

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

Cornelia Butler Flora

Jan L. Flora

Iowa State University

Edith Fernandez-Baca

Instituto de la Pequeña Produccion

Universidad Nacional Agraria, La Molina

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY



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**SANREM CRSP**

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



# Roots of the Advocacy Coalition Framework

Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith (1993)

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



# Roots of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (continued)

Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith (1993)

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

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



# Why form coalitions ?

## Bridging Social Capital



# SANREM Innovations

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



# External driver: Climate change

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



# Role of Advocacy Coalitions with Vulnerable Groups

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



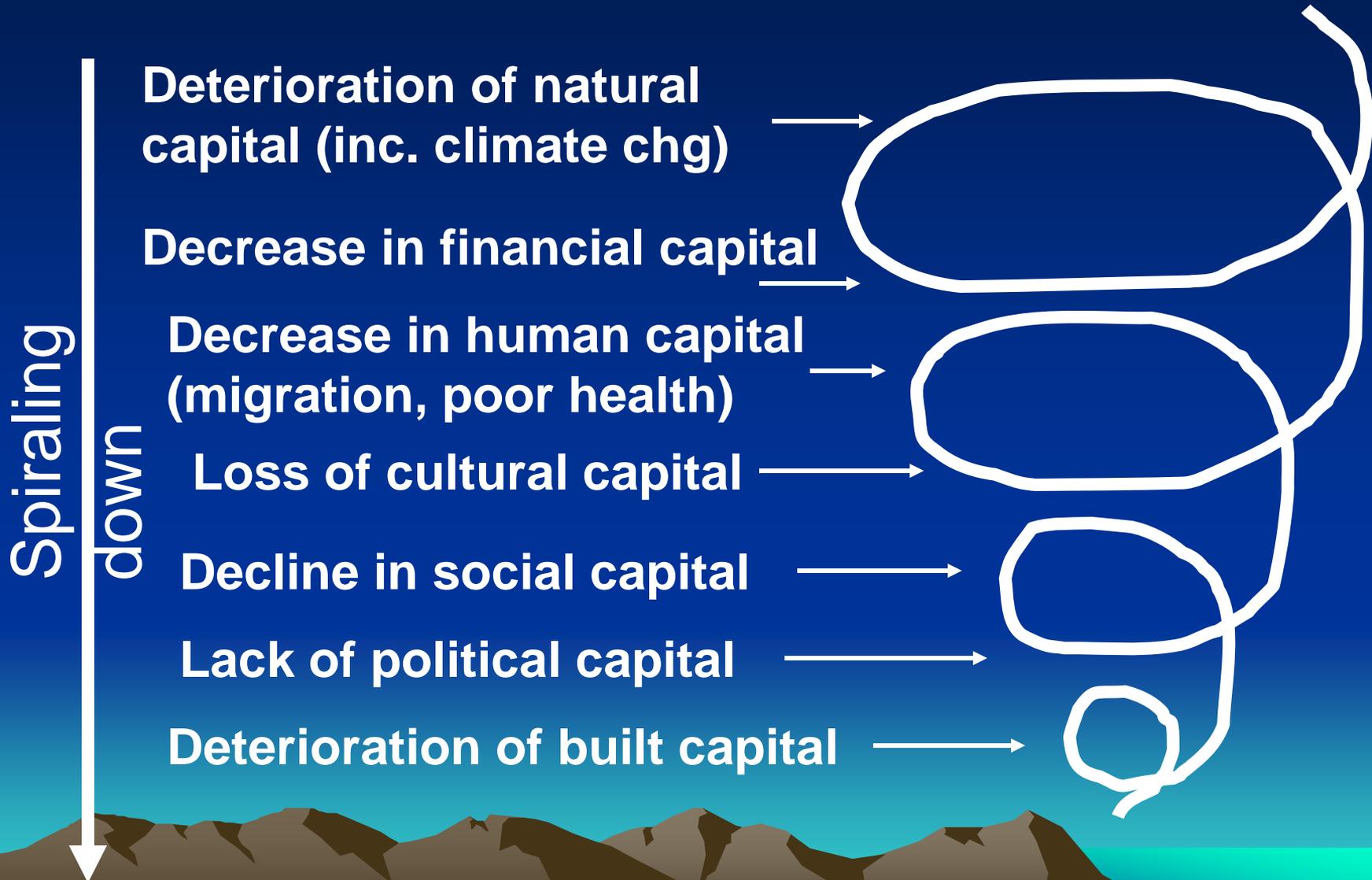
# Stages

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

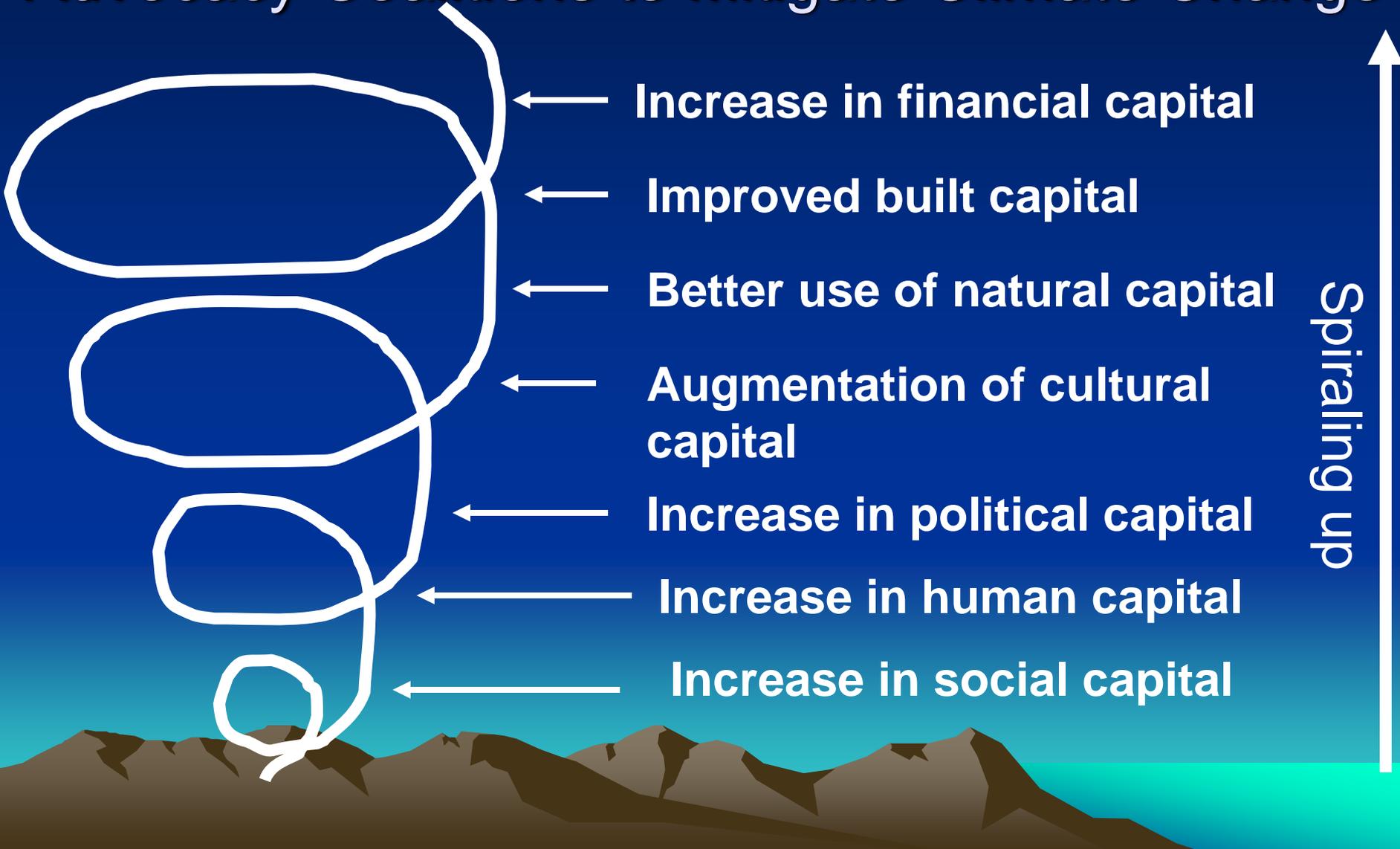


# Downward Spiral:

Progressive loss of capitals from climate change



# Spiraling Up: Advocacy Coalitions to Mitigate Climate Change



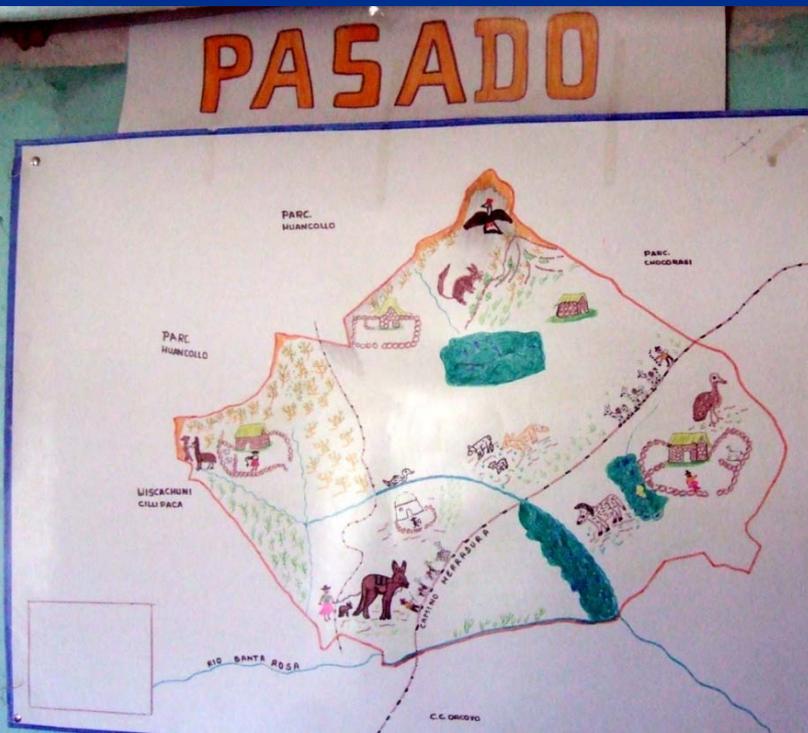
# The Participatory Advocacy Coalition Process

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



# Community's vision for the future

- Community mapping exercise in Santa María





# THE COMMUNITY CHOOSES A COALITIONS RESEARCH TEAM

The team is chosen to include --

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



Advocacy coalitions research team,  
Apopata, Puno, Perú

# TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR ADVOCACY COALITIONS RESEARCH TEAM

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



Research team-Santa María, Puno, Perú

# Interviews with Actors/Subjects

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

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



# FEEDBACK TO THE COMMUNITY

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



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

# Actions in Apopata-Year 4

## □ Activities in support of coalition process:

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

- \* Planning of activities

## □ Support team accompanies EIL on interviews

## □ Identification de of community interest groups

- \* Group 1: Genetic Improvement of alpacas and soils

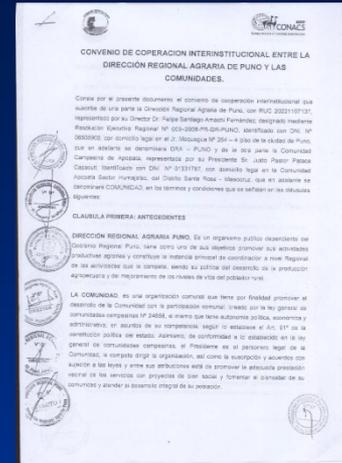
- \* Group 2: Género - Artesanry



# Results

## □ Signing of memorandum with institutions

- \* CONACS (Genetic improvement and registering of alpacas)



## □ Requests presented to institutions:

- \* Cáritas Juli (Training in pasture management, animal health)

- \* Other Social Networks (Training in Water and Land Law, in writing grants, and in participatory budgeting)

