MUTIRÃO TecnoClima

Rumo à COP 30

The Global Mutirão:
Scaling climate action from the ground up
Map of Brazilian initiatives using technology for climate

Instituto de Tecnologia & Sociedade do Rio
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MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES
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Executive Summary

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This report presents the main discussions and results of the Mutirão Tecnoclima towards COP 30: navigating the waters of Brazilian climate technology, held in Belém (PA) on May 29, 2025. The meeting brought together academics, public managers, policymakers, experts, representatives of civil society, developers, startups and traditional leaders to debate the role of technology in tackling climate change in Brazil and preparing for COP 30.

The event promoted the strengthening of strategic partnerships and the sharing of emerging technological solutions applied to the Amazonian and national context. Among the highlights were the debate on solutions for traditional communities, the role of startups in climate innovation and the importance of social engagement in building inclusive technology policies.

Opening Ceremony

Theme

The role of climate technology in the COP agenda

Participants

- Pedro Ivo Ferraz da Silva - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Arianne Mendonça - Secretary for the Environment and Climate, Belém City Hall
- Marianna Budaragina - Tony Blair Institute
- Leonildes Nazar - Climate and Society Institute
- Moderator: Celina Bottino - Rio de Janeiro Institute for Technology and Society

Highlights

Technology as an axis for implementing COP30

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has positioned climate technology as a strategic priority for 2025, considering it a central element in enabling the energy transition, territorial adaptation and strengthening climate governance. Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago has emphasized that COP30 will be the "COP of implementation", demanding concrete and scalable solutions. Traditionally disconnected, the technology and climate change sectors are starting to talk to each other in Brazil through diplomatic events and initiatives, such as forums at the G20 and BRICS.

Local technological solutions with a global impact on climate action

Brazilian initiatives have demonstrated how artificial intelligence and geotechnologies can be strategic allies in environmental management and climate action. In Belém, the creation of a georeferenced forest inventory is an example of how emerging technologies can respond to urgent local demands, such as falling trees in urban areas. In Brazil, the

application of these tools extends to areas such as environmental licensing, forecasting extreme weather events and anticipating deforestation hotspots. Local solutions can be offered internationally and reinforce Brazil's leading role as a developer of evidence-based climate solutions and broaden the convergence between digital innovation and territorial action.

Formulating public climate technology policies

The strategic use of technology for climate action must be geared towards the formulation of public policies that respond to local realities and promote socio-environmental justice. To this end, it is essential to integrate climate and socio-economic data, connecting emerging technologies to national and territorial priorities. The Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Plan (PBIA), launched by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, reinforces this vision by establishing guidelines for the ethical and sustainable use of AI, including applications in the environment and climate.

Inclusion of local knowledge as key to climate innovation

Integrating indigenous, peripheral and community knowledge into technological innovation processes has been identified as essential for fairer and more effective climate solutions. This approach, however, requires a deliberate effort to include it in government action plans and the strengthening of channels for dialogue between local communities and technological actors. Models, methodologies and successful practices of facilitated dialog are still needed to identify, together with communities, where and how technologies can be applied with local relevance.

Capacities, climate justice and the role of the Global South

With 85% of the world's population located in the Global South, it is essential that this majority be recognized as providers - and not just consumers - of technological solutions. Capacity building, decentralization of data and infrastructure, and combating structural biases are all pillars for developing countries to become protagonists in digital governance and climate innovation.

Multisectoral financing as a pillar of climate implementation

In an international scenario marked by the growing allocation of resources to defense and security agendas, it is becoming urgent to reposition the climate as a global priority. Building a climate innovation ecosystem depends on mobilizing multisectoral efforts that combine digital, technological, financial and especially technical training infrastructure. Without strategic investments in training and local capacities, it is not possible to guarantee the effective implementation of climate policies at local, national and international levels. Initiatives such as those promoted by the Institute for Climate and Society (iCS), in conjunction with the philanthropic, public and private sectors, illustrate how it is possible to structure a collaborative climate finance effort, with a focus on action and systemic transformation.

Cases and topics shared

"IA Nature & Climate Challenge": The Climate and Society Institute, with support from Google.org and technical support from the Institute of Technology and Society, launched the call for proposals to support technological solutions that combine Artificial Intelligence with environmental protection in Brazil. The call encourages the development of new uses of digital technologies applied to regenerative agriculture, the bioeconomy and reversing biodiversity loss, with a focus on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and promoting more resilient ecosystems.

Letters from the Brazilian Presidency of COP 30

The Global Mutirão seeks to mobilize humanity in its transition to the future, supported by a global framework capable of integrating local actions. Artificial intelligence was highlighted, alongside digital public infrastructure and other digital technologies, for COP 30.

Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Plan (PBIA): An initiative that promises to turn Brazil into a world reference in the development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). The PBIA has five strategic axes and provides for 54 concrete actions to boost technological innovation in the country, always with a focus on social inclusion and sustainability.

Technodiversity: ITS Rio is creating and promoting a global network to challenge the dominant global narrative that sees technology as a universally applicable force. Using technodiversity as a philosophical catalyst, it seeks to explore multifaceted ways of thinking about different technologies from diverse socio-cultural contexts.

Selected quotes

“Thinking globally and acting locally is super important.” *Arianne Mendonça, Secretary for the Environment and Climate, Belém City Hall*

"Technology is a tool, it's infrastructure, but as a premise it's about people first." *Leonildes Nazar, Climate and Society Institute*

"It's still difficult to connect government objectives with the technological solutions available. We need to facilitate this dialog." *Marianna Budaragina - Tony Blair Institute*

"This is an implementation COP. Now is the time to apply solutions and scale them up. And technology plays a central role." *Pedro Ivo Ferraz da Silva, Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

"We need to combine technology with local knowledge. Technology can't just be thought of by the same players as always." *Celina Bottino, Rio de Janeiro Institute for Technology and Society*

Panel I - Tecnoclima in Practice

Theme

Technological initiatives under development in Brazil and the Legal Amazon

Participants

- Renata Batista - Sebrae Pará
- Renato Cortez - StartUP Pará
- Prof. Dr. João Crisóstomo Weyl A. Costa - PCT Guamá
- Marco Antonio Giagio - Certi Amazônia
- Moderator: Maria Coelho - StartUP Pará

Highlights

Incubation as a lever for a sustainable innovation ecosystem in the Amazon

The creation and strengthening of incubators has been strategic for consolidating an innovation ecosystem geared to the realities and potential of the Amazon. Initiatives such as StartUP Pará, the Guamá Science and Technology Park (PCT Guamá) and the Sebrae incubator demonstrate how incubating projects can generate sustainable, inclusive solutions that are connected to the Amazon territory. These structures not only boost startups, they promote collaborative networks between universities, governments, companies and communities, creating an environment conducive to climate innovation

Bioeconomy as a path to innovation

The bioeconomy was highlighted as a structuring axis for the sustainable development of the Amazon, linking technological innovation, environmental conservation and productive inclusion. The importance of creating incubation actions and bioeconomy laboratories

to connect applied research, entrepreneurship and traditional knowledge, promoting solutions aligned with local realities, was highlighted.

Connecting research, business and territory for climate innovation: The integration of academic projects, business modeling and the acceleration of startups and deeptechs has proved essential for transforming scientific knowledge into concrete solutions to climate challenges. By bringing universities, entrepreneurs and territories closer together, this articulation strengthens sustainable value chains, stimulates the generation of applied technologies and expands the reach of initiatives aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Importance of simple, replicable technological solutions adapted to the territory

It was pointed out that technological innovation needs to be centered on the Amazonian context, with solutions that are user-friendly, with accessible language and that respond to the real logistical and socio-economic conditions of the region. Traceability using offline cell phones and the adaptation of technologies for community agro-industries were cited as examples of direct and inclusive application.

Cases and topics shared

BioEmpreende Program (Sebrae-PA): Selects academic projects linked to the bioeconomy, offering mentoring with companies and training in business modeling. The projects are given the structure to migrate from university to the market, creating a bridge between science, entrepreneurship and sustainability.

Digital Forest Platform (Certi Amazônia): The digital forest platform is a complete computerized system under development, which connects actors in production chains with the aim of strengthening and enhancing Amazonian biodiversity, keeping the forest standing.

StartUP Pará: An initiative to incubate and accelerate startups in the northern region of Brazil, it has played a strategic role in strengthening the Amazonian innovation ecosystem, stimulating ideas with socio-environmental potential.

PCT Guamá: As the first technology park in the northern region, PCT Guamá was set up in Belém in conjunction with the Government of Pará, UFPA, UFRA and the Guamá Foundation. It acts as the epicenter of sustainable innovation in the Amazon. The park houses 12 state-of-the-art laboratories conducting applied research in genetics, bioeconomics and energy efficiency. It also serves as an incubator for technology-based companies.

Selected Quotes

"We believe that innovation needs to be where people are. And when we talk about Amazon, we're talking about multiple realities that require solutions designed from the ground up." *Renata Batista, Sebrae Pará*

"The challenges of the Amazon change according to the territory. Açaí in Pará is one, in Amazonas it 's another. Each solution has to understand the Amazon it represents." *Marco Antonio Giagio, Certi Amazônia*

"We have to bring policies to the communities. And that includes digital literacy and training based on local reality." *João Crisóstomo, PCT Guamá*

"We're starting to see ideas become reality through public policies in the state of Pará." *Maria Coelho, StartUP Pará*

"Many people think of public services as a bank, but they think of investment beyond that, focusing on knowledge, development, promotion, and integration." *Renato Cortez, StartUP Pará*

Panel II - Technology and Climate

Theme

Solutions for combating and mitigating climate change

Participants

- David Tsai - Climate Observatory
- Monique Galvão - Rare Brazil
- Jorge Gomes - National Institute of Space Research
- Moderator: Wander Mendes - National Institute of Space Research

Highlights

Technology as an ally and climate challenge

Technology plays a dual role in the climate crisis: it is a vector of negative impacts - such as deforestation and carbon emissions - but it is also central to mitigation solutions. Initiatives to capture carbon from the atmosphere and oceans are already underway in international centers and require adaptation to the Brazilian reality.

Data and information production for public policies

Making environmental data available in understandable formats for managers, civil society and academia is crucial. The direct involvement of local communities in the collection and use of environmental data enhances the effectiveness of policies.

Innovation opportunities in Brazil with climate data

Brazil needs to strengthen its environmental data ecosystem, ensuring continuous updating, interoperability between platforms and the engagement of different sectors (public, private and academic) in the production and use of this data. It also needs to ensure that data is shared in an accessible and open way, generating products that have a direct connection with those who use the data.

Territorializing and diversifying climate data

The production and analysis of climate change data needs to be territorialized and expanded beyond the focus on forests. It is essential to integrate other strategic ecosystems, such as mangroves and coastal zones, which are often neglected in the climate debate. In addition, engaging local communities in monitoring and collecting environmental data strengthens the accuracy of the information and creates links between traditional knowledge and science.

Shared Cases and Initiatives

SEEG (System for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions)

Provides annual estimates of greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil for all sectors of the economy, in an easily accessible online platform with data going back to 1970, as well as analysis and solutions for decision-makers.

Fishing Forever (Rare)

The RARE initiative monitors data on coastal waters, in partnership with local and fishing communities. This set of tools and data helps to build local capacity, supports fisheries assessment and evaluation, and establishes connection between ecological data and fisheries production.

Terra Brasilis (Inpe)

TerraBrasilis is a platform developed by INPE to organize, access and use the geographic data produced by its environmental monitoring programs through a web portal.

Adapta Clima (MMA)

The AdaptaClima platform systematizes and makes available, in a collaborative way, information and materials on adaptation to climate change.

Selected quotes

"Technology has a challenging and dual role: it is one of the major contributors to climate change, but also one of the most powerful tools for mitigating it." *Wander Mendes, National Institute of Space Research*

"When we talk about the Amazon, mangroves are always left out of the conversation. But it sequesters up to four times more carbon than the forest and plays a fundamental role in biodiversity." *Monique Galvão, Rare*

"The SEG was created to estimate and publish greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil on an annual basis. Today, seven states recognize it as an official reference." *David Tsai, Climate Observatory*

"Data production needs to be collaborative. There's no point in generating databases in technical formats if those who are going to use them at the end don't understand how." *Jorge Gomes, National Institute of Space Research*

Panel III - Technology applied to traditional communities

Theme

Technological solutions for indigenous peoples, quilombolas, river dwellers and traditional communities

Participants

- Marcos Costa - Ribeirinho (artistic presentation)
- Maiara Abreu - Associations of Communities Remaining from Quilombos in Pará - MALUNGU
- Val Munduruku - Indigenous activist
- Celso Júnior - Amazon Environmental Research Institute
- Ismael Nobre - Amazonia 4.0 Institute

Highlights

Permanent protagonism of traditional peoples in climate governance

The construction of fair and effective public climate policies requires the structural - and not just symbolic or punctual - engagement of indigenous, quilombola and Amazonian communities. These populations must play a central role in the debate on COP30, especially in the formulation of permanent solutions to the climate crisis, including the development of technologies and territorial strategies based on their knowledge and experiences. The leading role of these groups needs to go beyond moments of international visibility, such as climate conferences, and be consolidated as a continuous axis of environmental governance, knowledge production and technological transformation. Valuing this knowledge, territories and ways of life means recognizing that there can be no just transition without territorial justice and historical reparation. Traditional peoples and communities need to speak for themselves and to themselves.

Technology with and for the territories

The construction of technological tools must be carried out together with indigenous, quilombola and Amazonian communities, respecting their contexts, knowledge and priorities. Technologies need to be produced collaboratively and through co-creation. When built in this way, technologies tend to be more appropriate for local populations, increasing their effectiveness and sustainability. However, it is essential to consider aspects of digital security and the protection of sensitive data from the outset, so that these technologies do not reproduce inequalities or further expose territories to vulnerability. This also means overcoming technological exclusion.

Technology, sustainability and the economy

Building sustainable economic models for the Amazon and other traditional territories does not have to be seen as a conflict between development and sustainability, including with the support of technology, which can and should be a strategic ally in the search for solutions that respect the environment and strengthen local economies.

Including traditional peoples and communities in science, technology and innovation legislation

The knowledge that traditional peoples and communities produce, built collectively and passed down for generations, is a legitimate form of innovation that must be recognized and protected. To this end, it is necessary to adapt national legislation and encourage discussion at international level, especially with regard to intellectual property and the sharing of benefits, incorporating models that respect collective authorship and the ways in which knowledge is produced. In order to think of solutions that are fairer, more sustainable and rooted in the diversity of their territories.

Technology and new paradigms for the forest economy

Thinking about new forms of economy means, first and foremost, rethinking the paradigms that have historically sustained the destruction of the forest. The economy of the living forest must oppose

predatory logic, promoting development based on biodiversity, traditional knowledge and valuing territories. Emerging technologies - such as off-grid solar energy, satellite communication, digital traceability and smart platforms - make this new high value-added socio-economic model viable, focused on local and sustainable businesses. More than just tools, they are catalysts for a rapid and necessary change in the way we produce, consume and relate to nature.

Cases and topics shared

Tô no Mapa - Ipam

A cell phone application developed for Brazilian peoples, traditional communities and family farmers to self-map their territories.

Amazonia 4.0

Develops advanced technologies and methods for transforming Amazonian inputs into value-added products, empowering local people and creating urgently needed alternatives to deforestation.

Bio Tech Quilombo

The integration of quilombola knowledge and cutting-edge scientific methods - including remote sensing, DNA sequencing and artificial intelligence - will make it possible to identify the presence of species of fauna and flora in order to develop a community-led biodiversity monitoring framework.

Selected quotes

> **"We're starting to see ideas become reality through public policies in the state of Pará."** *Maria Coelho, StartUP Pará*

> **"Many people think of public services as a bank, but we think about investment beyond that, focusing on knowledge, development, promotion, and networking."** *Renato Cortez, StartUP Pará*

"The COP is just another COP, but it won't have Amazonians discussing our lives." (...) We need to master the networks. Tackling and overcoming technological exclusion is also a way of combating environmental racism. These discussions need to reach the ground of our territories - our children, our young people and our elders. The knowledge we have about our territories must be recognized, valued and, above all, enhanced." *Maira Abreu, Associations of Communities Remaining from Quilombos in Pará - MALUNGU*

"Any medium and long-term solution for the Amazon necessarily involves indigenous peoples and traditional communities. They are the ones who, for generations, have had in-depth knowledge of the forest. This message needs to be taken as a priority to the decision-makers at the COP." *Ismael Nobre, Amazon 4.0 Institute*

"Our language is also technology, and it is changing. We are moving away from being just objects of study to being recognized as creators and collaborators of new technologies. It's essential to look closely at the identity of each people and territory, respecting regionalities, languages, needs and demands. Bringing together ancestral technology and the technology of the future. " *Val Munduruku, Indigenous activist*

"It is essential that science is built collaboratively. Indigenous peoples and traditional communities should not just be objects of research, but should be recognized as researchers on an equal footing. The development of technological tools also needs to be done together with these communities - when there is participation from the start, there is more engagement and the solutions become really useful, because they are designed for and with those who will use them." *Celso Júnior, Ipam*

Panel IV - Challenges and strategies for civil society

Theme

The role of civil society at COP 30

Participants

- Catarina Nefetari- Standing Amazon
- Lennon Medeiros - Visão Coop
- Lucas Nassar - City Lab
- Karla Braga - Cojovem
- Moderator: Gabriella da Costa - Rio de Janeiro Institute for Technology and Society

Highlights

Collective intelligence and social technologies in the fight against climate change

The strengthening of social technologies, such as mutirões and traditional South American forms of cooperation (e.g. pushirum, minga), was pointed out as essential to build climate solutions adapted to local realities. These practices are recognized as instruments of collective mobilization that articulate community and technical knowledge, generating more resilient and sustainable responses. Beyond their symbolic value, social technologies play a strategic role and should be allied with digital technologies in building solutions.

Inequality in the distribution of risks and response capacity

The debate highlighted the profound inequality in the distribution of the impacts of climate change and in the capacity to adapt between

territories. Peripheral regions are more vulnerable and have historically been excluded from decision-making processes and access to mitigation and adaptation technologies. The construction of solutions therefore needs to be anchored in strategies that combine climate justice, decentralization of resources and the role of local communities in the planning and implementation of actions. It was also pointed out that it is necessary to overcome models of urbanization and environmental and technological solutions imported from the Global North, which are often unsuitable for the realities of the Amazon and other local realities.

Climate advocacy and youth protagonism in the construction of public policies

The importance of youth as a strategic agent in socio-environmental transformation was highlighted as a central axis for strengthening mitigation and adaptation policies. The speeches reinforced the fact that children and young people are still given little consideration in the formulation of territorial policies, which contributes to the discontinuity and fragility of long-term actions. It was emphasized that research and advocacy can transform local and global public policies.

Political advocacy and social mobilization as vectors for climate change

The construction of structuring climate solutions depends on processes of political incidence that are consistent and articulated with the territories. The drafting of bills and effective public policies requires the direct involvement of civil society, with the use of a-technologies and narratives that bring complex issues closer to the population.

COP in the Amazon: Opportunity to reposition local knowledge in the global debate

Holding COP 30 in the Amazon was analyzed as a strategic opportunity to reposition the biome and its peoples at the center of the global climate debate. However, speakers warned that the event should not be treated as "the Amazon COP", but rather as a global COP taking place in the region. The presence of the COP in Amazonian territory should be used to highlight the technical and cultural potential of local solutions, building bridges between science, traditional knowledge and

multilateral processes. The recognition of Amazonian cities as a fundamental part of the adaptation and mitigation agenda was highlighted as key to the success of the meeting.

Cases and Cases Shared

Coop Vision: Mutirão in Queimados (RJ) - Integration of Community Knowledge and Engineering:

The joint effort carried out in Queimados broke a 10-year cycle of flooding in the city, based on listening to residents and adapting solutions to local characteristics. The process has served as a reference for other regions, although the challenges of replication - as in the case of Recife, where differences in the urban and climatic context made immediate success impossible - reinforce the importance of prior diagnosis and adaptation to the territory.

City Lab - Collaboration to rethink urban space

LabCidade, based in Belém, has projects focused on thinking about more sustainable, democratic and resilient cities.

Instituto Cojovem - Youth in the Construction of Climate Policies:

Youth advocacy, articulated by organizations such as the Cojovem Institute, has proved fundamental to including new actors in the decision-making process and guaranteeing more lasting solutions connected to the local reality. It has worked to change public policies in the state of Pará.

Amazônia de Pé - Popular Advocacy for the Protection of Public Forests

Originating within the Nossas organization, the Amazônia de Pé campaign proposes a model of political advocacy that combines citizen mobilization, strategic use of digital technologies and collective construction of legislative proposals. The project's main initiative is a People's Initiative Bill aimed at protecting undesignated public forests in the Brazilian Amazon.

Selected quotes

"The traditional communities and societies of the Amazon were already adapted to climate change. The process of colonization of thought (de)adapted us, and now the challenge is not just to adapt, but to readapt. We know that there was knowledge and practices that worked in the past, and what we need now is to rescue that knowledge - a knowledge that will not only serve us, but all of humanity." *Lucas Nassar, City Lab*

"The collective intelligence that comes from the peripheries, the quebradas and traditional communities needs to be recognized as part of the climate solution. We are not the ones who produced this chaos, but we are the ones who can build hope and a way out of it." *Lennon Medeiros, Visão Coop*

"Young people can't just be called upon to mobilize the territories; they need to be at the decision-making table, building the solutions and guaranteeing a future that makes sense for our territory." *Karla Braga, Co-jovem*

"Building effective public policies for the Amazon requires social mobilization, the participation of people from the territories and the use of technologies and narratives that bring complex issues closer to society. Only in this way will we be able to transform the future and protect public forests as Brazil's greatest contribution to combating climate change." *Catarina Nefetari, Standing Amazon*

Aquarium dynamics

Format

Collaborative and interactive dynamics with representatives of civil society and third sector organizations, seeking to integrate practical contributions into the COP 30 agenda.

Citizen data generation as a tool for sovereignty and political advocacy

Citizen data generation was presented as a central tool for strengthening the sovereignty of territories and enabling peripheral and traditional communities to influence public policies and climate adaptation processes. This process expands the capacity of populations to build social and environmental diagnoses that dialog with official data, connecting local knowledge and scientific knowledge. It also reinforces the dispute over narratives in a scenario dominated by large technology corporations.

Inequality in access to technology and barriers to implementation in communities

The speeches highlighted the gulf between technological development and its practical application in grassroots communities. Many technological solutions discussed at national and international events don't reach the grassroots, either due to a lack of infrastructure, funding or cultural and territorial suitability. There is an urgent need to decentralize resources, democratize the use of technologies and ensure that local organizations and collectives play a leading role in creating and implementing these solutions.

Financing and social participation as axes of climate transformation

Financing was pointed out as an essential component for social and community technologies to get off the ground and promote real change in the territories. The current funding model, marked by bureaucracy and centralization, limits access for grassroots organizations, young people and traditional peoples. To tackle the climate crisis, it is essential to direct public and private resources towards local initiatives

and to develop mechanisms that increase social participation in decision-making processes and control over the use of these resources.

Mobilization and collective intelligence as the basis for structural solutions

The power of joint efforts and other forms of collective action was reiterated as a strategy for tackling the climate crisis. The experiences presented showed that solutions created by listening to communities and working together with different actors are more effective, resilient and long-lasting. This collective intelligence needs to be strengthened and systematized as public policy, ensuring scale and sustainability for local initiatives.

Inclusive communication

Communication was indicated as a strategic tool to mobilize and engage society in the climate agenda and in the run-up to COP 30. The need to adapt the language to the local context was highlighted, bringing in the history of the territories and provoking a sense of belonging.

Local protagonism and mobilization strategies for COP 30

The importance of bringing local leaders to the forefront, ensuring their effective participation in debates and decisions was stressed. Parallel events were highlighted as key players in political advocacy, with the capacity to generate impact at international, national and local level. The need for a mapping of the actions and themes that will be discussed was highlighted, as a way of centralizing communication and allowing social movements and communities to be clear about how and where to influence.

Concerns raised

The lack of preparation to ensure the security of shared data and the responsible use of the technologies used in mobilization. The risk of inadequate information exposure on the international stage was pointed out as a critical challenge, with the need for urgent action to ensure the protection and informational sovereignty of the communities and organizations involved. Another issue is the fact that innovation

ecosystems are disjointed and fragmented, making it difficult to build effective climate responses.

Strengthening innovation ecosystems and collaborative networks

For effective climate solutions, it is necessary to map local initiatives and document the impacts of these solutions, making it possible to systematize and identify good practices. Based on this diagnosis, it was proposed to build collaborative networks involving public authorities, universities, the civil society, the private sector and sub-national actors.

Open source and multisectoral spaces as foundations for inclusive climate innovation

Building open source solutions was highlighted as an essential strategy to ensure transparency, inclusion and knowledge sharing in the search for responses to climate change. The use of open technologies allows communities, organizations and governments to adapt, replicate and improve solutions according to the specificities of their territories.

Cases shared

Decodifica - Citizen Data Generation for Territorial Advocacy:

The organization works in favelas and peripheries in Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Maranhão, promoting community data production to denounce climatic and social impacts, such as floods and police violence.

Palmares Laboratory-Action

A laboratory in the forest city. Focusing on youth in the North-Northeast, creating technologies for socio-environmental and climate justice.

Correio Sabiá - Fighting Climate Disinformation through Digital Communities:

The native WhatsApp newspaper combats climate disinformation by building communities of trust and disseminating verified information in accessible language.

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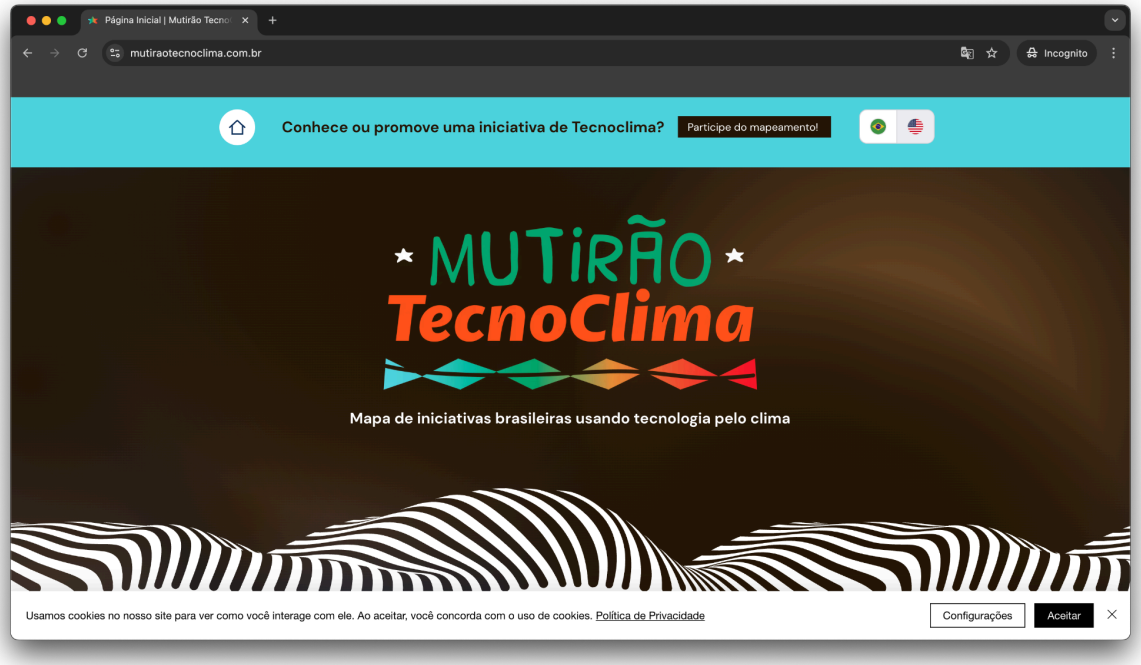

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