWARE

Adaptation pathways to build capacity for longer term planning under climate change

Katharine Vincent, DECCMA

Gender dynamics and power relation linked to migration

Ayesha Qaisrani, PRISE

Gender and social inclusion with conflict

The voluntary leads were encouraged to guide their conversations with the following questions:

- What do we want to achieve now with our results and who should do it?
- What can we do together across the consortia - using our resources in the most efficient way- to have impact?

The different groups were expected to come back with answers to the following-

- What are you going to do?
- Why is it exciting?
- Who is the lead person?

Slot 1

Venue/ Topic	What are you going to do?	Why is it exciting?	Lead/contact person
Trishna 1 IPCC- 1.5 degree synthesis	Write a paper (500 words already done)	IPCC wants it.	Robert Nicholls and Yedan
Trishna 2 Basin level river management <ul style="list-style-type: none">- River dynamics, up-stream- downstream land use/cover settlements linkages- policy implications for different basins	Draft ToC 1. Introduction 2. Climate scenarios for each hotspot from HI-AWARE, ASSAR, PRISE, DECCMA Key questions <ul style="list-style-type: none">- What are the transboundary water issues that drive the vulnerability of the people in the basins? (in matrix/ info-graphics form with brief description/elaboration)- What are the transboundary water policy issues that need to be addressed?- Why is basin-level river management important/ imperative? What is the evidence generated by HI-AWARE, ASSAR, PRISE, DECCMA?- Matrix for planning, mitigation and adaptation?- What are the (global-level from different hotspots) policy recommendations (is basin level river management a solution to the problems upstream/ downstream)?- What are the regional (basin level) policy recommendations (is basin level river management a solution to the problems upstream/downstream)?	It is going to give policy guidance/knowledge for sustainable basin level river management. It will investigate the policy challenges in managing transboundary river management focusing on up-stream downstream linkages, so that concerned governments of transboundary rivers can be informed of the policy gaps/ challenges to have a basin-level river management. It would also argue why basin level river management is important in this climate changing world.	Dr. Abu Syed, Fellow, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), Dhaka, Bangladesh

Trishna 3 The big 5- CARIAA key messages	Big 7 will be developed further in coming months by council of leaders.	Giving voice and identity to CARIAA. Synthesis of synthesis	Bruce Currie-Alder and Georgina Kemp
Mirgha Participation in dialogues on mobility of migration at the global/regional intersection	Two synthesis briefs on the importance of having a better design and implementation regarding internal migration and human mobility processes. - 1 in West Africa. - 1 in South Asia. A third brief focusing on differences and similarities between the two. A joint ppt presentation to share among us, for CARIAA members to engage with key players in the last part of the program.	Because internal migration is largely under-represented in policies, nationally and regionally.	Overall coordination between West Africa and South Asia. (Michele Leone, Cheikh Tidiane/ IED Afrique, Amina)
Tent on the left What pathways for influencing to pursue (in addition to inserting findings into policy process)	Create produce showing 'ways to make research impactful'. Pick and choose a guide full of examples.	RiU has so many avenues to deliver impact and relevance (beyond the obvious ones). It is empowering for all (including researchers). Way to deliver lasting impact and engagement. Makes research meaningful.	Daniel Morchain, Samavia Batool, and many more guardians of us
Tent in the middle Climate and agriculture	- Bring experience of CSA to consortia to enhance resilience and knowledge base. - To bring value chains and practices (PRISE and HI-AWARE)	- Large benefits to small and marginal farmers. - Add value to agriculture bringing value chain and production.	Bimal Regmi (ICIMOD-HI-AWARE) and Samavia Batool (SD-PI-PRISE)

Slot 2

Venue/ Topic	What are you going to do?	Why is it exciting?	Lead/ contact person
Trishna 1 Adaptation pathways- to build capacity for long-term planning under climate change	Discussion points from this session have not been shared.		
Trishna 2 Cross-linking CCA networks for enhanced impact, e.g. BRACED, CDKN, etc.	Update mapping of CCA sisters. Objective/status and net- works. Amplify CARIAA influences and enhance impact by deepening connections. Develop joint value propo- sition for large-scale CCA initiatives.		Philippus Wester
Mirgha Reflection on experience of trans-disciplinary collaboration. Costs and benefits of working in Consortium model	Produce a paper, a guide, and a working paper.	Major opportunity to practice flexibility and learn for further programs.	Georgina Kemp, Bettina Koelle, Lucia Scodanibbio
Table on left Gender and social inclu- sion and conflict. Gender dynamics and power relations linked to migration	To produce a paper that synthesizes findings on how gender is intersecting with other aspects of deci- sion-making in influencing migration.	Significant empir- ical evidence for cross-country com- parison of the role of gender (and other social factors) in migration. Potential target journal – Global Environmen- tal Change (taking gender analysis to the mainstream rather than aiming at gen- der/feminist-focused journals)	The Gender & Equity working group members (Katharine Vincent-DECCMA, Ayesha Qaisrani-PRISE, Anjal Prakash-HI-AWARE and Mary Thompson-Hall-ASSAR) will work with their respective project colleagues to investi- gate what data we have that is relevant to this theme and consider potential angles; and arrange a call for the last week of June 2017 to finalize research questions. When research questions have been finalized, the core team will communicate with project colleagues to investi- gate data accordingly.

Tent in middle Coordinator's role in improving communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of communication or lack of targeted communication within consortia (DECCMA, particularly). - Too many communications. - Too many channels. - Levelling the subjects. - Lack of targeted communications. - Lack of coordination. 	Training	Anisur Rahman
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Slot 3

Venue/ Topic	What are you going to do?	Why is it exciting?	Lead/contact person
Trishna 1 Adaptation finance opportunities	No further action at present, but will continue to keep an eye out for strategic opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a large role that the private sector is playing in financing adaptation, particularly considering remittances. This is now so significant for Senegal that they have an Association of Migrants (with whom the PRISE RIU team is engaging) and even a Ministry of Senegalese Living Abroad. - Increasingly countries are reflecting climate change commitments in their national budgets (e.g. 21% of Nepal's national budget is allocated to activities of 'climate relevance') there may be a role for CARIAA to investigate such national budget commitments in project countries. - International adaptation finance is subject to allocation challenges (both between countries and, following disbursement, within countries). - CARIAA could contribute to 'evaluation criteria' for good adaptation projects – which could be used at a variety of levels (e.g. when allocating international adaptation finance, for donors when considering project design, and at national level given the increasing national budget allocation to climate change). 	Katharine Vincent (DECCMA), Cheikh Wade (PRISE), and Ahmed Khan (IDRC)
Trishna 2 Improve hydrological data sharing across South Asia	Nobody joined that session.		

Mirgha Connections with parliament. Research units, climate parliamentarians, and embassies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connect with climate parliamentarians and embassies; plus Parliament research bureau. - Organize briefing sessions. - Carefully think of messaging. - Choice of parliamentarians. - Keep bureaucracy in loop. 		Murali Kallur and Michele Leone
Tent on the left Working team on info-graphics (across consortia) Trans-disciplining tools and approaches for CARIAA wide synthesis products. E.g. info-graphics journal paper, policy briefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan and discuss work related activities to support outline goal - Develop a working team to explore conceptual and methodological tools further to aid info-graphic design and products (atlas, maps, charts, photo stories, pictures, stats, etc.) - Develop ideas and themes to focus on by participants - Map out a timeline and areas for contribution for the next 18 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's a fun and stimulating exercise and appealing to the eyes – catchy and wowing others - Pictures / maps and charts say a thousand words...and good inputs into journal articles and social media - It's a kind of communication strategy and tool to meet diverse audiences (policy makers, general public) - It's collaborative and involves learning from peers and experts - It's great to work along smart and really cool people in the KMC 	Ahmed Khan (IDRC, Arthur Lutz (HI-AWARE and FutureVWater)
Tent in the middle Semi-arid areas PRISE-ASSAR Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify opportunities for joint action and collaboration regarding key messages from PRISE and ASSAR research in semi-arid regions - Explore opportunity for updating Drylands Syndrome (2007 Science) paper based on insights from PRISE/ASSAR research - Work on a set of PRISE/ASSAR recommendations on what is needed for adaptation in drylands, looking at different scales, focusing on areas where both consortia work: (i) barriers and enablers for adaptation at different scales and in different spheres, (ii) social inclusion, (iii) migration (and remittances). This might also include a discussion of why SAL is different – or similar – to other hotspots - ASSAR to share its modelling/climate projections with PRISE - Explore options for ASSAR-PRISE collaboration on RiU <ol style="list-style-type: none"> E.g. involve PRISE researchers in West Africa Regional Science Policy Dialogue organised by ASSAR. Similar opportunities exist in Kenya ECOWAS and CILS Club du Sahel? Share planned stakeholder engagement meeting dates and focus in country and globally so that other consortia can identify if they want to participate and in what way Use Oxfam knowledge brokers - Options to participate in each other's consortium meeting in July were explored. Due to existing commitments, it was found impossible to send a representative with an extensive overview of what happens in each consortium (e.g. PI, Consortium Manager) to attend another consortium meeting. PRISE and ASSAR, however, identified ways of sharing research insights in advance of the meetings – enabling a richer discussion on synthesis drawing on research findings from the other consortium - Lucia, Nathalie and Jesse to take the conversation forward 	Adding insights and findings to the work done by each consortium	Lucia (ASSAR, Nathalie (PRISE), Jesse (ASSAR)

Session 6: Reflections on the week - where are we heading

Science and Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) members shared their thoughts in terms of what they had learnt, their recommendations, and personal commitments.

Calvin Nhira, independent consultant, Botswana

What have I learnt?

The complexity of the CARIAA program and the quality of researchers who are part of it. This should guarantee a good research output.

Recommendation(s)

The research findings should be framed in such a way as to make them location specific as also issue specific.

Personal commitment

Being an environmental sociologist and a specialist on South Africa, he offered to add value in related research.

Arjumand Nizami, Helvetas Intercooperation, Pakistan

The rich research community of CARIAA has seen a steep learning curve since the last ALR. She appreciated the interaction between young and experienced researchers.

What have I learnt?

Whether as a coincidence or one thing leading to another, most climate hotspots are also conflict hotspots triggering mobility and changing gender dynamics.

Recommendation(s)

- *There is a need to harness currently scattered topics to produce a meaningful research output. For example, how climate change is affecting migration and mobility which has heavy political consequences. It is even more important that policy makers are engaged already in this, since it is important to get legitimacy.*
- *Stakeholders need to be involved and given leads they can integrate into their decisions, so that the chances of uptake improve.*
- *Need to see more cross-consortia coordination such as that between PRISE and ASSAR.*

Personal commitment

While she continues to learn, she would like to be useful for the South Asia region.

Musonda Mumba, UNEP, Nairobi*What have I learnt?*

Collaboration is demonstrated in the conversations at ALR3. The fact that participants were trying to talk about holistic approaches to their work shows good energy and dynamism.

Recommendation(s)

The importance of having a policy perspective, since this aspect of advocacy is very instrumental and plays a pivotal role in pushing the agenda around science.

Personal commitment

Offer to help through her personal network and bringing in the inter-governmental perspective. From an institutional perspective, she will initiate thinking about how UNEP can take such work to the next level.

Annie Bonnin Roncerel, BRACED, London/Brussels*What have I learnt?*

She did not perceive a North-South expertise divide at the ALR, which usually marks the field of research. She appreciated the inclusion of young researchers.

Recommendation(s)

The opportunities for synergies must be utilized and made usable for the larger public. Lobbying is important, and we should not forget the NGOs that drive advocacy: they should be able to absorb the scientific results that CARIAA is producing, like the Climate Action Network per region. She mentioned her concerns about climate finance, and she encouraged the participants to promote options that are embedded in the economic system, hence usable (e.g. the climate change fund in a bank in Nepal).

Personal commitment

As fund manager herself, she offered to work with Bettina Koelle, the knowledge manager at BRACED, to propose to their managers to invite some CARIAA representatives to their Annual Learning event.

Mood evaluation

As the last part of the session, a mood evaluation was facilitated. Participants were asked to respond with actions to the following questions: raised hands (satisfied), hands half raised (less satisfied) and hands down (dissatisfied). The responses are illustrated in the picture.

1. The ALR3 has been a good use of my time

Testimonies:

[Satisfied] 'They gave me the chance to reconnect and make some new connections to get a better perspective.'

[Satisfied] 'Face to face interactions, with other consortium members as well.'

[Less satisfied] 'Coordinators didn't get time to sit down and discuss.'

2. I've learnt a lot

Testimonies:

[Dissatisfied] 'Learned about the same things as before.'

[Satisfied] 'Enjoyed the unexpected things like water and data sharing.'

3. We're getting something tangible on the way forward

Testimonies:

[Less satisfied] 'It depends on the groups. Like open space groups came up with things you can do, but for other ones not sure.'

[Dissatisfied] 'Advisory committee would have liked to engage with PMC.'

[Satisfied] 'Important to ask if we are tangible or not about the discussions beforehand'

[Less satisfied] 'How can CARIAA change the way of working? We need to redefine tangible by some participants according to their discussions. Looking for more key messages and compliances.'

A 10-min. video produced by Amy Sellmyer and Anjal Prakash played next in which ALR3 participants were asked about adaptation to climate change, solutions, and future pathways.



Vote of thanks

Bruce Currie-Alder's look ahead:

- We have seen that we have the work, the pieces of synthesis, Opportunity and Synergies,
- Funds groups, tangible ideas that will come together in the next 18 months
- We have the relationships to know what is happening in other consortia
- Some ideas of the road ahead include teams having write shops
- We have key messages, narratives, intentions for ALR4
- What the consortium and CARIAA have achieved
- Round of thank-you to PIs, the IDRC team, facilitators, HI-AWARE, and ICIMOD

Robert Hofstede offered a limerick thanking all participants and the ALR3 on the whole:

'Some eighty-five champions in the Himalayas
Have learned from each other as part of CARIAA *
The research was nice
We'll now synthesize
And try to convert all those climate deniers'
(* pronounced 'DECCMA style')

Philippus Wester offered special words of thanks to rapporteurs and the communication team, the travel team, ICIMOD drivers, Amy and Anjal, admin officers Rekha and Aneel, and all participants as well as Bruce, Robert, and Ken for their guidance and confidence. Laurie Vasily of ICIMOD gave a framed citation to Bruce Currie-Alder with words of appreciation and a commitment to plant 100 trees in the name of CARIAA and ALR3 in the ICIMOD knowledge park.

Ken De Souza outlined the following:

An assessment of where we have got to shows: compared to ALR 1 and 2, ALR3 has shown that much is emerging now, much information and engagement, to make and influence changes nationally and internationally, but we still need to double our efforts.

The challenge now is how we are going to take the next steps for sharpening, packaging, and providing impetus to our outputs.

The energy of the people was outstanding with many consortium members present.

Annex 1: Reflections on Collaborative Learning on Day 1

1. Leadership, Trust, and Ownership

- Good leadership
- Motivation and enthusiasm
- Small group of people championing an idea. Run with coalition of the willing
- Vision of working out together and leader with followers
- Collaborative research needs trust and ownership
- Leadership with planning, commitment, and continuity
- Empathy which will result in better relationships
- Bring case, people, and conceptual people together
- Data sharing despite political challenges
- Trust along with shared interest while having fun

2. Enabling environment

- Flexibility (shifting resources, flexibility in mindset, adjusting log frames)
- Responsiveness to opportunities
- Enabling environment (money, time, face to face, expertise, leadership)
- Team work/face to face interactions are very effective
- Working with people with different backgrounds (and from different regions)
- Learning: technology (e.g. survey solutions from DECCMA)
- Novelty of ideas
- Within and cross-consortium collaboration (improved country, region)
- Enthusiasm and ownership in a bigger picture
- Incentives
- Keep it simple
- Good planning

- Cooperation between researchers and other actors
- Unlock talent and potential within CARIAA family
- Bringing people face to face, sharing skills and competencies, regular feedbacks, pretesting the methodology and plan of action

3. Synergy

- The synergy of physical and social science works really well
- A synergy of disciplines helps us consider all drivers
- Synergies to break political barriers (e.g. of HI-AWARE)
- Common methodology for doing synthesis
- As a result, research outcomes are more rigorous which will lead to more comprehensive policy

4. Communication

- Communication, communication, communication
- Clear purpose and demand
- Clarity of role and processes and good communication
- Communications like hangout and face to face meetings
- Good and open communication

Annex 2: Reflections on Collaborative Synthesis on Day 2

- The hindrances to collaboration were broadly categorized as:
- Poor leadership:
 - lack of delegation*
 - going missing after taking on work*
 - high expectations but little reward*
- Poor programme/project planning and coordination:
 - no impact pathway*
 - lack of foresight in planning for RiU activities*
 - lack of ownership*
 - no accountability*
 - poor prioritization*
- Mismanagement of resources:
 - poor availability and handling of funds*
 - not sticking to timelines*
 - stress*
 - lack of team spirit and respect for partners/colleagues*
- Poor communication:
 - lack of response*
 - not having enough face to face meetings*
 - unwillingness to share data*
- The solutions suggested tread on the lines of:
- Delegate work
- Practice respect for colleagues and promote a positive and supportive work environment
- Improve planning, prioritizing, and coordinating activities
- Devise improved ways of handling funds, for example, by transferring surplus funds across consortia

- Improve time management so that everyone gets involved in benefits, for example, by meeting deadlines
- Communicate better by engaging with partners more, following it up by being 'present' in face to face meetings.
- In addition to this, the participants suggested the following:
- Reach out to others on what work CARIAA is doing
- Make communication simple
- Synthesis to be done immediately after the research
- Be experimental and involve different players
- Respond with urgency to demands from policy makers and practitioners, since they may not be available later
- Have a KMC CARIAA platform to set up people for working together
- Encourage being able to work together with consortium partners

Annex 3: CARIAA Regional and Global Policy Entry Points

No.	Organization	Contacts	Events and Processes	Timeline	Key Messages
Global Region					
1	National Red Cross/ Red Crescent Societies				Integration (Knowledge, policy sectors, etc.)
2	UNFCCC	IPCC	IPCC AR 6		Attention to scale and multi-level governance
		WMO	1.5 degree report		Mobility and migration
		Batu Upreti, LDCs Expert Group	Bonn meetings (COP Process)		1.5 degree world is too hot for our hot spots
		Xianfu Lu, SPAC-CARIAA			Time for urgent action is now

		Youssef Nasser, UNFCCC			Resilience is about more than hard infrastructure
		Christiana Figueres, Nathalie via GCEC			African Group of Negotiations Expert Support (AGNES) process: For all agriculture or gender findings you wish to communicate to African negotiators in the UNFCCC COP discussions
3	UNEP	Harold Egerer, Carpathian Convention	UN Environment Assembly	1st - 4th December	
		Musonda Mumba, SPAC-CARIAA			
		Richard Munang, UNEP			
		Benjamin Simmons			
		Achin Steiner			
		Nathalie			
4	UNCCD Secretariat				
5	Future Climate for Africa (FCFA)	Alice McClure, UCT			
		Bettina			
6	World Economic Forum	Winnie Byanyima, CEO Oxfam International			
		Ricardo, DECCMA			
		Isabel Cane			
		Following led COP 21 engagement: Dominic Waughray			
		Bernice Lee			
		Emily Farnworth			
		Nathalie Nathe, PRISE			
7	Partners for Resilience	Fleur Ronasso, Red Cross Climate Centre			
8	Global Green Growth Institute	30 + connections - entry points depend on topic/purpose; Nathalie (PRISE)			

		Ken De Souza, DFID			
		Oxfam			
9	Green Climate Fund	Emira Fida, UNEP/ Green Climate Fund	Identification of National Priorities for GCF		
		Adaptation Fund - Least Developed Country Fund			
		Ken De Souza, DFID			
		Oxfam			
10	DFID	Ken De Souza, DFID			
		Oxfam			
11	World Bank	Michele L., Kanta Kumar, KNOMAD Initiative	GEF-SCCF Financing		
		Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Amanda McKee, Nathalie	Present results in these Fora:		Well managed mobility can contribute to SDG 10 and more.
		Ken De Souza, DFID	-Global World Bank Report on Environmental Change and Migration		
		Oxfam			
12	European Union	European Parliament			
		South Asia Delegations			
13	SDC	Markus Reisle, Amina	-INPUT IN: Best Practices/ Guidelines for Managed Relocation		
		Antonia Suttin, SDC			
		Pio Wennab, Director, SDC Global Programme			
14	Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)	Regional Influencing/ Advocacy Team	-Global Program: SDC is leading global discussion on migration; need to present results to them		
		Amina Maharjan			
15	UN High-Level Dialogue on Migration				
16	WWF	Fred Kwameh, WWF Africa Office	Advocacy		
17	IUCN	Ali Raza, Ecosystem Resilience, IUCN			
18	CARE				
19	FAO	Ken D'Souza via DFID			
		Jackie Alder, FAO			
20	UNISDR	Cliris (unreadable full name)			

		Eddy Moors, IHE Delft Institute for Water Education			
21	IOM				
22	Helvetas	Rupa Mukherjee, Head of Advisory Group			
23	Global Centre of Expertise on Adaptation				
24	Rockefeller Resilience Group	Nate Matthews, Global Resilience Partnership			
25	BRACED	Annie			
		Bettina			
		Elizabeth			
26	CGIAR				

No.	Organization	Contacts	Events and Processes	Timeline	Key Messages
East Africa					
1	African Economic Research Forum	AV IBAR	Regional Dialogue on Livestock and CC PRISE	ongoing	See where we are, see where are gaps to link VCs to African Strategy on Livestock
2	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	CEO Mahamoud	ASSAR partners engaged (KE+ETH)	2016 - ongoing	Kenya pasture security- promote drought management, ETM: Prosopis invasive species- Decentralized water governance; Key stakeholder funding and policy processes
3	Nile Basin Institute	FCFA (CARIAA Principal Investigators, Declan)	Vision 2030 Secretariat (Kenya Environmental Strategic Planning)		vulnerability of system (raising awareness), migration
4	EAC				
5	AfDB	CC Desk through Mohhamed	Ongoing planning exercises on adaptation for diff regions and sectors (beyond East Africa)		Vulnerability and displacement of communities+ losses of livelihood (LAPPSET, Villagization); Strategic development and planning, investment in upscaling
6	NEPAD				
7	African Climate Policy center (ACPC)				Adaptation policy coordination arm of UNECA, linked to climate services

8	DfID				
9	GIZ				
10	USAID				
11	Horn of Africa Environmental institute	Through Philippus Wester			
12	ECA in Addis				
13	Lake Victoria Basin Authorities				

No.	Organization	Contacts	Events and Processes	Timeline	Key Messages
West Africa					
1	CCAFS		ASSAR, WASCAL, GOFC, Gold- Regional Science Policy Dialogue- (Potential Collaboration with PRISE)	17-Nov	
2	WASCAL	Prof Odai, Oble Neya	ASSAR, WASCAL, GOFC, Gold- Regional Science Policy Dialogue- (Potential Collaboration with PRISE)	17-Nov	
3	CLISS				ASSAR is currently in the process of selecting target policies for focusing on Regional Science Policy Dialogue
4	ICRISAT	Chris Gordon	ASSAR, WASCAL, GOFC, Gold- Regional Science Policy Dialogue- (Potential Collaboration with PRISE)	17-Nov	Bridging the gap between local needs and national and regional policies for seed certification
5	AGIR (DAC- OECD)	South Kenya, Chimwe Diaw, Nori C. Wade	Club Du Sahel Annual Meeting (OECD-DAC)		
6	ECOWAS		Parliamentary meetings		Pay attention to increasing female households in delta communities (e.g.: ECOWAS)
7	UEMOA		Regional Meeting on Coastal Management		Pay attention to increasing female households in delta communities (e.g.: ECOWAS)

8	LIPTAKO GOURMA Authority				
9	ABFN				
10	CORAD/ WECARD				
11	UICN/IUCN				
12	AIG	Falilon Gisse	Together we have co-organized a pan- African conference on the governance of migration. We are planning for an African conference with the African Union		Can we contribute to coordination of national migration processes? What evidence is needed? Key message: Coordination between mobility policies and development policies at the regional integration process countries are struggling with.
13	PPAAO/WAAPP				
14	FAO/RAF	Benjamin De Ridder, Climate Change Unit			Investment in irrigation projects in semi-arid regions
15	AfDB		Climate Head of Summit 2018	2018	
16	NEPAD				
17	RoPPA	Namadan Gissokha, Cheikh Wade, Noir Avec	Regular meeting in each country and region to share policies, strategies invest in Africa		Bridging the gap between local needs and national and regional policies for seed certification; Adoption of research results by agricultural producers
18	Bilateral Donors				Urgent need to make new infrastructure climate smart
18.1	AFD				
18.2	EU				
19	World bank Regional Bureau		World Bank Regional Report on Coastal Change and Erosion		

No.	Organization	Contact	Events and Processes	Timeline	Key Messages
South Africa					
1	SADC	Dr MulunguDe Pvita, Executive Secretary SADC	6R is a key donor in SADC around climate change issues		
2	AfDB	Calvin for DMU (SADC), Mark New SARU	scope, processes (SADC, CARIAA, ASSAR)		
3	African Union	COMESA Sindiso, Agwenya, Secretary general	Margaret is an ASSAR member who should be able to give more information of rumours in namibia		
4	NEPAD	UNDP, Basisi Eopolang (Chanda)	Engagement is participatory proocess eg: URATSP) with a diversity of stakeholders is important for enabling change		
5	SARUA	CAN Africa (Anniz)	The provision of drought relief+other governmnet provisions (eg poverty education program) should be interrogated for their role in reducing adaptive capacity.		
6	RIASCO	Chanda (UNDP), Odeliese Koboto(draped CC policy)	Alternative livelihoods need to be enabled in rural areas and urban areas need to be managed to provide sufficient services + jobs for migrants		
7	COMESA	Oxfam south africa			
8	CCARDESA	WWF africa, Regional Office, FRED Kismeh			
9	SADC Gender Network	Riasso, Ignacio- Leon garcia (ignacioleon.garcia@un.org)			
10	RVAA program	Grad-Laura Perveish/Andrew nesfie			
11	DFID	IUCN (region-east/southern) Hilary nasnde			
12	GIZ+BMR	SADC parliamentary Forum			
13	NORAD	Prof Ailhopheng (Botswana chanda)			
14	SIDA	Margaret Anguira Namiliace (ASSAR)			
15	UNDP	Casper Bomtongo (SASSCAL)			
16	EU				
17	SASSCAL				

No.	Organization	Contacts	Events and Processes	Timeline	Key Messages
South Asia					
1	SAARC	Suruchi	SAARC plan of action on migration		regional policy co-operations
		ICIMOD			climate and development
		Practical action			
		SDPI			
2	IWMI	P.K Agarwal	Indus knowledge network	Jul-17	enhanced co-ordination
		Sanjee D' Souza			enhanced transboundary cooperation
		Alan Nicol			
		Floriane Clement			
3	BOBLEM/Bay of Bengal	Murali	Coastal area assessment		climate scenario
		Abu Syed	Mangrove fisheries (marine deep sea)		U-D basin level management and water security
		Yubaraj Khatiwada			
4	ICIMOD	David Molden	Resilient HIMAP	Dec-17	solutions for adaptation climate scenario- VA, adaptation.
5	CANSA	Sanjay Varisht			
6	ABD	Ancha	SARD		Economics of adaptation
		Priti			
		Bidisha			
		Srinilos			
7	APAN	Puja Sawliney	annual conference / LAKI	Jan-18	Climate change input is happening
					Action required on short term
8	GECN/ CDKN (multi-lateral)	Mihir Bhatt			Training and capacity building
		Ali Sheik			412 soil health
		IIHS			
	(bilateral donors)				

9	DFID	Sunep			
		Mozaharaf Alam			
10	GIZ	Crispino Lobo (WOTR)			CCAP Climate change adaptation
11	World bank	Ranjan Samantray			Future climate projections to guide project planning/ design
12	Swiss	Crispino Lobo (WOTR)			
		Shabri via Amina			
13	UNDP	Samir Karki			
14	Bilateral River Basins Commissions	Tanya Geln			
15	Think Tank Initiative	IDRC	Annual event	Nov/Dec	policy influence
16	SACEP	Ram Bhuj			
17	TERI	Suruchi	WSDS	Feb-18	knowledge sharing and outreach
18	SDPI	Abid	SD	Dec-17	outreach
		Sulen			
19	IUCN(regional)	T.P Singh	CBA conference	Jun-17	knowledge management and outreach

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