

# CAF Track 3: Catalyzing Meaningful Adaptation Action

## Workshop #2: Adaptation Shark Tank: Collaborative Project

### Conceptualization

Thursday, August 19 • 9:00 - 11:00 AM

#### [Main Session Recording](#)

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### Description

At this highly interactive workshop, participants worked collaboratively to develop then pitch an adaptation project concept that addressed key implementation challenges identified in the track's first workshop. Each group focused on a distinct climate impact and community type, responded to curveball scenarios, and engaged in a role playing exercise.

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### Track Facilitators

- **Ignacio Dayrit** | Director of Programs, Center for Creative Land Recycling
  - **Ben Gettleman** | Senior Facilitator and Vice President, Kearns & West
  - **Melodie Grubbs** | Science, Research, and Policy Specialist, USC Sea Grant Program
  - **Julia Kim** | Climate & Energy Program Director, Local Government Commission
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### Welcome

#### [Presentation](#)

##### Code of Conduct and Group Norms

##### [CAF Code of Conduct & Track 3 Group Norms](#)

- All participants are asked to abide by the finalized CAF Code of Conduct and Track 3 Group Norms
- No suggestions for improvement had been proposed since the track's first workshop

##### Updated Track Vision

- Updated version of the ICARP TAC vision for use with the results from workshops 1's mentimeter exercise (changes highlighted in bold):
  - All Californians thrive in the face of a changing climate. Leading with innovation **and grounded in community collaboration**, California meets the challenge of climate

change by taking bold actions **centered in equity and inclusion** to protect *all people, our quality of life, and our economy*. The state's most vulnerable communities are prioritized in these actions **and have full capacity to drive community-led initiatives**. Working across all levels of government, the state is prepared for both gradual changes and extreme events. Climate change adaptation and mitigation is standard practice in government and business throughout the state. California meets these goals with urgency, while achieving the following long-term outcomes:

- All people and communities respond to changing average conditions, shocks, and stresses in a manner that minimizes risks to public health, safety, and economic disruption and maximizes equity and protection of the most vulnerable.
  - Natural systems adjust and maintain functioning ecosystems in the face of change.
  - Infrastructure and built systems withstand changing conditions and shocks, including changes in climate, while continuing to provide essential services.
- Workshop #2 Agenda
    - **Round 1: Project Conceptualization**
      - **Extreme Heat:** Progressive urban community that is highly diverse in terms of race and ethnicity, languages spoken, and socioeconomic status with a large houseless population.
      - **Drought:** Politically diverse county with a mix of urban, suburban, and rural communities, a highly active and engaged CBO network, the largest agriculture sector in the state.
      - **Wildfire:** Rural community with many Tribes and Native communities, a tourism-based economy, and an older, lower-income population with limited access to data and service.
      - **Sea Level Rise:** Highly developed coastal community with beaches providing recreational value and a service-driven economy supported by a large undocumented population.
    - **Round 2: Curveball Challenge**
      - Each group responded to the following curveball challenge to refine their project concept: Political winds change and climate change is no longer a priority. Greater focus on the economy and public health.
    - **Round 3: Role Playing Exercise**
      - Participants took on specific roles to review and refine their project concept:
        - Local planner
        - State agency
        - Community member
        - Funder
    - **Project Pitch**

## Project Report Out from Breakouts

Participants responded to a series of prompts and captured notes in [Jamboard](#).

**Extreme Heat:** Progressive urban community that is highly diverse in terms of race and ethnicity, languages spoken, and socioeconomic status with a large houseless population.

- This team's plan consisted of cooling centers that are also resilience centers. Resilience centers allow us to tackle a lot of challenges like: cooling, back up charging, community gathering, service providing, engagement, accessibility in all forms (getting there, language, water) potential COVID testing/vaccination place.
- With the focus on the houseless population, they focused on transitional housing. There are lots of benefits to transitional housing, health etc.
- With the curveball of political change they did not have to change much, they found that with this work you do not need to talk specifically about climate, extreme heat is here today.
- Engagement stays the same throughout, a resilience center rooted in community. First partner with key CBOs and outreach through resident leaders. Engagement allows for people to feel safe to go to the place. How to make a place that is welcoming and supports needs? Funding focused on making the case that this saves money, health, insurance, lives lost etc. Metrics focused around cost effectiveness. Research on how to learn from these opportunities.

**Drought:** Politically diverse county with a mix of urban, suburban, and rural communities, a highly active and engaged CBO network, the largest agriculture sector in the state.

- This team focused on ideas that had long term solutions. Drought is a long term problem that has short and long term consequences. They looked at coalition building with a focus on silo busting and agriculture. Measure through social impact and use market based strategies. One strategy is to transition to crop types and water uses that are sustainable.
- Water is not an individual solutions issue, there are a number of opportunities to work on co benefits. Public health with water quality, COVID and ag.
- For the funding piece they looked at a market based approach. Coalition advocating water monitoring. Revolving loan fund or capital assistance targeted on water features.
- Bigger funding dollars are going into places where they are needed, funds going into projects with hoped for impacts. Farmworker community and small farms.
- Short term or emergency needs vs. long term needs. Managing water efficiently.
- Transition plan needs to be well mapped out and takes time to implement.

**Wildfire:** Rural community with many Tribes and Native communities, a tourism-based economy, and an older, lower-income population with limited access to data and service.

- The five pillars of their plan are - prescribed fire, planning around built environment (buffer zones), valuation programming, protecting residents in homes (hardening, resilient airspaces, spaces defensible), tourism education campaign.
- Engagement - getting info to homeowners and seeing what resources are available. Sharing resources. How to get support and who they can go to.
- Funding - property taxes, sales taxes. Leverage money from tourism to support resilience work. State budget.
- Monitoring - how are we doing, getting the community involved on how it's going. Programs and retrofitting.
- With fire comes flooding and mudslides, public safety, water issues that need to be addressed whether talking about climate change or not.

**Sea Level Rise:** Highly developed coastal community with beaches providing recreational value and a service-driven economy supported by a large undocumented population.

- Their plan consists of protecting beaches by implementing living shoreline projects.
- Concentrating on natural solutions instead of hard solutions, develop adaptive pathways that continue to be implemented. Public access is really important. Identifying vulnerable communities that may need to be relocated in the future.
- Hazard reduction and develop job strategies to address curveball.
- Engagement - service driven economy supported by non documented. Working with orgs on the ground. Community leads. City would be an appropriate lead for this project. Building community capacity and building community processes. Incorporate community values. How are community members compensated? Respectful of community time.
- Funding - Coastal conservancy, NOAA and CalTrans are all committed to funding. Push for local city support. More state and federal bills for funding sources. Communicate projects as economic development projects.
- Monitoring - need to monitor and evaluate. Comprehensive monitoring plan to see if projects meet the goals, this is important for funders. If we are working on different strategies, how are we monitoring them? Transferability is important for funders.