

# ARA-TLS Knowledge Synthesis Symposium 2024 - Latin America

July 25 & 26 , 2024  
Rosario, Argentina





# Overview

The Adaptation Research Alliance (ARA) is a global coalition of researchers, funders, policymakers, development bodies, and community-based organisations united in their commitment to action-oriented research for climate resilience. Transition Research undertook the Tracking, Learning, and Sharing (TLS) activity to systematically monitor and assess the progress of ARA members and partners toward achieving the Alliance's collective outcomes and operationalising the Adaptation Research for Impact Principles.

The TLS activity provides a dynamic platform for ARA members to engage actively with one another. It allows for peer-to-peer knowledge sharing and learning through a combination of online and offline spaces. This collaborative approach enables members to tap into each other's expertise, experiences, and resources for greater collective impact.

In pursuit of this objective, Transition Research along with Universidad Nacional de Rosario co-hosted a Latin-America Symposium, in Rosario, Argentina, convening members of the ARA Latin America community to share knowledge and insights from their experience of addressing critical issues in climate adaptation. These issues included developing locally-led adaptation initiatives, establishing metrics for measuring adaptation success, integrating indigenous and local knowledge systems, and strengthening heat resilience.

Presentations delivered by organisations from the Latin America region provided a rich tapestry of perspectives and experiences. Overall, the Symposium helped foster a deeper understanding of what the group had in common, as well as the unique challenges faced by different regions. Through guided discussions and networking opportunities, participants were able to gain valuable insights into how collective learning and cooperation informs and speeds up progress toward climate resilience.



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# List of Abbreviations

- **UNFCCC** - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- **COPs** - Conference of the Parties
- **NbS** - Nature-Based Solutions
- **SIDS** - Small Island Developing States
- **BBI** - Botswana's Biodiversity Initiative
- **ARA** - Adaptation Research Alliance
- **TLS** - Transformation Learning Series
- **iDERA** - International Development Empowerment and Representation Agency Ltd.
- **GDP** - Gross Domestic Product
- **ESG** - Environmental, Social, and Governance
- **ARAPY** - Hub de Ciencias Climaticas ARAPY
- **NGO** - Non-Governmental Organization



# Indigenous & Local Knowledge Systems

The session delved into the unequal effects of climate change on Indigenous and local communities, aiming to identify ways to amplify their voices and capacities through collaborative research and projects within the ARA community. Additionally, it investigated the obstacles hindering the incorporation of local knowledge into climate resilience and adaptation initiatives.

## Key Insights

- **Unveiling the Nuances of Indigenous and Local Wisdom**

Recognizing the distinction between local and indigenous knowledge is essential. Indigenous knowledge, rooted in a profound understanding of local ecosystems, plays a critical role in crafting effective, site-specific climate resilience strategies. Resilience strategies in rural areas impacted by climate disasters, with effective public management and participatory governance, were identified as keys to long-term sustainability.

- **Integrating Gender in Climate Solutions**

Member organizations recognized the need for mainstreaming gender in climate policies to address rural women's vulnerabilities and enhance their roles in climate responses.

- **Preserving Cultural Heritage amid Climate Challenges**

Assessing the threats to cultural identity in vulnerable regions, member organizations underscored the need for strategies to minimize cultural losses in climate adaptation efforts.

- **Enhancing Community Voice and Overcoming Barriers**

Member organizations identified strategies like strengthening legal frameworks and community dialogues, while addressing challenges like exclusion of indigenous voices and gender inequality, as a priority.

The presentations showcased the ARA community members' efforts to empower local and indigenous communities through initiatives focused on gender and social inclusion, loss of culture as well as rural resilience. Focus group discussions helped identify challenges and solutions to overcome roadblocks in community empowerment.



## Session 1:

# Member Presentations

### Democratisation of decision-making spaces

**María Paz Gonzalez**

**Fundacion Avina**

The presentation underscored the critical need to incorporate local voices in global decision-making processes, particularly within the UNFCCC COPs. It identified significant challenges such as the complexity and bureaucracy of the system, issues with accreditation and financing, and a general distrust towards the UNFCCC. However, it also proposed greater democratic engagement by prioritising diverse observers and elevating voices from the Global South. The organisation's work advocated for building local capabilities, crafting clear messages, and empowering local communities to influence global decisions effectively.

### Rural resilience, climate change, socio-natural disasters and public management

**Gonzalo Miguel Pérez Espinoza**

**Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana**

The presentation focused on rural resilience in the face of climate change and socio-natural disasters, emphasising the importance of short, transitional, and long-term resilience strategies. It highlighted the severe impacts of wildfires, droughts, and floods, on Chile's O'Higgins and Metropolitan Regions from 2017 to 2023. The work stressed the need for mitigation and adaptation strategies, including energy transition, land use planning, and community-driven conservation efforts. Public management and governance were critical in fostering resilience, with a focus on participatory governance, knowledge co-production, and sectoral strategies to preserve rural natural and cultural heritage.



## Women for climate justice, peace and security from two rural communities in Colombia

**Xiomara Andrea Acevedo Navarro**  
**Fundación Barranquilla+20**

The presentation emphasised the need for gender mainstreaming in climate change policies to enhance resilience, highlighting the vulnerability of women, particularly peasant and indigenous women in Latin America. It noted that traditional gender roles increased their vulnerability and hindered their adaptive capacities. Women were portrayed as crucial in managing climate responses due to their roles in natural resource management, sustainable practices, and community leadership. Countries like Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and Uruguay were mentioned for developing gender-focused climate action plans.

## Adapting to cultural losses from climate impacts

**Keron Niles**  
**The University of the West Indies**

The presentation explored the parallels between the cultural impacts of transatlantic slavery and those posed by climate change. It highlights how climate change threatens cultural heritage, identity, and the way of life, particularly in vulnerable regions like the Caribbean and Pacific. The discussion covered ongoing research on cultural losses related to cemeteries, museums, indigenous lands, and traditional ways of life, questioning how societies can adapt to the loss of identity and minimise cultural damages in the face of climate change.





## Session 1:

# Focus Group Discussion

During the focus group discussion, participants highlighted several effective strategies that have empowered local communities and indigenous people to integrate their knowledge into climate adaptation and resilience efforts. Derived from the collective experiences of the participants, these strategies underscore the importance of community-driven approaches in enhancing climate resilience. The insights are summarised as follows:

## What has worked?

- **Strengthened Relationships and Inclusivity:**

Building strong links between actors and reinforcing legal frameworks helped empower local communities and clarify key topics in the negotiation process. Approaching communities with empathy and focusing on multi-dimensional, inclusive solutions proved crucial in fostering collaboration.

- **Participatory Workshops and Dialogue:**

Conducting workshops and integrating traditional knowledge into mainstream systems enriched adaptation strategies. Expanding community groups and engaging in regular dialogues facilitated knowledge exchange and bridged gaps between local and Western approaches.

- **Cultural Integration and Local Leadership:**

Networks led by indigenous leaders and the inclusion of cultural elements ensured local representation in adaptation projects and addressed social and equity aspects.



## What has not worked?

- **Exclusion and Inequality:**

Indigenous voices were often excluded from decision-making, given overemphasis on academic perspectives. Women lacked visibility in decision-making spaces, with insufficient incorporation of the gender perspective.

- **Top-Down Approaches:**

Research frameworks were often top-down, ignoring local nuances and imposing unsuitable solutions. Local communities were not adequately involved in project design and execution, leading to poor collaboration.

- **Complex Processes:**

Decision-making processes were too complex for local participation, and global frameworks often didn't align with local needs.

## What can we do?

### **Inclusivity and Collective Participation:**

Adopt flexible, multi-dimensional approaches that accommodate diverse views and goes beyond economic considerations. Encourage collective participation by integrating community knowledge into the project design, implementation, and overall processes.

### **Effective Dialogue and Capacity Building:**

Foster honest dialogue within communities. Conduct capacity building not only for local communities but also for government officials, top teams, and leaders to enhance understanding and collaboration.

### **Contextual Case Studies and Local History:**

Contextual case studies and innovative communication strategies can ensure information is relevant and accessible to the community. Document and build a history of what communities are losing, defining “local” in an inclusive and culturally sensitive manner.



# Finance Mechanism for LLA

The session concentrated on examining perceptions of existing funding mechanisms and the persistent challenges in securing financing for locally led adaptation projects. It provided valuable insights into bridging the gap between funders and recipients.

## Key Insights

- **Harnessing Nature-Based Solutions**

ARAPY's initiatives in Paraguay showcased how Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) can address impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystems. The emphasis was on the urgent need to bolster scientific and managerial capabilities to ramp up effective climate action.

- **Streamlining Funding Dynamics**

Funders were encouraged to simplify processes and strengthen technical support to manage financial constraints and the risks associated with innovative projects.

- **Enhancing Communication and Collaboration**

Improved coordination among funding bodies was highlighted as crucial for ensuring more effective and timely disbursement of funds. This step was recognised as vital for creating a unified effort among different stakeholders in the climate finance ecosystem.

- **Strategic Adjustments for Local Organisations**

Local organisations were advised to refine their communication strategies to better appeal to a diverse array of funding sources and to advocate for modular funding that aligns with project milestones. These strategic adjustments were deemed essential for maintaining assertiveness in funding relationships and improving proposals and project implementations through targeted research.

- **Addressing Capacity Building Needs**

The need for continuous improvement in process efficiency, communication skills, and expert integration was emphasised for both funders and local organisations. This recognised as crucial for adapting to the dynamic landscape of climate finance.

Additionally, the presentations highlighted successful projects executed by member communities, demonstrating their financial viability. The focus group discussions allowed participants to identify challenges in securing funding for these initiatives and to explore potential solutions such as improved communication and collaboration.

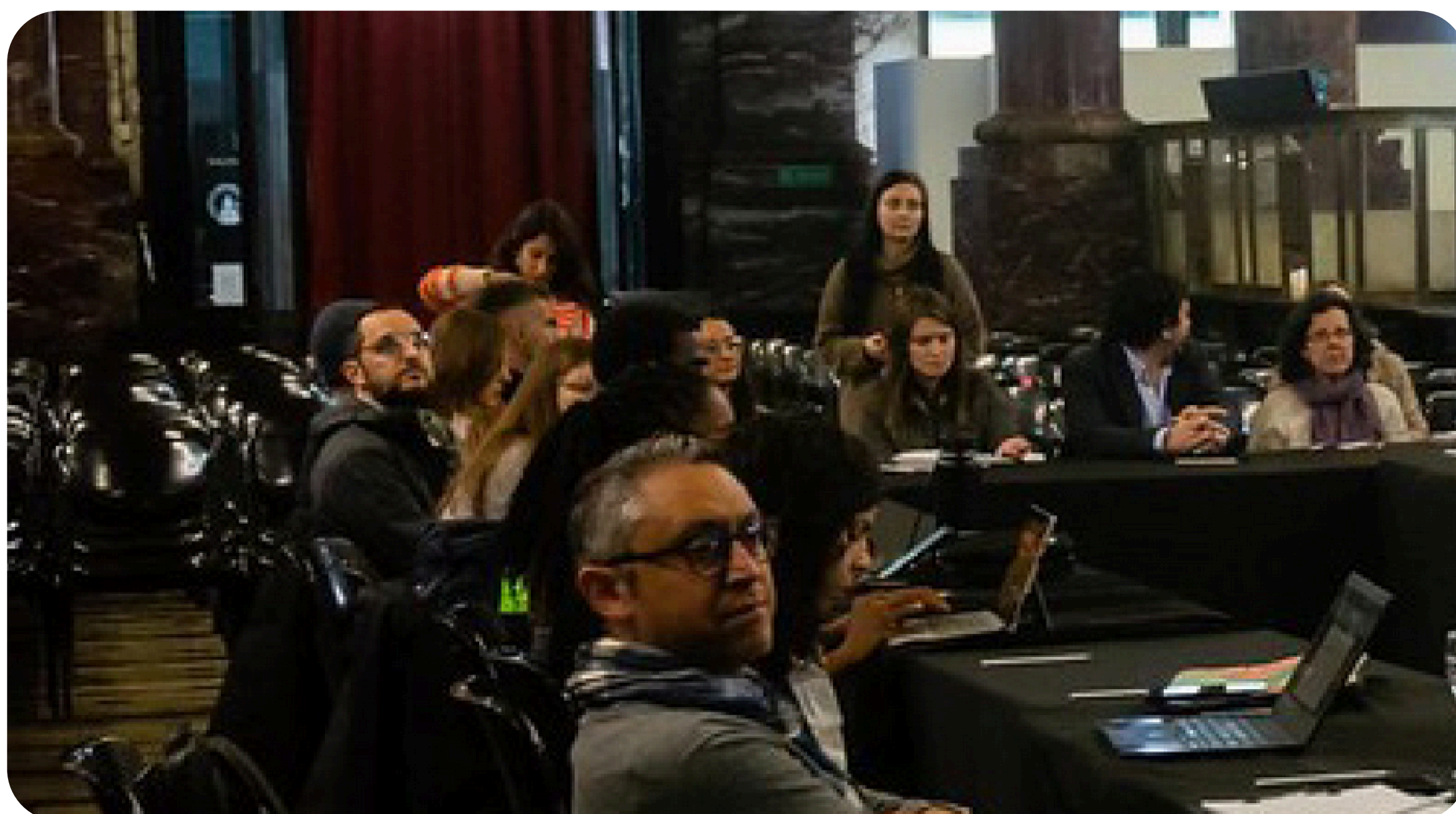
## Session 2:

# Member Presentations

## Advances of ARAPY, organisation and challenges for Paraguay

**Alberto Yanosky**  
ARAPY Paraguay

The presentation highlighted the progress and challenges faced by the ARAPY organisation in Paraguay, particularly in addressing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystems. ARAPY, a climate science hub, focuses on strengthening national capacities to manage climate change impacts through science, planning, and adaptive management. While outlining ARAPY's evolution, the presentation highlighted the use of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) to increase climate resilience and emphasised the need for coordinated efforts across sectors, including water resources, health, agriculture, and infrastructure.





## Session 2:

# Focus Group Discussion

During the focus group discussion, participants highlighted the various roadblocks they had faced during the funding/financing of LLA. Different measures were discussed on how to overcome these barriers roadblocks from both the funders' as well as the organisations' end. The insights are presented below:

## What do funders need to do differently?

- **Addressing Gaps and Simplification:**

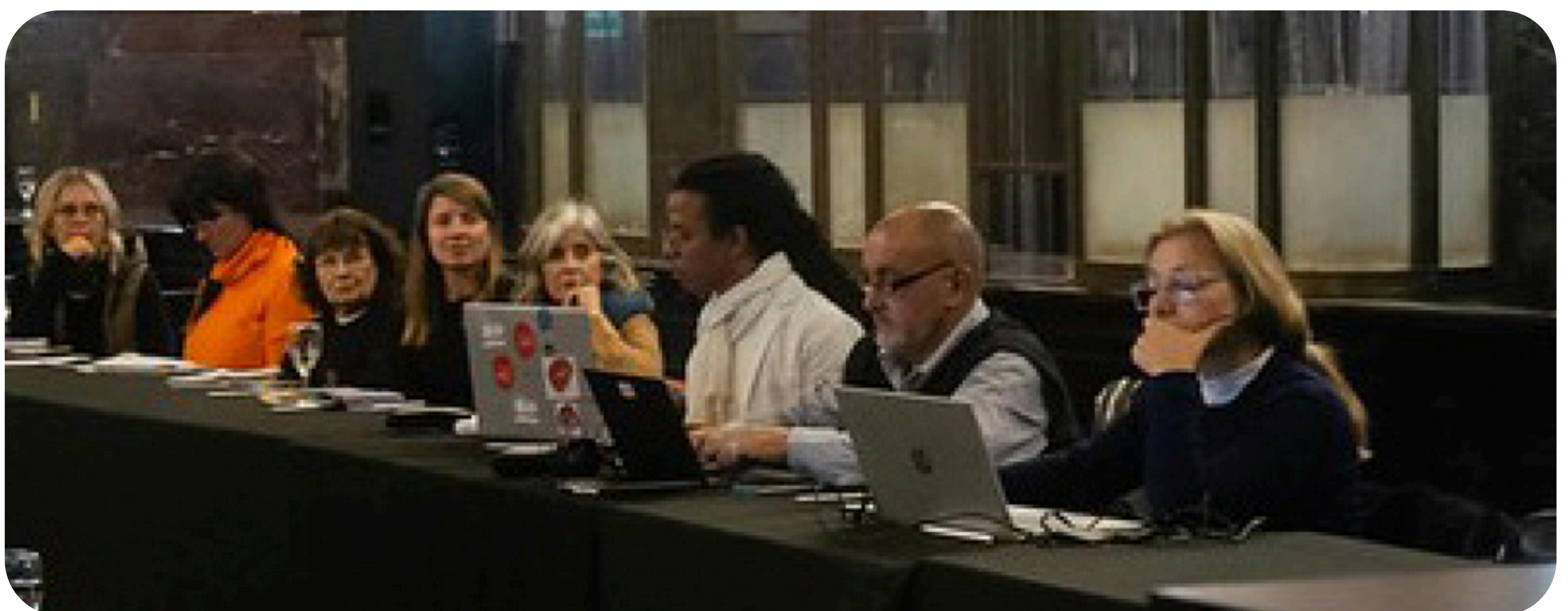
Address the discrepancy between current efforts and actual adaptation needs, considering the constraints of financial sectors. Streamline processes and improve assistance in evidence review and technical support, so as to make applications more accessible.

- **Risk Management and Integration of Expertise:**

Include local organisations in fundraising strategy development and encourage funders to manage risks associated with innovative projects. Embed experts throughout the funding process to ensure a deep understanding of project specific contexts and challenges.

- **Enhanced Communication and Collaboration:**

Improve communication and coordination between different funding bodies to align resources and strategies.



## What do local Organizations need to do differently?

- **Communication and Research:**

Local organisations should be adaptable in the languages they use to present their needs, ensuring they effectively communicate with diverse funders. Conduct targeted research to deeply understand and address the local needs, strengthening proposals and project effectiveness.

- **Assertiveness and Modular Funding:**

Organisations need to be vocal about their needs and possess the confidence to reject funding that does not align with their goals and values. Advocate for modular funding approaches that allow for phased financing, aligning with project milestones and requirement.

- **Strategic Collaborations and Direct Engagement:**

Build networks that work towards a common agenda and develop collaborative projects that enhance resource pooling and impact. Shift from traditional advocacy to more direct engagement through actionable projects that address specific adaptation needs.

## What are the capacity needs to do things differently?

### **Streamlining Processes:**

Develop capabilities to simplify funding processes, making them more accessible and efficient.

### **Effective Communication:**

Improve coordination and communication among different funding bodies to align resources and strategies. Multilingual capabilities are essential, as is the need to adapt communication strategies to effectively engage with diverse funders.

### **Expertise and Learning:**

Invest in continuous training to ensure teams are well-versed in the specific contexts and challenges of funded projects. Foster a culture of professional development to adapt to new challenges and opportunities in climate finance.



# Heat Hacks

In recognition of the critical need for adaptation and resilience to shifting climatic trends and extreme heat, the third learning journey for ARA-TLS identified by ARA member organisations was 'Heat Adaptation - Water, Food & Energy Nexus.' According to a review carried out by Transitions Research as part of the TLS program, only 11% of member organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean are directly engaged in working on heat resilience and adaptation. This session aimed to foster ideation and increase the scope of collaboration among ARA members so as to improve visibility of ongoing efforts on heat-related adaptation in the Global South.

## Key Insights

- **Value Addition through Peer Contribution**

The approach of individual reflection and peer contribution enabled the solutions emerging from the exercise to be more holistic, yet grounded in reality.

- **Reflection of Diverse Backgrounds and Perspectives**

Diversity in participants' areas of expertise, and social and cultural backgrounds allowed for varied and unique perspectives and inputs. These were integrated and gaps bridged so as to develop multi-faceted, implementable solutions.

- **Incorporating indigenous and traditional knowledge with new technology and innovation for optimal solutions**

Participants were able to co-create actionable strategies to be implemented in vulnerable communities by tapping into traditional knowledge and new research insights simultaneously, further supplemented by peer learning.

## Session 3:

# Member Presentations

## Evaluation of the link between productive systems and the use of water in the Gran Chaco Americano

**Ms. Rosanna Scribano**

**Climate and Natural Resources, Research for Development - iD, Hub de Ciencias Climaticas ARAPY**

The presentation covered a study aimed at evaluating the socio-economic impacts of climate change on productive systems of the Gran Chaco Americano, considering water as a limiting factor. A mix of econometric and statistical tools were used along with indicators such as GDP growth, agricultural and livestock production, climatic variables such as spatial and temporal distribution of precipitation, water supply-demand and consumption trends, etc.

The three main productive systems found were large-scale cattle ranchers with >1000 ha land, traditional farming systems with <500 ha land, indigenous systems with subsistence agriculture and lowest environmental impact. The large-scale farming systems use technology for livestock productivity and employ vast catchments for water abstraction, while traditional and indigenous systems use localised water collection and storage systems. A few key reflection points highlighted in the presentation were as follows:

- Methodologies developed for the economic analysis of climate impacts and effects of different policies can be used as tools for evidence documentation and decision making by central and local governments.
- It is essential to include social aspects within the analysis of economic impacts, to design public policies that drive equitable and sustainable development.
- It is necessary to improve knowledge and understanding of climate resilience, adaptive capacity and risk management.
- More support is required to carry out scientific research.
- Encourage young researchers and promote networking at regional and national levels.



## Session 3:

# Robin Round Discussion

An activity session was conducted to ideate and build potential solutions for heat adaptation and resilience, drawing on the collective expertise of the participants. This exercise used the ‘15% solutions’ approach wherein each participant individually provided one small-scale solution or ‘heat hack’ that could be implemented without using additional resources.

Each ‘hack’ was further built/improved upon by peer participants by adding novel ideas, technical inputs, scaling strategies, and developed into comprehensive testable solutions. The emerging solutions proposed by participants varied in scale and scope, and centred around themes such as heat-resistant crops, wastewater utilisation, creating green spaces in the form of vertical gardens and green roofs, building climate shelters, etc. An example of the process of building upon solutions through peer contribution is demonstrated in the box below:

### Problem

Increased energy consumption and demand during periods of extreme heat

### Solution

#### Participant 1

Use of Artificial Intelligence to optimise grids and integrate renewable energy

#### Participant 2

Nature-based solutions to reduce energy needs in refrigeration

#### Participant 3

Education in energy efficiency

#### Participant 4

Behavioural change (training in schools)

**From the above example, an emerging three-part solution applicable in a city prone to extreme heat is demonstrated below:**

- AI integration with renewable energy grids to optimise storage and distribution, minimise wastage
- Nature-based solutions for in-house cooling and food storage so as to reduce refrigeration
- Education and awareness among residents and students in energy efficiency

This is just one example among many such innovative solutions that emerged from the peer learning activity. Selected solutions would be incorporated in the Heat Hacks Compendium, envisioned as a web-based, living repository of pilot ideas, case studies and resources on heat adaptation and resilience by the ARA community.

# Resilience Metrics

In the emerging sector of climate change adaptation and resilience, the use of appropriately designed metrics to track progress and assess impact of initiatives is increasingly recognised as an essential practice. Beyond an exercise in transparency, it enables scaling of interventions and further, drive investments towards larger adaptation goals. However, there exist no universal standards of metrics or frameworks for assessing and measuring impact, and practitioners often have to rely on innovation and local contextualisation. Identifying this as a developing and significant area of work, ARA member organisations have prioritised ‘resilience metrics’ as the fourth learning journey of the TLS program.

## Key Insights

Some broad insights and reflections from the session are shared below:

- **Lens of Social Inclusion and Equity**

Member organisations working with local communities emphasised the need for including diverse sections of society, sensitivity to social systems and adoption principles of equity and justice in adaptation and resilience projects.

- **Local Contextualisation of Metrics**

Given varying local contexts of adaptation and resilience, metrics are increasingly being tailored-to-fit the scenario for accurate assessment. Though currently developing, member organisations perceive this to be an important area of work, with potential need for capacity enhancement.

- **Strengthening Capacity and Institutional Networks**

It was necessary to assess capacity needs of local institutions in line with their priorities and address any gaps through the use of accessible educational resources. This would not only encourage collaboration and dialogue among local institutions, but could drive collective action and fulfil bigger adaptation goals.

- **Sharing of Expertise and Collaboration**

Member organisations reiterated the significance of knowledge sharing and collaborative action in their work, along with the need for sharing of networks for funding opportunities.

- **Lack of Agreement on Use of Metrics**

The session highlighted the need for developing and appropriately using metrics by taking into consideration aspects that are typically less documented or assessed.



Member representatives shared research findings in specific regions including small island states and Brazil. They highlighted the need for inclusion of marginalised communities, consideration of equity and climate justice by practitioners, as well as the need to share expertise and collaborate on problem solving to fulfil larger adaptation goals.

Participants also discussed the drivers and indicators of success, the use of different types of frameworks, gaps and challenges in using metrics and reporting mechanisms, providing pointers/suggestions to be considered by global platforms.



## Session 4:

# Member Presentations

## Building Equitable Climate Alliances: Lessons from Small Islands

**Dr. Ginelle Greene-Dewasmes (Programme Manager) and Mr. Biggie Tangane (ESG & Biodiversity Expert),  
International Development Empowerment and Representation Agency Ltd. (iDERA) in St. Lucia, Caribbean**

The presentation highlighted the need for fair representation of stakeholder groups and resource allocation for communities most affected by climate change. It advocated a solutions-driven approach, leveraging innovative models and success stories that can be scaled to attract finance. The presenters highlighted learnings from the implementation of two initiatives:

### **Small Island Developing States (SIDS):**

- External financial sources can aid transition but may limit ownership and resource allocation control.
- The crucial need to develop partnerships that strengthen local knowledge and enable resource utilisation, beyond securing funds.
- Promoting South-South cooperation in policy advocacy, public procurement, and stakeholder consultation.

### **Botswana's Biodiversity Initiative (BBI):**

- Based in Okavango Delta, Kalahari Desert and Chobe National Park, it aims to align with Vision 2036 of Botswana and global standards such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- Focuses on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services into financial and policy decisions so as to enable sustainable economic development, community engagement and empowerment.
- Its implementation strategy focuses on engaging key stakeholders, developing strategic partnerships to secure diverse funding, as well as establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress and assess impact.

The presentation ended with a call to action for sharing expertise and collaboration to develop innovative solutions for biodiversity conservation in Botswana, along with network sharing for funding opportunities and participation in hands-on field research.

## Climate Adaptation: Brazil intersection 2030

**Diosmar Filho**  
**Iyaleta Research Association**

The presentation showcased findings from a study that analysed social and climatic data between 2015 and 2021, revealing the inefficacy of national, regional, local, and sectoral planning for climate adaptation in Brazil.



**Key takeaways from the presentation are mentioned below -**

- Environmental racism refers to the disproportionate impact of environmental hazards and climate change impacts on marginalised communities including people of colour, particularly black women.
- Effective climate change policies include considerations of human rights and social justice
- Recognising the intersectionality of race, gender and environmental issues in climate justice is crucial
- Strategies for policy evaluation and advocacy are necessary to include and empower marginalised communities
- Strong community engagement and participatory approaches are key to building resilience and climate justice
- Community engagement and mobilisation methods needs to be explored further
- Providing free educational resources and courses can help spread awareness and drive collective action towards climate justice and environmental equity.



## Session 4:

# Focus Group Discussion

Participants discussed the various types of metrics and effective methods of assessing the impact of implemented initiatives, reflecting on gaps and challenges to be addressed through advocacy and collaboration. The session revolved around three focused questions, with discussions held among five groups of four participants each. Some of the key insights that emerged are mentioned below:

## How do you define success in your work?

- **Fulfilling Commitments, Validation and Citizen Engagement:**

Monitoring and evaluation of outcomes, deliverables. Traceable fulfilment of deliverables and outcomes validated by data. Citizens engaged in the development of associated information databases for timely reporting and response.

- **Stakeholder Satisfaction and Continuation of Work:**

Fulfilment of objectives through collaboration among relevant stakeholders, ensuring their satisfaction and positive feedback. Iterative management, or continuous process of improving results through feedback and learning from setbacks. Impact beyond project completion, wherein stakeholders continue interventions or ensure that project outcomes are maintained, was also considered a marker of success.

- **Policy Reforms, Capacity Enhancement and Change in Approach:**

Inclusion of recommendations in legal/policy regulations. Capacities of stakeholder agencies increased during process. “Additional” positive impact on present situation that would have likely not occurred otherwise in “business as usual” scenario.

- **Reduction in Loss and Damage:**

Direct measures of positive impact such as reduced cost of disaster-related damage, reduced number of lives lost.



## How do you see using resilience metrics in your work?

- **Results-based Management:**

Learnings from metrics and indicators should drive implementation, monitoring and evaluation of outcomes.

- **Intergenerational Knowledge Transfer:**

Documentation of knowledge and local nuances in terms of history, culture, and legacy to inform planning and implementation

- **Incipient development in certain sectors:**

In-situ development of metrics is a relatively new method, but expanding in different sectors and levels of governance. It can be challenging to work with but is deemed beneficial in the long run.

## What should global platforms know?

### Local Perspectives and Metrics:

Large-scale policy planning should consider local context and include subsets of local indicators. Local metrics to be integrated with global notions to assess performance, and to address gaps in local information systems. Coherence with regional and local networks should be ensured for greater accuracy in sourcing information for planning and implementation.

### Effective Dialogue and Capacity Building:

Ensure that local institutions, often disconnected from global discussions, are included and their capacity needs prioritised. Reduce jargon and technical terms for easier interpretation and action.

### Varied Baselines, Long Timelines and Milestones:

Available baseline information may differ across scales and among agencies, needing validation and stakeholder acceptance to avoid conflict. Appropriate time allocation is essential for project deliverables and outcomes, as adaptation and resilience interventions tend to be time-intensive. The distribution of short, medium and long term milestones within a linear project timeline could ensure prioritisation and prompt delivery.

# Conclusion

Key highlights drawn from across all four sessions conducted during the ARA-TLS Symposium in Rosario, Argentina on 25th-26th July 2024, are as follows:

- The importance of applying the lens of equity and social inclusion, especially with local communities as stakeholders in adaptation and resilience.
- Along with in-person networking opportunities, the sessions provided a platform for collective problem-solving and peer learning, as compared to action-oriented research in silos.
- Collaborative discussions and knowledge exchange platforms such as these sessions increase scope for replicating and scaling interventions.
- Such events help bring about a sense of camaraderie within the ARA community, which is vital since member organisations face similar challenge.

# Way Forward

The next steps in ARA-TLS programme following the Symposium are envisioned as:

- Creation of a knowledge repository for ARA member organizations, as suggested by member representatives
- Planning further events and knowledge synthesis drawing from community engagement efforts
- Opportunities for start-to-end member engagement, with real-time updates on projects and planned interventions
- Synthesis of knowledge products from each of the four Learning Journeys along with integration of inputs by member representatives for further learning and engagement within the ARA community and beyond.



# Appendix

## Participants

No.	Name	Organization
1	María Paz Gonzalez	Fundacion Avina
2	Gonzalo Miguel Pérez Espinoza	Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana
3	Xiomara Andrea Acevedo Navarro	Fundación Barranquilla+20
4	Keron Niles	The University of the West Indies
5	Alberto Yanosky	ARAPY Paraguay
6	Rossana Scribano	Investigación para el Desarrollo
7	Ginelle Sekrta Greene & Biggie Tangane	iDERA
8	Diosmar Marcelino de Santana Fil-ho	Associação de Pesquisa Iyaleta
9	Maria Bueno Del Pilar	Universidad Nacional de Rosario
10	Matias De Bueno	Universidad Nacional de Rosario
11	Carolina Passet	Universidad Nacional de Rosario
12	Joel Gonzalez	Universidad Nacional de Rosario

# Agenda

Time	Activity	Details
<b>Day 1</b>		
10:00	Institutional Welcome	
10:30	ARA & TLS Introduction	
10:35	Symposium Agenda	
10:45	Ice-breaker	
11:00	<b>Session 1: Indigenous and Local Knowledge System</b>	
11:00	Member Presentations	María Paz Gonzalez; Gonzalo Miguel Pérez Espinoza
11:30	Focus Group Discussion	
12:30	Lunch	
13:30	Member Presentations	Xiomara Andrea Acevedo Navarro; Keron Niles
14:00	<b>Session 2: Finance mechanisms for LLA</b>	
14:00	Members Presentation	Alberto Yanosky
14:15	Focus Group Discussion	
15:15	Tea	
15:15	<b>Session 3: Heat Hacks</b>	
15:30	Group Solutions Exercise	
15:30	Member Presentations	Rossana Scribano
15:45	Focus Group Discussion	
15:45	Day 1 Wrap & Next Step	
<b>Day 2</b>		
10:15	Recap of Day 1	
10:20	Symposium	
10:30	<b>Session 4: Resilience metrics &amp; impact</b>	
10:30	Members Presentation	Ginelle Sekrta Greene & Biggie Tangane; Diosmar Marcelino de Santana Filho
11:30	Focus Group Discussion	
12:30	End of Session/Lunch	



