

TOOLKIT FOR **THE GOOD ENOUGH TRANSFORMATION**



***A GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTING
COMMUNITY-BASED
CLIMATE ACTION***



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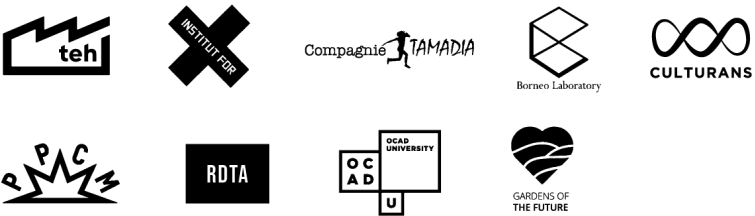


WHO MADE THIS GUIDE

The GET Toolkit is the result of a deeply collaborative and creative process—one that reflects our belief in the power of co-creation to drive meaningful change in our cities and beyond. Rooted in the experiences of nine organizations across nine countries and four continents, and shaped through testbeds in Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Malaysia, and Mexico, this guide brings together diverse voices and practices from the cultural sector.

Developed through the GET project and grounded in research by OCAD University, the Toolkit offers insights gained from real-world interactions and shared learning. It invites readers to explore how local communities can play a vital role in shaping a Green Transition—showcasing the potential of culture, creativity, and collaboration in building more sustainable futures.

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INDEX

1. KEY PRACTICES p.6

2. TOOLKIT

Identify Shared Goal Definition & Outcomes p.9

Stakeholder Mapping: Needs, Roles, and Power Dynamics p.11

Methodologies p.14

Tools & Resources p.15

Indicators and Metrics p.17

Preparing for and overcoming challenges p.21

Scaling & Adaptation Strategies p.23

Sustainability Planning p.26

Conclusion p.29

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS p.30

**Toolkit for the Good
Enough Transformation
(GET): A Guide to
Implementing
Community-Based
Climate Action**

**1 Start with Shared,
Contextualized
Goals**

- Define clear, locally relevant objectives that balance the needs and aspirations of all stakeholders, including marginalised groups and knowledge holders.
- Ensure goals are flexible and can be reassessed as the community's needs and climate realities evolve.

**2 Leverage Local
Knowledge
and Cultural
Heritage**

- Recognise and integrate traditional ecological knowledge, vernacular practices, and cultural assets as foundational to climate action.
- Honour the role of indigenous and local communities as knowledge holders, not just beneficiaries.



The Good Enough Transformation framework prioritises incremental, locally driven climate action over perfectionism. These key principles synthesise insights from global testbeds, best practices in transformation, and lessons from grassroots initiatives in diverse cultural contexts:

**3 Foster Inclusive,
Participatory
Processes**

- Use collaborative and bottom-up methodologies (e.g., Participatory Action Research, co-design workshops) to ensure community ownership and iterative input.
- Prioritize relational accountability over transactional engagement, especially in historically marginalized contexts.

**4 Build Diverse,
Cross-Sector
Partnerships**

- Map and engage a broad range of stakeholders: artists, scientists, policymakers, youth, elders, and local businesses.
- Bridge gaps between technical expertise and community lived experience to co-create solutions.



**5 Emphasise Low-
Cost, Accessible,
and Scalable
Solutions**

- Map and engage a broad range of stakeholders: artists, scientists, policymakers, youth, elders, and local businesses.
- Bridge gaps between technical expertise and community lived experience to co-create solutions.

**6 Promote Circular
Economies
and Practical
Innovation**

- Encourage upcycling, reuse, and circular design to generate tangible economic and environmental benefits.
- Support hands-on learning and experimentation through workshops and pilot projects.



**7 Ensure Continuous
Communication
and Transparent
Decision-Making**

- Clearly articulate the “why” behind initiatives to build buy-in and maintain momentum.
- Use multiple channels and repeated messaging to keep all stakeholders informed and engaged.



**8 Empower
Volunteerism
and Community
Leadership**

- Harness the motivation and expertise of volunteers and local leaders to drive transformation efforts.
- Provide training, resources, and support to build local capacity and resilience.

**9 Adopt Agile,
Iterative
Approaches**

- Work in experimentation, feedback, and adaptation cycles rather than rigid planning.
- Celebrate learning from both successes and failures, adjusting strategies as needed.
- Learn to push boundaries within the confines of government policy.

**10 Plan for
Financial
and Cultural
Sustainability**

- Diversify funding sources (grants, earned income, in-kind support, public/private partnerships) to reduce vulnerability to external shocks.
- Embed cultural relevance and intergenerational knowledge transfer to ensure long-term impact.



**11 Monitor,
Evaluate, and
Share Impact**

- Develop clear indicators and metrics to track progress and outcomes.
- Share results transparently to build trust, encourage replication, and inform policy.

This toolkit provides an introductory roadmap for organisations seeking to implement community-driven creative approaches to climate resilience, based on lessons from the Good Enough Transformation (GET) consortium across nine countries. Key findings show that aggregating hyperlocal “good enough” transformations globally can compensate for institutional inertia, with creative industries increasing public engagement by 40-60% compared to technical campaigns alone.



1. Identify Shared Goal Definition & Outcomes

What are the core objectives of all stakeholders? They do not need to be the same; however, they should be balanced and reciprocal to be ethical.

Core objective examples:

- Empower communities to develop culturally rooted climate adaptations.
- Bridge gaps between indigenous knowledge & modern sustainability practices
- Create tangible economic benefits through circular economies
- Foster intergenerational knowledge transfer.

Community-Led Goal Setting



Start with Community Concerns. Begin by listening to the community's observations and concerns about environmental changes (e.g., water quality, droughts, wildlife patterns). Use open forums, interviews, or surveys to collect these insights.

Reflection Questions: Guide discussions with questions such as:

- What environmental changes are most concerning to you?
- What outcomes would benefit the community most?
- What traditional and scientific knowledge exists already?
- What resources are available or needed?
- How will success be measured and recognised by the community?



Turn Concerns into Goals: Translate these concerns into specific, measurable, and attainable goals.



Participatory Workshops: Use focus groups, study circles, or participatory mind mapping to validate and prioritize goals. Ensure diverse voices are included, especially from marginalized or knowledge-holding groups.

➔ Document and Share: Clearly document agreed-upon goals and circulate them among all stakeholders to ensure shared understanding and buy-in.

Continuous Reassessment and Discussion

- ➔ Iterative Feedback Loops: Establish regular check-ins (monthly, quarterly) where progress is shared, and goals can be revisited in light of new information or shifting community priorities.
- ➔ Reflective Practices: Use the “Investigate-Design-Practice-Reflect” (IDPR) cycle, where each phase includes built-in opportunities for feedback and adaptation. After each project cycle, facilitate a reflection session with questions such as “What worked? What needs to change?”.
- ➔ Data Monitoring: Incorporate both quantitative (e.g., number of trees planted) and qualitative (e.g., community satisfaction) indicators. Use community mapping or digital tools for ongoing input and monitoring.
- ➔ Transparent Communication: Keep all stakeholders informed of changes or adaptations to goals through regular updates, open meetings, or digital platforms.
- ➔ Community Ownership: Encourage community members to lead or co-facilitate reassessment sessions, ensuring that the process remains bottom-up and locally relevant.

Action Checklist

- Review and discuss key principles with your team and community partners.
- Identify which principles are most relevant to your local context.
- Agree on a set of guiding principles to inform all project activities.
- Revisit principles regularly to ensure ongoing relevance.



2. Stakeholder Mapping: Needs, Roles, and Power Dynamics

To effectively map stakeholders, it’s important to be aware of past unfairness and cultural backgrounds, as shown by worldwide efforts that focus on building relationships rather than just business transactions. Indigenous communities, for instance, often hold place-based knowledge critical to climate resilience but face systemic marginalisation. Cultural institutions or initiatives can act as bridges between technical solutions and public buy-in.

Effective stakeholder engagement requires recognising asymmetrical relationships and specific roles they can play. Additionally, local and historical contexts must be considered in relation to navigating any potential barriers. For instance, direct involvement of Indigenous communities makes space for place-based knowledge; however, they have often faced ongoing barriers of colonial erosion of oral traditions.

Why Stakeholder Mapping is Important

- Ensures Inclusivity: Identifies all groups affected by or able to influence the project, ensuring no key voices are missed.
- Clarifies Roles and Power: Reveals power imbalances and helps design engagement strategies that empower marginalized stakeholders (e.g., Indigenous knowledge holders).
- Enables Effective Communication: Tailors messaging and engagement strategies to different groups’ needs and interests.
- Builds Trust: Transparent mapping and engagement foster trust and buy-in, reducing conflict and resistance.

Stakeholder Mapping Process

- ➔ Identification: Compile a list of all individuals, organisations, and groups that the project may influence or affect. Use brainstorming, focus groups, and local knowledge to build this list.

➔ Categorisation: Organize stakeholders into groups based on their type (e.g., local government, community elders, youth, and business owners) as well as their level of interest and influence.

➔ Analysis: Assess each group’s needs, priorities, and potential barriers to participation. Map relationships and power dynamics to understand who holds influence and who may need extra support to participate fully.

➔ Engagement Planning: Design tailored engagement strategies for each group. For example, host separate focus groups for elders and youth, or use digital engagement tools for remote stakeholders.

➔ Ongoing Updating: Stakeholder maps should be living documents, updated as the project evolves and new stakeholders emerge or roles shift.

Stakeholder Mapping Examples

| Example | Why is this important |
|--|--|
| Local and/or Indigenous Knowledge Holders | Share traditional ecological practices |
| Artists/Designers (Individuals) | Translate complex issues into public art and other creative products/ experiences |
| Community Members | Ensures all voices are included, especially marginalized groups, for fair and relevant outcomes, builds trust, transparency, and community ownership of projects. Tailors engagement and communication to local needs and priorities |
| Government Agencies | Translate complex issues into public art and other creative products/ experiences |
| Youth Groups (15-34 and children) | Addresses youth-specific needs and barriers, fostering meaningful engagement and leadership while also supporting intergenerational knowledge transfer |
| Youth individuals (15-34) | Huge desire to do things and provide fresh ideas |
| Cultural Institutions and Creative Industries | Amplifies impact through partnerships and culturally relevant approaches as well as drives innovation and participation by making initiatives accessible, creative, and motivating |
| Boards/Advisory Committees | True advocates of the work being done, with deep level involvement |
| Funding Partners | Enable flexible resource allocation |
| Community Leaders | "Influencers" or opinion makers within the community |
| Research Institutions | Scientific, technological and innovation side |
| Education Institutions (Elementary schools, highschools, college universities, etc.) | Connection and reach with young groups (children, youth, young adults) |
| International Organizations | Provide funding and infrastructure |
| Private Sector | Allows for public-private collaboration for greater access to resources and broader community reach |
| Civil Society Organizations | Support, resources, and community connections |

Given the diversity of perspectives and interests involved, it is important to anticipate and proactively address potential conflicts. Organisations and facilitators should receive training in conflict management and constructive dialogue techniques to help navigate disagreements and maintain trust. In situations where internal resolution is not possible, engaging an external mediator with cultural competence and neutrality can help ensure that all voices are heard and that solutions are co-created fairly.

Action Checklist

- Facilitate community workshops or interviews to surface shared concerns and aspirations.
- Co-create a list of concrete, measurable goals with stakeholders.
- Map all relevant stakeholders, including marginalized groups and knowledge holders.
- Analyze power dynamics and plan for inclusive engagement.
- Identify potential areas of conflict and plan for facilitator training or mediation support.

3. Methodologies

Ethical, community-engaged, and iterative methodologies to consider:

- ➔ Participatory Action Research (PAR): Involves stakeholders as equal partners in all phases – goal setting, data collection, analysis, and action – ensuring solutions are co-created and contextually relevant.
- ➔ Decolonizing and Indigenizing Approaches: Center Indigenous knowledge, respect sovereignty, and prioritize reciprocal, respectful relationships.
- ➔ Community of Practice: Foster ongoing learning and collaboration among stakeholders, enabling peer-to-peer support and shared problem-solving.
- ➔ Arts-Driven Mobilisation: Use creative practises (e.g., storytelling, public art, creative interventions) to engage broader audiences and translate complex climate issues into accessible, motivating narratives.
- ➔ Iterative Cycles (IDPR): Adopt cycles of investigation, design, practice, and reflection to allow for continuous improvement and adaptation to changing conditions.
- ➔ Bottom-up design: A participatory approach where local communities lead the identification of needs, goal-setting, and the creation of solutions, drawing on their knowledge, resources, and priorities. Rather than relying on top-down directives, this method centres community voices and fosters collaboration across diverse stakeholders, ensuring that actions are relevant, inclusive, and adaptable to local contexts.



Action Checklist

- Select participatory methods (e.g., PAR, co-design workshops) suited to your context.
- Train facilitators in conflict management and inclusive engagement.
- Develop a process for iterative feedback and adaptation.
- Integrate creative and arts-based approaches to broaden participation.
- Document and share methodologies for learning and transparency.



4. Tools & Resources

A range of digital and analogue tools can support effective community engagement and climate action planning. These tools help facilitate dialogue, gather local knowledge, visualise data, and ensure transparent, inclusive decision-making.

Recommended Tools for Community Engagement and Climate Action:

- ➔ Participatory Mapping Platforms: Tools like *Maptionnaire* enable communities to map local assets, risks, and priorities and to visualise proposed interventions collaboratively.
- ➔ Stakeholder Mapping Templates: Visual templates (e.g., *Miro's Climate Adaptation Stakeholder Map*) help identify, analyze, and prioritize key stakeholders, clarifying roles, influence, and relationships.
- ➔ Online Survey and Feedback Tools: Platforms for digital surveys and feedback (e.g., web-based forms, mobile apps) make it easier to gather broad community input, especially from underrepresented groups.
- ➔ Community-Based Climate Adaptation Toolkits: Comprehensive toolkits (such as the *Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation Planning Toolkit*) offer step-by-step guides, templates, and best practices for grassroots climate adaptation.
- ➔ Roundtable and Workshop Facilitation Guides: Structured guides for running roundtables, focus groups, or scenario planning sessions ensure all voices are heard and help synthesise diverse perspectives.
- ➔ Monitoring and Evaluation Dashboards: Digital dashboards and self-assessment tools (e.g., the *Climate-Ready Communities Assessment Tool*) support ongoing evaluation, transparency, and adaptive learning for community projects.

-

- Identify and adapt digital, technological, and analogue tools for community engagement.
- Provide training on selected platforms (e.g., mapping, surveys, dashboards).
- Ensure all tools are accessible to diverse participants.
- Regularly review tool effectiveness and update as needed.



Clear, relevant indicators and metrics are essential for tracking progress and demonstrating the impact of community-based climate and creative initiatives. Drawing from best practices and the experiences of GET organisations, indicators should be co-designed with community members to reflect local priorities, values, and capacities.

- ➔ Community-driven: Collaboratively choose indicators that accurately reflect the priorities of local stakeholders and knowledge holders.
- ➔ Balanced: Use a mix of quantitative (e.g., number of trees planted, water quality data) and qualitative (e.g., stories of change, participant feedback) measures.
- ➔ Actionable and Feasible: Select indicators that can inform decision-making and are realistic to monitor with available resources.
- ➔ Process and Outcome Focused: Include both process indicators (e.g., participation rates, number of workshops held) and outcome indicators (e.g., improved water access, increased biodiversity).

Examples of types of indicators:

| Metric | Measurement Tool |
|----------------------------|---|
| Local material utilization | Production tracking |
| Social | Workshop attendance logs, youth/elder engagement, and volunteer hours |
| Policy influence | Examples of Government adoption/response |
| Community input | Documentation and participant feedback |
| Environmental | Water quality, biodiversity counts, area restored, crop yield |
| Cultural | Number of cultural events, knowledge-sharing activities, use of traditional methods |
| Economic | Green jobs created, income from sustainable products, funding leveraged |
| Reach | From social media to event attendance. Reach and impact key decision makers |

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Approaches

- ➔ Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA): Community members discuss and score their vulnerability and adaptive capacity, generating both data and insights.
- ➔ Official or Unofficial Agreements: Establish roles, responsibilities, and expectations so that all parties may feel safe and be held accountable. This can take many forms, such as a signed document or a conversation prior to the project
- ➔ Regular Check-ins: Schedule periodic reviews (e.g., quarterly, annually) to reflect on progress, challenges, and adapt strategies as needed.
- ➔ Accessible Reporting: Share results through community meetings, visual dashboards, or storytelling events to maintain transparency and engagement.

Sample Metrics from GET Organisations:



6,300

Number of compressed earth bricks produced (Tamadia, Burkina Faso)



371

Number of youth engaged in restoration projects (Culturans, Mexico)
*From 2023-2025



Over 45,000

pounds of waste from landfills by repurposing corporate byproducts into new products. (DESIGNwith Lab, Canada)

20.4

metric tons of waste saved (DESIGNwith Lab, Canada)

Action Checklist

- Co-design indicators with community members to reflect local priorities.
- Establish baseline data for all key indicators.
- Schedule regular monitoring and participatory evaluation sessions.
- Use both quantitative and qualitative data for a holistic assessment.
- Share results transparently and use findings to inform decision-making.

Implementation Steps

- Co-design indicators with stakeholders in workshops or focus groups.
- Establish baselines to measure change over time. Monitor regularly using both technical tools and community observations.
- Reflect and adapt based on findings, celebrating successes and addressing challenges.



6. Preparing for and overcoming challenges

Preparing for and overcoming challenges is a critical component of any community-led climate initiative. Grassroots organisations, creative practitioners, and local leaders often encounter a range of obstacles – from funding instability and limited resources to knowledge gaps, stakeholder resistance, and shifting policy environments. These challenges can threaten the sustainability and impact of climate adaptation efforts, particularly in contexts where institutional support is limited or where community needs are complex and evolving.

By proactively identifying potential barriers and developing adaptive strategies, organisations can build resilience and maintain momentum even in the face of uncertainty. Drawing on lessons from diverse community-driven projects, this section outlines common challenges and offers practical tools, approaches, and examples to help organisations anticipate, address, and learn from setbacks. Emphasising flexibility, collaboration, and ongoing learning ensures that creative climate action remains effective, inclusive, and responsive to changing local realities.

Challenge

Solution Example

| | |
|---|--|
| Funding Instability | From <i>Le Plus Petit Cirque du Monde</i> (France): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Develop “cultural action” grant streams- Implement cross-sectoral membership models (sliding scale) |
| Knowledge Fragmentation | From <i>Institute for X</i> (Denmark): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- “Do First, Permission Later” pilot approach- Mobile library of traditional building techniques (remove barriers to information) |
| Conflict management | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Third-party mediator- Training for staff and community leaders |
| Need for direct participation and input from local and indigenous communities | From <i>Borneo Laboratory</i> (Malaysia): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Trained Indigenous Dayak volunteers to map deforestation using drones and batik storytelling |
| Risk Management | Anticipate and prepare before any crisis occurs (by monitoring news, trends, the economy, etc.) |
| Adapt. Stay open and receptive | From <i>Culturans</i> (Mexico): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Spot new opportunities. Change is uncomfortable, but clinging on to old habits is riskier than ever.- A door can open even in the most unexpected place. Don’t be afraid to ask and put forward ideas |
| Foster creative thinking | Finding solution to solve problems in different ways and with fewer resources |

Action Checklist

- Assess the appropriateness of scaling local practices to new contexts.
- Engage local stakeholders in co-designing adaptations.
- Pilot new approaches at a small scale before wider implementation.
- Document lessons learned and share case studies.
- Build and participate in networks for peer learning and support.

7. Scaling & Adaptation Strategies

Scaling and adapting community-led, creative climate practices is crucial for amplifying their impact and ensuring their relevance across diverse contexts. The experiences of the GET consortium and other grassroots initiatives demonstrate that while local solutions are powerful, their broader influence depends on thoughtful strategies that balance fidelity to local knowledge with the realities of new environments.

Principles for Scaling and Adaptation

- ➡ Contextual Sensitivity: Not all local practices can or should be transplanted wholesale into different settings. Each community has unique ecological, cultural, political, and economic conditions. Before adopting a practice, assess its relevance, potential benefits, and risks in the new context. This procedure includes understanding local priorities, resource availability, and social dynamics.
- ➡ Co-creation and Participatory Design: Effective scaling requires the active involvement of local stakeholders in the adaptation process. This procedure includes understanding local priorities, resource availability, and social dynamics.
- ➡ Integration of Knowledge Systems: Combining traditional, Indigenous, and scientific knowledge leads to more robust and context-appropriate solutions. For example, integrating ancestral agricultural techniques with modern environmental science can enhance resilience and sustainability, as seen in the adaptation of Chinampa farming in Mexico and compressed earth brick construction in Burkina Faso.
- ➡ Flexible Frameworks and Iterative Learning: Use frameworks that allow for experimentation, feedback, and adjustment. Piloting new practices at a small scale enables learning and adaptation before broader rollout. Continuous monitoring and participatory evaluation help refine approaches and ensure they remain effective.

Assessing Appropriateness Across Contexts

- ➔ Cultural and Social Fit: Carefully evaluate whether a local practice aligns with the values, social structures, and lived experiences of the new community. For example, rituals or knowledge transmission methods rooted in one culture may require adaptation or sensitive facilitation elsewhere.
- ➔ Environmental Suitability: Practices effective in one ecological zone may not translate directly to another. Assess climate, soil, resource availability, and/or other environmental factors before implementing techniques such as specific vernacular architecture or agricultural methods.
- ➔ Ethical Considerations and Knowledge Sovereignty: When transferring Indigenous or traditional knowledge, ensure that the originating community's rights, consent, and intellectual property are respected. Avoid extractive approaches; instead, foster reciprocal relationships and credit knowledge holders appropriately.

Strategies for Scaling Up

- ➔ Document and Share Learnings: Systematically document methodologies, challenges, and outcomes. Use toolkits, case studies, and storytelling to share lessons learnt with other communities and practitioners.
- ➔ Build Networks and Communities of Practice: Foster regional and international networks for peer learning, mentorship, and resource sharing. The GET consortium's model of interconnected organisations across continents exemplifies how collective action can amplify local successes.
- ➔ Leverage Policy and Funding Pathways: Advocate for policies that support the integration of local and creative approaches into larger adaptation and sustainability frameworks. Seek funding mechanisms that prioritise direct support to local actors and allow for flexible, long-term investment.
- ➔ Invest in Local Capacity: Scaling is most effective when local institutions and leaders are empowered with the skills and resources to adapt and sustain new practises. Capacity-building should be ongoing and tailored to local needs.

Practical Examples from GET Organisations:

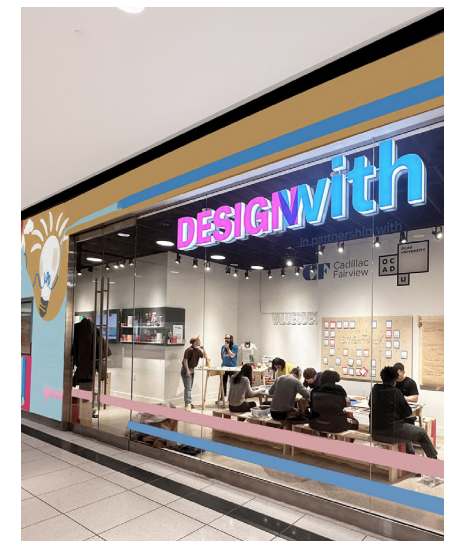
Tamadia, Burkina Faso:
Adapted compressed earth brick construction and water management techniques to local climate and resource constraints, involving community members and traditional knowledge holders in every phase.



Culturans, Mexico:
Facilitated the transfer of Chinampa agricultural knowledge through creative, participatory events while carefully considering how to make these practices meaningful and accessible to urban youth and new audiences.



DESIGNwith Lab, Canada:
Replicated circular design and upcycling workshops in diverse urban settings by first assessing local material streams, community interests, and cultural attitudes toward reuse.



8. Sustainability Planning

Ensuring the long-term sustainability of community-led climate and creative initiatives requires deliberate strategies that address both financial and cultural dimensions. Planning for sustainability means not only securing ongoing resources but also embedding practices, values, and relationships that will allow projects to remain relevant and resilient in the face of changing circumstances.

Financial Sustainability

A diversified funding base is critical for resilience and autonomy. Relying solely on one source – such as international aid, time-limited grants, or project-based funding – can leave organisations vulnerable to shifting donor priorities and political changes. Instead, successful initiatives blend multiple sources, including:

Public and Private Grants: Accessing government, foundation, and philanthropic funds remains important, but should be complemented by other streams.

Earned Income: Generating revenue through workshops, events, product sales (such as upcycled goods), or consulting helps build financial independence and flexibility.

In-Kind Contributions: Leveraging volunteer time, donated materials, and shared spaces can offset costs and deepen community ownership.

Community-Led Climate Finance (CLCF): Empowering communities to control climate finance through mechanisms like community bonds, crowdfunding, microfinance, and blended finance builds local capacity, transparency, and accountability, and ensures that resources are used in ways that reflect local priorities.

Addressing Global Funding Inequities

It is essential to acknowledge and address the persistent global funding inequalities that affect community-led climate action, especially in the Global South. More equitable international cooperation, direct access to adaptation funds, and flexible, participatory finance mechanisms are needed to ensure that vulnerable communities are not left behind. Intermediaries such as local NGOs and social enterprises can play a vital role in bridging these gaps but must remain accountable to the communities they serve.

Cultural Sustainability

Cultural sustainability is equally vital to the longevity and impact of climate initiatives. This means ensuring that projects are rooted in, and continue to adapt with, the cultural values, knowledge systems, and creative practises of the communities they serve. Key strategies include:

Intergenerational Knowledge Transfer: Facilitating the sharing of traditional ecological knowledge and creative practises between elders and youth helps sustain cultural heritage and build adaptive capacity for the future.

Biocultural Heritage Protection: Integrating Indigenous and local knowledge systems with scientific approaches and recognising the importance of language, ceremony, and place-based practises strengthens both cultural identity and environmental stewardship.

Community-Led Governance: Empowering local leadership and participatory decision-making ensures that cultural priorities remain central and that projects can evolve in response to changing needs and contexts.

Creative and Arts-Based Engagement: Leveraging the power of arts, storytelling, and cultural events can foster broad participation, raise awareness, and inspire new narratives for climate action.

Sustainability planning is not a one-time task but an ongoing, adaptive process. By diversifying funding, addressing global inequities, and embedding cultural relevance and leadership, organisations can build both the financial resilience and the cultural vitality needed to sustain community-led climate action over the long term. This dual

approach ensures that projects not only survive but also innovate, adapt, and thrive in an ever-changing world.

Action Checklist

- Diversify funding sources (grants, earned income, in-kind, community finance).
- Invest in intergenerational knowledge transfer and cultural heritage protection.
- Build organisational capacity in management and adaptive leadership.
- Regularly review and update your sustainability plan with community input.



Conclusion

Community-led creative climate action, as championed by the Good Enough Transformation (GET) consortium, demonstrates that meaningful change is possible when local knowledge, cultural heritage, and participatory methods are placed at the centre of climate solutions. By prioritising shared, context-specific goals, fostering inclusive engagement, and building diverse partnerships, organisations can develop initiatives that are both resilient and adaptable. The experiences of GET partners across continents show that “good enough” actions-rooted in local realities and scaled thoughtfully-can collectively address global challenges, especially when institutional responses are slow or insufficient.

Sustaining this work requires ongoing commitment to both financial and cultural resilience. Diversifying funding sources, addressing global inequities, and embedding intergenerational knowledge transfer ensure that these initiatives endure and evolve. This dual approach ensures that projects not only survive but also innovate, adapt, and thrive in an ever-changing world. By continuing to learn, adapt, and share, organisations can inspire broader movements and contribute to a more just, sustainable future.

Acknowledgements

The development of the GET Toolkit has been a truly collaborative endeavour—shaped by the shared efforts, insights, and commitments of partners across four continents.

We wish to express our deepest gratitude to the nine organizations that formed the GET consortium. Each brought invaluable local knowledge, perspectives, and creativity that helped shape this practical and adaptable toolkit. A special thank you to OCAD University (Canada) and Culturans (Mexico) for weaving together these diverse contributions into one cohesive and user-friendly document, and to Trans Europe Halles for guiding the project with care and clarity through its management.

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Photo credits

Order based on appearance in the GET Toolkit:

Culturans: p2 / 6 / 7 / 16 / 19 / 25 / 28 / 30

Borneo Lab: p4 / 7 / 10 / 16 / 20 / 30

Tamadia: p6 / 10 / 14 / 19 / 20 / 25 / 30

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