

Full Proposal Submission

Section 1: General Project Information

Project Title: **Improving adaptive capacity by combining open collaborative science with innovative landscape governance: A case study in two Model Forests**

Duration of Project: 2 years

Countries included in this project: Costa Rica, Colombia

Regions included in this project: Latin America

Research Themes: 1,3,4

Justification of Research Themes:

The proposed project ties into the selected themes in the following ways:

1. Motivations and incentives– the project will be helpful to evaluate if the social, cultural and policy framework are conducive to an open environment, and if not, what are the actual barriers for scientists and communities to support the process (institutional, rewards, altmetrics, etc.). It could increase understanding of attitudes and interactions among actors. By including, an awareness-raising component, it will promote the value of open practices for the Global South at different stages of the research lifecycle. For this we will focus on the quality, meaningfulness and possible utility of openness and collaboration - for both the scientists and the citizens.

3. Communities of Practice – the project will explore pathways and tools to make science more open and inclusive in communities which are already connected together by a common vision of their territory (through the Model Forest platform).

4. Potential impacts – the benefits, risks and potential negative impacts of the approach taken will be assessed throughout the study, which will have a strong observational component. It will also seek to evaluate the changes, if any, in the attitudes or expectations of scientists and citizens involved and the learning process that has been taking place.

Total Budget Cost (CAD): CAD 80,000

Proposing Institution

Institution/Organization Name: CATIE - Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre

Mailing Address: CATIE 7170, Turrialba, Costa Rica

Telephone Number: 506.2558.2615

Participating Institutions (if relevant)

Copy paste the below fields for each additional participating institution as needed

Institution Name: **Red Iberoamericana de Bosques Modelo (RIABM)** –

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Section 3: Proposed Study Information

Research Project Abstract

WORD LIMIT: 250.

This research aims at exploring the potential of synergy/convergence between 1. landscape-level governance platforms (Model Forests), 2. an “open collaborative science” philosophy, and 3. community-based climate change adaptation. This will be accomplished by conducting two small-scale pilot studies in two countries (Colombia and Costa Rica). A major expected outcome is that a number of stakeholders from different sectors will improve their adaptive capacity to deal with the complexity and uncertainty surrounding issues such as climate change.

To this end, the project will first open up access to climate data and models gathered within a traditional research project (CLIMIFORAD) to turn it into a more interactive and participatory process, therefore tying knowledge to local problem-solving. A series of ground-leveling and capacity-building activities will provide community stakeholders with concrete tools and frameworks to assist them in their decision-making processes related to climate change. They will be asked to actively shape their own adaptation strategy, providing details on measures they consider important for their sector of activity and/or community.

One measure per sector agreed upon by stakeholders will be implemented with the help of a micro-fund. The measures implemented will be contrasted with scientific literature to assess the quality and validity of the process and its potential to drive innovation. Finally, the dynamics of the project will be analyzed as well as the possibility for an increased participation of non-experts into environmental research within Model Forests, to envision a future action at a larger scale, which could include the crowdsourcing of data collection.

Research Problem, Significance and Justification

WORD LIMIT: 1,000. Please provide a brief overview of relevant literature and highlight the knowledge gaps that this project will address. Indicate the size and scope of the problem, as well as how the problem relates to the purpose and goals of OCSDNet; broader national development priorities, and the research and capacity needs of the countries involved.

Climate change is arguably the most important challenge facing the international community in our era, with far-reaching implications for poverty, growth and development. Meadowcroft (2009) has described some key characteristics of the problem: *unprecedented societal reach, scientific uncertainty, distributional and equity linkages, long time frames, global implications*.

International institutions have also acknowledged that a high-quality governance is essential to tackle climate change. However, the global governance frameworks and international climate processes have not progressed enough toward a solution, highlighting the need to implement measures at other scales (national, municipal, landscape, local, etc.). Experts have pointed out that effective climate governance will require complementary actions in smaller settings and the participation of a wider range of formal and informal, state and non-state institutions (see for example Busby, 2010; Ostrom, 2009).

In light of these new tendencies, Model Forests come into play as an important alternative to establish more effective and equitable climate governance processes at the landscape-level. **Model Forests (MFs)** are social initiatives through which a diversity of people and organizations work in partnership toward a common vision of the sustainable development of a given territory. The term “Model Forest” was created in the early 90s, when the Government of Canada sought an alternative to the conflicts between forest loggers and communities living in forested areas. It was officially presented to the world at the UNCED in Rio in 1992.

The Ibero-American Model Forest Network was created in 2002 (RIABM, partner institution in this project) to connect the MFs in South America, Latin America, the Caribbean and Spain and to facilitate public awareness and horizontal cooperation, promoting understanding and local action on complex issues, such as climate change. As a voluntary partnership among MFs that is endorsed by government entities of each member country, it currently brings together 15 countries and 29 landscapes to share knowledge and exchange experiences. Even though each territory “models” the concept according to its own context, all MFs have

to adhere to a core set of [principles](#).

MF platforms represent a unique institutional context that nurtures a collaborative culture through multi-stakeholder processes. One of their key functions is to test new ideas and develop innovations, which makes them ideal platforms for our two case studies. Several studies have already been conducted about and within MF platforms (see for example Master thesis from students, in Spanish <http://www.bosquesmodelo.net/category/publicaciones/investigaciones/>), including research related to climate change. One such project is CLIMIFORAD (Climate change, Ibero-American Mountain Forests and Adaptation), a research project which aims at contributing to regional climate adaptation by improving the knowledge about the impacts on high mountain forest ecosystems (through modelling impacts on different ecosystem and species) and by developing a series of tools to enhance forest management. During its four years of operation, CLIMIFORAD has been mostly focused on environmental and ecological issues, and largely disconnected from people. Our goal is to make the first steps towards enabling this connection.

Unlike other sciences like astronomy or ornithology, climatology and meteorology have not been historically very open. Furthermore, since they are based on predictions, they are often perceived by the public as less reliable. Scholars like Rayner et al. (2005) also show that climate forecasts are scarcely used for a number of other reasons. We will draw on the field of cognitive anthropology (e.g. Nichols, 2013) in order to understand better these issues

Our research intends to draw on and contribute to the scholarly literature related to:

Adaptive governance.

Hatfield-Dodds (2007) suggests placing the notion of “adaptive governance” in the middle of two alternatives: on one end of the spectrum would be the centralized expert management approach based on biophysical science, and on the other end, the romantic view that pre-industrial societies naturally lived in balance with nature. Both fail to take into account the complexity of human institutions and motivations. Through an adaptive governance approach, which is somewhere half way, we argue that Model Forests have the potential to strike a good balance between scientific expertise and the participation of a community of non-experts in the management of natural resources.

Elbakidze et al. (2010) posits that adaptive governance constitutes a basis for sustainable landscapes, with the ultimate goal of building adaptive capacity of interconnected social and ecological systems in order to reach sustainability, defined as “*the capacity to create, test and maintain adaptability*”.

When it comes to the management of natural resources, the Model Forests potential, as an alternative form of promoting adaptive, *polycentric* governance at small to medium scales has not yet been fully unpacked. We will aim at addressing this gap and tapping into this potential, with Elinor Ostrom (2009) as a source of inspiration.

Transformative participation.

White (1996) elaborated a typology of four types of participation: nominal, instrumental, representative, and transformative. The last category relates to empowerment of those involved, enabling people to make their own decisions, come up with their own solutions, and take action.

Integrated landscape/territorial management.

The societal relationships with nature are applied to the term landscape as a bridging concept between social and natural sciences (Görg, 2007). At CATIE, this concept has been defined as “Climate-Smart Territories”, a flagship of the institution which has not yet been operationalized. Territories are social constructions which build on a collective identity, and we will aim at drawing and contributing to this concept.

The central hypothesis is that social platforms such as MFs help to enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation and that through the analysis of scientific data, local actors are able to establish concrete strategies (with objectives, actions, responsibilities) at multiple scales: parcels, sectors, communities, landscapes. A study conducted by See et al. (2013) show that there is little difference between experts and non-experts in identifying human impacts. We are interested in investigating further to which extent the climate change adaptation measures designed by ordinary citizens divert away or contribute to measures planned by experts.

We also take the stance that to address the grand challenge of the climate, smaller-scale and low-cost solutions, including low-tech, should also be on top of the agenda.

Research Questions and Objectives

WORD LIMIT: 500. Outline your project’s central research question(s), sub-questions, and objectives. There must be congruency between the questions, objectives, research design and methods. You should highlight how the study’s questions and objectives will contribute to the research themes of the OCSDNet.

Overarching goal:

Contribute to improving the adaptive capacity of interconnected socio-ecological systems and to enhancing climate governance at the landscape-level through the transformative participation of citizens in scientific debates, research agenda-setting, data interpretation and use, and knowledge production in relation with climate change.

Main objectives:

Improve decision-making and governance in relation to climate change within Model Forests

- Create awareness concerning anthropogenic climate change issues and provide capacity-building to stakeholders representing different sectors within the landscape.
- Increase understanding and uptake of climate data and its usefulness to improve decision-making. Give the communities the tools to engage in

- analysis in order to deal with grand challenges such as climate change.
- Stimulate the stakeholders to establish concrete strategies at different scales and levels: parcels, sectors, communities, territories.

Promote an environment conducive to open practices among citizens and the scientific community

- Establish an interactive relationship between scientists and Model Forest stakeholders.
- Define the essential conditions and ingredients for a meaningful and successful OCS process, including behaviors and attitudes, governance architecture, role of leadership, methodology, etc.
- Stimulate the participation of a diverse range of Model Forest stakeholders in further climate change research and monitoring.
- Contribute to the understanding of the dynamics of collaboration and participation among actors with different perspectives and needs.
- Assess the potential of particular adaptation measures designed and implemented by non-experts and compare with the relevant scientific literature.
- Gather insights regarding the enabling conditions, barriers, attitudes, impacts, etc. related to OCS by comparing the process in both Model Forests to identify key variations

A mix of questions will be addressed, such as:

- How can we involve rural communities and citizens in climate change research? How can we motivate citizens/communities to participate more in research agenda-setting and/or data production and analysis? What are the incentives?
- What specific aspects of the research process concerning climate change can be opened up further?
- Are the Model Forest platforms – as a process, a philosophy and an institutional context – conducive to opening up the research process?
- What are the main barriers to overcome for the adoption of OCS practices by the academic community and the civil society? (We will aim at gathering insights for comparison at the end of the grant with other OCSDNet projects)
- What is the potential of small-scale initiatives and of each of the strategies implemented by the stakeholders to trigger interest within communities and to be replicated at a larger scale, therefore having an “aggregate” effect in tackling climate change issues?

Stakeholders

WORD LIMIT: 250. Identify and briefly describe your project's stakeholders. How will your project respond to their needs and interests?

Stakeholders are from the Reventazón Model Forest (MF), Costa Rica and Risaralda MF,

Colombia. Within each territory, major sectors will be identified (forest communities, farmers, water users, teachers, tourism operators, cattle ranchers, coffee producers, etc.). We will map the actors who belong to those sectors and who are directly involved in ecosystem services and natural resource use that could be affected by climate change (wood, water, pasture, etc.). Two to three stakeholders per sector will be selected. An effort will be made to ensure representation of women. We will aim at having at least one “leader” per sector.

Our selection will be based on a careful review of the existing literature on socio-institutional contexts of both MFs, stakeholder analysis, etc., in conjunction with the main Mfs collaborators.

While our goal is to have an optimum mix of sectors (5-7), we will aim at keeping the number of participants at a small and manageable level (12-14 people).

The dissemination activities will target a larger group of MF stakeholders (NGOs, private sector and public authorities - municipal or other) as well as the scientific communities of CATIE and CIEBREG.

Major stakeholders are also the scientists and collaborators of the project itself, as well as their team; a few other scientists working on climate change issues will be chosen in both institutions to be involved directly in the process and would be asked to participate in a voluntary manner; hopefully they will be receptive, but if not we will seek to understand why.

Research Design & Methods

WORD LIMIT: 1,000. In this section, applicants should clearly indicate and justify the proposed study design. You should discuss how you intend to collect the data that you will need to achieve the study’s objectives and answer the project’s research questions. You should clearly outline how each data collection activity will contribute to the study objectives.

Scholars have highlighted the value of multi-stakeholder dialogues for consultation, learning, idea generation, problem-solving, decision-making, overcoming conflicts and collective action. Our goal is to conduct a “multi-stakeholder process” rather than just a collection of workshops.

Our research will be rooted in participatory methods where we will seek to reach a balance between the knowledge and experience contributed by the researchers and the wisdom of the community, based on the assumption that if non-experts are given “access to certain basic tools and opportunities, they are capable of critical reflection and analysis” (Selener, 1997).

The idea is to provide stakeholders with different analytical tools to assess their situation, in such a manner that they will not feel these are only for experts. Their own knowledge will complement the approach, as we aim it to be a two-way process from which both scientists and the community can learn. The researchers will make an effort to meet personally each

stakeholder before the first session to seek their consent, motivation and commitment to participate. *In all cases the participants should *not* be experts in the area of climate change.*

Initial ground-leveling session

This will include an individual conversation with each stakeholder and an initial meeting with the group. For example, participants could be asked to bring a photo/image or object of something they consider important for their communities as a short way to introduce themselves, as well as a picture or little story about anything that they related to climate change. They will be asked to share what they already know about climate change and the effects they have seen thus far, what they know about CATIE or CIEBREG, etc.. Throughout the entire process, they will be encouraged to share experiences, highlighting the fact that they know important things that the scientists don't (and in fact that scientists can be wrong too). We could also ask them to share their knowledge and opinion about climatology/meteorology as sciences, (do they trust it or not? do they already use climate data, and if so, how? etc.).

First multi-stakeholder sessions

This will consist of capacity-building activities where we will present climate change issues and scientific data extracted from the CLIMIFORAD project. We will describe sources of data and method used by the scientists, how data may be visualized (specific visualization tool TBD) and for what purposes it can be used. Emphasis will be placed on the knowledge related to critical issues for the territory, such as availability of water or risks of disasters like droughts/inundations or the spread of pests/diseases. At least one field trip would be planned, for example to one CLIMIFORAD's meteorological station or another location preferred by the stakeholders.

We are also planning on having a general introductory module on open science in order to stimulate their interest. We would present concrete examples of projects accomplished through citizen science and other forms of collaboration in the region and around the world. Another module would focus on the Model Forest (MF) philosophy in which we would provide them with inspirational examples of adaptation to climate change and of other types of community-based initiatives from other countries and other MF territories (for example, the "school-forest" project in Tierras Adjuntas MF of Puerto Rico, the renewable energy project in Cachapoal MF in Chile, etc.). Key aspects such as traditional knowledge, perceptions and behaviors could be examined in more detail.

Finally, we will also provide them with several tools or "lenses" through which they can analyze and reflect on climate change problems and solutions at different scales. We could use the livelihoods approach (eg. Scoones, 2009), more focused on individuals, coupled with the community capitals framework, to analyze the common resources of a community (e.g. Emery and Flora, 2006); we might contextualize these local perspectives within a more global analysis such as is provided by the "syndromes of global change" (G. Petschel-Held et al., 1999) through which we can look at climate change as an "illness", and/or the theory of the social and planetary boundaries (Leach, 2013) which fosters reflections on our "limits" as

human beings. Participants could choose whichever they like best to reflect actively about impacts on their lives and activities.

Second multi-stakeholder sessions

The second major component will consist in having the stakeholders engage in a *participatory scenario development* to envision “possible futures”, based on their own previous analysis and on the data and tools they have gathered during the first sessions. The research team will also build its own capacity in that sense since it does not currently have specific expertise but would seek external advice/guidance. This session will prepare the stakeholders for the next one.

Final multi-stakeholder working group and implementation phase

As mentioned earlier, the last major phase of the project is focused on the design of an adaptation strategy. These measures could promote technical or non-technical solutions and consist for example in buying seeds of a special tree variety or crop they would like to experiment with, organizing an awareness-raising activity within their community, buying a piece of equipment that could benefit producers, etc. Participants will be encouraged to be creative and, with the help of researchers as needed, will design their own small strategy or work plan. During the following 1-3 months, the researchers will follow the closely the implementation of the adaptation measures.

Some examples could be given to inspire participants (e.g. adaptation/mitigation techniques related to the community capitals such as in EUROCLIMA, 2014). The team per sector will discuss two adaptation measures and come up with a small implementation plan. There should also be a realistic plan to use the small amount that will be donated (which could vary between \$500-\$1,000). These measures will be discussed with the research team and subject to its final approval. At least one expert (from CLIMIFORAD or another project) will participate in the workshop to provide help on request. However, the implementation measures developed by CLIMIFORAD should *not* be presented *until the very end* to avoid interfering with the process.

Analysis & Synthesis

WORD LIMIT: 1,000. Describe how you intend to organize, examine and model data to arrive at conclusions and insights.

- Knowledge will be initially pulled out via a review of the literature in order to gather and design the best materials possible based on participatory methods and a “critical” pedagogy perspective, with the objective of conducting a successful capacity-building activity, and in accordance with the objective of opening up the research process as much as feasible.
- Data collection during the work with the group of stakeholders will be based on interpretive methods. Observation of the process will be key and the researchers will develop a checklist containing a set of questions to guide their observational activity. The data will be organized by sectors and will also be disaggregated to take into

account other key variables such as gender, age, etc. and will be interpreted and reflected upon to draw useful insights and conclusions.

- A comparative analysis between both Model Forests will be performed, which will consider socioecological contexts, sectors, actors and findings based on similarities and differences.
- The measures designed and implemented by the participants will also be compared with the strategies highlighted in the scientific literature, including, but not limited to, the adaptation measures proposed by CLIMIFORAD (experts will be consulted and interviewed to this end).
- In-depth interviews with stakeholders will be undertaken once the adaptation measures have been implemented. Appropriate qualitative or quantitative data, depending on the measures implemented, could be collected in order to evaluate key characteristics of the measures taken. Interviews will also be conducted with the scientists involved in the project.
- Participant observation and interviews will also aim at gathering data related to OCSDNet themes 1, 3 and 4, and the observation checklist and questionnaires will be developed taking this into account.
- During the whole process, we will seek to trigger the interest of stakeholders to participate further in research by increasing exposure to science (for example it could include a visit by the stakeholders to research facilities) and by unpacking the outputs and outcomes as direct benefits for the community. We will assess if they would be interested in contributing further into research processes, how they think this could be done and if they believe there is such a will in their communities. We will seek to explore the possibility to conduct a larger crowdsourcing, Model Forest-based data collection.
- If time and budget allows, and as we consider relevant, a survey within Model Forests could be undertaken to establish research priorities related to climate change and interest in citizen science / civic engagement in environmental research.
- A detailed analysis / meta-analysis of the whole process as well as a critical reflection on theoretical issues will be conducted and presented in the final report.

Outcomes & Outputs

WORD LIMIT: 700. Describe the major project outputs and intended outcomes. Your project outputs should creatively reflect the principles of open and collaborative science.

Main outputs:

- Initial presentation of project at regional Board Meeting of RIABM in Cuba in March 2015, in which 15 countries and 15 Model Forests will be represented, as well as international organizations such as the IMFN. This is an important first step since it could build interest in other countries or Model Forests for future replication.
- Open database to be put online with all data related to CLIMIFORAD. Proper data visualization tools could be provided.

- A simple webpage related to the project, with major milestones and outputs, and other content. Resources will include links to relevant websites, links to CLIMIFORAD data and to reading material, and possibly other resources. The website would have a section for the academia (with reports in English or Spanish) and one for the community (in Spanish). (We will *not* aim at translating all the materials.)
- Carefully designed capacity-building materials, which will seek to be inspiring and innovative, and description of the training and co-learning philosophy and tools used in conjunction with the community (in order for anyone to use it). A short section to these materials could be added to highlight pros and cons of the tools proposed, from a community perspective.
- The conduct of the multi-stakeholder process (3-4 work sessions of 9 days in total in each Model Forest, plus one final event per Model Forest) will be a major output.
- At least 10 adaptation measures designed and applied within communities - TBD by stakeholders.
- Promotion of the project at the Model Forest community-based meetings in Colombia and Costa Rica, which can be done possibly in conjunction with the workshop participants.
- One community-building/dissemination activity/event at the end of the project in Colombia and Costa Rica, which will include a brief presentation of the results of the project.
- One guide or brochure for the community, virtual and in print, based on their priorities and needs (length and content to be defined).
- At least one mid-term or final article / piece in an open access journal / or an international organization website.
- At least one mid-term or final presentation at an international conference or event.
- One final analytical report of the research, including comparison between case studies in Costa Rica and Colombia.
- If possible, one artistic output, yet to be defined.
- We are considering the possibility to set up in conjunction with the community a small crowdfunding campaign as an alternative source of funding for their local projects.

Intended development outcomes:

- Through capacity-building, the project will create awareness in the communities concerning anthropogenic climate change and the urgent need to implement adaptation

measures, as well as provide community stakeholders tools to adapt themselves to an uncertain future.

- It will increase the visibility and impact of scientific research at the local level, fostering public engagement and new community-based and -led thinking by encouraging citizens to seek intellectual development and apply scientific knowledge to decision-making.
- Therefore, it will empower citizens and could contribute to enhancing their trust in scientists (or at least reduce the gap between “experts” and “non-experts”). It could help creating fruitful bonds between the scientific community and civil society.
- The project could contribute to enhancing the culture of collaboration, knowledge-sharing and consensus-building that already exists within Model Forests and to the creation of new bridging social capital.
- It will help to disseminate a set of ideas and practices associated with OCS with the aim of changing the traditional culture of research. Researchers should themselves develop new methodological skills, attitudes and behaviors to work in partnership with communities in an open and collaborative fashion.
- The project will improve adaptive capacity of communities and could contribute to strengthening climate governance within Model Forests and lead to a better understanding of the interactions between governments/citizens/communities/academia/enterprises /NGOs.
- Another possible important outcome would be to influence policy-making. Policy impact is hard to predict but not impossible given that governmental authorities are directly backing the Model Forests structure.
- A major outcome would be to enable a larger scale climate change adaptation project for the communities, in which they would play a central role.

Knowledge Translation & Dissemination

WORD LIMIT: 700. Describe how you will disseminate your outputs. To ensure that the results of your study are applied to address development challenges, explain how you intend to package, disseminate and promote the application of your findings amongst relevant stakeholder groups.

Results and findings will be carefully packaged to the intended audiences and disseminated through the project’s webpage (a free and simple webpage containing mostly links to other resources and other relevant websites) and other online platforms as needed and feasible (bosquesmodelo.net, catie.ac.cr, abomore.org, climiforad.org, carder.gov.co, ocsdnet.net, etc.), for example through blogs. Dissemination of the project and of the open research approach will take place within the scientific community of CATIE and CIEBREG via formal and informal academic discussions, including a seminar and other forms of communication. Dissemination will also take place in the Model Forests meetings, at local and regional levels.

We will seek to disseminate the findings made by the communities themselves as well as our analysis of the “openness” of the process, the potential of the approach, etc. and our reflections as researchers.

Climate change is a burning issue, and there is a potential to replicate the project at scale in several other countries and different contexts. Therefore the research team will make sure that the materials and results are made available and “translate” its methods, concepts and knowledge for different audiences, in different “languages”, as needed, for:

- the local communities – teachers, children, leaders, etc.
- the Model Forest community at large – international, regional, landscapes (including public and private sectors and NGOs)
- the academic community
- the international organizations and climate governance community
- the policy-makers
- the open science movement
- the funding agencies.

Dissemination will also highlight the innovative results of the research approach, if applicable, and possibility of scaling up in order to attract interest and ensure sustainability.

Dissemination also includes the Climiforad database made available in open access. It also includes explaining our philosophy and our method in very detailed steps as well as sharing all materials.

Community members will be asked to participate in choosing the dissemination tools they consider most appropriate for their communities. They will also be strongly encouraged to share their findings within their respective associations and networks in all possible ways. For example, in Costa Rica we have contacts with the local radio which is a medium still widely used by local communities who do not have access to the Internet or do not use it much for a range of reasons.

In March, a presentation at the regional Board Meeting of the Model Forests network to be held in Cuba will be an important initial activity to generate interest at the regional level.

A community-building activity will also be held as a final event towards the end of the project, to which we will invite public authorities (municipal or other), NGOs, private sector representatives, etc. to share space and we will communicate the results, findings and next steps of the project. One or two community members who participated in the project will be invited to make a presentation.

Network Connections & Interactions

WORD LIMIT: 500. Illustrate how you will contribute to the overall OCSDNet framework and themes. Draw on other initiatives and approaches discussed at the OCSDNet workshop, if applicable.

Several possible synergies or interests have been identified with other OCSDnet applicants, although no concrete arrangements have been made as of yet. However, the project team will be following closely the evolution of the other projects' outputs in order to learn from them and identify possible activities that could be held in conjunction. We could notably cross-disseminate information on our peer-projects websites, as a first step. We could also try to get a space or co-organize with other OCSDNet members an event at the COP and the Global Landscapes Forum to be held in Paris in 2015. (Since several projects are focusing on climate change-related issues, it could be interesting to coordinate participation.)

Most of the outcomes and objectives are directly aligned with overall OCSDNet objectives and the research helps responding to many questions outlined in the call. For instance it could help bringing to light the obstacles to engage further in open science, highlight pitfalls and the role of leadership. It will also touch the questions of the incentives. It could also reveal the key characteristics of governance architecture needed for an effective OCS process, by comparing results with other case studies based on totally different institutional contexts.

Many other points in common with other projects could serve as a basis to compare findings during and at the end of projects. For example, several proposals include an educational component which might also be applicable to our study, and some common ideas have emerged such as using photography as a medium (or e.g. photovoice methodology as a tool).

The study will help to determine ways in which the academia and citizens can collaborate successfully and engage together in climate change adaptation. It will also reveal how scientists can adopt new, open practices, thereby supporting OCSDNet's stated goal of understanding better how the next generation of researchers can be trained to practice and value OCS. The proposed research will therefore contribute significantly to the theory of change and the research strand outlined in OCSDNet Background Paper.

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