

Adapting to Climate Change in Vulnerable Communities in the Andes: Advocacy Coalitions

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SANREM CRSP

Adaptation Practice	Corresponding Adaptation Strategies (source: Agrawal and Perrin, 2008)
Mobility	Agro-pastoral/wage-labor/involuntary migration
Storage	Water storage, food storage (crops, seeds, forest products); animal/live storage; post-harvest pest control
Diversification	Asset portfolio diversification; skills and occupational training & diversification; crop & livestock choices; production technologies; consumption choices.
Communal Pooling	Forestry; infrastructure development; information gathering; disaster preparation
Market Exchange	Improved market access; insurance provision; new product sales; seeds, animal and other input purchases



Roots of the Advocacy Coalition Framework

Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith (1993)

- A different way of viewing political changes by examining non-linear processes.
- Decision making is cyclical and iterative, especially when addressing something as complicated as climate change.
- Data and information enter into decisions, but political actors utilize them to support a position or to validate a decision already made. They are seldom used to actually make decisions.



Roots of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (continued)

Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith (1993)

- Science by itself does not bring about structural change
 - Without coalitions/allies, scientific findings are not important. Focus on alliances and their negotiations.
 - These alliances become coalitions to attain an element of a shared future condition.
 - Coalitions share mental models about the process of change (theory of change).
 - Exogenous events cause changes in coalitions.
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SANREM Innovations in ACF

- Using Conventions Theory to understand elements of desired futures and theories of change.
 - Norms and values
 - Formal standards
 - Rules and regulations
 - Enforcement of the rules and regulations
- It is important to see links between desired futures and theory of change (mental causal models)



Why form coalitions ?

Bridging Social Capital



SANREM Innovations

- Focus on forming advocacy coalitions from the bottom up.
- Inclusion of multiple levels: local, county, provincial, regional, national, international
- Explicitly including state, market and civil society actors.



External driver: Climate change

- Climate change has dramatic impacts on the Andean region. There is an increase in extreme weather events, with resultant increased evapotranspiration and decreased water availability.
- Many communities seek to mitigate climate change through collective action.



Role of Advocacy Coalitions with Vulnerable Groups

- To collectively think about adaptation based on their own capitals (natural, cultural, human, social, political, financial, built)
- Locate allies who share their values of equity, sustainability and economic security.
- Negotiate ways of combining local capitals with external capitals.
- Changing from either begging or demands to negotiation.



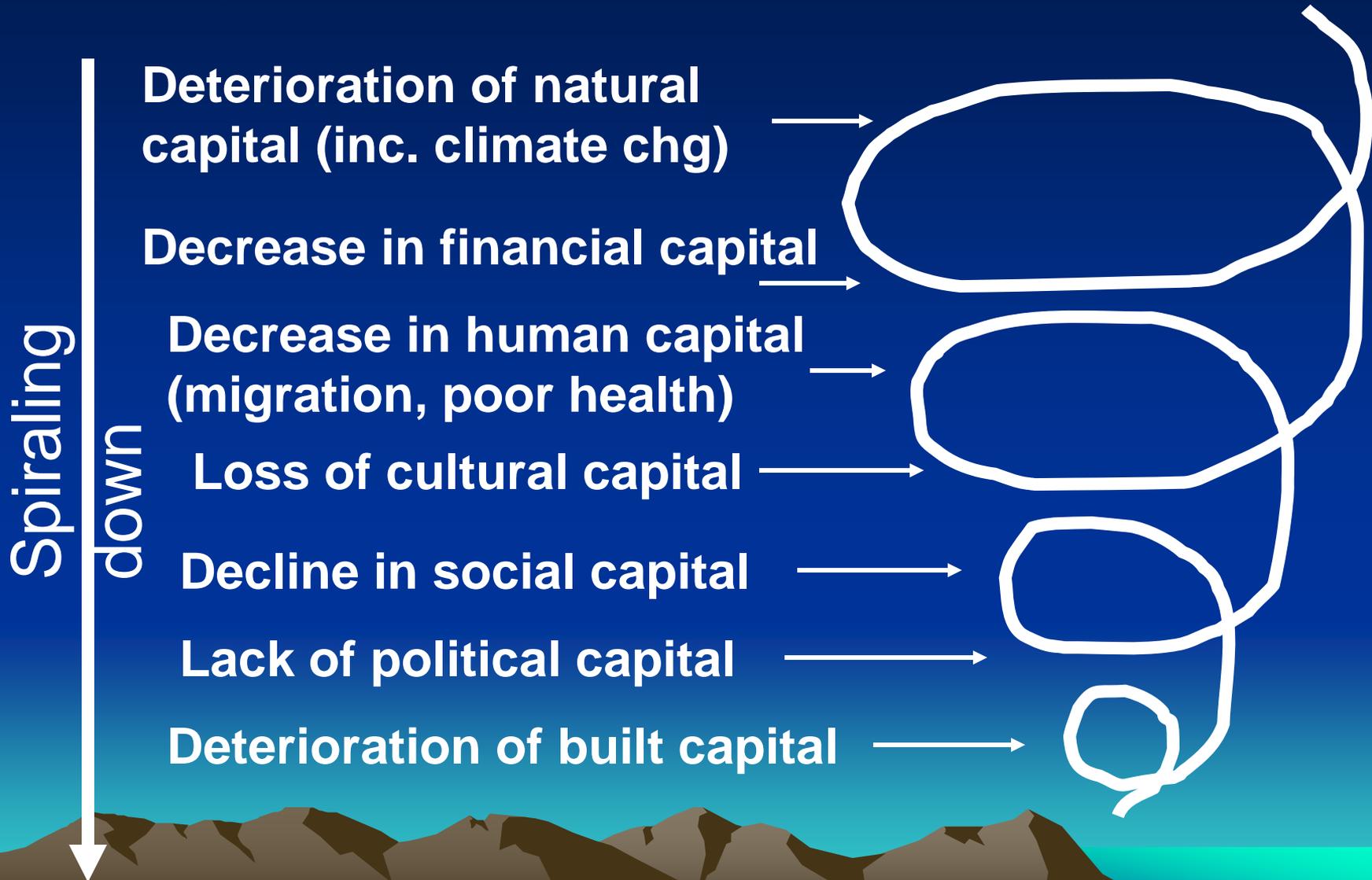
Stages

- The community determines their desired future, understanding the context of the risks from changing climate and markets
- They determine their priorities to reach the desired future.
- They find possible allies at different levels: community, departmental, regional, national, international
- Visit and interview market, state and civil society actors to see the possibilities of investing in the community to achieve common goals
- Negotiate terms of investment

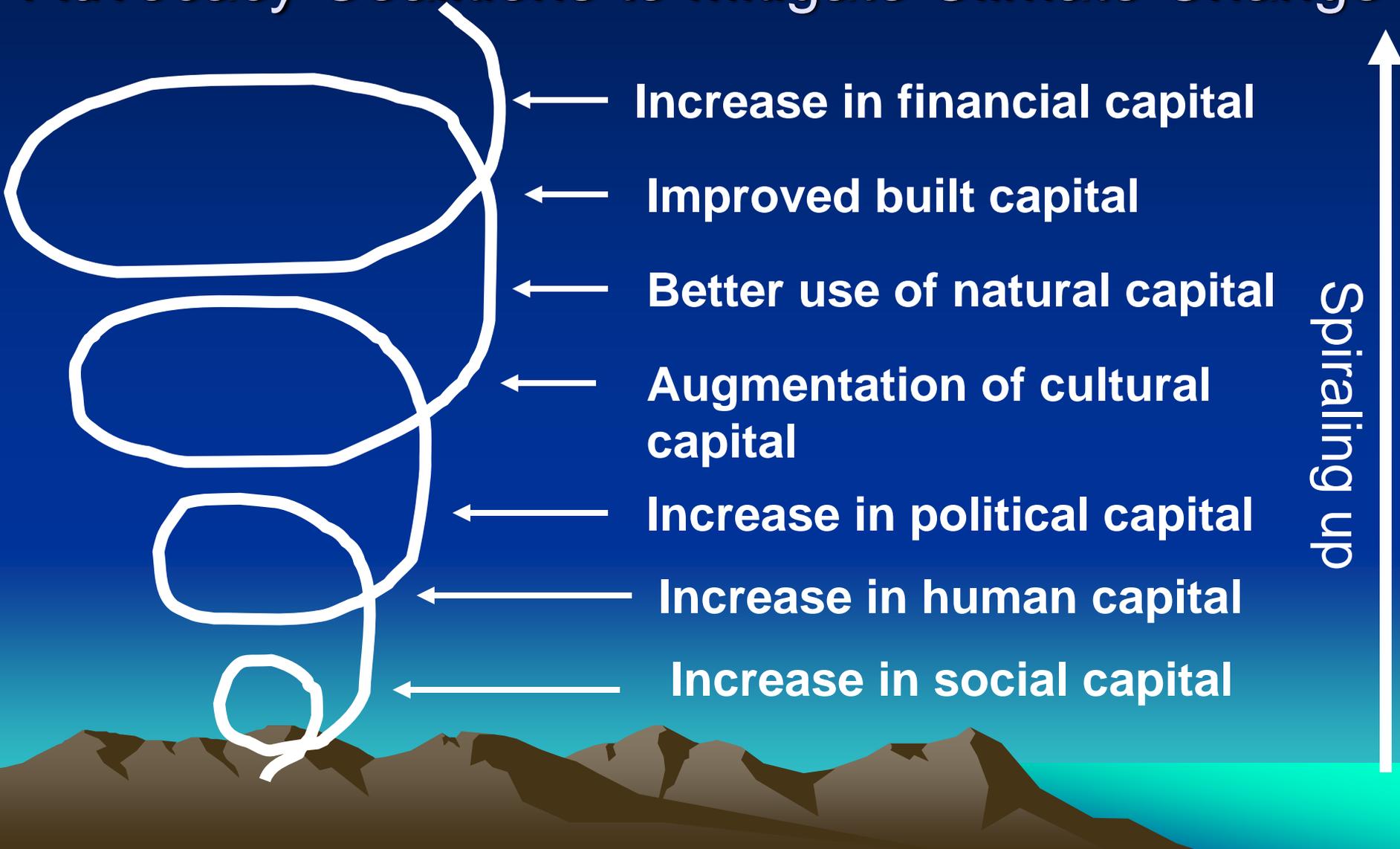


Downward Spiral:

Progressive loss of capitals from climate change



Spiraling Up: Advocacy Coalitions to Mitigate Climate Change



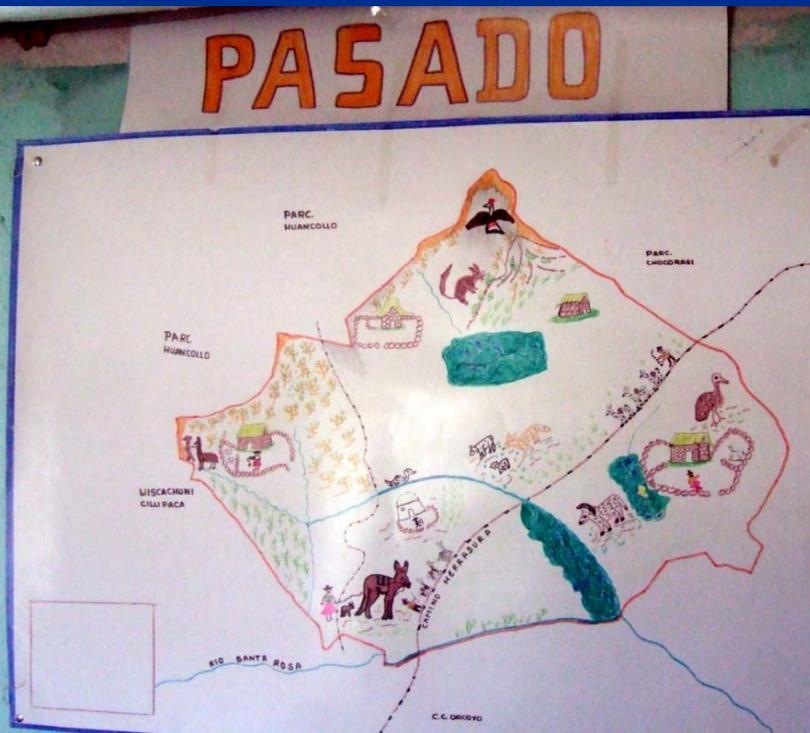
The Participatory Advocacy Coalition Process

- The community prioritizes themes that lead to its vision for the future
- Community selects coalitions team
- Identification of relevant institutional actors
- Research training for team
- NGO/community decide on questions and conduct interviews together
- Team summarizes information gathered
- Devolution workshop with the community
- Development of a strategic plan of operation
- Building or strengthening advocacy coalition to accomplish common objective



Community's vision for the future

- Community mapping exercise in Santa María



THE COMMUNITY CHOOSES A COALITIONS RESEARCH TEAM

The team is chosen to include --

- Community officials
- People who are interested
- Persons with knowledge and information that will make the coalition work dynamic and results oriented
- A balance between women and men



Advocacy coalitions research team,
Apopata, Puno, Perú

TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR ADVOCACY COALITIONS RESEARCH TEAM

- They receive training in -
 -
 - How to take the attitude of a researcher
 - How to carry out an interview
 - Processing the information they have gained
 - Returning the information to the community



Research team-Santa María, Puno, Perú

Interviews with Actors/Subjects

- The team conducts personal interviews with key informants of the organizations, firms, or agencies that appear to be involved in the issue in order to determine the entity's --

- Desired futures or ends of the organization: Are they compatible with those of the community? Could they be an ally or are they more likely an opponent?
- Causal models used by the institution that form its “mental map” of the relationship of means and ends



FEEDBACK TO THE COMMUNITY

Participant from Santa María returning what she learned to her community from a visit to economic/ community development projects in other parts of Puno (arranged by SANREM)



- Return “processed” and “systematized” information to the community.

Actions in Apopata-Year 4

□ Activities in support of coalition process:

- * Meetings with the Local Research Team (EIL).

- * Planning of activities

□ Support team accompanies EIL on interviews

□ Identification de of community interest groups

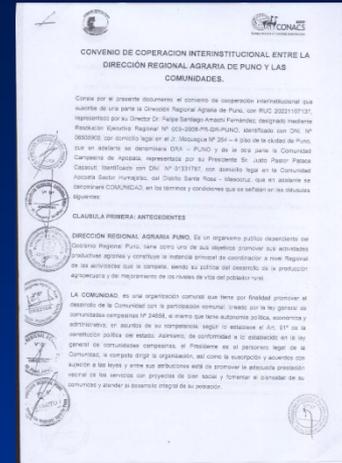
- * Group 1: Genetic Improvement of alpacas and soils

- * Group 2: Género - Artesanry



Results

- Signing of memorandum with institutions
 - * CONACS (Genetic improvement and registering of alpacas)



- Requests presented to institutions:
 - * Cáritas Juli (Training in pasture management, animal health)
 - * Other Social Networks (Training in Water and Land Law, in writing grants, and in participatory budgeting)

