	EUROPEAN COMMISSION RESEARCH AND INNOVATION DG	Final Report

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Project Acronym: ECOADAPT
Project Full Name: Ecosystem-based strategies and innovations in water governance networks for adaptation to climate change in Latin American Landscapes

Final Report

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Project coordinator name:
Dr Grégoire Leclerc

Project coordinator organisation name:
Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)

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PROJECT FINAL REPORT

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Name of the scientific representative of the project's co-ordinator, Title and Organisation:

Grégoire Leclerc, Senior Scientist, CIRAD

Tel: (506)25582327/25582652/85427471

Fax: (506) 25582060

E-mail: gregoire.leclerc@cirad.fr

Project website address:

www.ecoadapt.eu

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1. Executive summary

International debates on climate change have been arguing the need to foster adaptation planning in Latin America where impacts are expected to be more significant given the vulnerable socio-economic context and reliance on natural resources. However little progress has been made both at national and at community level due to the complexity of adaptation planning in these countries, and due to the difficulty in managing socio-environmental dynamics characterized by deep uncertainties, potential tensions in cross-scale interactions among scientists, policy makers and local communities among others.

This four-year project helped local communities, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and scientists in Latin America and Europe in engaging in inter-disciplinary action-research to increase their collective capacity to adapt to climate change. EcoAdapt focused on water security as a mobilizing issue that is i) critical due to climate and societal changes; ii) is linked to social tensions; iii) is key for the livelihood of local communities.

EcoAdapt consortium was made of 5 CSO partners and 4 RTD partners who joined forces to address water security in "Model Forest" landscapes in Argentina (Jujuy), Bolivia (Quiquitano), and Chile (Alto Malleco). Knowledge sharing formed the backbone of the project and was done in such a way that partners develop a critical view of their own sources of knowledge, which fostered the creation of new, socially-validated knowledge. It has also provided scientists and policy-makers with an in-depth insight into local knowledge and issues, which framed the identification of knowledge gaps and the research to be done.

We confirmed that adaptation to climate change goes way beyond coping and is not something that can be done in isolation by any player at any organization level. EcoAdapt developed studies, tools, training material, strategic adaptation plans for water security, and implemented several adaptation pilot projects for the benefit of marginal groups in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile. These include labour and resource efficient sleeve irrigation, frost-preventing tree curtains, water harvesting, protection of ritual sites, efficient woodstoves, installation and maintenance of water pumps, and the creation of the Zapoco watershed protected area in Bolivia. The project built lasting capacity in the Model Forests to address water security in a local development perspective and the context of climate change, and capacity in scientists in developing research at the science-society interface.

The EcoAdapt process, backed by a broad dissemination strategy with a presence in high-level events such as UNFCCC COP 18/19/20/21, has contributed to improve capacity for institutional coordination, awareness and prevention of water-related conflicts, and initiated various initiatives that are being scaled-out in the landscape in the region and in Europe.

2.Project context and objectives

Latin America is no stranger to the effects of severe climatic events, which over the past years have been increasing in intensity. International debates on climate change have been arguing the need to foster adaptation planning in Latin America where impacts are expected to be more significant given the vulnerable socio-economic context and reliance on natural resources. However, evidence shows that little progress has been made both at national and at community level so far due to the complexity of adaptation planning in these countries. These difficulties are due to factors such as poor integration of local knowledge, the complexity of multi-actors contexts, little experience in inter-disciplinary approaches, little experience in managing environmental dynamics characterized by deep uncertainties, potential tensions in cross-scale interactions among scientists, policy makers and local communities among others.

This four-year project aimed at helping local communities, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), policy-makers and scientists in Latin America and Europe in engaging in inter-disciplinary action-research to increase their collective capacity to adapt to climate change. EcoAdapt focused on the role of ecosystem management in providing services and goods that i) are under pressure due to climate change and societal landscape management ii) are currently or will potentially generate social tensions, and iii) are key for the livelihood of local communities. EcoAdapt was implemented in "model forest" landscapes (box 1) in Argentina (Jujuy), Bolivia (Quiquitano), and Chile (Alto Malleco). Knowledge sharing formed the backbone of the project and was done in such a way that partners develop a critical view of their own sources of knowledge, which fostered the creation of new, socially-validated knowledge. It has also provided scientists and policy-makers with an in-depth insight into local knowledge and issues, which framed the identification of knowledge gaps and the research to be done.

The main of hypothesis of EcoAdapt is that adaptation to climate change goes way beyond coping and is not something that can be done in isolation by any player at any organization level. This is why the project has 5 CSO partners (ABMJ, FCBC, SEPADE, CESEFOR, FFLA) and 4 Research organization partners (CIRAD, CATIE, SEI-Oxford, IUFRO), and allies such as the Ibero-American Model Forest Network (RIABM). On the local level EcoAdapt built on the Model Forest network that includes links to national universities, government entities and farmers unions, among others. EcoAdapt experiences in developing adaptation strategies and socio-technical innovations aimed at improving environmental governance and prevent water-related conflicts. EcoAdapt implemented part of the adaptation strategies in the participating communities and took advantage of existing international networks to foster awareness in other communities of Latin America and Europe.

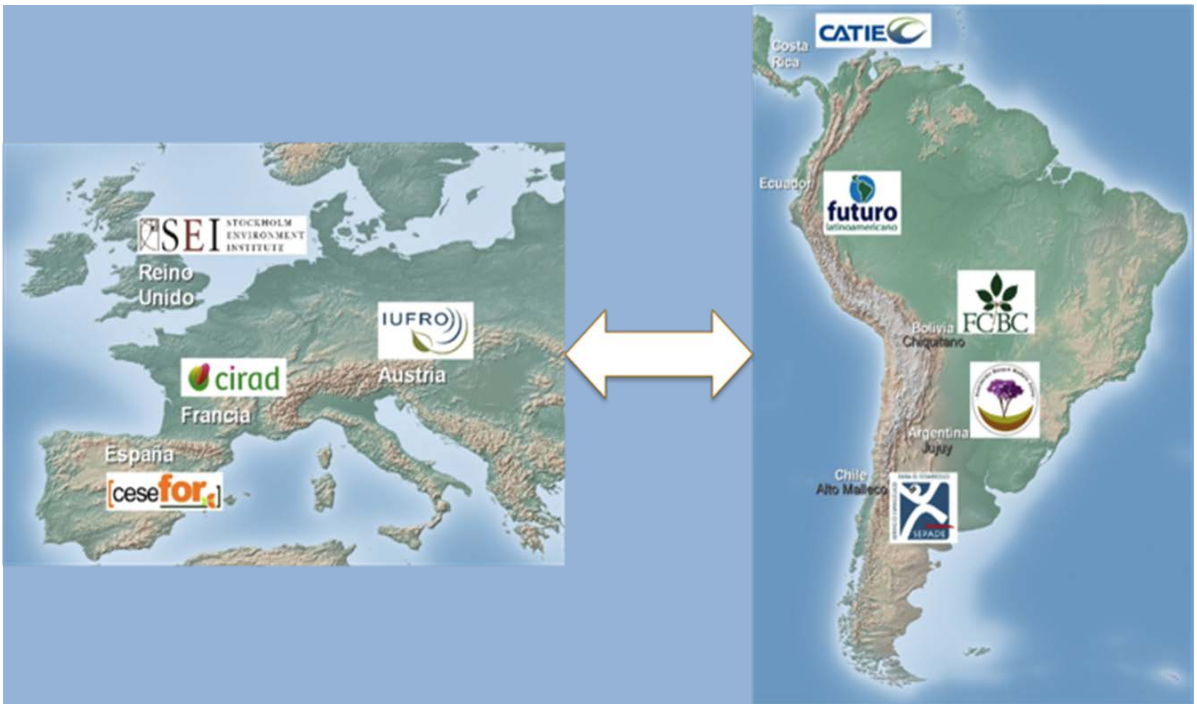


Figure 1: EcoAdapt consortium across Europe and Latin America.

Box 1: The model Forest concept.

The International Model Forest Network (www.imfn.net) is made up of more than 60 model forests around the world. Model forests are based on an approach that combines the social, cultural and economic needs of local communities with the long-term sustainability of large landscapes in which forests are an important feature. By design they are voluntary, broad-based initiatives linking forestry, research, agriculture, mining, recreation, and other values and interests within a given landscape. Model forests are governed by a set of principles called the Principles and Attributes Framework (IMFN 2008). These provide general guidance on several aspects of model forest activities and governance:

- Partnership: Model forests are made up of partnerships that include organizations from the public and private sectors, academia, research institutes and volunteer organizations
- Landscape: Model forests are based in a large-scale biophysical area representing a broad range of forest values
- Commitment to Sustainability: Stakeholders are committed to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and the forested landscape
- Governance: The model forest management process is representative, participative, transparent and accountable
- Program of Activities: The activities undertaken by a model forest are reflective of the model forest's vision and stakeholder needs

Knowledge sharing, capacity building and networking: Model forests build stakeholder capacity to engage in the sustainable management of natural resources

The project was organized in 6 work packages (figure 2):

WP1: Knowledge sharing with critical stance/critical learning culture. The objective was to share scientific, policy, and local knowledge on concepts, contents and tools for adaptation to climate change and ecosystems' services, and provide a fully specified social demand for science for the design of climate change adaptation strategies.
Task 1.1. Knowledge sharing workshops
Task 1.2. Deployment of field learning activities

WP2: Filling knowledge gaps about the context. The objectives were: a) to fill knowledge gaps about the decision-making context, socio-institutional relationships and social-ecological dynamics in the sites in which action-research will take place, and (b) to provide practical information required to support climate change adaptation decisions in the project sites.

Task 2.1. Diagnosis of existing knowledge and learning processes
Task 2.2 Development and validation of concepts, tools, methods and methodologies appropriate to the local decision-making context.
Task 2.3. Mapping and analysis of the socio-institutional relationships
Task 2.4. Analysis of the social-ecological dynamics

WP3: Participative exploratory scenario development. The objective was to improve the capacity of CSOs and RTDs to unfold multi-stakeholder exploratory foresight processes and develop robust, socially validated scenarios and models about possible futures.

Task 3.1. Design and Implement Story and Simulation (S&S) exploratory foresight process backed by models in each project site.
Task 3.2. Programming of generic ABM platform for hydrosedimentologic simulations, taking into account site specificities. Validation and calibration with on-site measurements.
Task 3.3. Assessment tools and evaluation of scenarios
Task 3.4. Participant observation to document the participatory process, debates and analyze social dynamics in project sites.

WP4: Design adaptation strategies and implement key adaptation measures. The objective was to improve the capacity of CSOs and RTDs to identify technically robust and socially validated adaptation strategies with the right blend of incentives and regulations, and test and implement key adaptation measures in target communities

Task 4.1 Social validation of scenario procedures
Task 4.2 Development and assessment of alternative strategies and identification of adaptation measures
Task 4.3 implement prioritized (pilot) adaptation measures in representative communities of each landscape
Task 4.4. Synthesize socio-technical innovations and key barriers and opportunities for ecosystem-based adaptation strategies
Task 4.5. Summarize change in project consortium networks

WP5: Dissemination of project results. The objective was to interpret and disseminate project results into local, national and regional debates: local adaptation planning

and solutions, key uncertainties and variables driving changes affecting EHS in participants landscapes, key institutional barriers and social and economic incentives.

Task 5.1. Disseminate key lessons and results in local communities

Task 5.2 Disseminate key lessons and HES ecosystem-based adaptation measures at country level and in other regions and international debates

Task 5.3. Make process and strategy sustainable in project sites

WP6: Adaptive project management. At the strategic level defined by the steering commitee, this WP steered the project and addressed all unexpected situations and risks from scientific, environmental, technological, societal or political perspectives to ensure CSOs interests were adhered to; At the contractual level, it monitored the conformity of the project to the contract (work plan) and consortium agreement including IPR issues; managed the project payments, meeting logistics and internal communication while supporting CSOs in understanding and applying EC project rules and procedures.

Task 6.1. Financial management

Task 6.2. IPR management

Task 6.3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Task 6.4. Project strategic planning, and management of the contractual reports and deliverables

Task 6.5. Internal and external project communication.

Task 6.6. Gender, Ethics, and Risk monitoring.

The project was executed with minimal changes from the work plan. The main deviation concerned the sequence of activities in WP3 and WP4, which was adapted to the need of the local processes. All the objectives, deliverables, and reports of Annex I of the Grant Agreement have been delivered in due time. Researchers and CSO staff followed EcoAdapt IPR and modern ethics quidelines.

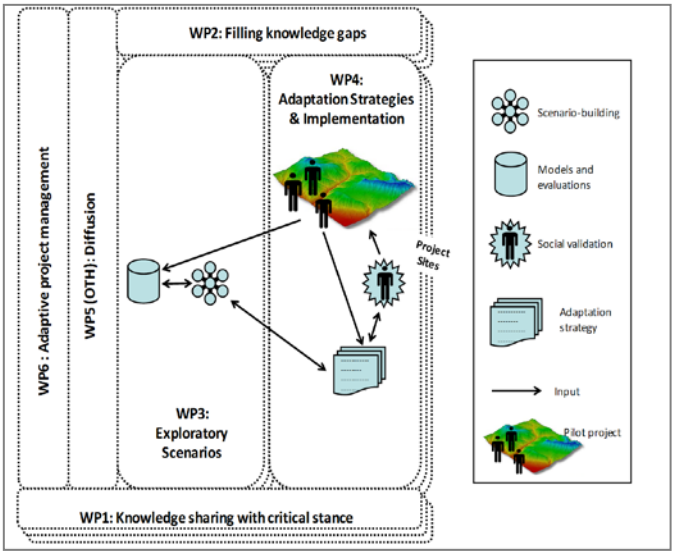
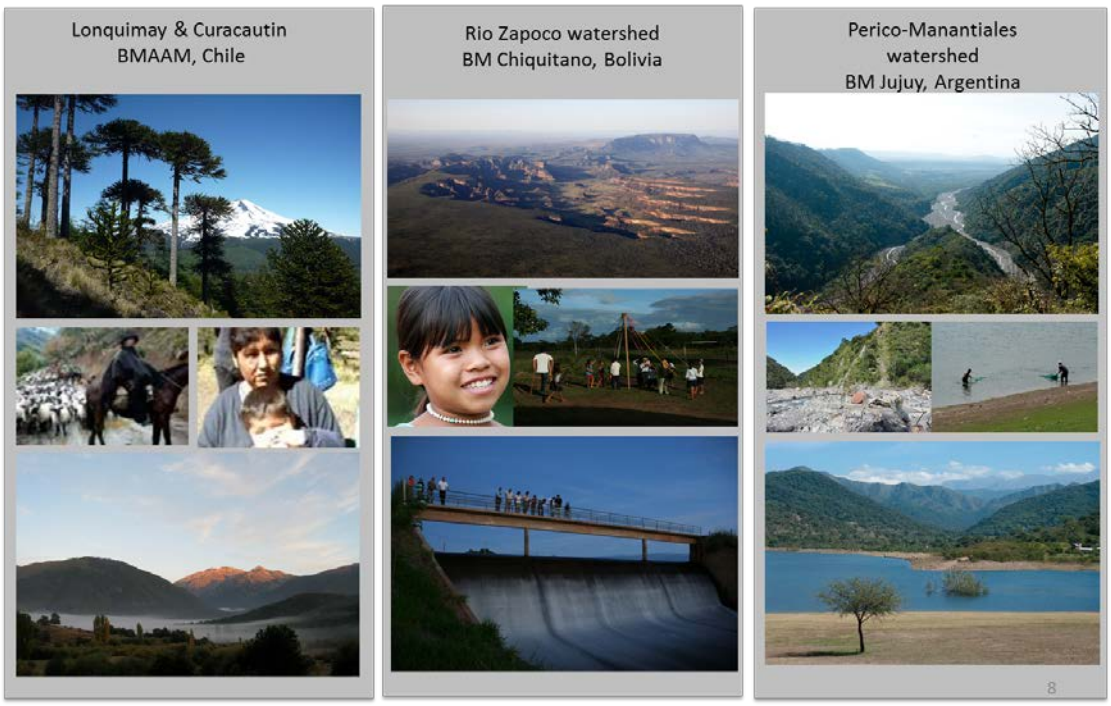


Figure 2: Updated diagram showing the articulation between work packages.

The territorial context.

Figure 3 provides a snapshot of the territorial context in which EcoAdapt has been deployed. For each model forest (see box 1) the main issue has been identified and formulated in a participatory manner, through field learning activities and the analysis of socio-ecological dynamics. This was the starting point of the adaptation planning developed in WP4.



CHILE	Activities	Issue
2 medium size watersheds/comunas (180-400k ha) 2 towns + hamlets (30000 people)	Agriculture (oat and maize), livestock, tourism Water for irrigation, urban consumption, hydropower	**Water security for local development** *In context of:* -increasing demand -diminishing rainfall and snow -restrictive law

BOLIVIA	Activities	Issue
Medium-size watershed leading to hydroelectric dam (320k ha) 18 hamlets (9000 people)	Livestock, agriculture, tourism. Water for human and animal consumption, recreation, hydropower.	**Water security for consumption and production** *In context of:* -weak water institutions -expansion of agriculture and livestock -demography

ARGENTINA	Activities	Issue
Medium-size watershed (150k ha) 2 Dams. 1 town + villages+hamlets (110000 people)	Livestock, tabacco, vegetable crops, tourism Water for irrigation, human and animal consumption, recreation, hydropower.	**Water security in harmony with other NR** *In context of* : -damage to infrastructure -weak law coherence and enforcement -increasing climate uncertainty andvariability

Figure 3: Diversity of the territorial context in EcoAdapt intervention areas.

3. Main S&T results/foregrounds

This section presents, by Work Package (WP) the main activity threads and results of EcoAdapt.

WP1: Knowledge sharing with critical stance

The underlying principle in the EcoAdapt Project is that all knowledge is valuable, and that both researchers and local actors benefit from adopting a knowledge culture based on joint learning. Researchers learn how to tailor their scientific problem framing, methods, analysis and presentation of results to the context of their counterparts. On the other hand local actors learn about different ways to frame the problem and contribute to possible solutions that scientists can help design.

The knowledge exchange process took place in a two week workshop in May 2012 in Sta Cruz, Bolivia, then in a series of field learning activities in the study sites, and a final cross-site workshop on water governance. The Sta Cruz workshop was dedicated to 1) an exchange of knowledge with critical approach, where multiple topics were presented by each partner in a way that encourages productive discussion, 2) definition of the problematic, vision, and methods of intervention. 30 representatives of the project consortium were present during the two weeks event. The topics were chosen by project RTD and CSOs, according to guidelines relative to knowledge and methodologies for knowledge sharing : critical thinking (RTD-led); knowledge and power and forum-theatre(RTD-led); advocacy (CSO-led); uncertainty (RTD-led); human learning process concepts (RTD-led); group dynamics (RTD-led); adaptation to climate change (RTD-led); Integrated land management and landscape complexity and sustainability (CSO-led); institutional change (CSO-led); water-forest interactions (RTD); economic analysis of payment for environmental services (RTD-led). Training was provided in the Spanish and geolocation upgraded version of WeAdapt developed by SEI for EcoAdapt), and last, the management team explained and gathered feedback about the plans for ethics, gender, communication and diffusion, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). We also implemented a forum-theatre on knowledge and power to experiment with the complexities and implications of doing research with CSOs in the water sector, and to address and mitigate potentially conflictive issues that hardly can be transmitted (especially in a project among researchers and CSOs) through conventional ways. The forum theatre characters were later referred to when some of the potential problems of communication between scientists and CSOs anticipated effectively occurred, and a didactical video has been produced based on that experience. This was the starting point of the field learning activities as it assured that concepts were properly appropriated by project partners prior to project intervention in the landscape.

The main objective of field learning was to identify and establish informal groups of ‘agents of change’ in each project site, to start creating interest on water issues and improving collaboration and commitment to develop adaptation strategies for future water security in the Model Forests. These groups would later on play a central role in the participatory

research activities planned under WP3 and the implementation of pilot actions under WP4. From 2013 to 2015 these groups organised a series of activities to exchange experiences and improve information generated with the project under WP2, learn from good practice in other locations, and support the project activities in other WPs.

The process for field learning varied from site to site, to adapt to the local context in terms of actors engagement, alternating meetings and focus groups (7-9) and workshops (2-4). The learning experience is synthetized in IUFRO occasional paper 30 and in a Popular Guide for NGOs and practitioners. Those provides insights into possible approaches that action-research projects may follow to promote learning among involved stakeholders. It proposes a framework to analyze how learning has taken place during the collaborative work developed in the EcoAdapt Project by participating organizations in the phase preceding adaptation planning in three model forests. A critical factor is to build trust from the beginning of the action-research process, to stimulate a fruitful dialogue and shared exploration and implementation of sustainable development pathways. Learning is also critical in the shaping of adaptive capacities, since multiple uncertainties are increasingly challenging the current state of our knowledge. The framework proposed, examples and lessons learnt provided may help organizations and practitioners build their collective capacity in the face of climate change.

Table 1: Main products from WP1, which are available on www.ecoadapt.eu and partners website.

Vignola R, DeMelo E, Louman B, Real A, Manchego C, Leclerc G, Lewandowski S, Morales M; Curi M, Valdivia AM, Fallot A, Vides R, Salinas J, Anívaro R, Cronenbold R, Pacheco N, Lobo A, Schillinger R, Giner G, Chauque C, Canedi V, Sandoval C, Jofre J, Alvarado W, Le Coq JF, Devissher T, Morchain D, 2013. Deliverable 1.1. Report of knowledge sharing workshops. 428p.
Lewandowski S, Molina Valdivia 1, Cupillard M, Leclerc G, 2013. Saber y Poder, una experiencia de teatro-foro en investigación acción. DVD. Production: CATIE, CIRAD, IRD. http://goo.gl/580Zdj
Prins K, Cáu Cattán A, Azcarrúnz N, Real A, Villugron L, Leclerc G, Vignola R, Morales M, Louman B, 2105. Creating and Sharing New Knowledge Through Joint Learning on Water Governance and Climate Change Adaptation in Three Latin American Model Forests: The EcoAdapt Case. IUFRO Occasional Paper 30. 41p.
Prins K, Vilugron L , Sandoval C, Cau Cattan A, Canedi V, Ascarrunz N, 2015. Explorando el camino hacia la protección y aprovechamiento del agua para el bien común y el desarrollo local. 86p.

WP2: Filling knowledge gaps about the context

The overall objectives of Work Package 2 (WP2) are (a) to fill knowledge gaps about the decision-making context, socio-institutional relationships and social-ecological dynamics in the sites in which action-research will take place, and (b) to provide practical information required to support climate change adaptation decisions in the project sites.

The main objectives for the first year 2012 were: (a) to develop a baseline understanding of the socio-institutional context in each Model Forest (MF) and (b) to start generating information that can support decision-making processes focused on water management in the three sites, taking into consideration climate change and local development trajectories. For the second year 2013 the objectives were more specific. They aimed: (a) to build a shared understanding of the context in each MF and identify local stakeholders that can play a key role in good water governance, (b) to further understand local perceptions about the

state of water resources in the landscapes, including drivers that are affecting these resources and possible tensions that may arise in the future, (c) to identify factors that enable or constrain adaptation decision-making for future water security in the three sites, (d) to explore entry points that could be considered first steps to build adaptive capacity in the MFs (linked to WP4), and (e) to study the social-ecological dynamics in the three landscapes that are relevant to include in the models and scenarios for water resources adaptation planning under WP3.

For the third year (2014), the objectives of WP2 were: (a) to complement the work conducted during the first years with biophysical studies and policy analyses in the project sites that can inform model development in WP3, (b) to inform actions aimed at building adaptive capacity in the MFs linked to WPs 3 and 4, and (c) to communicate and add value to the results generated in the WP2 through participation in conferences and with joint publications. For the final year of the project (2015) the main objectives of WP2 were to continue with the dissemination and communication of results, and to support activities in WPs 4 and 5.

WP2 activities were conducted hand in hand with WP1 (see previous secton), in constant exchange with local actors in the project sites. Local actors included representatives of rural communities, entrepreneurs of the private sector, and representatives of public entities in charge of overseeing the management of natural resources in the sites. The MF teams were key to facilitate this interactive process, acting as bridges between the local actors and the research team. Throughout the project, this process of exchange has been an important mechanism to explore appropriate ways to improve communication among actors, identify spaces for dialogue and possible entry points to enhance collaboration and learning in the MF landscapes, and produce information that is relevant and usable for adaptation decision-making and practice. The process has also helped to integrate different forms of knowledge in the research outputs, combining local traditional knowledge with scientific and technical knowledge.

The first year focused on developing a shared understanding of the project objectives among all the partners, and designing the methods to be applied under WP2 based on terms of reference written by each MF team. We also reviewed existing information and literature to build a database for each project site. Fieldwork started in 2012 and was conducted mainly by the MF partners working under the guidance and with support from the research team. Information gathered through fieldwork methods was analysed jointly by the MF and research teams, and in 2013 it was presented back to local actors for feedback, validation and refinement. Once validated, this information was used for the different analyses informing the Deliverables of WP2 (see next section), which were completed and revised by 2014. Additional research outputs generated to inform or to complement the WP2 Deliverables were also finalised in 2014 and most of the revisions based on peer-review were finalised by 2015. In 2015, two academic articles based on WP2 research were submitted to a Special Issue by the Ecology & Society journal to be published in 2016. The research generated under WP2 served as a basis to inform the work of WPs 3 and 4, and several dissemination products of WP5. In total more than 30 reports and deliverables have been produced by WP2.

In 2015, the primary focus of the project was the implementation of adaptation pilot actions in the Model Forests. The research accompanying these activities aimed to systematize these pilot actions and draw lessons on ecosystem based adaptation that could be applicable in other landscapes around the world. Insights into mechanisms that can up-scale and out-scale successful pilot activities were also generated. The role of WP2 in this endeavour was to support the systematization process. WP2 research findings were reviewed in a systematic way, which served as the basis for the analysis.

During 2015, the WP2 team also continued with the dissemination activities to add value to the findings generated under the work package. The WP2 team actively participated in different workshops, regional and international events to present and discuss the results, receive feedback, and use the opportunity to learn about new insights that can enrich the analysis or gather more information to produce lessons and key messages to share with the wider community of adaptation research and practice.

Diagnosis of existing knowledge and learning processes (Task 2.1)

This task aimed to understand learning processes of potential 'agents of change' in the project sites, as well as their perceptions and knowledge about past dynamics in the landscapes. Learning is understood as a process of generation and acquisition of new knowledge orientated mainly towards critical learning and building on previous knowledge, with elements of learning through discovery (learning by doing) and socio constructive learning. In Prins et al (2015) we develop a conceptual framework that captured different learning processes of WP1, provide concrete examples of the benefits of joint learning and understanding of shared problems and opportunities for water conservation, and analyse learning outcomes relevant for policy debate and up-scaling.

In parallel we aimed at enhancing knowledge-sharing between partners and the international adaptation community. The WP2 team worked within weADAPT.org, a well-known global climate adaptation knowledge platform, to create a dedicated space for EcoAdapt. This space had access to new features and semantic technology to help the EcoAdapt community share and grow over time. The platform was adapted to create the possibility of using Spanish and to build a new network and content around the theme 'ecosystem-based adaptation'. Trainings on how to use weADAPT were conducted in 2012 and again in 2013. A Knowledge Management Committee was set up to manage the content in this space. This Committee included a member from each partner organisation, and the weADAPT Editor to provide support. When partners created new articles, the Committee was responsible for editing them before publication in the platform. A monthly newsletter featured the published material disseminating the content to more than 2,500 users of weADAPT (Fig. 4).

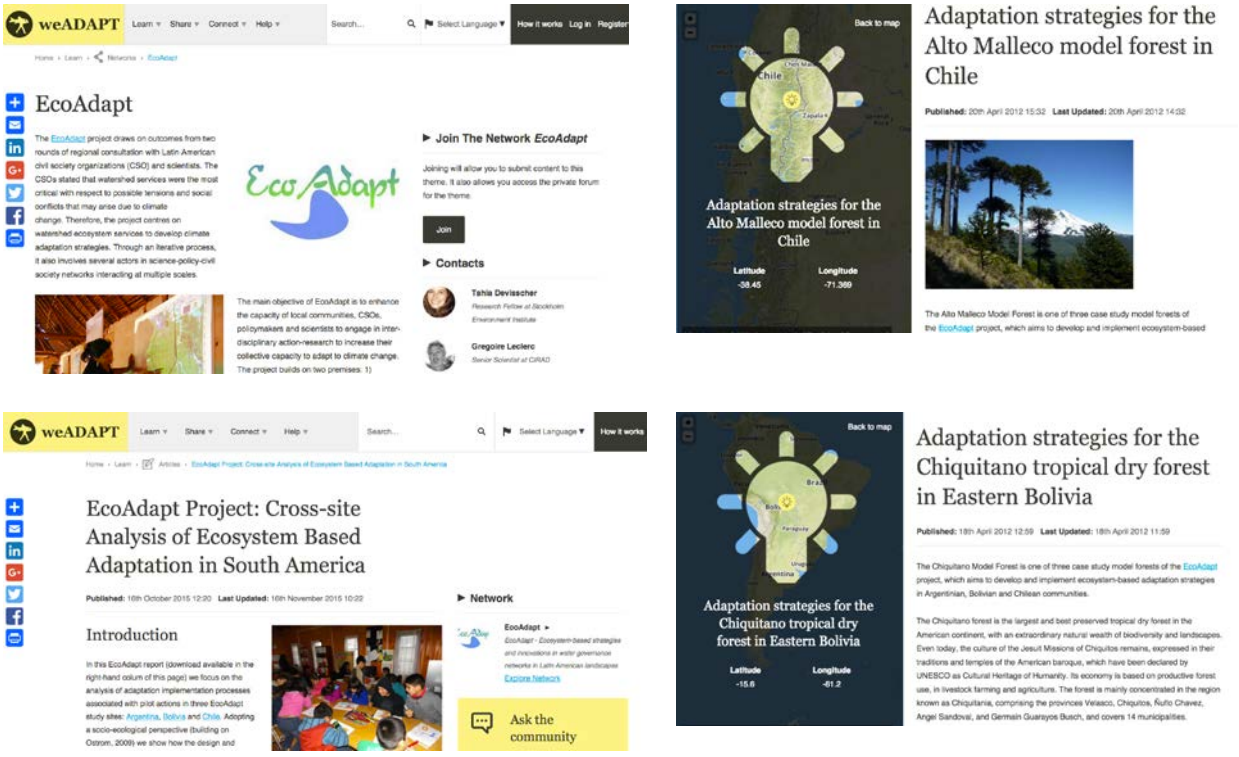


Figure 4: Examples of EcoAdapt content in weADAPT

Mapping and analysis of the socio-institutional relationships (Task 2.3)

This task aimed to identify key actors in the water governance system and explore the relationships between them to better understand the decision space for water management in the project sites.

Water governance networks were mapped through participatory exercises and information generated through individual interviews linked to Tasks 2.1 and 2.2. For the participatory mapping we adapted the NetMap method developed by Schiffer (2007)[1]. Different types of relationships between actors were explored and the resulting networks helped identify key actors, barriers and existing capacities to improve collaboration in the project sites for better water management. Deliverable 2.4 analyses the socio-institutional context in each site, including (a) perceptions on current problems around water resources and possible future conflicts, (b) the key actors for water governance and the relationships them, (c) potential 'agents of change' who can be considered project allies to reach key actors in the governance networks, integrate or bridge different worldviews and interests, and influence decision-making, (d) factors that hinder or support the adaptation decision-making, i.e. the diagnosis of the problem, the planning and the management of water resources, and (e) entry-points or opportunities to start building adaptive capacity in collaboration with the potential 'agents of change' in the sites.

[1] Schiffer, E. (2007) Network analysis case study: Multistakeholder water governance in Ghana. In: Tools for institutional, political, and social analysis of policy reform. A sourcebook for development practitioners [Holland, J. (eds.)]. World Bank Publications, Washington DC, United States of America.

Deliverable 2.4 was a joint effort between the research team and the MF teams. This process required time, but generated more relevant results in the sense that the content was more contextualized to the realities of each site, local partners owned the findings, and the process promoted reflection and critical thinking. Working papers for each project site were finalised in 2013 and further revised in 2015, and a cross-site analysis was completed and revised in 2014.

Analysis of the social-ecological dynamics (Task 2.4.)

This Task aimed to study the dynamics between the social and ecological processes in the project sites. It focused on building a shared representation of the interactions between main actors and the resources they manage or affect in the sites, which are relevant to water management. The methodology was discussed with the MF teams, to adapt it to each context and reframe the research problem in each site. We conducted a step-by-step analysis of the watershed as a dynamic system, including the identification of the central problem or issue, the actors, resources, dynamics and interactions at play with respect to the problem. Master students were involved in the field work and analysis, while Local actors took part in the conceptual modelling for co-construction or validation. In addition, biophysical studies were conducted in each site to complement the analysis: ABMJ implemented studies on soil erosion, climatic variability, and water contamination of the dams in the middle basin; FCBC conducted a hydrological study, a climate variability analysis and a sedimentation study of the Zapoco dam. The Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest coordinated a study on the history of the landscape, and a hydrological study with the local university.

The main outputs were conceptual models which represented what was happening in the three landscapes with regards to a central water security issue. Each Model Forest team developed a shared perspective on water security in the context of scarcity risk, taking into consideration current water quality problems and increasing water demand for different end uses. Insights gained from socio-institutional mapping informed the development of several conceptual models, which synthetized local views on the processes that drive the water management issues. Those conceptual models, and the accompanying biophysical studies, informed the modelling and adaptation planning work of WP3 and WP4. Deliverable 2.5 describes the main findings for each step analysed with PARDI, discussed the different conceptual models, and provided a cross-site analysis that concluded with a discussion on lessons learned from the process. Working papers on this topic for each site were revised and published in 2014 and 2015.

Communication of WP2 results

In addition to the research outputs and project Deliverables, we conducted a series of activities aimed at dissemination and communication of WP2 findings. The objective was to add value to results generated under WP2 by (a) further synthesising findings and sharing them via different media channels and networks, (b) participating in relevant events to liaise with key partners that might use or build on the results, and (c) creating spaces for dialogue

where project findings can be discussed and used to inform adaptation research and practice more broadly.

Communication activities were initiated and facilitated by the WP2 team particularly since 2014, after finalising the Deliverables of the work package. In 2014 several findings were summarized in shorter briefing notes to disseminate at events or in articles that were published in weADAPT. 18 weADAPT articles with project findings were published (Table 2) by the WP2 and WP5 teams together with the Model Forest teams. Table 3 provides a list of all the conferences where the WP2 team participated to present findings or facilitated a discussion session based on insights generated with the project.

Table 2. Communication material produced by or with support from the WP2 team since the start of the project

Communication product	Publication year	Type	Source	Audience
Overview of the EcoAdapt project	2012	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Model Forest Jujuy in Argentina	2012	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Model Forest Chiquitano in Bolivia	2012	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Model Forest Araucarias del Alto Malleco in Chile	2012	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
EcoAdapt project: the importance of working at the science-society interface for climate adaptation	2013	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Adaptacion y agua para el desarrollo local: un analisis critico de los procesos participativos	2013	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Metodologia para la zonificacion agro-ecologica y socio-economica	2013	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Gestion integral del territorio como base para la adaptacion al cambio climatico	2013	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
La dimension juridica del ordenamiento territorial: analisis regional con impacto nacional	2013	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
El mapeo de autores en el Bosque Modelo chiquitano	2013	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
EcoAdapt project: socio-institutional context analysis (4)	2014	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Variabilidad climatica en Bolivia	2014	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice

Incendios forestales en Bolivia	2014	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Socio-ecological systems: A holistic approach to understanding the interactions between humans and nature. Experience of participatory modelling in three territories in Latin America.	2014	Article	REDESMA network	General public
Briefing note summarising Deliverable 2.4 (8 pages) (Spanish and English)	2014	Briefing note	Printed brief	General public
Briefing note summarising Deliverable 2.5 (5 pages) (Spanish and English)	2014	Briefing note	Printed brief	General public
Governing frontier landscapes: Insights from the Global Landscapes Forum 2014 (2 pages) (Spanish and English)	2014	Briefing note	Printed brief	General public
Summary of key findings: cross-site socio-institutional context analysis	2014	Article	Ecos del Agua	General public
Summary of key findings: cross-site analysis of the social-ecological dynamics	2014	Article	Ecos del Agua	General public
Opinion piece onlessons learned from the process of co-construction	2014	Opinion piece	Ecos del Agua	General public
Article for the on-line bulletin of the Conservation Coach Network (CCNet)	2014	Article	CCNet network	General public
EcoAdapt project: lessons learned on the analysis of socio-ecological dynamics (4)	2015	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
EcoAdapt project: social ecological dynamics during adaptation planning	2015	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
EcoAdapt project: cross-site analysis of ecosystem based adaptation (4)	2015	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Cronologia de los cambios en el paisaje de la region de la Araucania de 1850 a 2013	2015	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Integrating ecosystem- and community-based adaptation	2015	Short article	weADAPT	Adaptation community of practice
Lessons learned from working in ecosystem-based adaptation in Model Forests	2015	News item	SEI website	General public
Towards sustainability in frontier landscapes: propositions for the way ahead (6 pages) (Spanish and English)	2015	Briefing note	Printed brief	General public
Discussion brief on integrating ecosystem- and community-based adaptation (2 pages) (English)	2015	Briefing note	Printed brief	General public
Opinion piece on good governance for climate adaptation in Latin American landscapes	2015	Opinion piece	Ecos del Agua	General public

Table 3. International conferences where WP2 findings were shared and discussed

Event	Location and date	Topic
Lanzamiento de la Plataforma Regional de Fuego	Santa Cruz, April 2013	Governance networks for wildfire management
7th Wallace conference on climate smart territories	Turrialba, Costa Rica, May 2013	Transdisciplinary approaches to address the challenges of knowledge integration when plannig for climate smart territories. Who is learning what and how in an action-research project? Climate change adaptation for local development in model forests of Argentina, Bolivia and Chile Influencia del contexto socio-institucional para insertar la adaptación al cambio climático en la planificación del desarrollo local
Royal Geographical Society conference 2013	London, UK, August 2013	The importance of working at the science-society interface for adaptation to climate change in local landscapes of Latin America: case studies in Bolivia, Chile & Argentina
X Foro de Biodiversidad del CeUICN	Cordoba, Spain, September 2013.	EcoAdapt. Adaptación al cambio climático para el desarrollo local en bosques modelo de Argentina, Bolivia and Chile: Desarrollo de estrategias a la interfaz ciencia-sociedad civil
SEI Science Forum 2014	Stockholm, January 2014	Bridging Worldviews for Water Planning at the Science-Society Interface: Mapping socio-institutional relationships in Bolivia, Chile and Argentina
Resilience conference 2014	Montpellier, May 2014	Making existing knowledge explicit on socio-ecological dynamics: complementary inputs from three methods in a watershed territory of the Bolivian Eastern
Resilience conference 2014	Montpellier, May 2014	Adaptation to climate change for local development in model forests of Argentina, Bolivia and Chile: trade-offs and synergies in supporting robust local processes at the science-society interface (session with other FP7 projects)
International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE 2014)	Reykjavik, August 2014	Equity considerations when getting closer to thresholds: a comparative analysis of the socio-ecological dynamics in three watershed territories of South America
7th Ecosystems Services Partnership (ESP) conference	Costa Rica, September 2014	Community owned solutions and the policy process (session with other FP7 projects)
Global Landscapes Forum 2014	Lima, December 2014	Moving targets: Challenges and opportunities for sustainability in dynamic multi-stakeholder landscapes (Panel discussion)
Climate Smart Agriculture 2015	Montpellier, March 2015	Articulation of conceptual modelling methods
MedForum 2015	Palencia, October 2015	Lessons learned on ecosystem-based adaptation and community-based adaptation (Facilitated discussion) Lessons learned on up-scaling and influencing policy making (Panel discussion)
UNFCCC COP21 2015	Paris, December 2015	Addressing the adaptation gap: Integrating ecosystem- and community-based approaches for more systemic solutions (Panel discussion)

WP3: Participative exploratory scenario development

The objective of WP3 was to improve the capacity of CSOs and RTDs to unfold multi-stakeholder exploratory foresight processes and develop robust, socially validated scenarios and models about possible futures. This task depended heavily on the adaptation planning process that would be implemented by WP4 in the model forest. A change in the planning methodology at mid project, from a scenario building process to a problem solving exercise, led to a change of strategy for modelling, towards building local capacity and tools to enrich strategic adaptation plans developed by WP4. CSOs are able to use the models (all tools have a user manual) and perform economic evaluations in the future. CIRAD and TAMU staff will be available for technical support or by developing more scenarios for the EcoAdapt MFs as needed.

Design and Implement Story and Simulation (S&S) exploratory foresight process backed by models in each project site (Task 3.1.)

The results of knowledge sharing activities of WP1 and WP2 indicate that current problems have to addressed more directly in order to stimulate involvement from agents of change. Therefore instead of scenarios backed by models we started to implement the Structured Decision Making (SDM) methodology (Gregory et al, 2013) which consists in 5 steps:

SDM-1: Decision sketching: going quickly through all SDM steps to grasp the decision context and time horizon
SDM-2: Fundamental and intermediate objectives
SDM-3: Alternatives and means to reach objectives
SDM-4: Consequences and evaluation of alternatives
SDM-5: Selection of alternatives (decisions) for adaptation plan

The SDM methodology helps prioritizing strategic components and actions which can be used with a varied level of sophistication according to the context where it is applied. However we found that running a full SDM process was not viable due to 1) the logistical difficulty to deploy 5 workshops in 3 sites over the course of 15 months; 2) the low level of commitment (or absence) of some agents of change in some key sectors; 3) the method is not readily applicable at landscape scale. Therefore the planning process was limited to SDM1 (decision sketching), and priority was done to implementing pilot “energizing” actions. More details can be found below (WP4).

Programming of generic ABM platform for hydrosedimentologic simulations, taking into account site specificities (Task 3.2)

In EcoAdapt we consider that models can contribute to the creative and transformative reflection and alternative development scenarios, especially in a context of uncertainty and multiple factors interact. The models help both during the process of their development (the actors involved have a more complete picture of the socio-ecosystem) and with simulation results ("what would happen if ...?"). We have developed 3 types of models, which will contribute to enrich the strategic plans and future project proposals: hydrological models for the three sites, Fuzzy Cognitive Maps for the three sites, and an Agent-based model for the Argentina site.

Hydrological models based on the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT): these simulation models allow assessing the evolution of the hydrological cycle with changing climate, land cover and infrastructure. The simulations help to assess the effect of CC and to size certain actions that affect or are affected by water availability. We developed hydrological modeling with SWAT for the three sites, and left CSOs with the capacity to run the simulations. Results for Argentina are shown below as an example of model outputs.

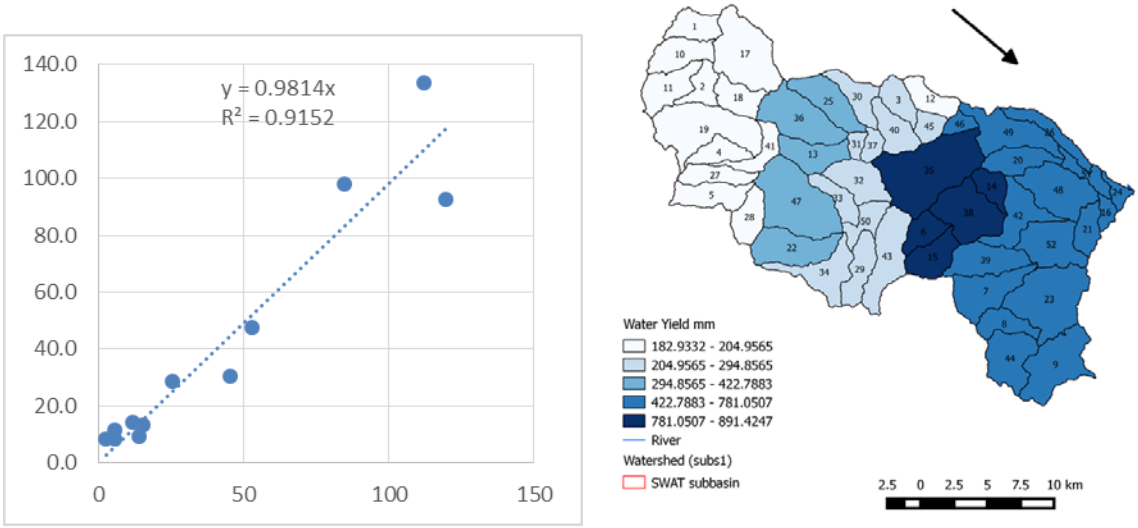


Figure 5: Perico-Mannatiales SWAT model results. (Left) SWAT model output calibration of water flow in El Tipal at monthly scale; (Right) Baseline scenario water yield at sub-basin basin level.

Climate data for future scenarios (planning horizon: 2050) was obtained from CIAT (MarkSimCGM, CMIP3/CMIP5) and Global weather database (http://globalweather.tamu.edu/cmip) and were incorporated as weather generator coefficients in the QSWAT interface for the watershed. We selected the average of 6 models (BCCR_BCM2.0, CNRM-CM3, CSIRO-MK3.5, ECHam5, INMCM3.0, MIROC3.2) and scenario A1b for Argentina, HADGEN2-ES and scenario RCP2.6 for Bolivia, and MIROC3.2 under scenario RCP2.6 for Chile.

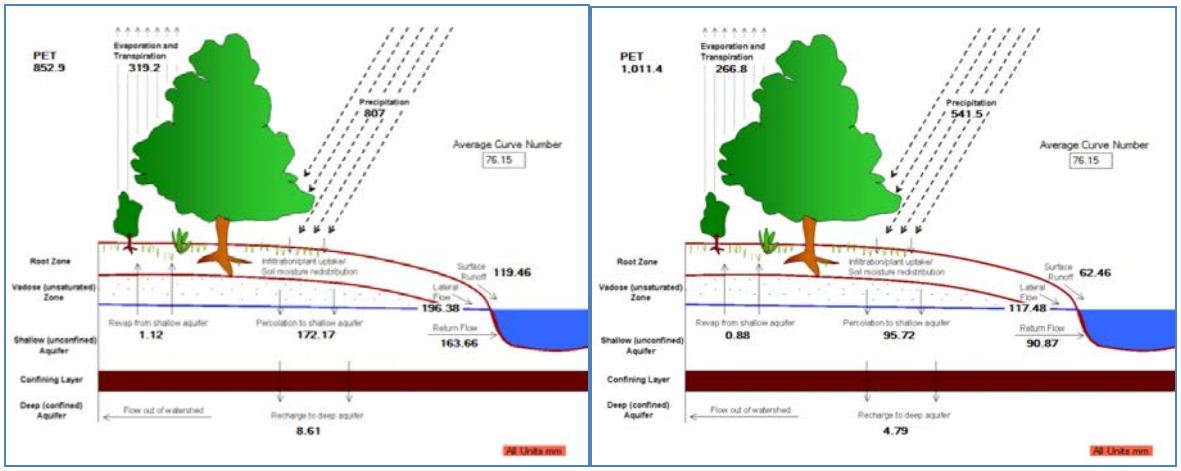


Figure 6: simulated change in water balance from 2010 (left) to 2050 (right) for the Perico-Manantiales watershed in Jujuy, Argentina.

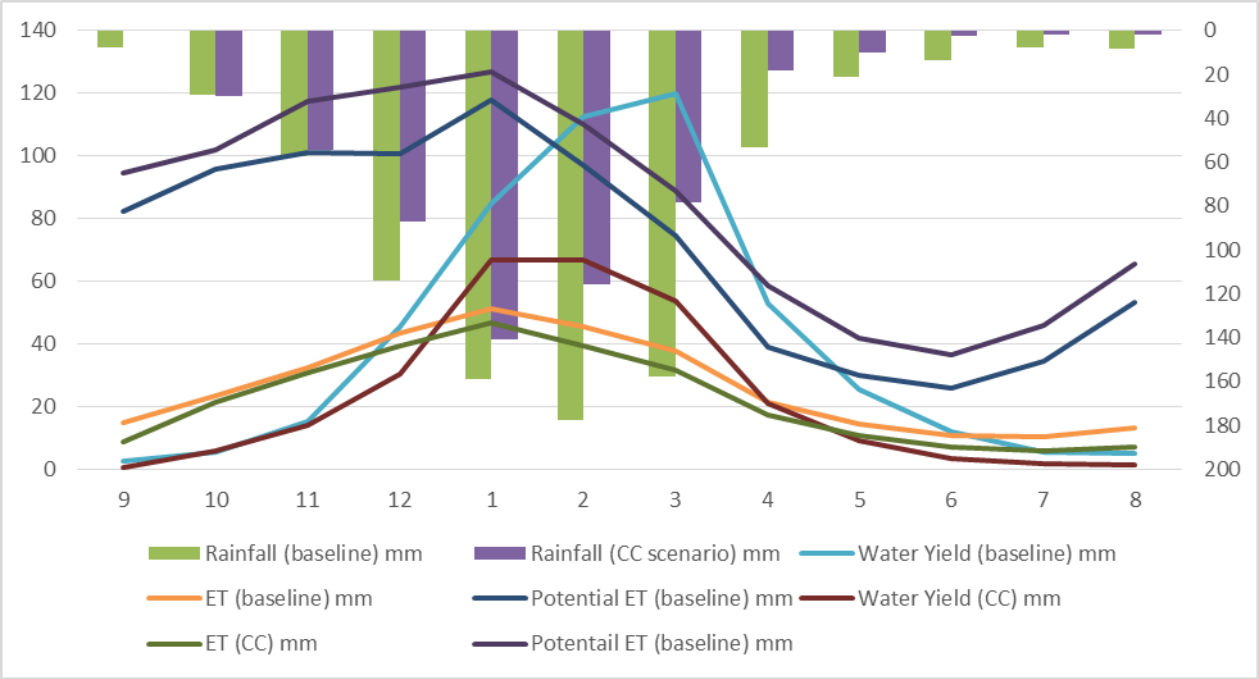


Figure 7: simulated change in hydrological functions from 2010 (baseline) to 2050 (CC) for the Perico-Manantiales watershed in Jujuy, Argentina. ET: Evapotranspiraiton; CC: climate change.

Land use change scenarios included slope recuperation with reforestation in the Perico upper watershed (Argentina) and the impact of small farm dams in the Zapoco watershed (Bolivia). In both case the impact on erosion and water availability in rivers was minimal.

Fuzzy Cognitive Maps (FCM): these "quant-qual" models allow prioritizing actions according to performance indicators. A first step is to review the strategic plans based on a systemic approach. An advantage of FCM over multicriteria evaluation is that it allows actions have positive or negative impacts on objectives and between them, as well as feedback effects. The FCM models, along with a better understanding of the system, identify stocks that have the greatest impact on objectives and also try new stock options allowed. FCMs have been developed for the three sites based on conceptual maps of the socio-ecological dynamics around water security. A user manual has been produced for developing FCM with iModeler+.

Agent-based models (ABM): these simulation models are very flexible and allow evaluating the consequences of the actions of individual actors over time. You can change the logic of the actors to see how their effect in time and space varies, which allow reflecting on alternative strategies. We started by improving the CORMAS modelling platform (integrating activity diagrams and water networks), and developed an Agent Based Model to address the issue of multiple land and water use for the Cienaga dam in the dikes areas near El Carmen, Jujuy (Argentina). The model includes biophysical dynamics and improved agent heuristics concerning dam and herd management and contamination by cattle and by nearby residential areas. Various probes were specified to examine the dynamics of the system during the 30 years simulation period (time step duration: 1 week), and a user-friendly

interface has been developed for specifying various scenarios. We showed that Agriculture and Tourism are interlinked through water and that both sectors would benefit from coordinated actions. The model was presented to local authorities in September 2015, which allowed identifying low cost options to reduce water contamination. Further developments have been relayed to the University of Jujuy, who supervised the study on water quality in the Cienaga dam, and who is leading related projects in the area.

The final agent-based model for La Cienaga dike area has been packaged as a self-running application with an interface that allows changing model parameters such as rainfall, water demand for irrigation, population and herd dynamics, rainfall, water treatment, etc.. (http://cormas.cirad.fr/fr/applica/cienaga.html)

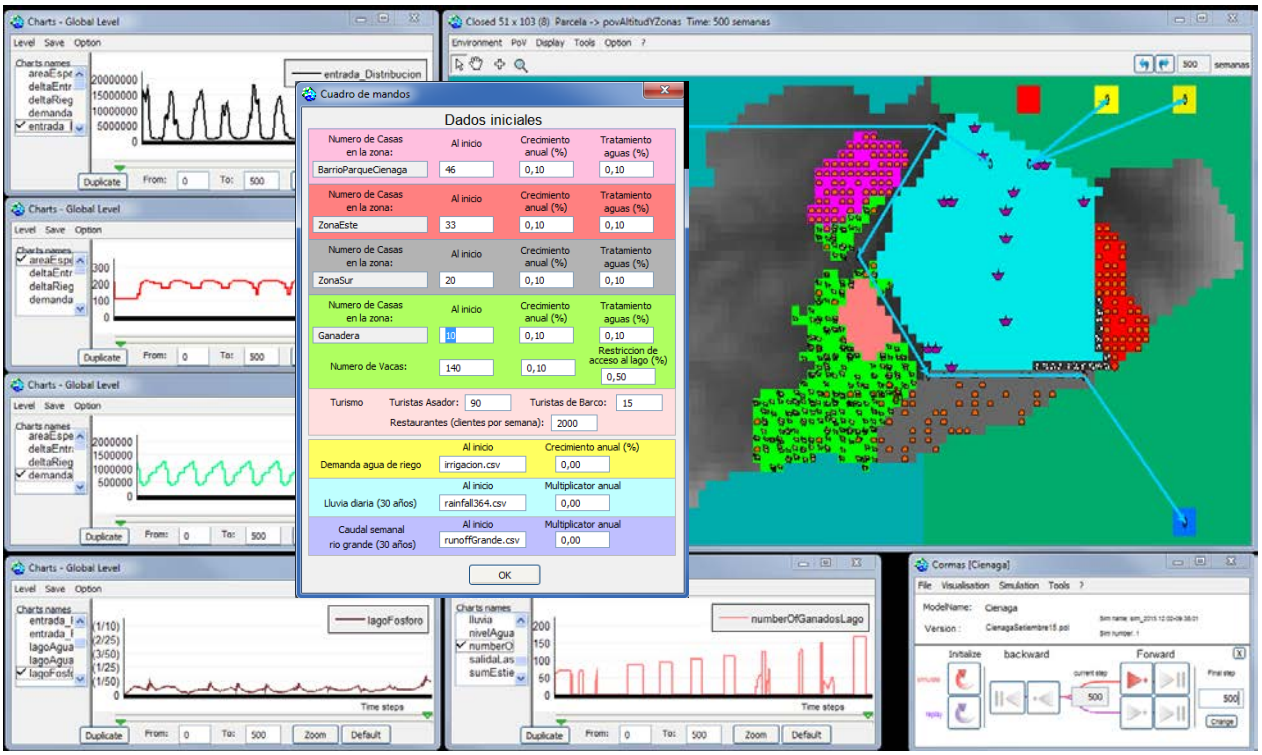


Figure 8: Interface of the Multi-agent model built on the CORMAS platform for the Cienaga dam area in Jujuy, Argentina.

As a first step in the design of an ABM for Chile, we designed a board “serious game” (and a companion Excel tool) for adults and professionals, for a capacity building and training program related to the Water Code. It is played around an imaginary watershed submitted to various types of water rights and uses. The game is being tested and adjusted by BMAAM team with the people in charge of the program, who will decide on the next steps for its development.

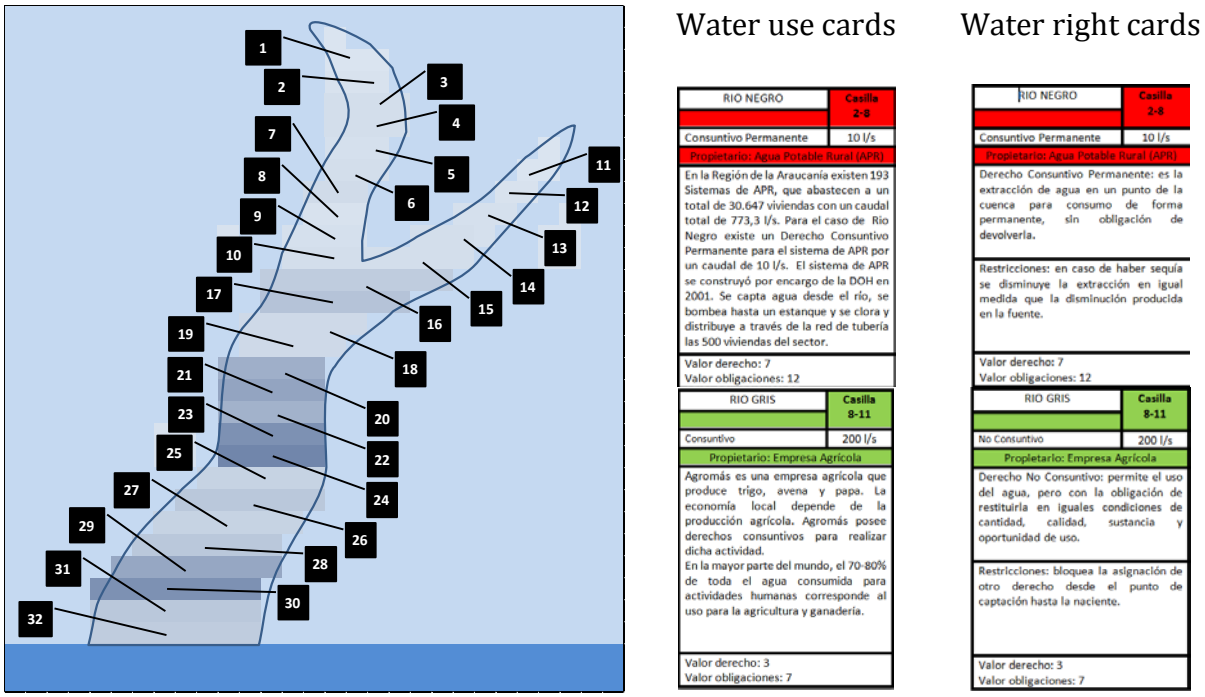


Figure 9: Board and cards sample for the "serious game" developed to understand and debate about the Chile water code.

Assessment tools and evaluation of scenarios (Task 3.3)

There are inherent difficulties in estimating future impacts (economic or otherwise) of both climate change and adaptation/management initiatives that arise from the enormous range of uncertainties (of both key impacts and cost processes) involved in these predictions. Expert judgment has been used in the past to address resources management issues under the uncertainty of climate change but the reliability of these assessments is unknown.

Costs-benefit or feasibility analysis can suffer from biases liked to data manipulation and uncertainties that can be too low or undefined. In EcoAdapt we build the economic valuation of response to CC on a shared understanding of the economy of each territory, in particular of the economic impacts of climate change as a prerequisite to the evaluation of alternatives. The main objective of this evaluation is to help scenario panel members compare alternatives for adaptation to climate change with a perspective of management of available resources. This is done with a combined quantitative (monetary) and qualitative (valuation by stakeholders) cost-benefit analysis.
A 4-step methodology was partially implemented in 2014 with local CSO staff and produced the core of the quick start actions of the strategic adaptation plan (see WP4): 15 actions in BMJ, 11 in BMCh and 9 in BMAAM. Those were grouped in 12 fields of investigation for which information on the elements of costs and benefits were specified.

Then for Argentina and Chile, an exhaustive evaluation (based on an improved framework) has been completed for one strategic action related to maintenance of irrigation

infrastructure (Argentina) and Slope protection (Chile). The evaluations are structured as follows:

- Introduction: use of the framework, general and specific objectives of the evaluation, key issues.
- Overview of the adaptation action: Name, Summary
- Description of the adaptation action: Actors involved, Activities
- Local diagnostics: State of the ecosystem related to the action; Legislation and its impact on decisions; Impacts, risks, vulnerability, uncertainties before climate change; Key issues.
- Cost-benefits analysis: Typology of costs; Estimation of costs; Estimation of benefits including ecosystem services; Avoided costs; Key issues.
- Relevance of the action as an adaptation to climate change action; Key issues.

This framework proved to be accessible to CSO staff that can now perform analyses on their own. In the short term we plan to expand this framework with a summary sheet of indicators, to allow quick comparison of adaptation measures and build resilient portfolios, and a companion methodological guide to help users select methods adapted to their context.

Participant observation to document the participatory process, debates and analyze social dynamics in project sites (Task 3.4.)

Participant observation, which was suggested as a tool to improve the quality of the intervention in the WP3 and 4, was also used for WP1 and 2 activities in order to grasp social dynamics as early as possible. Training was organized in each study site, prior to the field learning activities of WP1. We prepared a comprehensive working paper that poses the theoretical and empirical bases for participant observation as best practice in social and anthropological studies. The method implies prior identification of observation points, assigning tasks to observers, and a debriefing structured around these observation points. In general there is a shared perception of a more effective participant observation through a greater focus on the most important elements of the processes that are carried out (e.g., influence and speech). For CSOs, the added value of a more rigorous approach to PO was appreciated and the methodology is now being adjusted, moving to an observant participation, which was used in a systematic manner for adaptation planning meetings.

EcoAdapt working paper 17 reports on the social dynamics observed by CSOs during the adaptation planning activities in each Model Forest (MF), using their own participant observation techniques which have been systematized in Deliverable 4.2. We identify key factors that determine how multi-stakeholders platforms such as Model Forests (MF) can effectively engage in adaptation planning that can benefit water resources for local economic development at the scale of the whole territory. More specifically, at the landscape scale, social dynamics and the capacity of these platforms to engage in or lead effective adaptation planning is influenced by -and influences- factors that determine the formal authority of these platforms such as i) ripeness of an issue that motivate collective action and transformations, ii) extent to which the key stakeholders recognize this formal authority to design and implement with local communities landscape-level planning (i.e. in

our case the adaptation actions identified in the correspondent plan); iii) the extent to which on-going institutional processes at other scales are aligned with the objectives and motivations of the platform; iv) financial resources to address water security which influences motivation and engagement among stakeholders.

A critical vue is provided by EcoAdapt working papers series 19, based on Morgane's Salzard M. Sc. Thesis in the Jujuy Model forest in Argentina. This paper gives cues for defining appropriate forms of multi-stakeholder debate on a true co-construction of adaptation strategies to climate change, based on hydrologic ecosystem services. We identify local forms of participation and criteria for defining relevant deliberative devices in view of the objectives and project intervention contexts. Thus, a reflective analysis of the terms of cooperation between the various project stakeholders (scientists, MF CSO staff, institutional actors, farmers) was conducted. The study reveals a wealth of experience and definition of participation between project stakeholders. It also highlights the highly unequal nature of the management of water resources in the project area (i.e. Jujuy model forest, Argentina). These elements have allowed to question, in particular, the composition of the panels of key players involved in the development of adaptation strategies in EcoAdapt, to the extent that these panels may reproduce in part related forms of exclusion in the management of water resources. From the analytical framework of hybrid forums (Callon et al. 2001) and engagement plans (Richard Ferroudji, 2011), we propose a set of criteria to define hybrid collaborative devices in the project taking into account not only a multiplicity of actors, interests, but also forms of experiences, values and attachment to the environment and the collective.

WP4: Design adaptation strategies and implement key adaptation measures

The objective was to improve the capacity of CSOs and RTDs to identify technically robust and socially validated adaptation strategies with the right blend of incentives and regulations, and test and implement key adaptation measures in target communities.

The initial diagnostic phases (WP1 and WP2) enriched all partners' and stakeholders' knowledge for the planning process. More specifically, it helped the characterization of decision making concerns, the institutional analysis and identification of stakeholders' roles, positions and interactions in local networks and relationship among actors, water resources and institutions. It gave us information to identify key issues of common interest to stakeholders, their interactions in terms of alliances, conflicts, experiences of collective action for the management of natural resources and the use and stresses of water resources by the variety of relevant actors. Field learning and validation activities (from WP1) helped generating trust, share knowledge and further promoted understanding of the interests and languages of local communities.

For the planning stages we adopted a structured approach to decision-making analysis (SDM) which uses a value-focused decision-analysis method to identify solutions to complex environmental problems. The main strength of SDM are reflected in the following points:
1) Decisions based on science : more typically one asks what science can give considering the paucity of data and the inherent uncertainties that characterize environmental problems and their solutions. In addition, most environmental problems are not only technical in nature but

also involve understanding / knowledge, preferences and values and asymmetry of information between multiple stakeholders. SDM helps integrate scientific information and those that are value-based (which increases social and technical robustness of alternatives).
2) Decisions based on consensus: the objective is to reach a final consensus within a group. One of the biggest problems is that the group pushes too early and too hard to get consensus (with possible dominance of stronger or better informed perspectives), which leads to a lack of minority and/or creative solutions. SDM aims to go beyond the lowest common denominator but towards a proposal that is enriched by multiple perspectives, that is creative and demonstrably effective, and withstand the scrutiny of a review of more actors.
3)Multi-criteria analysis: Standard economic analysis (e.g. calculation of the internal rate of return of given alternative and monetization of benefits) may lead to selecting alternatives with few opportunities for creativity and inclusion of preferences, perceptions and values of stakeholders, with a higher possibility of rejection in the implementation phase. SDM provides means for structuring decisions in a deliberative context while preserving the technical robustness (e.g. joint evaluation of socio-economic consequences) that increase creativity and acceptability of the selected alternatives.

When using a value-based approach to elaborate adaptation plans we do not only help stakeholders decide what to do, but also how to do it and when to do it, making decision-making more transparent and objective. Such an approach applied in a participatory setting helps to identify alternatives explicitly acknowledging stakeholders' capacities and contexts when identifying and prioritizing adaptation measures (Ingram et al., 2011[2]). This is especially important in the case of EcoAdapt as it focused on co-building planning effort regarding water resources characterized by the participation of actors with conflicting views, socio-technical controversies and information asymmetries. The trust-building process and the socio-institutional and socio-ecological diagnostics implemented in WP2 helped minimizing these differences.

EcoAdapt was designed to transition from a RTD-led phase (WP2-WP3), where the efforts were devoted to research design and implementation together with knowledge validation and fertilization engaging stakeholders (with an emphasis on co-production and social learning – WP1), to a more action-oriented, CSO-led phase (WP4) aimed at co-building an strategic adaptation plan (SAP) with local stakeholders. In other words we moved from action-**Research** to research-**Action** where local participation, engagement in design and implementation of action becomes more prevalent (Figure 10).

In this context, issues of authority, trust, alliances, and contingencies play an important role as the actual implementation of actions and their sustainable performance depends on interplay between formal and non-formal authority (Elkes, 1979). In most cases EcoAdapt counted with non-formal authority of our local CSOs partners that were members of MFs platforms. During the diagnostic phases and in the preliminary discussions on the planning phases we detected that communities and stakeholders were pressuring and urging implementation actions also due to a general participation fatigue and the urgent needs identified.

[2] Ingram et al., 2011. Planning for Climate Change: a strategic, value-based approach for urban planners. UN-Habitat Publication available at: http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3164

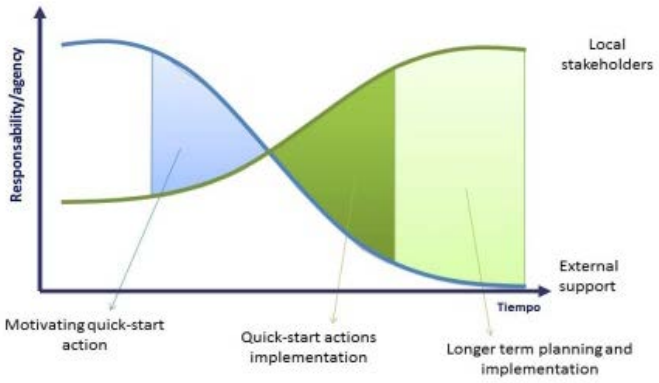


Figure 10. From action-**Research** to research-**Action**

Due to time and resources constraints we could only implement the first step of the SDM approach (SDM-1) to characterize the decision context through workshops and meetings with stakeholders in each site, which allowed tailoring our planning and implementation phases to the different authority and legitimacy context of the MFs and the planning process that resulted. We organized participatory sessions to identify the measures of the SAP differentiating two sections, namely: one focusing on the general strategic objectives and related measures broadly defined, and the other focusing on the prioritized, using locally-defined criteria, and more detailed presentation of pilot actions that would mobilize participation, engagement of formal authority and possibility for scaling out and up the adaptation measures and amplify the implementation of the SAP (Figure 11).

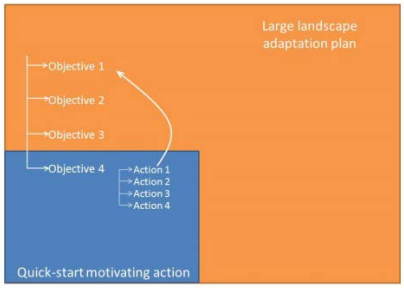


Figure 11. Empowering the adaptation planning process of EcoAdapt with pilot actions.

In the period May-June 2014 local actors with the support of EcoAdapt RTDs and local CSOs engaged with the first step of the SDM to characterize the decision context with its Strategic (SO) and Means (MO) Objectives. General measures to achieve these objectives were discussed with stakeholders and local experts. Additionally, SOs were assessed with and prioritized by stakeholders based on the preferences, values and beliefs the whole diagnostic and planning process previously contributed to shape. Then, stakeholders identified criteria accounting for the socio-institutional and economic context thy then used to prioritize SOs and associated quick-start actions (pilot projects) for more detailed planning and implementation (Table 4).

Table 4: Strategic and Means Objectives of the adaptation plan for each site. In bold those SOs that were prioritized for more detailed planning of quick-start actions/pilot projects

MF	Strategic Objective	Means objectives
BMAAM	Increase citizens resource management and advocacy skills	**Increase knowledge and awareness on water rights and duties**
		Increase community-leaders' capacity to resolve conflicts
		Increase knowledge and awareness to empower communities' leaders
		Increase social engagement
	Improve livelihoods	**Improve water security and availability**
		Improve water quality
		Develop the local economy
		Improve natural habitats to protect water sources
ABMJ	Infrastructure Irrigation system/water and sewer	Increase the capacity of the levees
		Headworks improve surface water in rivers
		Perform maintenance on drinking water infrastructure
		Expand the drinking water in rural areas
		Build a network of urban and rural drains
	Increase efficiency of irrigation	**Optimize irrigation infrastructure**
		Promote use of rainwater
		Manage stormwater drains and irrigation at the farm level
		Technify and program the irrigation system
	Improve management of water resources	Explore and exploit groundwater
		Protect water sources
		Improve systems of hydro- meteorological monitoring
		Better institutional / civil coordination for water management
	Reduce soil degradation	Improve livestock management in the upper watershed and protected areas
		Manage / protect forests on the slopes of the basin
		Improve management of cultivated soils
	Increase awareness and training	Sensitize the population and stakeholders
		Increase the ability to make informed decisions
	Strengthen the legal framework for land use planning	Strengthen land use plan to consider watershed conservation
		Manage water sewage
		Regulate river-bed material extraction
		Manage the management of municipal solid waste
		Improve the legal system in relation to water conservation
FCBC	Improve management and increase awareness	**Environmental education and awareness of population**
		Consolidation and training of Community Organizations for Water and Sanitation Services
		Education on § Prevention and control of fires
		Implementing regulations for water critical areas
		Improvement of agricultural and forestry practices for sustainable use of land and water:

	Improve watershed conservation planning	Improved water supply quality, quantity and continuity
		Zoning Zapocó water basin to prioritize critical hydrological areas
		Tourism plan for the protected area above the dam
		Expansion and management plan for Zapocó Protected Area
		Solid and liquid waste management in the basin

In Chile and Bolivia we find SOs in both components of the broad adaptation plan. More specifically, in Chile institutional alliances among CSOs and public and private entities prioritized activities that could work with a diversity of actors having among them both formal and non-formal authority. The diverse group of stakeholders identified SOs in both components and prioritized quick-start actions in the management SO to support advocacy capacity, communities' leaders ability for negotiation and conflict resolution, promote social engagement and participation in water policy-making and implementation through alliances with Araucania region's policy-makers. In Bolivia, our local CSO partner counted on alliances with public actors (municipality of Concepción, climate change office of the Santa Cruz Departmental Government) and civil society (e.g. local communities' associations) providing formal and non-formal authority backup to identify SOs and quick-start actions in both components. For example, the watershed zoning of Zapoco watershed as part of the strategy to increase the area under conservation status has required coordination with local communities as well as with the Municipality of Concepcion and with Santa Cruz Departmental Authorities. In Argentina SOs focus mainly on small-scale, technical interventions to improve water irrigation efficiency in smallholders' farming plots. This measure required limited inter-institutional work among CSOs and public authorities possibly also reflecting the difficulty to engage in social and institutional objectives given the polarized context of the electoral year of 2015. This might have also influenced the possibility to engage on the other SOs that had been identified in the landscape restoration component as they also entail engagement with public entities possibly involved in political campaigning.

Quick start actions and pilot projects

A cross-site comparison of the quick-start actions identified provides more details on the institutional resources mobilized during their design and implementation process (Table 5).

EcoAdapt's final implementation stages (end of 2015 beginning of 2016) in Bolivia focused on improving communities' access to water, capacity building on drinking water extraction technologies, improving firewood use efficiency, water sources protection in rural communities and delimiting the Zapoco conservation priorities. Important achievements during this implementation include the consolidation of the Stakeholders' group and scaling-out of the process to other municipalities, the significant improvement in inter-institutional coordination on issues related to water adaptation to climate change and the role of ecosystem conservation and the important recognition of the adaptation services associated to Zapoco Watershed conservation by the municipal and departmental authorities and rural populations (Figure 12).

Figure 12: three types of water sources EcoAdapt helped to protect in rural communities of the Zapoco Watershed. Paúro in Candelaria community.

In Chile, implementation during the final stages addressed adaptation measures as slope protection, water harvesting and conservation, dissemination through media, and capacity building on water rights for communities' leaders. Here, important positive externalities of the adaptation implementation stages include the multisectorial work among EcoAdapt's local CSO with INDAP, for capacity building of users and farmers about the Chilean water code, with INIA, for raising awareness on climate change, measuring water flow and installing a meteorological station for a program on ecosystems restauration to improve water availability in small watersheds (Figure 13).

Figure13: slope protection in different communities of BMAAM (Ñanco,Curacautín community)

In Argentina, EcoAdapt' ABMJ partnered with INTA and Finca El Pongo in a pilot project to support smallholder producers of the El Pongo farm by improving irrigation efficiency, reducing labour for water management, frost-prevention tree wind-break fences, and providing capacity building. ABMJ highlights the positive impact of experimental plots to promote farmers' interests (and some initial adoption) on the technology and especially promote women's engagement in agriculture by easying the irrigation work. Moreover, in the uncertain political landscape of the electoral year 2015, AMBJ was able to strengthen its link with a long-standing partner of the Model forest (INTA) and start new collaborations on water use efficiency with smallholders' association in Finca El Pongo and the Family Agriculture Secretariat. In this respect,

it is also important to mention that the engagement of INTA was also motivated by benefitting on this learning experience to promote this technological improvement in other production areas of the landscape (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Improved irrigation system established in a plot of a horticulturalist.

Among the barriers to implementation we can mention i) stakeholders' fatigue associated to a long-lasting and constant engagement required throughout the process among all partners and stakeholders; ii) institutional instability especially associated to political polarization during electoral years and election results possibly changing, along with substitution in key personnel, the power equilibrium and institutional alliances, iii) inter-organizational collaboration culture possibly determining pre-conceptions and attitudes towards participation in the planning process (e.g. communities' engaged in the planning process pressing for actions to solve daily problems in contrast with a EcoAdapt's broader problem-oriented planning effort focusing on a longer knowledge co-construction process. Several controversies emerged in the design and implementation process of adaptation actions including those due to diversity of i) cultural paradigms especially among (e.g. Chilean and Bolivian) indigenous *cosmovisions* and latinos' institutional values, rules and beliefs and ii) perceptions and expectations of private actors less oriented to a collective planning process, and civil society and public actors more actively engaged in the planning process possibly to achieve advocacy or policy implementation objectives.

Changes in institutional networks

EcoAdapt's success factors suggest that supporting inter-organizational knowledge-exchange and trust-building adaptation planning and implementation processes can expand the resource network of involved actors. For example, Figure 15 shows the change in Chilean MF-CSO SEPADE-BMAAM action-implementation network between year 1 and year 3. We argue that this can be related to both i) the perceived urgency to solving water scarcity in the Araucania and ii) to implementation of pilot projects, which expanded the local and regional network. Moreover, the information flux with the Ministry of Environment went from unidirectional (from AAMMF) to bidirectional after a joint engagement in climate change initiatives. Similarly, engagement with INDAP (the National Agricultural Development Agency whom got involved in climate change education with the Ministry of Environment and EcoAdapt) also opens opportunities to access resources of its Climate Change program funding pilot activities at regional level.

Table 5: Quick-start adaptation actions and pilot projects in EcoAdapt sites, and their action-situation characteristics.

MF	BMAAM			BMCh			ABMJ
Action	**Capture of rainfall**	**Slope Protection**	**Building awareness and advocacy capacity**	**Protection of water sources**	**Domestic health**	**Expansion Protected Area Zapoco**	**Irrigation Efficiency**
Objective	Reduce impact of water scarcity and embellish spiritual sites	Restore and protect key slopes through native trees reforestation	Building capacities for advocacy	Protect critical water sources while restoring native vegetation	Reduce water-borne diseases; improve firewood use efficiency; reduce in-house smoke	Ensure protection of areas critical for water resources	Improve smallholders' irrigation efficiency for horticultural and consolidate their organizational capacity
Coverage	Mapuche spiritual site Quilape Lopez (Curacautin); Demonstrative site in Urban area of Lonquimay	Degraded slopes in Pedregoso (Lonquimay), Mallin del Treile (Lonqumimay), Río Blanco (Curacautin)	All users of Radio, local bulletins, media and newspapers, schools	Indigenous communities of: Limoncito (1 ha) for clothes-washing and as alternative source; San Andres (3 ha) for livestock; Candelaria (1 ha) for livestock	Rural communities of San Fermin, Limoncito and Candelaria	Zapoco Watershed Hydrological Priority Units	137 ha, 33 smallholders in El Pongo state-owned farm in El Cadillal located in the mid-watershed area of the Perico-Manantiales basin
Priorization process	two steps: identification of action with Ecoadapt's stakeholders; identification of sites with high demonstrative value	Two steps: Co-constructed criteria to prioritize sites (interest in creating a Natural Park, importance to local drinking water, improving streamflow and natural corridor for ecotouristic paths	Identified in several meetings with EcoAdapt's stakeholder group	1) EcoAdapt Socio-institutional diagnostic; 2) awareness-raising in rural communities; 3) Strategic alliances providing key resource; 4) SDM prioritization output; 5) Water Sources Assessment for rural Communities;	Previous work in other communities and validated for through SDM workshops with EcoAdapt's stakeholders,	Municipality of Concepcion, FCBC mandate for ecosystem conservation	New alliance on smallholders' agriculture with El Pongo Farm, Department of Family Agriculture; SDM output; focus on most vulnerable producers to water scarcity
Actors types	Directly benefitting: Indigenous Community Council; urban focused civil society; Municipality, CONAF	Families and leaders in the communities, civil society (DAS, SEPADE), National agencies (INDAP, CONAF), local municipalities	BMAAM, SEPADE, Communities' leaders	Communities' leaders, communities members, Municipality and FCBC	Communities Leaders and households heads, Municipality, FCBC	FCBC, Santa Cruz Departmental Directorate for Protected Areas, Stakeholders Group, communities	ABMJ, INTA extension office in Perico, Administration of El Pongo, Agriculture Cooperative of El Pongo, smallholder horticulturalists, Secretary of Family Agriculture,
Natural resources involved	Native trees, soil	Native trees (Roble, *Lenga*, *Ñanco*), degraded soils to be restored, shrubs (*Quila*), Slopes with spiritual values to local communities	All those involved in previous actions	Water sources, shrubland mixed with pastures	Firewood, drinking water	Forest ecosystems and biodiversity and ecosystem services; private pasturelands	water, soil, native and exotic trees used for reforestation of the riparian areas next to the irrigation channels.
Rules	Informal initial agreements to result in formal MoU (based on previously built mutual trust)		Awareness-raising. Advocacy capacity building the BMAAM has a major responsibilities in organizing and implementing training	National Law prioritizing human consumption (unattended locally); Forest Law prioritizing protection around water sources; Municipal Territorial Plan	No rule in firewood harvesting; water use measured by counter	National Law for Protected Areas of the Authority of Forests and Land, Municipal Decree; private livestock producers	Formal tenancy agreement between the producers and the state-owned farm El Pongo and there are water shifts to irrigate the farms. Informal and reciprocal exchange of irrigation turns' rights between the producers so they can adjust their irrigation needs accordingly.

From our systematization of EcoAdapt's collaborative adaptation planning process we conclude, that it has supported i) CSO's and communities' access to advocacy and resources platform, ii) discussion spaces for problem-solving and conflict prevention and/or resolution valuable to both communities and private actors, and iii) engagement of stakeholders and the landscapes' public at large in design, implementation and enforcement of adaptation measures.

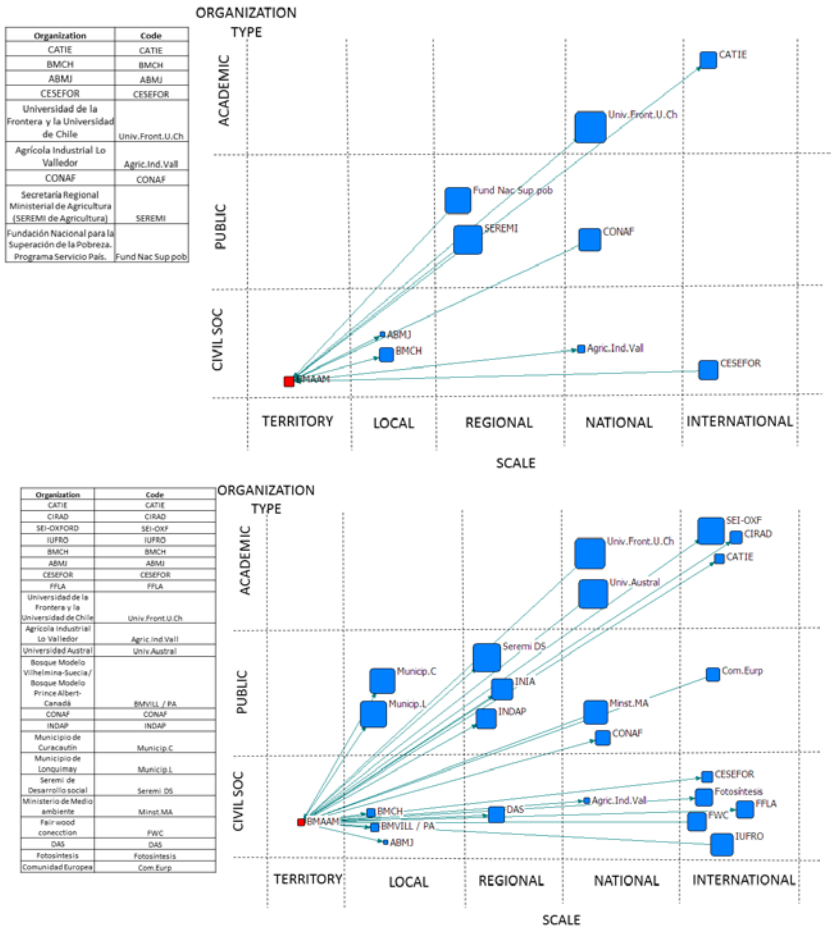


Figure 15: Change in the AAMMF's network of action partners at the beginning (top) and end of project (bottom). AAMMF node in red, all other nodes in blue; nodes size goes from "collaborator" (small) to "ally" (large).

4 Project impact and wider societal implications

4.1 Impact in territories

The importance of water security for local development, and the need for better coordination among sectors were confirmed during the third period, EcoAdapt succeeded in inserting water issues in the local agenda of the three Model Forests, with key stakeholders increasingly engaged in dialogue on water security, and ideas for project submitted to

donors. For EcoAdapt model forests, the water issue diversifies the portfolio of interventions and allies, and promote forest protection through hydrological services.

In the three sites strategic adaptation plans have been finalized, which increased local capacity to engage with donors and allies. These plans differ from the NAPAS as they are produced by CSOs and local stakeholders and as such represent the point of view of Civil Society.

Emphasis was put on implementing pilot projects to address urgent issues while stimulating interest of actors in strengthening adaptation planning for water security.

In Bolivia four projects were implemented: 1) installation and repair of well water pumps in 4 communities; 2) capacity building on installation and maintenance of water pumps to 21 participants from 4 municipalities; 3) Building of efficient wood stove for 15 households of Limoncito community, to help maintain the forest cover in water supply ; 4) Protection of 3 areas of importance for provision of hydrological services of the Zapoco watershed (1-5ha around springs). FCBC highlights three EcoAdapt achievements:

- Delimiting the Zapoco watershed, and its recognition (as an area to protect and manage to face climate change) by the municipal and departmental authorities and by urban and rural populations.
- The *Grupo impulsor*, which was formed by EcoAdapt in 2013 is now consolidated as a civil initiative of local authorities for the management of the Zapoco watershed protected area as provider of hydrological services.
- There was a significant improvement of coordination, knowledge and organizational capacities of local actors through training, workshops, interchanges between water committees and with citizens.

In Chile 2 pilot projects were implemented: 1) slope protection in 4 areas with the participation of the communities (Martin del Treile, Pedregoso, Ñanko, Cruzado) which implies closing an area around water sources to help natural regrowth and for reforesting with native species; 2) enable the conditions for water harvesting in Quilape López locality, through improvement and protection of a Mapuche ritual area (installation of a water pump. BMAAM highlights three achievements of EcoAdapt:

- The multisectorial work with INDAP, for capacity building of users and farmers about the Chilean water code
- The multisectorial work with INIA, for raising awareness on climate change, measuring water flow and installing a meteorological station in the Cruzado area
- Development of the FNDR program on ecosystems restauration to improve water availability in small watersheds

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In Argentina one pilot project has been implemented with small producers of the finca El Pongo, which consists in improving irrigation efficiency and reduce labor effort for water management, and install wind break tree curtains to prevent increasing frost events due to climate change. Low-cost, low maintenance sleeve irrigation systems were installed for 16 families (2 more will be installed when the rainy season stops), and 9 concrete irrigation gates were built (there is some material left that the farmers will use for the remaining gates). To establish tree curtains 200 casuarina trees and 235 fruit trees (avocado, citrus,

peach) were purchased and are being planted by the producers, with technical support from INTA and Finca El Pongo. Capacity building events organized to support the project: 1) design of irrigation trenches following contour lines (19 participants, led by INTA), which was later implemented by 2 farmers; 2) installation and use of the sleeve irrigation system (13 participants, led by the provider of the technology); 3) training in fruit trees pruning and grafting (14 participants, led by INTA); 4) knowledge exchange workshop, with all the people involved in the pilot project, to reflect on the achievements, the problems faced, and concrete collective actions to ensure the sustainability of the project and its replication. ABMJ highlights the following achievements:

- Adoption of sleeve irrigation technology. Local farmers mentioned that it allowed them to reduce water loss in irrigation channels on the plots, and reduce the workload for irrigation. The availability of an efficient irrigation system has a positive impact in facilitating or incorporation of women in crop production, allowing better organization of the family and expanding the farm with tree curtains. The technology has been adopted in other areas of the El Pongo farm.
- Compliance with commitments and coordinated work of social institutions and producers. Most partner institutions of the pilot project have complied with the activities and actions committed at the beginning of the project; which he allowed a strengthening of partnerships and cooperation. The technicians of each of the entities involved have contributed with expertise and knowledge to the success of the pilot project. Producers have also complied with good participation despite being extremely busy on their farm, which generated confidence in the process.
- Incorporation of capacities in water management and soil. Farmers have more capacity in management and use of the sleeve irrigation system, in land management (land leveling techniques) and in management of tree curtains, particularly fruit trees. Innovation has spread beyond the area of intervention.
- The responsibility of the group in charge of execution of the pilot project. The organization and empowerment of producers make possible the replication of a similar project in the territory, in order to improve agricultural practices in a context of climate change.

CSOs have built alliances around common issues and shared interests between key actors and agents of change in the water governance networks in each landscape, connecting from the local to the national scales. We are now confident that successful CSO-led adaptation planning needs a mobilizing theme (water) bringing together different interests, a platform for dialogue with identity, facilitated by a CSO with leadership that is competent, responsible, motivated, adaptive and organized, supported by science “à la carte " and mobilizing development projects. We also know that local impact of research is vastly improved if CSOs and their partners have the freedom to decide on what is needed for the territory.

Among the most important success factors across all sites we can mention the importance of stakeholders’ engagement, capacity building and process ownership, working through recognized key agents of change, promoting horizontal learning through the exchange of experiences among similar actors, strengthening capacities and opportunities to establish vertical links among local CSOs and communities’ associations with higher officials and/or organizations (e.g. scaling up in Bolivia working through the Multi-Municipal platform of the

Model Forest in the Chiquitania region, or through the engagement of the Stakeholder group in the Climate Change Provincial Platform or the Joint Mechanism for Adaptation and Mitigation Committee, or the engagement of the BMAAM into the National-Government-mandated Regional Water Adaptation Planning process for the whole Auracania).

Incidence at the level of the consortium

During the course of the project we consolidated what we have learn about our strengths, weaknesses and expectations, which led to improved collaboration and efficiency. We prioritized policy incidence and impact in the landscape, and sustainability beyond the project timeframe CSOs now have a broader vision/reach through the water security issue, adopt a more systemic approach, master some modelling or evaluation tools, are stronger and better organized, and know better what they can expect from scientists in local development projects.

All 3 NGO experienced difficulties, financial (AAMMF and FCBC) or political (ABMJ and FCBC), but managed to overcome them by including water security and climate change in their agenda (FCBC and AAMMF), or focusing on local development (FCBC and ABMJ) and seizing small projects opportunities (FCBC and AAMMF increased their funding network 2-3 fold). Their networks changed as a result (ABMJ and AAMMF), with the inclusion of new powerful organizations. There was staff turnover in all 3 MF, which did not affect the networks. Elections (national, municipal) impacted the process in the three MFs (negatively or positively) and the intensity or quality of the linkages in their networks (but not their size). Implementation of pilot projects was key for all 3 MF (less so for AAMMF who was already very close local communities): it tightened existing relationships, attracted new powerful actors, improved relevance to local development. All three MF have started scaling out pilot initiatives in the territory and are part of new projects that emerged from the EcoAdapt process.

The future of collaboration with EcoAdapt full partners depends on the trust that has been built, the competencies involved, and on future opportunities. Because of the strategic nature of adaptation planning, it is likely that linkages on that topic with CATIE, who led WP4, will survive EcoAdapt in AAMMF (but not in the other 2 MF). CIRAD ensure that there is local capacity in ABMJ and FCBC to manage the models developed in WP3 (it was not possible in AAMMF), however because of their highly technical nature it is likely that CIRAD will be involved in some scenario modelling with all 3 MF in the future.

We analysed how EcoAdapt succeeded in achieving gender equity in the different spaces of the adaptation actions. Both women and men have contributed and have the capacity to influence the processes of construction of these spaces, of improving trust and creating linkages between actors. The teams that organized activities used inclusive language in the planning stage and in the elaboration of guidelines and materials (summaries of reports) for project's workshops/meetings. During meetings facilitation has also been handed over to both women and men in a balanced way. In most cases implementation of pilot projects has involved young people and women in workshops and field activities, e.g. working with schools on climate change and water awareness in Chile, or on Irrigation efficiency in

Argentina (e.g. the incorporation of the sleeve irrigation system helped improve the family labour organization).

In relation to ethics, the team which organized the different activities for planning and implementing pilot actions had ran many prior field learning activities. They chose adequate methodologies to ensure that participants know the objectives of the activity, its dynamics, what resources are required for their participation, and the use of data and results. The reports from the systematization of activities were shared with the participants to keep them informed about the process that they contribute to. In most activities, oral permission was obtained for registration of photos, filming or recording. All material is stored in safe places and used for broadcast in media, website ensuring privacy of participants.

Incidence at international level

Project leaders (from projects Comet-LA, Civi-net, Combioserve, and Cobra) teamed to organize sessions in major scientific conferences such as the 7th ESP in Costa Rica or Resilience 2014 in France, and to produce a special issue of *Ecology & Society* on community-based management of environmental challenges, in which EcoAdapt has submitted 2 papers. Fruitful knowledge exchange and strong links have been built through this collaboration with think-alike people.

EcoAdapt has also been active in high-level events such as the Climate change conferences UNFCC COP20 in Lima, Peru, and the UNFCC COP21 in Paris, France.

EcoAdapt co-hosted with the SIANI network a high-level panel discussion at the 2014 Global Landscapes Forum during the COP20, which served to generate key messages on propositions that could improve the sustainable management of frontier landscapes. The session "Moving targets: Challenges and opportunities for sustainability in 'frontier' landscapes" was attended by ~90 people including CSOS, governments, and scientists. The discussion brought together a wide range of perspectives and experiences from frontier landscapes across Latin America. We spoke about relative success stories, where changes in political representation, dialogue spaces, technology, information and learning have facilitated positive social and environmental outcomes despite evident challenges. We also heard from mid- and high-level decision makers to assess how policy processes account for, and are informed by, the diversity of local interests and capacities. The results contributed to the Outcome Statement of the GLF. A briefing note capturing these insights was produced in English and Spanish.

One lesson from EcoAdapt is that climate adaptation planning requires an integrated approach that can address different local needs, priorities and types of knowledge to build adaptive capacity, while being contextualized to wider landscapes or ecosystems. Failing to integrate these aspects has resulted in isolated interventions that lose impact or legitimacy over time, or generate negative cascading effects at different scales. Theses insights were debated at a side-event hosted by SEI and CIRAD at the COP21, in the CICERO pavilion. We invited a panel of influential researchers and practitioners to debate about integrating ecosystem- and community-based approaches for more systemic solutions to address the adaptation gap; these two approaches that have gained wide attention in recent years but

are still largely disconnected. The panel discussed examples from urban and rural landscapes around the world, as well as challenges and opportunities to applying these approaches more broadly. This stresses the need to develop better conceptual models for adaptation than EbA and CbA.

EcoAdapt closing workshop was held at the University of Valladolid's campus in Palencia, Spain, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Mediterranean Network of Model Forests, 12–16 October. Participants shared insights from work in Latin America and the Mediterranean, reflecting on key aspects of good governance and effective natural resources management. Those processes are important for climate change adaptation because adaptation itself is a long, iterative process requiring extended interaction and commitment, social learning and validation. Participants in the workshop discussed different pilot actions they have implemented in their Model Forests, as well as successful strategies and common challenges such as socio-political instability. The discussions revealed differences between the approaches taken in EcoAdapt and the Mediterranean Model Forests. In this regard, the workshop offered an opportunity to find synergies and opportunities for future EU–Latin America cooperation. At least 500 relevant practitioners informed on the meetings outcomes and key messages and at least two follow-up actions agreed. For example several participants from Europe, the Mediterranean and from Latin America, teamed to develop two project concept notes for south-south cooperation, which were presented to H2020 ISIB-2015-2 and to the German Intentional Climate Inititive (IKI 2015). A summary of the lessons learned from the workshop was published by SEI News, and a discussion brief was produced capturing the key messages that emerged from this exchange.

4.2. Main dissemination of activities and exploitation of results

Work Package 5 (WP5) aims at interpreting and disseminating project results in local, national, and regional debates about water security and adaptation to climate change.

With support from communication professionals, each model forest CSO developed its own EcoAdapt communication and dissemination strategy, identifying target audiences and key messages, languages, spaces and media suited to the local contexts. These strategies recognized that dialogue is crucial to action and that communication generates the conditions for change. Another important element stressed in the strategy was the coordination among stakeholders, between science and empirical practices, between local and national authorities. The plan established the flow of information and communication with internal and external audiences, closely linked with project activities, to maintain a high level of coordination among direct and indirect project partners.

The global dissemination strategy identified also four targeted publics according to the dissemination needs of the projects: local communities and key stakeholders in each project site; research institutions; decision-makers; civil society organizations and networks at local, national and international level.

Key messages have been delivered on local adaptation and solutions, uncertainties and variables that could affect environmental changes in local communities' landscapes, on the main institutional obstacles and social and economic incentives at local level, among others. FFLA and the Management team applied different tools and mechanisms to strengthen local exchanges initiatives, generating dialogue and activities to engage the key public at different levels and scales in order to influence decision-making and promote local development.

The Strategy and the local plans established also the production of communication material and dissemination tools for internal and external communication.

To ensure coherence in EcoAdapt communication across audiences right from the start of the project, we developed a logo, a graphics charter and standard reporting templates (which included standard annexes for monitoring and evaluation, gender and ethics data), and the web page www.ecoadapt.eu. The project slogan (Adaptation to climate change for local development) was created by all partners to ensure a common vision. An important tool for internal communication was the monthly/bi-monthly newsletter (29 issues), which summarized project advance by work package, and in the model forests. Each document received a standard code which states its dissemination level (PU, PP, CO). All project participants shared a common Dropbox with PU and PP dissemination level information. Private Dropbox spaces were created for sensitive or confidential information.

External communication and dissemination channels and tools.

EcoAdapt website (www.ecoadapt.eu): a key dissemination channel for sharing project information and products since March 2012. The access statistics as of January 2016 are:

Sessions: 4028 (44% America; 17% Europe; 14% Asia; 24% worldwide)
Users: 3832
Number of visits to the site: 4325
Number of pages per visit: 1.07
% of returning visitors: 88%

Facebook and Twitter: Both channels were created in 2012. However, the project used only Facebook for dissemination. In Facebook, more than 200 publications have been published and 385 people follow the EcoAdapt page (www.facebook.com/ecoadapt.eu).

weADAPT: This is an important tool for dissemination of specialized articles about EcoAdapt findings and methodologies, this tool has more than 2500 followers at international level. More information about this tool was described in S/T results/foreground Section (WP2).

Mailing list: This channel is used for electronic distribution of the project's digital communicational material to decision-makers, organizations, institutions, research institutes from local, national and international level. The current mailing list of the project increased from 150 contacts in 2013 to 652 contacts in 2016.

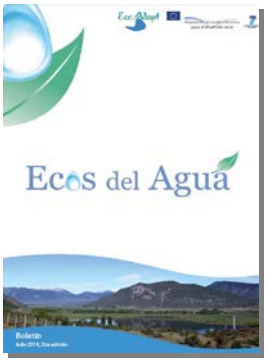
Communication material

All the communication material produced in the period of the project is also reported in the Section A, Template 2. Here we provide an overview of the type of material that has been generated and disseminated through EcoAdapt channels and tools given above.

Leaflet: A leaflet in Spanish leaflet in which there is information about the project objectives and the project sites.

Poster: This communication material aimed the dissemination of the key information about the project, key messages, and project sites.

Ecos del Agua e-newsletter**:** this is a bi-annual publication that searches for communicating relevant issues about water, climate change, citizen participation, water governance, political incidence and dialogue. The newsletter is divided into interviews, testimonials of project partners and local actors, as well as an opinion section. 5 editions were produced and disseminated electronically to the targeted audience and the first two editions were printed to be disseminated in international events.



De un vistazo e-newsletter: This newsletter gathers timely, concise project information, highlighting current activities, events and issues from each Model Forest and related with the activities of EcoAdapt. 19 editions were produced and disseminated in the different mechanisms of the project distribution.

Press Releases: During the period of the project, EcoAdapt has produced 31 press releases about the different activities of the project.

Policy Briefs: synthetize information and analyzes, and provides policy recommendations, actions and approaches related to the project findings. Two policy briefs were produced: Climate Change and Water, a key relationship for Adaptation; Territorial Governance: Decisions on Water, Forests and People.

Local communication material: According to local communication plans, each Model Forest engaged with local actors about project activities, producing local newsletters, radio spots, as an effective source of local communication, audio-visual material, specialized articles for weADAPT, and press releases.

All these activities have generated key alliances with local media and decision makers. Communication teams in the project sites have strengthened their capacities for disseminating information at local level.

Scientific production

From the start EcoAdapt RTD team adopted a critical stance for producing relevant scientific evidence, by involving CSOs in the research design, implementation, analysis and writing stages. This slowed down the scientific production but made it more relevant to local stakeholders. Our IPR policy also recognizes the contribution of all to improvement of knowledge. We did not aim directly at peer-reviewed papers, because the best journals are in the English language which is inaccessible to most of our CSO partners, therefore scientific production was thought as an incremental process. We focused on joint writing of reports and deliverables, some of which were subsequently improved and published in EcoAdapt working papers Series and open access repository Hal (19 working papers), before they are further improved and adapted to academic peer-review journals (an on-going process). Two peer-reviewed papers were published during the course of the project, and two are in a second round of revision in Ecology and Society (special issue on Community-based management of environmental challenges), and two are in an advanced writing stage. As we reflect, ex-post, on EcoAdapt process and findings, other important ideas emerge and will be published in peer-reviewed journals.

Working Papers: EcoAdapt produced 19 publications in the *EcoAdapt Working Papers Series*: *adaptation to climate change for local development*, available at www.ecoadapt.eu and hal.archives-ouvertes.fr.

Table 6: *EcoAdapt working papers series: adaptation to climate change for local development.*

#	Title	Autors
1	Análisis socioeconómico preliminar de tres territorios de Bosque Modelo	Melissa Cuevas, Abigaïl Fallot.
2	iModeler manual: a quick guide for fuzzy cognitive modelling	Grégoire Leclerc
3	Generation of shared knowledge and joint learning on water governance and climate change adaptation	Kees Prins, Alejandra Cáu-Cattan, Nataly Azcarrúnz, Grégoire Leclerc.

4	Análisis participativo de las dinámicas socio-ecológicas en las cabeceras de cuenca de los ríos Cautín y Bio-Bio	Lorena Vilugrón, Abigaïl Fallot, Diego Gonzalez, Jean-François Le Coq
5	Análisis participativo de las dinámicas socio-ecológicas de la Cuenca Zapocó	Teresa Aguilar, Abigaïl Fallot, Romy Cronenbold, Mónica Vargas, Nelson Pacheco
6	Resumen de métodos para estimar el consumo de agua en el análisis socio-económico de un territorio de Bosque Modelo	Melissa Cuevas, Abigaïl Fallot
7	Observación Participante: Participación Observante	Frederique Jankowski, Eric Sabourin
8	Economic evaluation in the assessment process for decision-making about climate change adaptation	Abigaïl Fallot, Marianela Greppi, Josefina Marin, Juan Mardones, Jean-François Le Coq
9	Análisis participativo de las dinámicas socio-ecológicas de la cuenca Perico-Manantiales	Annabel Rixen, Jean-François Le Coq, Abigaïl Fallot, Cintia Ruiz, Ralf Schillinger
10	Barreras, fortalezas y oportunidades para la adaptación basada en ecosistemas. Rumbo a la implementación de acciones piloto en el BMCh	Tahia Devisscher, Romy Cronenbold, Monica Coll Besa
11	Barreras, fortalezas y oportunidades para la adaptación basada en ecosistemas. Rumbo a la implementación de acciones piloto en el BMAAM	Mariela Morales, Tahia Devisscher, SEI, Claudio Sandoval, Samuel Cayul
12	Cambio climático y agua: Análisis del contexto socio-institucional, Cuenca Perico-Los Manantiales, BMJ.	Monica Coll Besa, Virginia Canedi, Gregoire Leclerc, Ralf Schillinger, Elias de Melo, Claudia Chauque, Claudia Guerra, Melissa Cuevas
13	Cross-site analysis of Ecosystem Based adaptation	Raffaele Vignola, Tahia Devisscher, Mariela Morales, Mónica Coll
14	Mapeo de alcances en el bosque modelo Araucas del Alto Malleco	Mariela Morales, Claudio Sandoval, Graciela Giner, Romy Cronembold
15	Barreras, fortalezas y oportunidades para la adaptación basada en ecosistemas. Rumbo a la implementación de acciones piloto en el BMJ	Monica Coll Besa, Graciela Giner, Rocio Nuñez, Tahia Devisscher
16	Cambio climático y agua: Análisis del contexto socio-institucional, Cuenca Perico-Los Manantiales, BMAAM.	Raffaele Vignola, Diego González, Alejandra Real, Claudio Sandoval, Tahia Devisscher, Melissa Cuevas, Washington Alvarado
17	Social dynamics during adaptation planning	Raffaele Vignola, Julián González, Mariela Morales
18	Cambio climático y agua: Análisis del contexto socio-institucional, Cuenca Perico-Los Manantiales, BMCh.	Tahia Devisscher, Romy Cronenbold, Alessandra Lobo, Nelson Pacheco, Julio Salina, Carlos Orellana, K. Linzar, Melissa Cuevas.
19	Des multiples expériences de la participation à la définition de dispositifs collaboratifs hybrides: le cas de la forêt modèle de Jujuy, Argentine	Frédérique Jankowski, Morgane Salzard

Participation in international events:

EcoAdapt had the opportunity to participate more than 20 international events such as: Royal Geographical Society conference 2013, London; SEI Science Forum 2014, Stockholm;

Global Landscapes Forum, Lima 2014

Resilience 2014 conference, Montpellier; International Society for Ecological Economics 2014, Reykjavik; 7th Ecosystems Services Partnership conference 2014, Costa Rica; Regional Workshop Climate Change Adaptation organized by PNUMA – Regatta project with members of RIOCC, Santa Cruz, Bolivia in 2014; Global Landscapes Forum 2014, UNFCCC COP20, Lima; SEI Science Forum 2015, Stockholm; UNFCCC COP21 2015, Paris.

EcoAdapt ended the project by combining its final workshop with the MedForum (annual meeting of Mediterranean model forests) in Palencia, Spain, on October, 2015. This event attracted 60 participants from more than 10 countries from Latin America, Canada, Spain, United States, The Iberoamerican Model Forest Network and the Mediterranean Model Forest Network, and decision makers such as the Mayors of Saldaña and of Herrera de Pisuerga, and the Deputy for Environment from the Palencia Council. At least 500 relevant practitioners were informed about the meetings outcomes and key messages, and at least two follow-up actions were agreed upon.

MedForum and EcoAdapt final workshop

Impact of dissemination activities

All the dissemination actions had an important potential impact for the project. On the one hand, the production of communication material tailored to different audiences helped make key findings of the project understandable and accessible to different key actors at different levels. Thus local, regional and international institutions related to climate change, water and forests have been interested in this initiative and they requested for more project information.

The dissemination of key findings through policy briefs and technical and communicational documents both through the internet or in international events informed important actors involved in national and regional scale processes about climate change, water and forests. Communication and dissemination related to implementation of pilot projects contributed in strengthening key alliances in the territories.

Working together has been the basis for disseminating the results of the project in a way that generates change. The dialogue at an internal level, between the teams in each project site, as well as at an external level between project partners has been key for successful implementation and reach of EcoAdapt communication and dissemination strategy.

More information:

www.ecoadapt.eu
www.facebook/ecoadaptEU
Coordinator: gregoire.leclerc@cirad.fr

5. Use and dissemination of foreground

Note: there is no material related to section B

Section A (public)

TEMPLATE A1: LIST OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

No.	DOI	Title	Main author	Title of the periodical or the series	Number, date or frequency	Publisher	Place of publication	Date of publication	Relevant pages	Is open access(4) provided to this publication?	Type
1	10.3917/rdm.042.0247	La réciprocité homme-nature et les dérives de son abandon	Eric Sabourin	La Revue du MAUSS	42(2)	Editions La Decouverte	France	01/01/2013	247-260	No	Peer reviewed publication
2		Sistemas socio-ecológicos: Un enfoque integral para comprender las interacciones de los seres humanos y la naturaleza. Experiencia de modelación participativa en tres territorios de América Latina	Abigal Fallot; Jean-François LeCoq	Revista Virtual REDESMA	7(1)	CEBEM	Bolivia	07/07/2014	1-10	Yes	Peer reviewed publication
3		iModeler manual: a quick guide for fuzzy cognitive modelling	Grégoire Leclerc	EcoAdapt working papers series: adaptation to climate change for local development	2	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, costa Rica	11/11/2014	1-65	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
4		Análisis socioeconómico preliminar de tres territorios de Bosque ModeloChiquitano, Bolivia; Jujuy, Argentina; Araucarias de Alto Malleco, Chile"	Melissa Cuevas; Abigail Fallot	EcoAdapt working papers series: adaptation to climate change for local development	1	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, costa Rica	31/08/2014	1-57	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
5		Generation of shared knowledge and joint learning on water governance and climate change adaptation	Kees Prins; Alejandra Cáu Cattan; Nataly Azcarrúnz; Grégoire Leclerc	EcoAdapt working papers series: adaptation to climate change for local development	3	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, costa Rica	20/01/2014	1-53	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
6		Análisis participativo de las dinámicas socio-ecológicas en las cabeceras de cuenca de los ríos Cautín y Bio-Bio	Lorena Vilugrón; Abigail Fallot; Diego Gonzalez;Jean-François Le Coq	EcoAdapt working papers series: adaptation to climate change for local development	4	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, costa Rica	03/12/2014	1-69	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series

7		Análisis participativo de las dinámicas socio-ecológicas de la Cuenca Zapocó	Teresa Aguilar; Abigail Fallot; Romy Cronenbold; Mónica Vargas; Nelson Pacheco; Julio Cesar Salinas; Roberto Vides-Almonacid Jean-François Le Coq	EcoAdapt working papers series: adaptation to climate change for local development	5	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, costa Rica	08/12/2014	1-88	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
8		Creating and Sharing New KnowledgeThrough Joint Learning on WaterGovernance and Climate ChangeAdaptation in Three Latin AmericanModel Forests: The EcoAdapt Case	Authors: Kees Prins, Alejandra Cáu Cattán, Nataly Azcarrúnz,Alejandra Real, Lorena Villagron, Grégoire Leclerc, Raffaele Vignola,Mariela Morales, Bastiaan Louman	IUFRO Occasional paper	30	International Union of Forest Research Organizations	Vienna, Austria	15/12/2015	17-33	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
9		Observación Participante: Participación Observante	Frederique Jankowski, Eric Sabourin	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	7	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	23/03/2015	4-41	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
10		Barreras, fortalezas y oportunidades para la adaptación basada en ecosistemas. Rumbo a la implementación de acciones piloto en el BMCh	Tahia Devisscher, Romy Cronenbold, Monica Coll	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	10	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	14/12/2015	1-52	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
11		Barreras, fortalezas y oportunidades para la adaptación basada en ecosistemas. Rumbo a la implementación de acciones piloto en el BMAAM	Mariela Morales, Tahia Devisscher, Claudio Sandoval, Samuel Cayul.	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	11	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	23/12/2015	4-42	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
12		Cambio climático y agua: Análisis del contexto socio-institucional, Cuenca Perico-Los Manantiales, BMJ.	Monica Coll Besa, Virginia Canedi, Gregoire Leclerc, Ralf Schillinger, Elias de Melo, Claudia Chauque, Claudia Guerra, Melissa Cuevas	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	12	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	30/01/2016	3-50	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
13		Barreras, fortalezas y oportunidades para la adaptación basada en ecosistemas. Rumbo a la implementación de acciones piloto en el BMJ	Monica Coll Besa, Graciela Giner, Rocio Nuñez, Tahia Devisscher	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	15	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	08/01/2016	4-48	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
14		Cambio climático y agua: Análisis del contexto socio-institucional, Cuenca Perico-Los Manantiales, BMAAM.	Raffaele Vignola, Diego González, Alejandra Real, Claudio Sandoval, Tahia Devisscher, Melissa Cuevas, Washington Alvarado	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	16	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	30/11/2015	3-91	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series

15		Working paper on social dynamics during adaptation planning	Raffaele Vignola, Julián González, Mariela Morales	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	17	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	28/07/2014	20	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
16		Cambio climático y agua: Análisis del contexto socio-institucional, Cuenca Perico-Los Manantiales, BMCh.	Tahia Devisscher, Romy Cronenbold, Alessandra Lobo, Nelson Pacheco, Julio Salina, Carlos Orellana, K. Linzar, Melissa Cuevas.	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	18	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	14/12/2015	3-69	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
17		Des multiples expériences de la participation à la définition de dispositifs collaboratifs hybrides: le cas de la forêt modèle de Jujuy, Argentine	Frédérique Jankowski, Morgane Salzard	EcoAdapt working paper series: adaptation to climate change for local development	19	EcoAdapt	Turrialba, Costa Rica	15/12/2015	2-12	Yes	Article/Section in an edited book or book series
18		La economía de reciprocidad: herencia de las comunidades ancestrales y desafío para la adaptación al cambio climático.	Eric Sabourin	Seminario internacional ?Frente al cambio climático: una economía y una sociedad para vivir bien?		Ministerio Medio Ambiente y agua, Estado plurinacional de Bolivia	Bolivia	01/06/2014		Yes	Paper in Proceedings of a Conference/Worksh op
19		Investigación de Análisis de Políticas en los Bosques Modelos y su efecto en la ocupación y cambio de uso de suelo en la Cuenca Zapocó	Cruz, D.			EcoAdapt	Turrialba, costa Rica	30/03/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientifi c Monograph
20		Aspectos hídricos de la represa de Zapocó y Concepción	Vargas, F.			FCBC	Sta Cruz, Bolivia	15/03/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientifi c Monograph
21		Integrated Report for filling the knowledge gaps about the Zapoco Basin in the Chiquitano Model Forest.	Cronenbold, R; Lobo, A., Pacheco, N., Orellana, C., Anívarro, R.; Salinas, J.C.; Linzer, K.; C.; Tupper, S., Linzer, K., Cruz, D. y Vides, R (FCBC)			EcoAdapt	Turrialba, costa Rica	30/04/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientifi c Monograph
22		Variabilidad Climática y Eventos Extremos en la Cuenca Zapocó	Tupper, S.			FCBC	Bolivia	30/06/2012		Yes	University Publication/Scientifi c Monograph
23		ANALYSE TECHNICO-ÉCONOMIQUE DES SYSTEMES D'LE VAGE BOVIN DU SOUS-BASSIN VERSANT DE ZAPOCÓ, MUNICIPALITÉ DE CONCEPCIÓN, BOLIVIE	Havard, J.			Université de Liége		30/06/2012		Yes	University Publication/Scientifi c Monograph
24		Estudio de Caso, percepción y funcionamiento de los derechos de agua en el territorio del BMAAM	González, D.			SEPADE	Chile	09/05/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientifi c Monograph

25		Percepción, Valoración y Aplicación de Políticas del Agua en dos comunidades del Bosque Modelo Araucarias del Alto Malleco	Arévalo, S.			SEPADE	Chile	06/05/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
26		Estudio de la Variabilidad Climática de zonas de Altas Elevaciones de las cuencas de los ríos BioBío e Imperial: Aproximaciones instrumentales.	Muñoz, A.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica-Chile	17/07/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
27		Cambios en el Paisaje en La Araucanía	Benavides, Michelle.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica-Chile	18/07/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
28		Dinámicas socio-ecológicas en el uso del agua en las comunas de Curacautín y Lonquimay." Aspectos relevantes compartidos por los actores del territorio. Un alcance al análisis de las políticas públicas	Vilugron, L.			EcoAdapt	Chile	19/07/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
29		Estudio de Políticas públicas en Chile	Vilugrón, L.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica-Chile	20/03/2014		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
30		Estudio de la Calidad de Agua del Dique La Ciénaga	Fabregas, L.			BMJ	Argentina	30/09/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
31		Información económica sobre las actividades productivas en el teritorio de Bosque Modelo Jujuy, Argentina	Cuevas, M., Fallot, A.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica	30/10/2012		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
32		Información económica sobre las actividades productivas en el teritorio de Bosque Modelo Chiquitano, Bolivia	Cuevas, M., Fallot, A.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica	30/10/2012		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
33		Información económica sobre las actividades productivas en el teritorio de Bosque Modelo Araucarias de Alto Malleco, Lonquimay y Curacautín, Chile	Cuevas, M., Fallot, A.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica	30/10/2014		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
34		Guía metodologica PARDI - Problematica - Actores -Recursos - Dinamicas - Interacciones	Fallot, A.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica	05/01/2014		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
35		Dinámicas socio-ecológicas en el uso del agua en las comunas de Curacautín y Lonquimay." Aspectos relevantes compartidos por los actores del territorio. Un alcance al análisis de las políticas públicas	Vilugrón, L.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica	01/12/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
36		D2.5 Análisis de las dinámicas socio-ecológicas en la zona de los Pericos-Manantiales	Rixen, A.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica	09/09/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
37		D2.5 Análisis de las Dinámicas Socio-?-Ecológicas que influyen en la gestión de recursos hídricos en la Cuenca del Río Zapocó, Bosque Modelo Chiquitano, Bolivia	Aguilar, T.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica	15/09/2013		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph

38		Resumen de métodos para estimar el consumo de agua en el análisis socio-económico de un territorio de Bosque Modelo	Cuevas, M. Fallot, A.			EcoAdapt	Costa Rica	01/12/2014		Yes	University Publication/Scientific Monograph
39		Estudio de la pertinencia de los dispositivos participativos del proyecto EcoAdapt en la provincia de Jujuy en Argentina	Salzard, M.			Supagro	France	15/10/2013		Yes	Thesis/Dissertation
40		Análisis de las dinámicas socio-ecológicas en la zona de los Pericos-Manantiales	Rixen, A.			Supagro	France	15/09/2013		Yes	Thesis/Dissertation
41		Análisis de las Dinámicas Socio-Ecológicas que influyen en la gestión de recursos hídricos en la Cuenca del Río Zapocó, Bosque Modelo Chiquitano, Bolivia	Aguilar, T.			Supagro	France	10/10/2013		Yes	Thesis/Dissertation
42		Revealing the drivers of water security for Climate Change adaption.	LeCoq, Fallot, Leclerc, Devisscher	Ecology and Society		Resillience Alliance	Australia	In review		yes	Peer reviewed publication
43		Water security and adaptation in Latin American landscapes: understanding the socio-institutional context using a process of science-society engagement	Devisscher, Vignola, Coll Besa, Cronenbold, Pacheco, Schillinger, Canedi, Sandoval, Gonzalez, Leclerc	Ecology and Society		Resillience Alliance	Australia	In review		yes	Peer reviewed publication

TEMPLATE A2: LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

NO.	Type of activities[3]	Main leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience[4]	Size of audience	Countries addressed
1	Press release	CATIE	EcoAdapt, international project on water management and climate change in Latin America	14/11/2011	Web	Scientific community, civil society		Latin America
2	Posters	CATIE	Title: General, Scope of project sites, implementation.	04/02/2012	Costa Rica	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society		Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica
3	Conference	CATIE	Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Latin America - IUCN-World Commission on ecosystems, RIABM, EcoAdapt	01/03/2012	Salta-Argentina	Academics, policy makers and civil society	100	Switzerland, Latin America
4	Chiquitano Model Forest Directory	BMCh	Chiquitano Model Forest Directory 2012	01/03/2012	The newsletter will be published by the IAMFN anywhere. The newsletter will be published by the IAMFN on the web.	Academics, policy makers and civil society		All countries of the International Model Forest Network
5	Conference	CATIE	Meeting to launch the African MF network -Canadian cooperation agency	14/03/2012	Yaunde, Cameroon	Academics, policy makers and civil society	100	African countries, Latin America, Europe, Canada
6	Press release	BMJ	Materialized seminar on climate change	22/03/2012	PREGON	Scientific community, civil society		Argentina
7	Press release	URBION	EcoAdapt	30/03/2012	website Castilla y León	Scientific community, civil society		International
8	Project Banner	EcoAdapt	Generalities, Project Scope, locations, implementation	01/04/2012	Several	Scientific community, civil society		Argentina, Chile y Bolivia
9	Press release	SEI	Ecosystem-based strategies and innovations in water governance networks for adaptation to climate change in Latin American landscapes	10/04/2012	WeAdapt	Scientific community, civil society		International
10	Press release	CATIE	Scientists study climate change adaptation	12/04/2012	Cr.hoy.com	Scientific community, civil society		International
11	Press release	CATIE	EcoAdapt: unravelling the climate change adaptation	16/04/2012	Web –CONICIT	Scientific community, civil society		Latin America

[3] A drop down list allows choosing the dissemination activity: publications, conferences, workshops, web, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters, Other.

[4] A drop down list allows choosing the type of public: Scientific Community (higher education, Research), Industry, Civil Society, Policy makers, Medias ('multiple choices' is possible.

12	Press release	BMMAAM	Workshop about Model Forest and International CooperationTaller de Bosques Modelo y cooperación internacional	19/04/2012	Cautín, Manzanar. Araucanía region, Chile.	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society, policy makers	40	Chile, Sweden, Canada, Costa Rica, Spain.
13	Press release	CATIE	EcoAdapt: Understanding adaptation to climate change	20/04/2012	Newsletter N° 50-CATIE	Scientific community, civil society		International
14	Poster	CATIE	EcoAdapt: adaptation to climate change for local development	30/04/2012	CATIE Fair, Turrialba, Costa Rica	civil society	500	Costa Rica
15	Press release	EcoAdapt	EcoAdapt	02/05/2012	Several	Scientific community, civil society		Costa Rica, Argentina, Chile y Bolivia
16	Press release	BMCH	Climate Change Adaptation for Local Development	17/05/2012	PREGON line, Conservation - materialized seminar on climate change	Scientific community, civil society		Bolivia
17	Press releases	CATIE	EcoAdapt: Understanding adaptation to climate change	21/05/2012	Costa Rica	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society		International
18	Press releases	CIRAD	General presentation of the project EcoAdapt	10/07/2012	CIRAD Baillarguet, Montpellier, rencontres du CIRAD	Scientific community	20	France
19	Press releases	FCBC	EcoAdapt Project	02/09/2012	Concepción	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	40	Bolivia
20	Presentation	CIRAD	CATIE's Experience in the theme of ecosystem services (IS) and public policies that promote the SE	07/11/2012	Nitlapan Workshop Instruments and Policies to Promote Environmental Services in Latin America	Researchers, public policy network in AL	10	NI, CR, MX, GT, BR
21	Exhibitions	SEI	COP 18	12/11/2012	Doha	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	500	International
22	Presentation	CIRAD	General presentation of the project EcoAdapt: Chamber of Tobacco	14/11/2012	Chamber of Tobacco, Jujuy, Argentina	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	30	Argentina
23	Presentation	CIRAD	General presentation of the project EcoAdapt	21/11/2012	Curacautin	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	40	Chile
24	Conference	BMMAAM	Climate Change Adaptation and Water for Local Development	21/11/2012	Cautín, Manzanar, Curacautín, Araucanía Region, Chile.	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	40	Chile, Costa Rica, France, Sweden
25	Poster	BMCh	Climate Change Adaptation for Local Development	22/11/2012	http://goo.gl/ozKTEQ			International
26	Conference	CEAM-UACh	First Conference on Climate Change	26/11/2012	Campus Teja Island, U.Austral-Chile	Scientific community, civil society	30	Chile
27	Presentation	BMMAAM	The 1st Conference on Climate Change UACh organized by CEAM and EcoAdapt	26/11/2012	Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, XIV región de los ríos.	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	50	Chile, Costa Rica, France.
28	Exhibitions	SEI	General presentation of the project EcoAdapt	30/11/2012	COP18 in Doha	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil	>500	Global

						society - Policy makers		
29	Press release	BMJ	Adaptation to Climate Change-EcoAdapt	sf	Nature Network	Scientific community, civil society		Argentina
30	Press release	RIABM	EcoAdapt Regional project began operations	sf	Several	Scientific community, civil society		Internacional
31	Press release	CEAM-UACh	Experts discussed climate change adaptation	sf	Faculty of forestry and natural resources	Scientific community, civil society		Chile
32	website report	IUFRO	IUFRO-SPDC	01/01/2013	Vienna	forest scientists	>3000	global
33	Presentation	CIRAD	The role of uncertainty in the face of climate change in fire management decisions	12/04/2013	Fire management Platform, governance Santa Cruz, BO	Institutions	50	Bolivia
34	Presentation	SEI	Departmental Government	12/04/2013	Fire management Platform, Santa Cruz BOL	Departmental Government, research centers, NGOs	50	Bolivia
35	Press releases	BMJ	1st Forum EcoAdapt-BMJ	23/05/2013	Universidad Nacional de Jujuy	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	10	Argentina, France
36	press release	IUFRO	IUFRO AT 2013	01/06/2013	San Jose CR	forest scientists	>600	Latin America
37	Presentation	BMMAAM	Presentation: "Progress of the project."	01/06/2013	CONAF Office in Temuco.	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	5	Chile, Switzerland
38	Oral presentation to a wider public	CIRAD	"EcoAdapt : adaptation to climate change for local development in model forests of Argentina, Bolivia and Chile: Challenges for supporting local processes at the science-society interface.“ in: EC Workshop on "Fostering innovative dialogue between researchers and stakeholders to meet future challenges: Land, Soil, Desertification, Urban and Community-Based Environmental Management"	10-11/06/2013	Brussels	Scientific Community, Policy-makers	40	Europe, LAC
39	Poster	CATIE	Influence of socio-institutional context and include adaptation to climate change in local development planning: Documentation for three territories in Latin America.	14/06/2013	IUFROLAT International Conference	Civil society, producers, municipalities, Scientific community (higher education, Research)	100	International
40	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CATIE	Governance structures for ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA): the importance of meso-scale	14/06/2013	IUFRO International Conference	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Industry - Civil society	40	International
41	Presentation	CATIE	Progress of the project EcoAdapt	17/06/2013	RIABM Meeting	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	15	International
42	Oral presentation to a wider public	SEI, CATIE, CIRAD	'Royal Geographical Society': The importance of working at the science - society interface for adaptation to climate chage in local landscapes of Latin	01/08/2013	London, England	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	80	International

			Amercia: case studies in Bolivia, Chile & Argentina					
43	Oral presentation to a wider public	CIRAD	EcoAdapt: adaptation to climate change for local development model Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile forests: Developing strategies for science and civil society in X Biodiversity Forum CeUICN interface: Designing models of sustainable development governance and management natural resources to environmental challenges	24/09/2013	Cordoba, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	40	Spain
44	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	15/10/2013	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers - medias	138	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
45	Oral presentation to a wider public	CATIE	Meeting for the launch of the African Model Forest Network - Canadian Cooperation Agency	03/12/2013	Cameroon	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	100	African countries, Latin America, Europe, Canada
46	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	19/12/2013	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers - medias	138	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
47	Presentation to wider audience	IUFRO	IUFRO-SPDC	01/01/2014	Salt Lake City	forest scientists	75	International
48	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	17/01/2014	Mailing list/web	Civil society - Policy makers - medias	138	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
49	Posters	SEI	Bringing Worldviews for Water Planning at the Science - Society Interface: Mapping socio-institutional relationships in Bolivia, Chile and Argentina	27/01/2014	SEI Science Forum 2014, Stockholm, Sweden	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	100	International
50	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	07/02/2014	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	138	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
51	Articles published in the popular press	SEI	Ecos del Agua, Second Edition: Studies of socio-institutional context	06/03/2014	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society		International
52	Media briefings	FFLA	Ecos del Agua, First Edition:, towards the construction of models and scenarios of climate change adaptation	06/03/2014	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	138	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
53	Press releases	FFLA	Lessons learned for adaptation to climate change.	14/03/2014	Mailing list/web/Facebook	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	80	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
54	Media briefings	FFLA	Policy Brief #1: Climate change and water: a key relationship for adaptation	19/03/2014	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	135	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
55	Sites WEB	BMAAM	First Bulletin Ecos del Agua, towards the construction of models and scenarios of	22/03/2014	web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil	2608	International

			climate change adaptation			society - Policy makers		
56	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE: Strengthening leadership actors	26/03/2014	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	134	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
57	Press releases	FFLA	Experiences expectations EcoAdapt generation IAMFN	16/04/2014	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	44	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
58	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	25/04/2014	Mailing list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	162	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
59	Presentation	CATIE	Empowering stakeholders in the analysis of trade-offs and synergies between development and climate change objectives in Latin America	01/05/2014	Resilience 2014, Montpellier	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	400	International
60	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CIRAD, SEI	Making existing knowledge explicit on socio-ecological dynamics: complementary imputs from three methods in a watershed territory of the Bolivia Eastem	04/05/2014	Resilience 2014, Montpellier, France	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	200	International
61	Posters	CIRAD	Adaptation to climate change for local development in model forests of Argentina, Bolivia and Chile: trade-offs and synergies for supporting robust local processes at the science-society interface	04/05/2014	Resilience 2014, Montpellier	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	30	International
62	Organization of conference	CIRAD	"Trade-offs and synergies: what do we learn from community-based management of enviromental challenges?" Resillience 2014.	04/05/2014	Resilience 2014, Montpellier	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	30	International
63	Oral presentation to a wider public	CIRAD	Adaptation to climate change and resilience of territories: revealing the drivers of socio-ecological system changes in 3 watersheds of Latin America. Resilience 2014.	05/05/2014	Montpellier, France	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	20	International
64	Press releases	FFLA	EcoAdapt shares his experience in the Third Of Science and Policy International Conference on resilience and ecological systems in Montpellier	07/05/2014	Malling list/facebook	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society	80	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
65	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	23/06/2014	Malling list/web/faceboock	Civil society - Policy makers - medias	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
66	Media briefings	FFLA	Echoes of water 2: Studies of socio-institutional context	21/08/2014	Malling list/web	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
67	Articles published in the popular press	SEI	Lessons learned from the construction process	22/08/2014	Ecos del agua 2	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society		International
68	Presentación	CATIE	Examples of filling gaps to action in adapting territories of Latin America	01/09/2014	Colombia	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil	30	International

						society		
69	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	02/09/2014	Malling list/web/faceboock	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
70	Press Release	FFLA	Local Actions for the common wealth: EcoAdapt participates in the 7th ESP conference	5/09/2014	Malling list/web/faceboock	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
71	Oral presentation to a wider public	CIRAD	"EcoAdapt:: adaptation to climate change for local development: Linking research to development through policy" 7th ESP conference	09/09/2014	San José, Costa Rica	Scientific community (higher education, Research)- Policy makers	50	International
72	Organization of conference	CIRAD	"Cobra, Civil.net., combioserve, , Cornet-la, EcoAdapt joint session: community based management of enviromental challenges". 7th ESP conference	11/09/2014	San José, Costa Rica	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	35	International
73	Página WEB	BMMAAM	EcoAdapt at Science Fair	22/10/2014	Site WEB Bosque Modelo	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Medias	2611	International
74	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	27/10/2014	Malling list/web/faceboock	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
75	Media briefings	FFLA	Newsletter AT A GLANCE	01/12/2014	Malling list/web/faceboock	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
76	Publication	RIABM	Memory Workshop: construction of sustainability for land management: experiences of model forests in times of climate change.	20 -21-3- 2014	Yunguita Ecuador	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers - medias	50	International
77	Presentation to forest scientists	IUFRO	Contributions to the science policy interface in Latin America	01/10/2014	Salt Lake City	forest practitioners and scientists that participated in a workshop on communication of forest science	30	International
78	Presentation.	FCBC	Regional workshop: planning Adaptation to climate change	11-13/nov/2014	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers		International
79	Press Release	FFLA	EcoAdapt participates in the Global Landscapes Forum 2014	21/11/2014	Malling list/web/faceboock	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers	230	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, England, United States.
80	Oral presentation to a wider public	SEI, CIRAD, CATIE, FFLA, y MFs	COP-20 Global Landscapes Forum 2014	06/12/2014	Lima, Perú	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	100	International
81	Organization of Conference	SEI	Moving targets Challenges and opportunities for sustainibility in dynamic multistakeholder lanscapes (Discussion forum with expert panel)	07/12/2014	Global Landscapes forum 2014	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers - medias		International
82	Page brief	SEI	Governing frontier landscapes: Insights from the Global Landscapes Forum 2014	11/12/2014	Global Landscapes Forum 2014, COP20,	Scientific community), Civil society		Internacional

					Lima, Peru			
83	Working paper	SEI	Cambio climático y agua: Análisis del contexto socio-institucional, Bosque Modelo Chiquitano/Jujuy/Araucarias del Alto Malleco	01/01/2015	International	General public		International
84	Short Article	SEI	EcoAdapt project: social ecological dynamics during adaptation planning	01/01/2015	International	weADAPT Community		International
85	Short Article	SEI	EcoAdapt project: cross-site analysis of ecosystem based adaptation (4)	01/01/2015	International	weADAPT Community		International
86	Short Article	SEI	Cronologia de los cambios en el paisaje de la region de la Araucania de 1850 a 2013	01/01/2015	International	weADAPT Community		International
87	Short Article	SEI	Integrating ecosystem- and community-based adaptation	01/01/2015	International	weADAPT Community		International
88	New items	SEI	Integrating ecosystem- and community-based adaptation	01/01/2015	International	weADAPT Community		International
89	Briefing note	SEI	Towards sustainability in frontier landscapes: propositions for the way ahead (6 pages) (Spanish and English	01/01/2015	International	General public		International
90	Briefing note	SEI	Discussion brief on integrating ecosystem- and community-based adaptation (2 pages) (English)	01/01/2015	International	General public		International
91	Opinion piece	SEI	Opinion piece on good governance for climate adaptation in Latin American landscapes	01/01/2015	International	General public		International
92	Media briefing	FFLA	DE UN VISTAZO Newsletter - Edition 11 EcoAdapt Participation in the Global Landscapes Forum and the COP20	01/01/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos
93	Media briefing	FFLA- BM	Ecos del Agua Newsletter - Edition 3 Social Dynamics in the process of climate change adaptation plan (english version)	01/01/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	10	Costa Rica, Suiza, Indonesia, Canadá, Bolivia, Estados Unidos
94	Media briefings	CIRAD	A fresh approach to water security	01/01/2015	http://ec.europa.eu/research/infocentre/success_stories_en.cfm	General public		-
95	Web	FFLA-BMJ	Novedades	21/01/2015	Sitio web BMJ	Civil Society	1000	Argentina
96	Web	FFLA-BMJ	Difusión boletin "De un vistazo 11"	22/01/2015	Sitio web BMJ	Civil Society	1000	Argentina
97	Media briefing	FFLA - BMJ	De un Vistazo Newsletter - Edition 12: EcoAdapt, implements the irrigation efficiency project in Jujuy Model Forest	01/02/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos
98	Media briefing	FFLA/ Gerencia EcoAdapt	Ecos del Agua Newsletter Edtion 3:Dynamics in the process of climate change adaptation plan (spanish version)	01/02/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	180	Costa Rica, Suiza, Indonesia, Canadá, Bolivia, Estados Unidos
99	Poster presentation	CIRAD	Building a shared representation of the landscape as a socio-ecological system and visualizing the challenges of CSA	01/03/2015	Montpellier, France	Stakeholders of agriculture and development	50	75
100	Conference	SEI	Articulation of conceptual modelling methods (Poster)	01/03/2015	Montpellier, France	Scientific community	50	France

101	Media briefing	FFLA - BM	De un Vistazo Newsletter - Edition 13: Water and local knoledge in the Model Forests	01/03/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos
102	Media briefing	FFLA - BMCh	De Un Vistazo 14:Capacity Building in CHMF	01/04/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	180	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos
103	Web short article	FFLA-BMJ	Ecos del Agua 3 - dissemination	20/04/2015	Jujuy, Argentina	Civil society	1800	Argentina
104	Exposición	BMJ	VII Expodinámica del Norte	01/05/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
105	poster	BMJ	Eficiencia de Riego	02/05/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
106	poster	BMJ	Ejes tematicos del Plan Estrategico	03/05/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
107	poster	BMJ	Cambio climatico y desafios de la adaptacion	04/05/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
108	video	BMJ	Video productor Victos Tejerina	05/05/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
109	Web short article	BMJ	Participation of EcoAdapt project in the VII Expodinámica del Norte Exhibition	16/05/2015	Jujuy, Argentina	Civil society	1800	Argentina
110	press release El Pregon Newspaper	BMJ	Participation of EcoAdapt project in the VII Expodinámica del Norte Exhibition	16/05/2015	Jujuy, Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
111	Presentation and debate	BMJ	Muestra de Ciencia "Despertando mentes curiosas" Conference	08/06/2015	Jujuy, Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
112	Web short article	BMJ	EcoAdapt en Muestra de Ciencia: “Despertando mentes curiosas”	11/06/2015	Jujuy, Argentina	Civil society	1800	Argentina
113	Poster presentation	CIRAD	Building a shared representation of the landscape as a socio-ecological system and visualizing the challenges of CSA	30/06/2015	CIRAD days	CIRAD staff	200	France
114	Conference	CIRAD	"Cormas, an Agent-Based simulation platform for coupling human desicion with computerized dynamics	01/07/2015	46th Conference of ISAGA 2015 at Ritsumeikan Univ., Kyoto	Scientific community	40	10
115	Presentation	CIRAD	Sécurité de l’eau et accompagnement - Multi-niveau/multi-polaire : Le cas EcoAdapt	05/07/2015	Montpellier, UR GREEN CIRAD	Scientific community	20	5
116	press release El tribuno Newspaper	BMJ	Eficiencia de riego Article	09/07/2015	Jujuy, Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
117	Media briefing	FFLA - BMJ	De Un Vistazo 15: EcoAdapt work in the JMF	20/07/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy		Argentina
118	Interview on the radio Nacional La Quiaca AM 560	BMJ	Irrigation efficiency project information	23/07/2015	Jujuy, Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
119	Press release	BMJ	Climate change adaptation plan information	25/07/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
120	Web short article	BMJ	Irrigation efficiency project information and Climate change adaptation plan information	27/07/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society	1800	Argentina

121	Workshop	BMJ	First workshop with journalist in Jujuy Model Forest	30/07/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society	11	Argentina
122	Interview on the local media LRK 221	BMJ-GracielaGiner	EcoAdapt	30/07/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
123	Interview on the local media Canal 2 Perico y Radio FM Pais	BMJ-GracielaGiner	EcoAdapt y Eficiencia de Riego	30/07/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
124	Web short article	BMJ	Medicion de caudales	06/09/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society	1800	Argentina
125	Presentation and debate	CIRAD	Environnement, Société et Changements Climatiques : impacts et scénarisation. Faut-il imposer la prise en compte du changement climatique ?	28/09/2015	Science days Labex CeMEB Centre Méditerranéen Environnement et Biodiversité http://www.labex-cemeb.org/	Scientific community and professors	80	France
126	Forum	BMCH	Water and Climate Change Forum	30/09/2015	Santa Cruz Bolivia	Civil Society, Decision Makers	40	Bolivia
127	Med Forum	SEI	Lessons learned on ecosystem-based adaptation and community-based adaptation (Facilitated discussion) Lessons learned on up-scaling and influencing policy making (Panel discussion)	01/10/2015	Palencia, Spain	Model Forests and civil society		Spain
128	Conference	CESEFOR	MED FORUM and Final Conference of EcoAdapt	01/10/2015	Palencia, Spain	CIRAD staff	200	International
129	Short press release	FFLA	Participation of EcoAdapt in the Med Forum 2015	13/10/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	282	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania
130	Media briefing	FFLA - BMCh	De Un Vistazo 16: Water and Climate Change Forum in the Chiquitania	29/10/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	652	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania
131	Presentation	CIRAD	Faut-il imposer la prise en compte du changement climatique?	30/10/2015	Montpellier, UR GREEN CIRAD	Scientific community	20	France
132	press release Diario Pregon	BMJ	irrigation efficiency project results	21/11/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
133	Media briefing	FFLA - BMAAM	Informativo Ecoadapt No 17: Concurso Escolar EcoAdapt, la importancia del agua y los bosques para niños, niñas y jóvenes del Alto Malleco en Chile	23/11/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	652	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania
134	Discussion paper	SEI	Integrating ecosystem- and community-based adaptation: Lessons from Model Forests in Latin America	01/12/2015	International	General Public		International
135	UNFCCC COP21 2015	SEI	Addressing the adaptation gap: Integrating ecosystem- and community-	01/12/2015	Paris, France	Scientific community, civil society and decision makers		France

			based approaches for more systemic solutions (Panel discussion)					
136	Presentation and debate	BMJ	El prongo Cooperative Farm	03/12/2015	Jujuy Argentina	Civil society		Argentina
137	Media briefing	FFLA - BMJ	De un Vistazo 18: Capacity Building with all farmers in the Jujuy Model Forests	15/12/2015	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	652	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania
138	Workshop	BMJ	Exchange experiences with local journalist of Jujuy	22/12/2015	Jujuy Argentina	civil society and local actors	18	Argentina
139	Newsletter	BMJ	water for JMF	22/12/2015	Jujuy Argentina	civil society	18	Argentina
140	Interview on Canal 2 Perico	BMJ	EcoAdapt y Eficiencia de Riego	22/12/2015	Jujuy, Argentina	civil society		Argentina
141	Video	BMJ	Irrigation efficiency	22/12/2015	Jujuy Argentina	civil society		Argentina
142	Internview on the Radio LW5 Libertador General San Martin	BMJ	EcoAdapt y Eficiencia de Riego	23/12/2015	Jujuy Argentina	civil society		Argentina
143	Press release Suplemento Campo de diario Pregon	BMJ	EcoAdapt y Eficiencia de Riego	23/12/2015	Jujuy Argentina	civil society		Argentina
144	Academic article	SEI	Adaptation for water security in Latin American landscapes: understanding the socio-institutional context	01/01/2016	International	Scientific community		International
145	Academic article	SEI	Revealing the drivers of water security for climate change adaptation	01/01/2016	International	Scientific community		International
146	Media Briefing	FFLA	Policy Brief: Territorial Governance, decisions about water, forests and people	01/01/2016	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	653	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania, Costa Rica, Suiza, Indonesia, Canadá, Bolivia, Estados Unidos
147	Workshop	CIRAD	Ice Breaking: micro-jeu EcoAdapt	05/01/2016	Montpellier, UR GREEN CIRAD, UMR Geau IRSTEA	Scientific community	30	France
148	web short article	0BMJ	Exchange experience workshop	12/01/2016	Jujuy Argentina	civil society	1800	Argentina
149	Brochure	BMJ	Experiencia de manejo eficiente del agua y suelo con agricultores familiares	12/01/2016	Jujuy Argentina	civil society	150	Argentina
150	Media briefing	FFLA	De un Vistazo 19: EcoAdapt lessons learning about climate change adaptation in the Model Forests	21/01/2016	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	652	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania
151	Media briefing	FFLA	Ecos del Agua 5: Strategic Adaptation Plan for the Jujuy Model Forests	22/01/2016	International	Target public on Incidence and Communication Strategy	654	Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Costa Rica, Inglaterra, Estados Unidos,

								Alemania, Costa Rica, Suiza, Indonesia, Canadá, Bolivia, Estados Unidos
	Video	BMJ	Fruit tree pruning	22/12/2015	Jujuy Argentina	civil society		Argentina
	Video	BMJ	Peach grafting	22/12/2015	Jujuy Argentina	civil society		Argentina

6. Report on societal implications

A General Information *(completed automatically when **Grant Agreement number** is entered.*

Grant Agreement Number:	283163
Title of Project:	EcoAdapt: Ecosystem-based strategies and innovations in water governance networks for adaptation to climate change in Latin American Landscapes
Name and Title of Coordinator:	Dr. Grégoire Leclerc, Senior Scientist

B Ethics

1. Did your project undergo an Ethics Review (and/or Screening)? • If Yes: have you described the progress of compliance with the relevant Ethics Review/Screening Requirements in the frame of the periodic/final project reports? Special Reminder: the progress of compliance with the Ethics Review/Screening Requirements should be described in the Period/Final Project Reports under the Section 3.2.2 *'Work Progress and Achievements'*	***NO***
2. Please indicate whether your project involved any of the following issues (tick box) :	
RESEARCH ON HUMANS	
• Did the project involve children?	NO
• Did the project involve patients?	NO
• Did the project involve persons not able to give consent?	NO
• Did the project involve adult healthy volunteers?	NO
• Did the project involve Human genetic material?	NO
• Did the project involve Human biological samples?	NO
• Did the project involve Human data collection?	NO
RESEARCH ON HUMAN EMBRYO/FOETUS	
• Did the project involve Human Embryos?	NO
• Did the project involve Human Foetal Tissue / Cells?	NO
• Did the project involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?	NO
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve cells in culture?	NO
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve the derivation of cells from Embryos?	NO
PRIVACY	
• Did the project involve processing of genetic information or personal data (eg. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?	NO
• Did the project involve tracking the location or observation of people?	NO
RESEARCH ON ANIMALS	
• Did the project involve research on animals?	NO
• Were those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?	NO
• Were those animals transgenic farm animals?	NO
• Were those animals cloned farm animals?	NO
• Were those animals non-human primates?	NO
RESEARCH INVOLVING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	
• Did the project involve the use of local resources (genetic, animal, plant etc)?	NO

• Was the project of benefit to local community (capacity building, access to healthcare, education etc)?	YES
DUAL USE	
• Research having direct military use	NO
• Research having the potential for terrorist abuse	NO

C Workforce Statistics

3. Workforce statistics for the project: Please indicate in the table below the number of people who worked on the project (on a headcount basis).

Type of Position	Number of Women	Number of Men
Scientific Coordinator	0	2
Work package leaders	2	3
Experienced researchers (i.e. PhD holders)	13	17
M. Sc. And PhD Students	3	1
Other (CSO staff)	14	10

4. How many additional researchers (in companies and universities) were recruited specifically for this project?	**7**
Of which, indicate the number of men:	1

D Gender Aspects

5. Did you carry out specific Gender Equality Actions under the project?

⊗ Yes
○ No

6. Which of the following actions did you carry out and how effective were they?

	Not at all effective				Very effective
❑ Design and implement an equal opportunity policy	○	○	○	⊗	○
❑ Set targets to achieve a gender balance in the workforce	○	○	⊗	○	○
❑ Organise conferences and workshops on gender	⊗	○	○	○	○
❑ Actions to improve work-life balance	○	○	○	○	⊗

○ Other:

7. Was there a gender dimension associated with the research content – i.e. wherever people were the focus of the research as, for example, consumers, users, patients or in trials, was the issue of gender considered and addressed?

⊗ Yes- please specify

Gender equality policy adapted to modes of intervention

○ No

E Synergies with Science Education

8. Did your project involve working with students and/or school pupils (e.g. open days, participation in science festivals and events, prizes/competitions or joint projects)?

⊗ Yes- please specify

2 school contests in Chile, 2 festivals in Argentina

○ No

9. Did the project generate any science education material (e.g. kits, websites, explanatory booklets, DVDs)?

⊗ Yes- please specify

DVD on forum-theatre ; Chile water code training material; ABM model in Argentina; manuals for SWAT and FCM models; sleeve irrigation and tree pruning in Argentina; videos in Bolivia and Argentina; Poster of watershed in Bolivia.

○ No

F Interdisciplinarity

10. Which disciplines (see list below) are involved in your project?

○ Main discipline[5]: 5.4

○ Associated discipline[5]: 1.4 ○ Associated discipline[5]: 1.1

G Engaging with Civil society and policy makers

11a Did your project engage with societal actors beyond the research community? *(if 'No', go to Question 14)*

⊗ Yes
○ No

11b If yes, did you engage with citizens (citizens' panels / juries) or organised civil society (NGOs, patients' groups etc.)?

○ No

⊗ Yes- in determining what research should be performed

[5] Insert number from list below (Frascati Manual).

⊗ Yes - in implementing the research

⊗ Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project

WP1: knowledge sharing workshops and field learning involving CSOs and citizens
WP2: CSOs involvement in method validation, data collection and analysis, writing reports and working papers
WP3: involvement of CSOs in modelling, economic valuation and participant observation
WP4: validation of adaptation strategy with larger groups of citizens, CSOs involved in analysis and writing reports and working papers

11c	**In doing so, did your project involve actors whose role is mainly to organise the dialogue with citizens and organised civil society (e.g. professional mediator; communication company, science museums)?**	○ ⊗	Yes No

12. Did you engage with government / public bodies or policy makers (including international organisations)

○ No

⊗ Yes- in framing the research agenda

⊗ Yes - in implementing the research agenda

⊗ Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project

Public bodies are member of the model forests, and as such have been involved in framing and implementing the research and dissemination of the project results.

13a Will the project generate outputs (expertise or scientific advice) which could be used by policy makers?

○ Yes – as a **primary** objective (please indicate areas below- multiple answers possible)

⊗ Yes – as a **secondary** objective (please indicate areas below - multiple answer possible)

○ No

Policy briefs and press releases have been produced. CSO-led Adaptation plans can be used to complement National Adaptation plans. Local policy makers are members of the model forests, therefore the project can influence local policy. Scaling-out project results can influence policy. Activities have involved the youth. Insights on how to perform research at science-society interface.

13b If Yes, in which fields?

Agriculture		Energy		**Human rights**	
Audiovisual and Media		Enlargement		**Information Society**	
Budget		Enterprise		Institutional affairs	
Competition		**Environment**		Internal Market	
Consumers		External Relations		Justice, freedom and security	
Culture		External Trade		**Public Health**	
Customs		Fisheries and Maritime Affairs		**Regional Policy**	
Development Economic and Monetary Affairs		Food Safety		**Research and Innovation**	
		Foreign and Security Policy		Space	
Education, Training, Youth		Fraud		Taxation	
Employment and Social Affairs		Humanitarian aid		Transport	

13c If Yes, at which level?

- ⊗ Local / regional levels
- ○ National level
- ○ European level
- ○ International level

H Use and dissemination

14. How many Articles were published/accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals?	**41**
To how many of these is open access[6] provided?	**32**
How many of these are published in open access journals?	**3**
How many of these are published in open repositories?	**29**
To how many of these is open access not provided?	**1**
Please check all applicable reasons for not providing open access:	
☑ publisher's licensing agreement would not permit publishing in a repository ❑ no suitable repository available ❑ no suitable open access journal available ❑ no funds available to publish in an open access journal ❑ lack of time and resources ❑ lack of information on open access ❑ other[7]: ……	

15. How many new patent applications ('priority filings') have been made? *("Technologically unique": multiple applications for the same invention in different jurisdictions should be counted as just one application of grant).*		**0**
16. Indicate how many of the following Intellectual Property Rights were applied for (give number in each box).	Trademark	**0**
	Registered design	**0**
	Other	**0**
17. How many spin-off companies were created / are planned as a direct result of the project?		**0**
Indicate the approximate number of additional jobs in these companies:		**0**

18. Please indicate whether your project has a potential impact on employment, in comparison with the situation before your project:

❑	Increase in employment, or	☑	In small & medium-sized enterprises
☑	Safeguard employment, or	❑	In large companies
❑	Decrease in employment,	❑	None of the above / not relevant to the project
❑	Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify		

[6] Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet.
[7] For instance: classification for security project.

19. For your project partnership please estimate the employment effect resulting directly from your participation in Full Time Equivalent (*FTE = one person working fulltime for a year*) jobs:	*Indicate figure:* **10**
Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	❑

I Media and Communication to the general public

20. As part of the project, were any of the beneficiaries professionals in communication or media relations?

⊗ Yes ○ No

21. As part of the project, have any beneficiaries received professional media / communication training / advice to improve communication with the general public?

⊗ Yes ○ No

22 Which of the following have been used to communicate information about your project to the general public, or have resulted from your project?

☑	Press Release	☑	Coverage in specialist press
☑	Media briefing	☑	Coverage in general (non-specialist) press
☑	TV coverage / report	☑	Coverage in national press
☑	Radio coverage / report	☑	Coverage in international press
☑	Brochures /posters / flyers	☑	Website for the general public / internet
☑	DVD /Film /Multimedia	☑	Event targeting general public (festival, conference, exhibition, science café)

23 In which languages are the information products for the general public produced?

☑	Language of the coordinator	☑	English
☑	Other language(s)		

***Question F-10*:** Classification of Scientific Disciplines according to the Frascati Manual 2002 (Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, OECD 2002):

FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. NATURAL SCIENCES

1.1 Mathematics and computer sciences [mathematics and other allied fields: computer sciences and other allied subjects (software development only; hardware development should be classified in the engineering fields)]

1.2 Physical sciences (astronomy and space sciences, physics and other allied subjects)

1.3 Chemical sciences (chemistry, other allied subjects)

1.4 Earth and related environmental sciences (geology, geophysics, mineralogy, physical geography and other geosciences, meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research, oceanography, vulcanology, palaeoecology, other allied sciences)

1.5 Biological sciences (biology, botany, bacteriology, microbiology, zoology, entomology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, other allied sciences, excluding clinical and veterinary sciences)

2 ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

2.1 Civil engineering (architecture engineering, building science and engineering, construction engineering, municipal and structural engineering and other allied subjects)

2.2 Electrical engineering, electronics [electrical engineering, electronics, communication engineering and systems, computer engineering (hardware only) and other allied subjects]

2.3. Other engineering sciences (such as chemical, aeronautical and space, mechanical, metallurgical and materials engineering, and their specialised subdivisions; forest products; applied sciences such as geodesy, industrial chemistry, etc.; the science and technology of food production; specialised technologies of interdisciplinary fields, e.g. systems analysis, metallurgy, mining, textile technology and other applied subjects)

3. MEDICAL SCIENCES

3.1 Basic medicine (anatomy, cytology, physiology, genetics, pharmacy, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology and immunohaematology, clinical chemistry, clinical microbiology, pathology)

3.2 Clinical medicine (anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, therapeutics, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology)

3.3 Health sciences (public health services, social medicine, hygiene, nursing, epidemiology)

4. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and allied sciences (agronomy, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, other allied subjects)

4.2 Veterinary medicine

5. SOCIAL SCIENCES

5.1 Psychology

5.2 Economics

5.3 Educational sciences (education and training and other allied subjects)

5.4 Other social sciences [anthropology (social and cultural) and ethnology, demography, geography (human, economic and social), town and country planning, management, law, linguistics, political sciences, sociology, organisation and methods, miscellaneous social sciences and interdisciplinary , methodological and historical S1T activities relating to subjects in this group. Physical anthropology, physical geography and psychophysiology should normally be classified with the natural sciences].

6. HUMANITIES

6.1 History (history, prehistory and history, together with auxiliary historical disciplines such as archaeology, numismatics, palaeography, genealogy, etc.)

6.2 Languages and literature (ancient and modern)

6.3 Other humanities [philosophy (including the history of science and technology) arts, history of art, art criticism, painting, sculpture, musicology, dramatic art excluding artistic "research" of any kind, religion, theology, other fields and subjects pertaining to the humanities, methodological, historical and other S1T activities relating to the subjects in this group]

ANNEX1: Project logos

EcoAdapt logo

EcoAdapt banner

EcoAdapt partners logos

Annex 2: Staff, students and in-house consultants involved in the EcoAdapt project

Period 1: 15/1/2012-14/7/2013

.	Country	Name	Email	Function in EcoAdapt
CIRAD	COSTA RICA	Grégoire Leclerc	gregoire.leclerc@cirad.fr	Project Coordinator – Physics and geomatician. Leader WP3, WP1.
		Abigail Fallot	abigail.fallot@cirad.fr	Economist, Researcher for task 2.4.
		J.Francois Le Coq	jean-francois.le_coq@cirad.fr	Agroeconomist, Researcher for task 2.4.
		Bruno Rapidel	bruno.rapidel@cirad.fr	Agroclimatologia y modelizacon.
	BRASIL	Pierre Bommel	pierre.bommel@cirad.fr	Expert in modeling systems.
		Eric Sabourin	sabourin@cirad.fr	Anthropologist, researcher in local forms of participation.
CATIE	COSTA RICA	Raffaele Vignola	rvignola@catie.ac.cr	Vice-Coordinator of EcoAdapt, Leader WP4.
		Mariela Morales	moralesm@catie.ac.cr	Project Manager – EcoAdapt.
SEI	UK	Tahia Devisscher	tahia.devisscher@ sei-international.org	Leader WP2. And member of technical staff.
		Mónica Coll Besa	monica.coll.besa@sei-international.org	Member of technical staff. Support platform weADAPT.
IUFRO	Aust	Michael Klein	kleine@iufro.org	Coordinator and Project manager of IUFRO.
	CR	Kees Prins	prins@catie.ac.cr	Researcher
	ARG	Alejandra Cau	acaucattan@gmail.com	Consultant WP1
	CHIL	Alejandra Real	alejandra.real@conaf.cl	Consultant WP1
	BOL	Nataly Azcarnuz	nascarrunz@gmail.com	Consultant WP1
FFLA	ECU	Marianela Curi	marianela.curi@ffla.net	Director of FFLA. Leader WP5.
		Patricio Cabrera	patricio.cabrera@ffla.net	Member of technical staff.
ABMJ	ARGENTINA	Ralf Schillinger	rschillinger@bmj.org.ar	Local manager MF. and member of technical staff.
		Virginia Outon	vouton@bmj.org.ar	Manager of MF Jujuy, member of technical staff.
		Virginia Canedi	virginiacanedi@yahoo.com.ar	Member of technical staff, WP 1 y 2
		Claudia Chauque	cchauque@bmj.com.ar	Member of technical staff, WP 1 y 2
		Graciela Giner	gginer@bmj.org.ar	Expert in Communication
FCBC	BOLIVIA	Roberto Vides-Almonacid	robertovides@fcbc.org.bo	Coordinator of FCBC and member of technical staff.
		Romy Cronenbold	rcronenbold@fcbc.org.bo	Member of technical staff. Coordinator task 2.2.
		Ruth Anívarro	ruth@fcbc.org.bo	Expert in Geographic information systems.
		Nelson Pacheco	npacheco@fcbc.org.bo	Social communicator.
SEPADE	CHILE	Washington Alvarado	wservet@hotmail.com	Manager of FM Araucarias Alto Malleco, supervisor.
		Claudio Sandoval	claudio.sandoval@sepade.cl	Coordinator of SEPADE and member of technical staff.
		Diego Gonzalez	diego.gonzalez.videla@gmail.com	Sociologist, member of technical staff.
CESEFOR	SPAIN	Miguel Segur	miguel.segur@cesefor .com	Head of International Cooperation area.

Period 2: 15/7/2013-14/1/2015

	Country	Nzame	Email	Function in EcoAdapt
CIRAD	COSTA RICA	Grégoire Leclerc	gregoire.leclerc@cirad.fr	Project Coordinator – Physics and geomatician. Leader WP3, WP1.
		Abigail Fallot	abigail.fallot@cirad.fr	Economist, Researcher for task 2.4.
		J. Francois Le Coq	jean-francois.le_coq@cirad.fr	Agroeconomist, Researcher for task 2.4.
		Bruno Rapidel	bruno.rapidel@cirad.fr	Agroclimatología y modelización.
		Mary Coffman	coffmanm@gmail.com	Consultant: Translation, hybrid forums, webpage, ethics
	BOLIVIA	Teresa Aguilar	teresa.aguilar.serrano@gmail.com	Student
	ARG.	Anabel Rixen	akrixen@gmail.com	Student
		Morgane Salzard	salzard@supagro.inra.fr	Student
		Gabriela Franco	franco.mgabriela@gmail.com	Consultant: SWAT modelling
	BRASIL	Pierre Bommel	pierre.bommel@cirad.fr	Expert in modeling systems.
		Eric Sabourin	sabourin@cirad.fr	Anthropologist, researcher in local forms of participation.
CATIE	COSTA RICA	Raffaele Vignola	rvignola@catie.ac.cr	Vice-Coordinator of EcoAdapt, Leader WP4.
		Mariela Morales	moralesm@catie.ac.cr	Project Manager – EcoAdapt.
		Nuria Gamboa	Nuria.Gamboa@fundacionquetzal	Consultant WP5
		Christian Brenes	cbrenes@catie.ac.cr	Consultant WP3: SWAT
		Fernando Carrera	fcarrera@catie.ac.cr	Manager of RIABM
	CHILE	Ariel Muñoz	arimunoz82@gmail.com	Consultant WP2: history of river flow
		Michele Benavides	michele.benavides@gmail.com	Consultant WP2: history of landscape
	BOLIVIA	Amparito Cruz	dollyamparito@hotmail.com	Consultant WP1
	CAN.	Julián González	julian.ubc@gonza.ca	Consultant WP4: SDM
SEI	UK	Tahia Devisscher	tahia.devisscher@ sei-international.org	Leader WP2. And member of technical staff.
		Mónica Coll Besa	monica.coll.besa@sei-international.org	Member of technical staff. Support platform weADAPT.
IUFRO	AUS.	Michael Klein	kleine@iufro.org	Coordinator and Project manager of IUFRO.
	CR.	Bastiaan Louman	blouman@catie.ac.cr	Member of technical staff.
		Kees Prins	prins@catie.ac.cr	Researcher
	ARG	Alejandra Cau	acaucattan@gmail.com	Consultant WP1
	CHILE	Lorena Villugrón	lvilugro@yahoo.es	Consultant WP1
	BOLIVIA	Nataly Azcarnuz	nascarrunz@gmail.com	Consultant WP1
FFLA	ECU	Marianela Curi	marianela.curi@ffla.net	Director of FFLA. Leader WP5.
		Susana Viteri	susana.viteri @ffla.net	Member of technical staff.
		Pilar Maldonado	comunicacionecoadapt@ffla.net	Member of technical staff.
		Patricio Cabrera	patricio.cabrera@ffla.net	Member of technical staff.
ABMJ	ARG.	Ralf Schillinger	rschillinger@bmj.org.ar	Local manager MF. and member of technical staff.
		Virginia Canedi	virginiacanedi@yahoo.com.ar	Member of technical staff, WP 1 y 2
		Graciela Giner	gginer@bmj.org.ar	Expert in Communication
		Gabriela Franco	franco.mgabriela@gmail.com	Member of technical staff. SWAT modelling
		Marianela Greppi	mgreppi@tabacojujuy.com.ar	In-house consultant. Economic Valuation.
		Claudia Chauque	cchauque@bmj.org.ar	Member of technical staff.
		Leonel Fabrega	leoo_xeneize_13@hotmail.com	Student.
		Cinthya Ruíz	cintiaeruiz@gmail.com	Member of technical staff.
FCBC	BOLIVIA	Roberto Vides-A.	robertovides@fcbc.org.bo	Coordinator of FCBC and member of technical staff.
		Romy Cronenbold	rcronenbold@fcbc.org.bo	Member of technical staff. Coordinator task 2.2.
		Ruth Anívarro	ruth@fcbc.org.bo	Expert in Geographic information systems.
		Nelson Pacheco	npacheco@fcbc.org.bo	Social communicator.
		Josefina Marín	marinjosefina@hotmail.com	In-house consultant. Economic Valuation.
SEPADE	CHILE	Washington Alvarado	wservet@hotmail.com	Manager of FM Araucarias Alto Malleco, supervisor.
		Claudio Sandoval	claudio.sandoval@sepade.cl	Coordinator of SEPADE and member of technical staff.
		Diego Gonzalez	diego.gonzalez.videla@gmail.com	Sociologist, member of technical staff.
		Samuel Cayul	samuel.cayul@gmail.com	Sociologist, member of technical staff.
		Marcelo Conejeros	marceloconejeros@yahoo.com	Consultant: SWAT modelling
		Lorena Villugrón	lvilugro@yahoo.es	Member of technical staff.
		Juan Mardones		In-house consultant. Economic Valuation.
		Alex Jarpa	ajarpa@tie.cl	Member of technical staff. Manager of BMAAM.
		Laura Solís		Administrator of SEPADE
CESEF	SPAIN	Miguel Segur	miguel.segur@cesefor .com	Head of International Cooperation area.

Period 3: 15/1/2015-14/1/2016

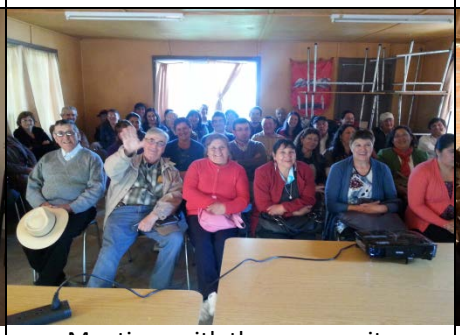
	Country	Personnel	Email	Function in EcoAdapt
CIRAD	COSTA RICA	Grégoire Leclerc	gregoire.leclerc@cirad.fr	Project Coordinator – Physics and geomatician. Leader WP3, WP1, WP6.
		Abigail Fallot	abigail.fallot@cirad.fr	Economist, task 2.4 and 3.4.
		Pierre Bommel	pierre.bommel@cirad.fr	Expert in agent-based modeling, task 3.2.
		J. Francois Le Coq	jean-francois.le_coq@cirad.fr	Agroeconomist, Researcher for task 2.4.
	FRANCE	Martine Antona	martine.antona@cirad.fr;	Economist, task 3.4
		Coline Billon	coline.billon@gmail.com	Economist, task 3.4
	SENEG	Frederique Jankowski	frederique.jankowski@cirad.fr	Sociologist, task 4.1
	BRASIL	Eric Sabourin	Eric.sabourin@cirad.fr	Sociologist, task 4.1
	USA	Raghavan Srinivasan	r-srinivasan@tamu.edu	Agricultural Engineer, TAMU, SWAT modelling, task 3.2
CATIE	COSTA RICA	Raffaele Vignola	rvignola@catie.ac.cr	Vice-Coordinator of EcoAdapt, Leader WP4.
		Mariela Morales	moralesm@catie.ac.cr	Project Manager – EcoAdapt.
		Marybell Muñoz	marybellmunoz@gmail.com	Member of technical staff.
	CAN.	Julián González	julian.ubc@gonza.ca	Consultant WP4: SDM
SEI	UK	Tahia Devisscher	tahia.devisscher@ sei-international.org	Leader WP2. And member of technical staff.
		Mónica Coll Besa	monica.coll.besa@sei-international.org	Member of technical staff. Support platform weADAPT.
IUFRO	AUS.	Michael Klein	kleine@iufro.org	Coordinator and Project manager of IUFRO.
	CR.	Bastiaan Louman	blouman@catie.ac.cr	Member of technical staff.
		Kees Prins	prins@catie.ac.cr	Researcher, WP1
FFLA	ECU	Marianela Curi	marianela.curi@ffla.net	Director of FFLA. Leader WP5.
		Susana Viteri	susana.viteri @ffla.net	Member of technical staff.
		Patricio Cabrera	patricio.cabrera@ffla.net	Member of technical staff.
ABMJ	ARG.	Graciela Giner	gginer@bmj.org.ar	ABMJ project manager and member of technical staff. Dissemination.
		Ana Dip	eliasac87@gmail.com	Economist
		Rocio Nuñez	bosquemodelojujuy@bmj.org.ar	Member of technical staff. Coordination of pilot measure
FCBC	BOLIVIA	Roberto Vides-Almonacid	robertovides@fcbc.org.bo	Coordinator of FCBC and member of technical staff.
		Romy Cronenbold	rcronenbold@fcbc.org.bo	Member of technical staff. Coordinator task 2.2.
		Ruth Anívarro	ruth@fcbc.org.bo	Expert in Geographic information systems, task 3.2.
		Nelson Pacheco	npacheco@fcbc.org.bo	Social communicator
		Josefina Marín	marinjosefina@hotmail.com	In-house consultant. Economic Valuation. Task 3.4
SEPADE	CHILE	Claudio Sandoval	claudio.sandoval@sepade.cl	Coordinator of SEPADE and member of technical staff.
		Samuel Cayul	samuel.cayul@gmail.com	Sociologist, member of technical staff.
		Alex Jarpa	ajarpa@tie.cl	Member of technical staff. Manager of BMAAM.
		Juan Mardones	juanmardonesb@gmail.com	In-house consultant. Economic Valuation.
		Laura Solís	laura.solis@sepade.cl	Administrator of SEPADE
CESEFOR	SPAIN	Miguel Segur	miguel.segur@cesefor .com	Head of International Cooperation area.
		Riccardo Castellini	riccardo.castellini@cesefor.com	Member of technical staff.
		Raquel Puntero	raquel.puntero@cesefor.com	Member of technical staff.

Annex 3: Pictures from EcoAdapt.

Period 1: 15/1/2012-14/7/2013

MF Jujuy	MF Alto Malleco	MF Chiquitano
		
Landscapes		
		
Meetings with the community		
		
Workshops with agents of change		
		
Work tables, synthesis workshop		
		
Knowledge sharing workshop/ Visit of dam		

Period 2: 15/7/2013-14/1/2015

MF Jujuy	MF Alto Malleco	MF Chiquitano
		
	Landscapes of Model Forests	
		
	Meetings with the community	
		
	Workshops with agents of change	
		
		
	Implementation of adaptation strategies	

Period 3: 15/1/2015-14/1/2016

MF Jujuy	MF Alto Malleco	MF Chiquitano
		
	Landscapes of Model Forests	
		
	Meetings with the community	
		
	Workshops	
		
		
	Implementation of adaptation strategies	