

Annual Progress Report 2011
Progress of AIT-UNEP Regional Resource
Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP)
from January to December 2011

May 2012



**ADAPTATION
KNOWLEDGE
PLATFORM**



**REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE
ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM for Asia**

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ADB	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AIT	ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
AIT-UNEP RRC.AP	ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY-UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTRE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
ALM	ADAPTATION LEARNING MECHANISM
AP	ADVISORY PANEL
ASEAN	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS
ASOG	ATENEO SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
BCAS	BANGLADESH CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES
BCCSAP	BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN
BMA	BANGKOK METROPOLITAN ADMINISTRATION
CBA	COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION
CCA	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
CCAI	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INITIATIVE
CEGIS	CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
COP	UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN
CSO	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION
CSR	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
DDPM	DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION
DRR	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
DWR	DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
FGD	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
GCCA	GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE
GEF	GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
EU	EUROPEAN UNION
ICCCAD	INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT
ICT	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
IGES	INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES
IIED	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
IWRM	INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
KP	KYOTO PROTOCOL
LDC	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
M&E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MOEF	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST
MMF	MANGROVES FOR THE FUTURE

MOI	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
MONRE	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
MOST	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOG Y
MPI	MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT
MRC	MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION
NAPA	NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN OF ACTION
NCS	NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
NDWC	NATIONAL DISASTER WARNING CENTRE
NEA	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
NISTPASS	NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOG Y POLICY AND STRATEGY STUDIES
NOCCOP	NATIONAL OFFICE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND OZONE PROTECTION
NSEP	NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NTP	NATIONAL TARGET PROGRAM
ONEP	OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND PLANNING
OVI	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR
PPCR	PILOT PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE
SAARC	SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION
SEA-CC NET	SOUTHEAST ASIA NETWORK OF CLIMATE CHANGE FOCAL POINTS
SEA START SOUTHEAST	ASIA SYSTEM FOR ANALYSIS, RESEARCH AND TRAINING
SEI	STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE
SENSA	SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL SECRETARIAT FOR ASIA
SIDA	SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
TAO	TAMBON ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION
TEI	THAILAND ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE
TOR	TERMS OF REFERENCE
UKCDS	UK COLLABORATIVE ON DEVELOPMENT SCIENCES
UN	UNITED NATIONS
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNEP ROAP	UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE ASIA AND PACIFIC
UNFCC	UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
UNISDR	UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION
USER	UNIT FOR SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH
WWF	WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2011 saw Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (AKP) come into its own in the region and beyond. In the first year of its existence, it established a firm foundation from which to propel its work. By the end of the year, it had moved closer toward its goal by getting the focal countries to take cognizance of the need to mainstream adaptation into development planning in the Asia-Pacific region. For instance, several of the most significant change stories in this progress report, capture different perspectives of 'change' from partners, media users and learning event participants. The qualitative data explains how adaptation-related knowledge has influenced new mitigation programming and research in the region. There are early indications that these outputs will lead to tangible outcome-level changes in 2012.

The Annual Progress Report describes the RRC.AP's most salient activities and deliverables in Section 3; Sections 4 and 5 explain the progress issues related to organizational management and expenditure.

The year gone by saw RRC.AP initiate and enhance collaborations with over 18 partners for broadening the Adaptation Community of Practice in the region. Its increasing regional visibility is evident from the impressive number of registrations for the Second Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum. Previously scheduled for October 2011, the Forum will now be held in March 2012. Compared to 2010, the Forum witnessed a 47% increase in the number of registered participants and a 55% rise in the range of countries seeking representation. Feedback gathered from participants indicated that the Forum not only provided a great opportunity for networking with other adaptation professionals, but was also highly relevant to the needs of the countries involved.

RRC.AP further strengthened its drive to disseminate knowledge by holding a series of targeted and context-specific seminars and workshops in 2011 to brainstorm on specific theme/sector linkages with climate change. These also served as platforms for sharing available information among policy-makers and practitioners in the region, and proposing solutions to current adaptation issues and constraints.

It also made the most of its web portal and ICT services to promote the exchange of information as well as the dissemination of climate change knowledge among communities and policy-makers. It is a testimony to the

portal's growing popularity that it received 7,222 hits from April 2011 to January 2012 against 1,865 hits from October 2010 to March 2011. A total of 21 knowledge partners also connected through the Platform's web portal during 2011. The monthly newsletter produced by the Platform, e-communiqué, also fared very well in the implementation year of 2011. A total of six networks cited the newsletter and its contents as part of their mandate to instill greater awareness about adaptation in their respective countries.


RRC.AP continued to bridge the gap between the producers and users of adaptation knowledge by forging new partnerships throughout the region to advance the generation of new knowledge. Regional research institutes such as RECOFTC, SEA-CC NET and USER are now in a better position to advise on a sample of adaptation good practices, which have been grounded in good research protocols.

RRC.AP coordinated output-level activities in six of the 13 program countries. Institutional partners conducted scoping assessments and launched pilot adaptation activities with the aim of a) synthesizing existing and new knowledge on adaptation; and b) assisting in the development of local, national and regional-level processes for the application of the identified knowledge in their respective countries.

In a bid to spread its message further, RRC.AP also made concerted attempts to mobilize the regional media. Consequently, there was a record coverage of the Platform and its activities in the South Asian media with 19 articles and one radio show aired after just one RRC.AP-supported workshop in Nepal.

The RRC.AP management acknowledges some of the major failures of the AKP. An over-ambitious regional scope and limited manpower was particularly challenging for the achievement of results expected in 2011. Poor prioritization of activities under Component two and three led to delays in implementation. And limited result-based management capacities of RRC.AP and its project staff created a disproportionate focus on activity-based reporting rather than on tracking of outcome-related results.

RRC.AP has learned from these challenges and aims to lay a much greater focus on results-based management during the 2012 no-cost extension period. For instance, RRC.AP will review its current monitoring and evaluation practices and align monitoring and evaluation practices toward an outcome-oriented logical framework. The RRC.AP management has also taken a decision to conduct a training in RBM for its staff.



AKP's goal is to facilitate climate change adaptation in Asia at local, national and regional levels and strengthen adaptive capacity

BACKGROUND

PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION

This section provides a brief background of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (hereafter referred to as the AKP). Additional contextual information can be sourced from the AKP's inception report¹. While consistent with the original submission of the project, the AKP Secretariat has since defined the project objectives more explicitly to help link the activities under each component with outputs and outcomes².

Context

The AKP was initiated in 2009 as a partnership between the Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia (SENSA), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)-UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP), which hosts the AKP Secretariat. These initial partners work in close collaboration with a wide range of national and international organizations and institutes. The program funding is provided by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

The responsibility for implementing AKP is shared between RRC.AP and SEI. The two implementing partners share the same program document and log frame, but have separate agreements with Sida. RRC.AP and SEI are reporting separately. This report is prepared and submitted to Sida by RRC.AP. AKP is organized into four components. The Component 1 (Knowledge management and sharing) is

predominantly the responsibility of RRC.AP. The Component 2 (Generation of new knowledge) is primarily led by SEI, while the Component 3 and 4 (Application of existing and new knowledge) are the joint responsibility of the two.

Goal & Purpose

GOAL: To facilitate climate change adaptation in Asia at local, national and regional levels and strengthen adaptive capacity

PURPOSE: To establish a regionally and nationally-owned mechanism that facilitates the integration of climate change adaptation into national and regional economic and development policies, processes and plans, strengthens linkages between adaptation and sustainable development agenda in the region, and enhances institutional and research capacity.

Objectives

1. Knowledge management and sharing: To set up a regional knowledge sharing system to promote dialogue and improve the exchange of knowledge, information and methods within and between countries on climate change adaptation, and to link existing and emerging networks and initiatives.
2. Generation of new knowledge: To collaborate with research institutes and other emerging knowledge networks in the region to generate new knowledge on climate change adaptation.
3. Application of existing and new knowledge: To synthesize existing and new climate change adaptation knowledge to facilitate its application in sustainable development practices at the local, national and regional levels

¹ <http://www.climateadapt.asia/resources/publication/view/12>

² Please refer to Annex 1 on AKP Secretariat's Deliverables during 2010-2011.

4. Communication activities: To brand the AKP initiative among users and partners by focusing on corporate communications (e.g., development of web and print materials) and user-targeted media and outreach activities.

Outputs

1. Knowledge management and sharing

- a. Climate Change Adaptation Forum: An annual multi-stakeholder gathering of people working on or interested in adaptation issues in the region supported by countries and development partners in the region.
- b. Targeted and context-specific events to brainstorm on specific theme/sector linkages with climate change, share available information and knowledge among countries in the region, propose solutions to current adaptation issues and constraints, etc. Specific themes will be identified yearly, based on national and regional needs. Different types of courses will also be offered, ranging from on-line forums to on-site trainings; subjects and structures of the trainings will be decided in consultation with the countries.
- c. A web-based resource will be developed, where existing information on adaptation issues in Asia can be exchanged on a regular basis to facilitate and enhance dissemination of knowledge on adaptation with links to EKH, weAdapt, ALM, ELDIS, CBA-X, and Climate Witness.
- d. Assimilation of knowledge

2. Generation of new knowledge

- a. Network of existing and emerging research institutes and other knowledge-based stakeholders in the region mobilized to identify and implement key strategic knowledge gaps on national and regional climate change adaptation policies and practices based on consultations with national and regional stakeholders
- b. Identification and initiation of Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures that respond to demand, and are also of more generic significance to illustrate climate change adaptation practice in the Asia region.

3. Application of existing and new knowledge

- a. Building on existing initiatives where available, assist the development of local, national and regional-level processes to apply existing and new knowledge on climate change adaptation in the 13 Phase 1 countries
- b. Translation of Knowledge into Practice: Compilation, synthesis and documentation of existing and new knowledge on climate change adaptation
- c. Generic knowledge products

4. Communication activities

- a. Corporate communications, printed materials and web development
- b. Media workshops
- c. Activities with Development Partners (community events, outreach materials)
- d. Communication management

SECTOR DEVELOPMENT³

Asia is considered the region most vulnerable to climate change impacts. According to the Climate Change Vulnerability Index, Asia ranks the highest worldwide for the greatest climate change risks over the next 30 years⁴. While Bangladesh is at the top of the 'extremely vulnerable' category due to its large population, high flood risk and extreme levels of rural poverty, India ranks second. Nepal, the Philippines, Myanmar, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Thailand are also among the top 15 'most at risk' countries. The year 2011 saw a number of developments across the CCA sectors that have significant ramifications in the CCA context in Asia.

In late 2011, extensive floods throughout Southeast Asia, devastated many parts of Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. Thailand, for example, suffered the country's worst case of flooding in over 60 years. This flooding resulted in over 600 deaths, affected approximately 10 million lives, cost around USD 21 billion in lost revenue and a further USD 24 billion in property damage (according to the World Bank). The floods throughout the region have emphasized the importance of strengthening disaster preparedness, climate change adaptation and resilience, with numerous sources predicting that flooding will continue to increase throughout Asia (particularly in Asia's coastal megacities) due to stronger storms and sea level rise, affecting lives, infrastructure and investments. The floods have directly delayed work on individual AKP projects, and the main 2011 event for AKP, the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum. As a result of the flooding in Bangkok, the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum,

which was originally scheduled for October 2011 was postponed (now it is being held in March 2012).

Adaptation finance is expected to soon amount to billions of dollars. As of September 2011, USD 618 million was pledged for adaptation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), with USD 321 million already allocated. Similarly, the (Kyoto Protocol) Adaptation Fund, as of September 2011, received USD 255 million, with USD 70 million allocated for adaptation projects and programs globally. Funding for climate change and adaptation has often been slow due to the difficulties in preparing funding proposals that meet complex international fund requirements. During 2011, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) approved funding for the Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia (ADAPT-Asia), a new program aiming to bring Asian government and fund managers together to develop clear procedures for adaptation funding and adaptation investment project proposals. The approval for USAID's ADAPT-Asia program is intended to assist countries throughout Asia to more readily access significant international funding for Climate Change and Adaptation projects. ADAPT-Asia is expected to establish a fully functional and self-sustaining adaptation project preparation facility that supports the preparation of specific projects, and also builds the capacity of governments throughout the region, to independently access climate adaptation funds. ADAPT-Asia is focused

³ This Section has been prepared by SEI and also appears in SEI's Annual Progress Report 2011. RRC.AP wishes to take the opportunity to express its gratitude to SEI for letting it use this information.

² Asia tops climate change's 'most vulnerable' list', New Scientist, Iss. 2783, 20/10/20


on training government agencies in preparing effective investment projects and project proposals for climate change and adaptation funds, and for sharing information on best practice, CCA funding requirements and eligibility requirements, as well as on application procedures across Asia. Specifically, ADAPT-Asia concentrates on five key areas: 1) sustainable regional knowledge sharing platform, 2) annual forum to bring adaptation funds and project proponents together, 3) climate change adaptation project capacity building program, 4) technical assistance in preparing funding proposals, and 5) overarching program management and coordination for technical tasks. ADAPT-Asia will focus on Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

Late 2011 also saw increased emphasis on CCA in development, when more than 15,000 delegates from around 200 countries gathered in Durban, South Africa for the 17th Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the 7th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP7) to the Kyoto Protocol. The discussions recognized the importance of integrating climate change, development, poverty reduction and global sustainability. The main outcome of COP17 was the decision by Parties (194 nations) to adopt a universal legal (binding) agreement on climate change to come into force by 2020, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. And that will cover both developed and developing countries. An institutional

mechanism for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to provide funding assistance (from 2020 onward) to developing countries to assist in coping with climate change related impacts also emerged from Durban. The GCF is expected to be the main source of financing for global mitigation and adaptation action by developing countries. Draft decisions emerging from the COP17 also included National Adaptation Plans to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation planning, the Adaptation Fund Board, and capacity building for developing countries to enable the participation in, and implementation of commitments under the Convention.

PROGRESS IN 2011

PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION



This section aims to describe the progress toward outputs and outcomes of the AKP program. In the absence of a project baseline, the quantitative data presented under Component 1 is calculated from the period when the program became operational in 2010. Each of the four components contains qualitative information gathered from the most significant change (MSC) method. The nature of MSC is such that it captures change from the perspective of a beneficiary. However, the program has not been in a position to verify all statements presented, some of which are anecdotal and not substantiated by common and agreed measureable indicators. This is in part due to the fact that no indicators were explicitly defined during the project approval phase. As a consequence, the explanation of progress toward outputs has some inherent weaknesses, which the program team is aware of.

Photo credit: Roopa Rakshit

Not all activities completed in 2011 are relevant for documentation in the main body of the report. Instead, the reader can find a full list of activity-based deliverables in the Appendices⁵. The report judiciously highlights a selection of the activities/deliverables, which have led to output and outcome-level changes.

⁵ Please see Appendix 1 for “AKP Secretariat’s Deliverables during 20110-2011” and Appendix 2 for “Process-level Outputs of Activities Undertaken under Component 1”

Component 1

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND SHARING**OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Adaptation Knowledge Platform's knowledge management has focused on activities supporting networking, developing & sharing of knowledge products, and capacity development, necessary for sharing knowledge at local, national and regional levels, and contributing to a lasting climate adaptation knowledge legacy.

Table 1 indicates the volume of work undertaken in 2011 and the preliminary outputs from AKP activities. Since 2010, there has been a 47% increase in the number of participants attending the Annual Adaptation Forum. Feedback from participants suggests that the content of the forum is relevant and the networking opportunities are effective. Compared to 2010, there is a 55% increase in the range of countries seeking representation at the Forum, and an increase of 45% in the number of sponsors or partners actively contributing to the generation and/or sharing of knowledge. While it is too early to ascertain whether these achievements will lead to outcome-level changes, this information does indicate AKP's growing presence in the field of climate change adaptation. Further specifics on the Forum are provided below.

With regard to the Bi-Monthly Seminars, the Platform's monitoring data reveals a growing interest in hearing or learning about current issues underlying climate change adaptation. In 2011, there was a 100% increase in the number of participants at the seminars organized by the AKP Secretariat. Although the effectiveness of these seminars in facilitating organizational or institutional-level policy actions is yet to be fully analyzed, there are some early indications of the value of these seminars.

The number of people attending training events has also increased by 36% since 2010. Although this figure indicates the demand for training courses, it does not relay the efficacy of training courses as a means for creating greater momentum toward climate change adaptation policy or procedural changes. The RRC.AP also acknowledges that pre- and post-knowledge tests were not conducted as part of the training services the AKP offered to network members. As part of the production of the 2011 Progress Report, the RRC.AP recognizes the importance of determining how best it can measure the efficacy of training, given the constraints of working across a large number of countries and an ambitious work-plan.

The production of e-communicés also increased in 2011, the details of which can be found in Table 1.

Second Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum

The Second Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum in Bangkok was postponed two days before it was to be held from October 27 to 28, 2011 due to the Bangkok floods that led to the closure of the UNCC, and prompted the Thai Government to declare a holiday on days that

Table_1 Component 1 Results
Summary of activity-based outputs 2011

COMPONENT 1	Adaption Forum	Bi-Monthly Seminar	Training	E-Communiqué	Web Portal
Number of Participants	900	411	105	NA	NA
% increase from 2010	47	100	36	NA	NA
Number Participating Countries	73	1	16	NA	NA
% increase from 2010	55	0	23	NA	NA
Number of Active Partners and/or Sponsoring Organisation	11	3	3	NA	NA
% increase from 2010	45	50	50	NA	NA
Number of Knowledge Products produced	NA	4	3	10	8807
% increase from 2010	NA	33	0	230	No hits

Note1 In the absence of a baseline, the percentage increase is calculated based on the level of progress made since the beginning of the intervention in 2010.

Note2 The data under Web Portal signifies the number of hits recorded. Web Portal Guidelines were also produced.

Note3 Web Portal: There were no hits recorded on the Web portal in 2010, the reasons for which have not yet been investigated thoroughly by the AKP Secretariat. The portal was launched in October 2010.

Note 4 The Platform targeted Bangkok-based agencies for Bi-monthly seminars because Bangkok is a regional hub. This does not mean other countries cannot attend, although the AKP is aware of resource constraints for frequent Bi-Monthly travel associated with the seminars.

coincided with the dates of the Forum. The Forum is now due to take place in March 2012, in Bangkok, Thailand. The Forum will focus on “Adaptation in Action”, signifying a shift from deliberations to decisions, plans to policies, and from policies to practices. In particular, this regional Forum aims to link knowledge to adaptation actions and to bring attention to the challenges of governance issues underlying adaptation decision-making. The Forum will lend participants much needed insights from practices on the ground, leading to lessons for the future. These lessons will be compiled and taken forward by the Platform in 2012.

The 2011 Adaptation Forum in October had attracted 11 co-sponsors, 900 participants from 73 countries and 165 resource persons from around the world. Effective coordination among resource persons and partners resulted in 697 briefing notes on Adaptation, and 24 panels. Out of the 24 panels, 12 panels were to be led by partners, demonstrating a stronger collaborative working relationship and a growing ownership of the issues being promoted and advocated. The October 2011 forum was preceded by a slew of meetings with active participation by partners⁶. Around 50 participants from 24 organizations attended one of the follow-up meetings.

⁶ For details about the meetings, see Annex 4.

Activities Planned for Second Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum, 12 March 2012, UNCC, Bangkok

At the time of writing the progress report, the 2nd Adaptation Forum scheduled in March 2012 had 780 confirmed participants, 11 co-sponsors, 150 resource persons/panelists, four back-to-back events and 34 Market Place booths. Given the importance of the 2nd Adaptation Forum, the 2011 Progress Report has documented the proposed deliverables arising from the Forum in Annex 3.

From a film festival highlighting documentaries on adaptation and mitigation, to a competition for best reports for the media, the Adaptation Forum 2012 will see a host of activities that are the outcome of preparations made in 2011.⁷ For more on the Forum, please visit <http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/adaptationforum2012/>.

Back-to-Back Activities in 2011:

The following sample of activities suggests that the AKP Secretariat has been actively partnering with a broad range of stakeholders to engage with governments, civil society and learning institutions on the matter of Climate Change. Out of the 11 planned activities, the following were held between October 24 and 26 in 2011:

1. The Regional training activity was co-organized by Korea Environment Institute – Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KEI-KACCC), APAN, UNEP-ROAP in partnership with the AKP and Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN).
2. ADB held the Regional Climate Scenarios Library (RCSL) Expert Consultation Workshop.
3. 13th AIT- UNEP RRCAP Advisory Committee Meeting
4. 12th Annual Collaborative Action Network (CAN) Meeting.
5. Brainstorming Meeting for Quick Guide on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Urban Poor Communities in Asia-Pacific by ESCAP and UN-HABITAT
6. Meeting on Forests and Climate Change Adaptation in Asia by FAO, UNEP & RECOFTC Synthesis Workshop of AKP Research Components 2 and 3 (Pilot studies) by SEI
7. Regional Workshop on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Environmental Impact Assessment in Asia (AECEN Meeting): <http://www.aecen.org/events/>
8. Regional workshop on mainstreaming climate change adaptation environmental impact-assessment-Asia. Training on Cross-Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Planning (KEI Meeting)

Workshops, Seminars & Trainings

Learning and Sharing Seminars:

In its effort to build a community of practice, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform Secretariat has been holding a series of bi-monthly Knowledge Sharing & Learning seminars, bringing experts face to face with practitioners, thereby promoting a two-way flow of information. The AKP collated a range of testimonials to help indicate the relevance of the seminars delivered:

⁷ For a detail of these activities, please see Annex 3 on "Forthcoming Activities".

"I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the wonderful seminar. It helped me to plan a Climate Change project in the tourism industry."

Ms. Wanpen Lungkasith, Consultant, Professional Tourist Guide Association of Thailand, after the 5th Seminar on Building Public Awareness about CCA in April, 2011

Following internal discussions, the AKP has acknowledged the need for targeted monitoring of the workshops and seminars to capture what actions have been taken forward by some of the participants. This level of monitoring may help to reveal the types of outputs produced by the participants themselves, and enable the AKP Secretariat to determine whether the seminars are effective as a means of creating the outcome-level changes expected at the inception phase.

Since 2010, the AKP has organized seven targeted and context-specific seminars to brainstorm on specific theme/sector linkages with climate change, share available information and knowledge among policy-makers and practitioners in the region, and propose solutions to current adaptation issues and constraints. Specific themes were identified based on demands from national and regional organizations. The website link gives further information on the seminars. <http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars>

Box 1.1

Private sector earmarked to jointly develop a Climate Fiscal Framework in Thailand

I gained knowledge and understanding on the role of private sector in climate change issues, particularly on how the private sector can finance climate change issues. The knowledge collected helped me to plan and formulate a project on 'Private Sector Financing in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Initiatives' in collaboration with the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre. Currently, the Agriculture, the Natural Resources, and Environment Planning Office are developing a Climate Fiscal Framework jointly with UNDP and other line Ministries, including Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment. Lessons learnt are helpful in that they prevent us from making similar mistakes.

Anupit Supnithadnaporn, Plan and Policy Analyst, Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Environment Planning Office, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board. Most Significant Change collected 22 February 2012.

Fourth Sharing & Learning Seminar on the theme "**Bridging the Gap: A Role for Business in Climate Change Adaptation**", February 2011: Participants: 102; Partners involved: APAN, CSR Asia-Singapore, CSR Asia Center, Thailand.

The seminar set the stage for a dialogue on the needs, opportunities and expectations from the private sector in climate change adaptation. The seminar brought out the essence of why the private sector should play a part in climate change adaptation, with the findings of a study on harnessing the innovative capacity of the private sector for climate change adaptation. The RRC.AP disseminated key messages collected from the seminar at the International Singapore Compact CSR Summit 2011⁸, to which the AKP was invited.

Fifth Sharing & Learning Seminar on "**Reaching the Masses: Building Critical Public Awareness of Climate Change**", April 2011. Participants: 102; Partners: SIDA/SENSA, APAN, Media Alliance.

The fifth bi-monthly Sharing and Learning seminar explored how the media, entertainment and creative industries could raise awareness about climate change and the need for adaptation. The seminar brought together people from these industries with international development organizations, NGOs, academia, government and UN agencies working on adaptation. The seminar promoted better understanding of the concepts that could be employed for

⁸ <http://csrsingapore.org/csrs Summit/>

building mass audience awareness, and further realization of the need for public participation in decision making around adaptation.

Suwanna Jungrungreung, Director of Air Quality and Noise Management Division, Department of Environment, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), a participant, offered her thanks to the Platform for the insights gained from the seminar, BMA officials are now working on a common Adaptation Plan and a Public Relations Project to promote public participation in the field of adaptation.

Sixth Sharing & Learning Seminar on “Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into River Basin Planning and Development”. Participants: 130; Partners: APAN, MRC, IWMI

Through this experience-based seminar, water managers, project development practitioners and policy-makers were exposed to a range of tools and approaches to enable integrated and adaptive river basin management. The seminar report⁹ documents the range of tools and approaches shared during the seminar, as well as the take-home messages agreed upon by the participants.

Given the emphasis on gender mainstreaming in this sector, the **Seventh Sharing & Learning Seminar on “Gender and Adaptation to Climate Change”** provided a much needed platform for discussing gender implications of Climate Change. The seminar¹⁰ report contains a record number of issues raised in any given seminar. Perspectives from participants were shared and key messages collected at the seminar were utilized for formulation of a concept note for the Gender and Adaptation Mainstreaming panel at the second annual Climate Change Adaptation Forum. Organized in partnership with UNDP, CARE, AIT, and APAN, the seminar was attended by 83 participants.

Other Knowledge Management Workshops

Adaptation Knowledge Management Workshop (AKM): Harnessing Adaptation Knowledge through Websites in the Asia-Pacific Region, 28 February 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

The web portal ‘Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific’ was launched as a collaborative effort amongst the AKP, APAN, the UNDP’s Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) and the SEI’s WeADAPT.

The AKP realizes that the expected objectives from the AKP workshop were ambitious and far-sighted but challenging. However, an attempt was made to understand the adaptation knowledge landscape by bringing the knowledge brokers together. The synthesis report and the presentations made are available at <http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/Workshops%20view/13>

Nevertheless, this workshop is noteworthy as an achievement because inputs received from the workshop participants will help to develop the Adaptation Knowledge Management Framework with key players. Guidelines on knowledge codification, dissemination, and management will also direct how institutions will provide information to the web portal, including

9 <http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/19>

10 <http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/24>

the procedure, formats and links. While this result is not yet an outcome, the production of the framework and guidelines is slated to improve the coordination of knowledge and information among network members.

As a preliminary step, participants agreed to re-gather, either through on-line e-forms, or in small working groups, each focused on specific working area to develop a phased strategy for 'knowledge management improvement' to be integrated, adopted and acted upon by regional partners.

Mariliza V. Ticsay, Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), a participant, said the workshop raised the visibility of SEARCA's website. "*[I feel] this exposure led to greater visibility of SEARCA in the region. Our website performance subsequently paved the way for our selection as one of the sub-regional nodes under Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN).*"

Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Workshop: Issues on Climate Change Adaptation, 26-27 May 2011, Mongolia¹¹

This brainstorming workshop was co-organized by the AKP, the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, and Mongolian State University of Agriculture (MSUA), with the aim of setting up a national climate change knowledge management platform in Mongolia. By bringing together both national- and provincial-level governmental officers and research institutes working on climate change adaptation issues, the workshop enhanced both scientific and local knowledge base on climate change projections in Mongolia, and its impacts, particularly on the agriculture sector. For instance, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry used the knowledge gained from the workshop to submit a concept note on the establishment of an information centre for climate change adaptation in Mongolia. However, there has been no discussion as yet on how APAN can take forward the concept note in Mongolia¹².

Online Knowledge Sharing Mechanism

Website and portal

Website: Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia

The website <http://www.climateadapt.asia/> aims at sharing information about adaptation. Users of the website include civil servants, researchers and development workers. These users equip themselves with the knowledge, tools and opportunities to promote climate change adaptation strategies in their work. This knowledge is also utilized by a limited number of local communities with whom research and pilot activities are undertaken.

Web Portal: Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia & the Pacific

A joint initiative of AKP and APAN, but maintained by the Platform, this web portal showcases 500 adaptation knowledge products (<http://www.>

11 http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/events/files/4f277f3a1eaeKnowledge_Management_Workshop_Mongolia.pdf

12 Mongolia is a country that APAN covers, but RRC.AP supported the APAN's knowledge management activities in Mongolia.

asiapacificadapt.net/). The Platform has also developed guidelines for knowledge partners using this web portal.

In order to enhance linkages and collaborations through the web portal, the AKP Secretariat held two meetings on “Web Portal-based Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Partnership” in April and May. The meetings invited representatives of Mangroves for the Future (MFF), Sustainable Development in the Context of Climate Change (SDCC), Asian Development Bank (ABD), Rockefeller Foundation and the AKP Secretariat team. The meetings came to a close with all the participants promising to take the project to the next level, as follows:

1. Establishment of Knowledge Partners for AKP
2. Linkages with the Knowledge Partners (Global, Regional & National). The AKP knowledge partners’ listing at <http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/page/> partners validates the range and quality of partners committed to ensuring that the web portal is used for advocacy purposes.
3. Collaboration with Knowledge Partners for web-based climate change adaptation information and knowledge sharing
4. Other knowledge management activities

Box 1.2

A link with AKP web portal provided our regular visitors with linkages to other networks

We became a regional knowledge partner of the web portal of Adaptation Knowledge Platform and APAN in the middle of 2011. Since then, many agencies seem to have accessed resources posted on the web portal through our website. Many government, civil society, research institutions and universities in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region mentioned that they benefited from the network due to our technical links posted on the web portal. Given that the Climate Himalaya Initiative is also a knowledge portal, association with the AKP web portal allows us to get more visibility and credibility in the region.

K. N. Vajpai, Climate Himalaya Initiative. Most Significant Change collected 24 February 2012. (Some statements have been paraphrased by RRC.AP for clarity.)

Email bulletins to an expanding mailing list continue from the platform secretariat at RRC.AP. Web dialogues are utilized as follow-ups to partner meetings to extend opportunities for participation to a wider group of people, as well as to deepen the engagement and interaction among participants. Currently, the Climate Change Adaptation Mailing group comprises 2,625 email addresses.

Summary of Outputs under the Web Portal Sub-Component

- The AKP produced a web portal guideline.
- The web portal was further updated with more than 500 knowledge products in 2011, and synchronized with weADPAT.
- The guidelines and the web portal were demonstrated to more than 40 organizations working on climate change adaptation knowledge management at regional and national levels through a workshop in February 2011.
- A total of 21 knowledge partners were connected through the web portal and encouraged to upload knowledge and information onto it.
- There was an increase in the number of visits to the web portal: The site witnessed 7,222 hits from April 2011 to January 2012, a huge increase from the 1,865 hits during October 2010 to March 2011. This result has been substantiated by feedback from users of the web portal.
- Janalezza Morvenna A. Esteban, Knowledge Management Officer, Mangrove for Future (MFF), provided some interesting feedback on the effect of the web-based resources. Ms Morvenna saw a significant change in MFF’s web-based resources after her colleagues participated

in the AKP meeting on Web portal-based Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Partnership in April 2011. “After looking at the CCA database under the AKP’s web portal, we decided to accommodate the link and the web portal,” she said.

AKP E-Communiqué

AKP e-communiqué is an electronic newsletter, providing an easily accessible platform to adaptation practitioners, policy-makers and advocates. The e-communiqué is brought out by the AKP, APAN and ADB. Any information regarding Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) activities, announcements, events and new initiatives can be sent to info@climateadapt.asia so that it can be used in this newsletter. Besides providing a recap of the events in world of adaptation during that month, and giving a peep into the forthcoming events, the newsletter also provides a lowdown on the knowledge products published in the arena of adaptation as well as scholarship opportunities in the field. (http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/fsearch/results/content_type%3Anewsletter, <http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/archive>)

In 2011, six networks cited AKP e-communiqué indicating its growing presence as a knowledge product in the field of Climate Change¹³. Testimonials like the two given below demonstrate the popularity of this newsletter.

“A beneficiary of an MFF grant in Maldives was able to use an assessment tool described in the AKP e-communiqué posted in the resource section of the MFF’s website, in his adaptation project.”

Janalezza Morvenna A. Esteban, MFF Regional Knowledge Management Officer, Mangrove for Future (MFF). Most Significant Change collected 24 February 2012.

“Thank you for being our best resource and inspiration all these days.”

Sam Chelladurai from READ centre, Bangalore, India www.readcentre.org.in

Knowledge Assimilation

There is a growing awareness of the AKP as a regional hub of knowledge. In 2011, the Platform received invitations from at least six agencies for national, regional and global events for sharing adaptation knowledge collected through AKP activities (modified in line with LFA). For instance, RRC.AP spearheaded the session on “Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Knowledge Management” at the 5th International Conference on CBA in Dhaka, Bangladesh in March 2011, where Nepal Climate Change Knowledge Management Centre (NCKMC) was a panelist. As illustrated in the box below, the NCKMC’s global exposure served as a stepping stone to inspire its own institutional development. Also, the AKP’s collaboration with the NCKMC

13 <http://developmentcommunity.csd-i.org/group/adaptingtoclimatechange/forum/topics/new-eplatform-on-climate>
<http://www.legato-project.net/news.php?n=19>
<http://www.adaptationlearning.net/research/adaptation-knowledge-platforms-e-communicue>
<http://beta.searca.org/kc3/index.php/k-resources/619-e-communicue>
http://www.arcab.org/pdf/Asia%20Pacific%20Adapts%20Ecommunique_Nov%20Dec%202011.pdf
http://www.pacificdisaster.net/m/show_article.jsp?id=6348

led to the joint publication of a paper on community-based adaptation knowledge management.

For another example, the Institute of Sufficiency Economy requested the AKP to make a technical presentation on climate change adaptation at the

Box 1.3

Global exposure through AKP funding inspired further institutional development

NCCKMC was established in November 2010 as an expanded program of Nepal's NAPA. As there was resource limit, NCCKMC had no chance to interact with knowledge management officers from the region. Indeed, my interactions had mainly been with researchers and policy makers at the national level. NCCKMC had limited varieties on regional and global publications to showcase. However, that changed when I participated in the 5th International Conference on Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBA-5)¹⁴ in March 2011. I learnt about on-going projects, studies and experiments carried out on various communities across the globe from climate change and adaptation practitioners representing various organizations. A plethora of information, brochures, reports, journals, books and booklets collected at the CBA-5 are now housed in NCCKMC.

At CBA-5, I also had an opportunity to be present as a panelist in a session called "Community Based Adaptation Knowledge Management". As a result of my presentation, I co-authored, together with AKP's Senior Knowledge Management Officer, a paper titled "Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management: Scale up Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Knowledge Management". The paper was jointly submitted to the CBA Secretariat for publication.

*Dinesh R Bhujju, Team Leader, Nepal Climate Change Knowledge Management Center, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Nepal.
Most Significant Change collected 29 February 2012*

conference "Climate Change Adaptation - The 'Ground Work' solutions". The presentation was made at the AKP training center in Thailand in March. Following the presentation, Mr Vivat Salayakumthorn, President of ISE, gave feedback to AKP relaying how the presentation had boosted both the knowledge and confidence of his staff.¹⁵

The RRC.AP also utilized many other opportunities for sharing adaptation knowledge. The Regional Climate Change Network Meeting for Central Asia at Ashgabat in Turkmenistan, September 2011, also requested AKP's inputs in support of APAN's Knowledge Management component. The RRC.AP took part in the "Regional Capacity Development and Planning Workshop: Gender and Climate Change" in Bangkok. It also shared its concept on knowledge management and organized a role-play in managing CCA knowledge at the Asia-Pacific Youth Forum on Climate Actions and Mountain Issues at Kathmandu in Nepal, in August. In November, the RRC.AP went to Bhutan to highlight its activities and initiatives at the Bhutan

Climate Summit held in Thimphu. It also attended the Partner Event on Strengthening Forestry and Climate Change Regional Platforms in Beijing, China. For details about these events, please refer to Annex 6.

AKP's Collaborative Partnerships & Networks

The RRC.AP initiated and enhanced collaborations with over 18 partners¹⁶ for broadening the Adaptation Community of Practice in the region in 2011. This result is indicative of the ability to create changes at the network level.

The AKP also crafted a major collaboration with APAN in component 1 (knowledge management) including the planning of the second Adaptation Forum, the implementation of bimonthly seminars and media workshops, and the production of e-communiqué. In return, the AKP supported APAN

¹⁴ <http://www.iied.org/climate-change/key-issues/community-based-adaptation/cba-conference-2011>

¹⁵ Vivat Salayakumthorn, President, Institute of Sufficiency Economy (ISE), MSC, Feb 29, 2012 (Details in Annex 6).

¹⁶ ADB, IGES, CDKN, KEI, ISET, UNDP, MRC, ICIMOD, FAO, ACCC, Media Alliance, Rockefeller Foundation, CSR Asia, Media Alliance, MRC, AIT, Care International and ADPC.

in its component 1 activities by accompanying it on its India Mission in February, and Maldives Mission in March, to meet national-level stakeholders and promote the agenda of Adaptation. For details, please see Annex 6.

Other partners with whom RRC.AP worked on Component 1 are:

Sponsors for the 2nd Adaptation Forum, 12 & 13 March, 2012: They include ADB, IGES, CDKN, KEI, ISET, UNDP, MRC, ICIMOD, FAO, ACCC, Media Alliance, and Rockefeller Foundation.

Collaborative Partners: The Platform engaged with partners, including CSR Asia, Media Alliance, MRC, AIT, Care International, ADPC, and UNDP, for four bimonthly seminars in 2011.

Knowledge Partners: The Platform has also enabled the dissemination of experiences of different methodologies, and tools for adaptation planning undertaken in Asia and the Pacific at its one-stop web portal through synchronization with the weADAPT. Twenty-one global, regional and national knowledge partners have contributed to the web portal through linkages and by providing information and knowledge¹⁷.

¹⁷ They include Eldis, ADB, ALM, CDKN, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), weADAPT – Global Initiative on Community Based Adaptation (GICBA), Asia Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Climate Himalaya Initiative, Disaster Risk Reduction Project Portal for Asia and the Pacific (DRR Project Portal), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (CAREC), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Mangroves for the Future (MFF), Science and Education for Agriculture and Development (SEARCA), Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KACCC), Nepal Climate Change Knowledge Management Center (NCCKMC), Southeast Asia START Regional Center (SEA START), National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategic Studies (NISTPASS), and Lao Institute for Renewable Energy (LIRE)

Component 2

GENERATION OF NEW KNOWLEDGE

OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Component 2 has two sub-components, one on mobilization of research institutes for development of regional knowledge base (Component 2.1) and the other on identification and initiation of pilot climate change adaptation measures (Component 2.2). Implementation of both sub-components was planned by RRC.AP and SEI. Eventually SEI took on implementation of sub-component 2.2 and the RRC.AP budget for the Component 2.2 was re-allocated to other components.

Box 2.1

New Knowledge Generated

Knowledge generation activities supported in 2011: Eight (1 desktop study from SEA-CC Net, 5 case studies from RECOFTC, 2 research activities from USER)

Total number of supported activities completed in 2011: Three (1 desktop study from SEA-CC Net, 2 research activities from USER)

Total number of publications from activities delivered: Two (one desktop study report from SEA-CC NET and one summary policy brief from USER)

Total number of publications from studies that are underway: Four (two journal articles from USER and one case study report and one policy brief from RECOFTC)

Analysis of the appropriateness of a sample of studies: Both publications to be posted on the AKP web portal and website in 2012. Discussions underway to identify how AKP can track the effectiveness of journal articles submitted at country levels.

Under Component 2.1, the AKP expanded its knowledge-based partnerships with three institutes, RECOFTC, SEA-CC NET and USER, in the region in 2011. This section highlights the outputs delivered through this knowledge-based partnership as a way of explaining achievements for generating new knowledge.

Through the research partnership with SEA-CC NET, the AKP identified adaptive capacity gaps in eight ASEAN member countries, which are expected to inform national-level climate change policies in the region. Successful capacity development was also noted in five countries, which now have knowledgeable national experts able to link mitigation and adaptation in the forestry sector due to AKP's contribution to the RECOFTC's ongoing initiative.

Drawing on the findings presented in the 2011 Evaluation Report¹⁸ the project has estimated that the overall progress of Component 2.1 can be rated as 50%. Training effectiveness was not measured in quantitative terms through pre- or post-test analysis although RRC.AP has been able to document the actions taken by those who were learning participants at the various workshops and seminars conducted through the delivery of this component. To date, two reports have been published and four publications will be delivered by May.

RECOFTC-The Center for People and Forests

The RRC.AP-RECOFTC partnership improved the research capacity of RECOFTC's five national partners to analyze the linkages between adaptation and mitigation discourses in the forestry sector. The

¹⁸ Linddal, Michael. 2012. Evaluation of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (2009-2011)

capacities raised include the ability to develop a regional-level knowledge base for promoting adaptation in the mitigation discourse. National stakeholders drawn from Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Indonesia are now aware of the importance of tackling both mitigation and adaptation¹⁹.

A USD 5,000 grant from the RRC.AP enabled RECOFTC to conduct an inception workshop²⁰ for developing multi-country case studies²¹ on climate

Box 2.2

National experts in 5 countries become familiar with linking adaption and mitigation

Previously, our focus had been on mitigation issues, and we used to work mainly with mitigation-focused groups. But this collaboration with RRC.AP provided us a much needed opportunity to link mitigation issues with those of adaptation. Furthermore, our scope of work on adaption now enjoys equal status with that of mitigation interventions, right from the development of programme documents to finalization of our strategic plan. As a result of the AKP-supported inception workshop [which helped to launch the case studies], a total of five national partners drawn from five countries were oriented to the use of a set of participatory rural appraisal tools to assess climate change resilience. This was then applied in each of the case study sites in order to better understand the linkages between community-based adaptation and forests. The relationship between forests and adaptation has only recently begun to be explored at international levels of discourse and site-level documentation remains sparse. These case studies are innovative in contributing to an on-the-ground level understanding of how climate change adaptation and mitigation interact at the community level. The technical quality of these case studies helped us to be provisionally awarded funding from Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). RECOFTC and the REDD-net projects are now in a stronger position to continue building on these case studies with a sharper focus on scaling up to the policy level.

Regan Suzuki, REDD-net Coordinator Asia-Pacific, RECOFTC-The Center for People and Forests. Most Significant Change collected 27 February 2012

change adaptation and community forestry with implications for REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation-Plus). The workshop's capacity development focus also assisted in training six forestry and mitigation experts and case study authors from five countries, including Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Indonesia. Participants were trained on a research methodology developed through a parallel RRC.AP activity, which taught them to analyze linkages between adaptation and mitigation issues. The outcomes from these newly acquired skills are yet to materialize, although the RRC.AP will advise RECOFTC to monitor any outcome-level changes arising from the capacity development workshop.

The grant also enabled RECOFTC to package the findings in a summary report and a policy brief. The draft report has been circulated among RRC.AP colleagues and RECOFTC's other partners such as FAO for

verification of the findings. Both publications are due to be posted on the RRC.AP web portal and website in 2012 and discussions are underway within the Platform to identify how it can hand over these findings to the countries concerned. It is envisioned that outcome-level reporting at the end of the project will reveal to what extent the publication has been utilized by the respective countries. The most significant story in Box 2.2 relays how the exposure to new methodologies has positively influenced the development of new project activities and a different thematic emphasis in one organization's strategy.

19 Regan Suzuki, REDD-net Coordinator Asia-Pacific, RECOFTC-The Center for People and Forests. Most Significant Change collected on 27 February 2012.

20 Community-level Climate Change Adaptation and Implications for REDD+ Inception Workshop - August 1st to 3rd, 2011

21 The case studies were initially designed by RECOFTC and its other partners, and the RRC.AP contributed to the under-way initiatives, particularly by hosting an inception workshop and publishing the case studies.

Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Focal Points (SEA-CC NET)

The analysis and documentation of gaps in adaptive capacities of the water management and agriculture sectors is one of the most noteworthy results arising from the work conducted by the RRC.AP between 2010 and 2011. This capacity gap analysis study was originally commissioned by the Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Focal Points (SEA-CC Net) to meet the key ASEAN member countries' need to identify national and regional vulnerabilities as one of the first priority for informed decision making. RRC.AP reviewed and analyzed a total of 173 studies. Findings were summarized in one summary report and one full report capturing existing information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and cross-sectoral institutional settings in eight countries, and summarizing key gaps, constraints and challenges identified. The capacity findings have initially been disseminated in three Least Developed Countries by SEA-CC, and are expected to be used in the design of climate change policies in the three countries.

As a follow-up activity, the findings from the capacity analysis study were presented at the 'Training Workshop on Planning, Implementing, and Mainstreaming Adaptation in Government Programme'²². Twelve government officials from three countries from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, completed the workshop and are now convinced of the need to accelerate the mainstreaming of climate change into their respective national and sectoral action plans²³. Through SEAN-CC support, three least developed countries now have designated CC focal points, who are now expected to design CC mainstreaming activities.

Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia now have a gap analysis of two critical sectors impacted by climate change. It is expected that these countries are in a better position to refine national climate change agendas as a direct result of this gap analysis.

Unit for Social and Environmental Research (USER), Chiang Mai University

In order to catalyze critical thinking on improving the collation and utility of information, USER carried out research on the role of knowledge in adaptation to climate change. The research included a) closing the knowledge gaps in adaptation to climate change: priorities for science from practice in Asia, and captured the b) experience and practice-based knowledge in adaptation to climate change in Asia. This output by USER exemplifies how partners have been able to apply and assimilate knowledge previously developed by AKP events. For instance, USER utilized information raised from a series of knowledge sharing and capacity building events,²⁴ a

22 The Workshop was organized by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) in Bangladesh in November 2011. The Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Focal Points (SEAN-CC) collaborated with RRC.AP to produce the Desktop Study.

23 Information collected from a UNEP ROAP official who participated in the workshop, 27 February 2012.

24 The events include: Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2010, Practitioners and Policy-makers' Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th Sharing and Learning Seminars and Adaptation Knowledge Management Workshop

literature review and findings from two research activities²⁵ conducted by AKP. In total, USER reviewed more than 150 reports and research notes and produced a summary policy brief titled “Policy Research Brief on Adaptation Knowledge”.²⁶ Four valuable messages on narrowing adaptation knowledge-action gaps were delivered through this brief.

A range of participating countries such as Viet Nam and Thailand have now been exposed to a number of key messages, including the importance of engaging stakeholders, performance improvement in managing boundaries and on planning project processes based on lessons and good practices. Platform senior management additionally considers the policy brief as a helpful guide for designing future knowledge management activities of the Platform.

According to the Director of USER²⁷, the research findings have encouraged a shift in how technical knowledge is perceived by researchers and other stakeholders holding decision-making powers. Compared to pre 2011, researchers who provide technical advice, are more aware of the need to understand the country context and knowledge of practitioners. Several partners of USER such as National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, (NISTPASS), Viet Nam, Asian Management and Development Institute (AMDI), Viet Nam, and Maejo University, Thailand, have reiterated their appreciation of evidence-based reasoning contained within the climate change projections made in the policy brief.

The summary of the policy brief was considered particularly effective because it was later incorporated into a new joint proposal on adaptation in aquaculture to the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). USER has informed RRC.AP that all partners who endorsed the proposal

Box 2.3

AKP partnership promotes a change in attitudes toward climate change risks in Viet Nam

I adjusted the advice I was giving in my role as advisor to two projects on communicating climate change risks in Viet Nam. I coached project partners from research institutes and city government agencies to understand the importance of each other’s knowledge and procedures for working through differences in understanding and validating knowledge claims. Consequently, these projects developed the idea of ‘risk platforms’ in which users of new knowledge as well as the practice- and experience-based knowledge of resource managers and planners can be brought together.

Louis Lebel, Director, Unit for Social and Environmental Research, Faculty of Social Science, Chiang Mai University. Most Significant Change collected 29 February 2012

welcomed the added emphasis of engaging stakeholders in the creation of new knowledge. This is a notable change in attitude of the partners because in previous years, partners were less conscious of drawing on the experience of resource managers and decision-makers when carrying out applied research toward adaptation solutions. The ideas and new direction contained within the proposal will be sustained through two PhD candidates who are currently USER staff . USER believes the PhD studies will bolster the organization’s future research capacity.

25 The research activities are: the assessment of capacity gaps and needs of South East Asia countries in addressing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate variability and climate change, the policy research on enhancing adaptive capacity in Bhutan and Nepal.

26 <http://www.climateadapt.asia/resources/publication/view/85>

27 Feedback gathered from the Director of USER February 2012 by Hiromi Inagaki, Programme Officer, RRC.AP

Outcomes from the technical advice described in the Box 2.3 can be summarized as 1) an increased ability to resolve value-based differences between government and research institutes and 2) the generation of an important new concept called 'risk platforms.' Risk platforms support the convergence of thinking and joint work between users of new knowledge with resource managers and planners using experience/practice-based knowledge. These ideas build on learning from dialogues with partners in previous projects with whom these concepts were shared to deal with the challenges surrounding communication of climate change risks.

USER circulated two completed articles in 2011. Both publications will be posted on the AKP web portal and website as soon as they are available online. Discussions are underway within AKP to identify how it can track the effectiveness of journal articles submitted at country levels. The articles are on the subject of a) closing knowledge gaps in adaptation to climate change: priorities for science from practice in Asia and b) practice-based knowledge in adaptation to climate change in Asia for quality assurance purposes. These articles will be submitted to the Environmental Science and Policy and Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change for peer-review.

Component 3

APPLICATION OF EXISTING AND NEW KNOWLEDGE**OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS**

Component 3 is composed of two main areas of work. Activities under Component 3.1 intend to assist the development of local, national and regional-level processes, which support the application of existing and new knowledge on climate change adaptation. Activities under Component 3.2 focus on the translation of knowledge into practice through the compilation, synthesis and documentation of knowledge. In 2011, the RRC.AP coordinated a pilot activity in Cambodia²⁹ under Component 3.1 and scoping assessments in Malaysia, the Philippines and Myanmar under Component 3.2. The preparation of Component 3.1 activities in Nepal and Component 3.2 activities in Bangladesh was delayed into January 2012 due to reduction in senior Program personnel. The RRC.AP completed the activities in Cambodia and Malaysia in 2011. The results of Component 3 activities are summarized in Table 2.

Development of local, national and regional-level processes to apply existing and new knowledge on climate change adaptation

Pilot Activity in Cambodia: Finding the Appropriate Response (Completed)³³

The RRC.AP commissioned the Learning Institute (LI) and Sustainable Oceans and Forests through Equitable Development (SOFEDev) to conduct a study titled 'Climate Change Adaptation: Finding the Appropriate Response³⁴'. The study is part of a participatory research process in Cambodia that taught stakeholders³⁵ how to identify mal-adaptation and mitigate it, how to make good autonomous adaptation strategies part of efficiently planned responses and how to include climate change adaptation into decision making.

29 The pilot activity started in 2010 and completed in February upon publication of one summary report (http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/publications/files/4e4e33da6aaa2FACTORS_OF_CHOICE_EFFECTIVENESS_and_SUPPORTING_SYSTEMS.pdf) and one policy brief (http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/publications/files/4e4e345b40aeePolicy_Brief_Climate_change_resilience_in_coastal_Cambodia_Adaptive_Capacity_& Human_Development.pdf)

30 RRC.AP's national partner, SOFEDev, and RECOFTC reported this result to RRC.AP. For details on the RECOFTC research activities using this methodology, please see Component 2.

31 SOFEDev reported to RRC.AP that the methodology was adopted by JCCIA, and this result was presented at the synthesis workshop held by SEI in December 2011. At the time of writing the report, RRC.AP was unable to verify this with the JCCI itself. RRC.AP will endeavor to verify this claim by the end of the project.

32 The e-mail said: "The partner group for Myanmar Scoping Assessment considered the feasibility to implement MSA thoroughly according to the necessary amendments. In the meantime, we are urged to upgrade the activities of our works by the higher authorities. The real problem is the implementing period. Therefore, I, on behalf of the partner group for MSA, regret to inform you that the MSA partner group is unable to implement the MSA in Myanmar due to unforeseen circumstances." (sic)

33 Please note that the pilot activity is different from the scoping assessment which was carried out in 2010.

34 <http://www.climateadapt.asia/resources/publication/view/60>

35 At the time of writing this report, the RRC.AP was unable to identify the stakeholders who participated in the activity. RRC.AP will endeavor to verify this claim by the end of the project.

Table_2 Component 3 Results

COMPONENT 3.1 ACTIVITIES	Partners	Status	Output/Outcome
Pilot Activity in Cambodia: Finding the Appropriate Response	Learning Institute (LI), Sustainable Oceans and Forests through Equitable Development (SOFEDev)	Completed	A new methodology developed to identify new ways of gathering and using information developed 6 organizations replicated a new method. These organizations are RECOFTC's five national partners in Nepal, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Thailand and Cambodia ³⁰ , and the Joint Climate Change Initiative in Cambodia. ³¹ 1 summary report on 'Climate Change Adaptation: Finding the Appropriate Response' 1 policy brief: Climate Change Resilience in Coastal Cambodia- Adaptive Capacity & Human Development
Knowledge packaging for building the resilience of mountain people and local governments in Ramechhap	Nepal Climate Change Knowledge Management Center (NCKMC)	Contract made with NCKMC in February 2012. Activities underway.	Changes in new working relation with local governments (Please see Box 3.3 below)
COMPONENT 3.2 ACTIVITIES	Partners	Status	Output
Scoping assessments on climate change adaptation capacity gaps and capacity development strategy	Environmental Protection Society Malaysia (EPSM)	Completed	1 scoping assessment report Integration of adaptation issues into a programme for 2012 and 2013 drafted by EPSM
Scoping assessments on the status of climate change adaptation: identification of research priority and knowledge management capacity development strategy	Manila University through Ateneo School of Government (ASoG)	Contract made with ASoG in February 2012. Activities underway.	N/A
Case studies on determination of the effectiveness of local- level Adaptation initiatives, employing two adaptation projects being undertaken by other agencies.	Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS)	Contract drawn with BCAS in February 2012. Activities underway	N/A
Scoping assessment in Myanmar on the status of climate change adaptation	National Implementation Partner Group consisting of six individuals	Cancelled after two months of preparation with the Implementation Partner following an e-mail ³²	N/A

As part of its deliverables, the study designed a set of six tools to help demonstrate linkages between impacts of climate change and adaptation strategies employed. At the time of writing this report, RRC.AP was unable to find out whether these tools also enable affected communities to build their resilience to climatic changes or not. The RRC.AP will verify this point by the end of the project.

Box 3.1

An energizing and capacity building effect from completing a pilot in Cambodia activity

I had heard about climate change, but had never got involved in any adaptation activities. Participation in the Adaptation Knowledge Platform's pilot activity not only taught me about adaptation to climate change, but also provided an insight into concepts, data and practical skills required for conducting a field research. Now I have a deeper understanding about adaptation both at the local and global level.

This pilot activity also prompted Learning Institute, Cambodia, to organize two findings' dissemination events in Cambodia on January 25 and 28, 2011, for 69 multi-stakeholders, including university students and the staff at the Learning Institute. In turn, this knowledge sharing led the LI staff to the successful submission of a proposal accepted by the International Development Research Centre, Canada. The proposal was on climate change and food security in Cambodia. The ability to submit a successful proposal has had an energizing effect on the Institute besides strengthening capacity at an institutional level. The result is additionally significant because it will help meet the institutional mandate to link climate change adaptation with development issues.

Tep Chansothea, Researcher, Learning Institute. Most Significant Change collected 28 February 2012

Outputs and Outcomes of the pilot study in Cambodia:

- Outcome: Six organizations replicated a new methodology for gathering and using climate change information in six countries. They included RECOFTC's five national partners in Nepal, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Thailand and Cambodia, and the Joint Climate Change Initiative in Cambodia.
- Outcome: the pilot activity further led to the development of a policy brief on implementing adaptation measures in the coastal communities of Koh Kong and Sihanoukville³⁶. This brief helped to disseminate contextualized adaptation knowledge to the local governments of Koh Kong and Sihanoukville³⁷.
- Outcome: Findings from the pilot activity were verified at a 'Multi-stakeholder Working Day' held on 28 January 2011. 39 national and local stakeholders contributed to the verification process, including national and local government officers, NGOs and donor agencies³⁸. The verification process demonstrates the range of actors working toward a common vision.
- Output: 30 participants, including the staff of Learning Institute and university students imbibed the findings from the pilot study at the 'Learning and Sharing Session' which was held by the Learning Institute on 25 January 2011³⁹.
- Output: the capacity to integrate adaptation knowledge into a proposal. Further explanation is provided in Box 3.1.

At the time of writing this report, the RRC.AP was unable to investigate whether the AKP had ever approached to the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) for the pilot activity or not. The RR.AP will verify this point by the end of the project⁴⁰.

36 http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/publications/files/4e4e345b40aeePolicy_Brief_Climate_change_resilience_in_coastal_Cambodia_Adaptive_Capacity_&_Human_Development.pdf

37 At the time of writing this report, the RRC.AP was unable to investigate how the disseminated knowledge was used among the local governments. RRC.AP will endeavor to verify this claim by the end of the project.

38 Tep Chansothea, Researcher, Learning Institute. Most Significant Change collected 28 February 2012.

39 Tep Chansothea, Researcher, Learning Institute. Most Significant Change collected 28 February 2012.

40 This is a response to a comment on the first draft Annual Progress Report 2011 made by Sida.

Knowledge packaging for building the resilience of mountain people and local governments in Ramechhap (Ongoing)

After initial consultations with AKP partners and national organizations in the late 2011, the AKP designed and planned a knowledge collection and

Box 3.2

Making a real difference to communities

Ramechhap is one of the most vulnerable mid-hill districts of Central Nepal. It is thanks to collaboration with the Adaptation Knowledge Platform that I have started working on the project, "Knowledge Packaging for Building the Resilience of Mountain People and Local Governments in Ramechhap". The project has given us a new window of opportunity to work closely with and educate local governments in the district. Also, one of the study objectives—development of information in local languages—will improve awareness about Adaptation amongst the far-flung communities besides telling them how to go about it.

Dinesh R Bhujju, Nepal Climate Change Knowledge Management Center (NCCCKMC), Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Nepal. Most Significant Change collected 28 February

packaging activity benefitted for vulnerable mountain communities and local governments in Nepal, following the findings of scoping assessments and stakeholder consultations⁴¹. The AKP identified the Nepal Climate Change Knowledge Management Center (NCCCKMC) as a national implementation partner as the NCCCKMC's roles include knowledge management on climate change adaptation issues, including collection, translation and dissemination of existing and new knowledge for a wide range of audience, from local communities to national government agencies. Three outputs relating to resilience building and mainstreaming of adaptation into policies are specified. The activity has already had a positive effect by fostering a new working relation between NCCCKMC and local governments, as illustrated in Box 3.2. This pilot activity will be completed by the beginning of May 2012. The detailed work plan is attached in Annex 7.

Translation of knowledge into practice by compiling, synthesizing and documenting knowledge

Scoping assessments on climate change adaptation capacity gaps and capacity development strategy in Malaysia (Completed)

The RRC.AP coordinated output/outcome-level activities for Malaysia in 2011. The country scoping assessment⁴² helped Malaysia identify climate change adaptation capacity gaps through a study and a two-day multi-stakeholder workshop on 'Climate Change Adaptation: Awareness Building to Strategic Action Planning'⁴³. Box 3.3 illustrates how this scoping report has changed the manner in which mitigation work is integrated in Malaysia. A summary of findings from the scoping assessments in Malaysia is presented in Annex 8.

Philippines scoping assessments on the status of climate change adaptation (On-going)

The RRC.AP initiated the planning for the scoping assessment in the Philippines in January 2011 in consultation with UNEP ROAP colleagues. Subsequently, it started the preparations involving an international consultant based in Cambodia in July 2011. After receiving comments from the AKP project evaluator, the RRC.AP decided to restart the preparation

41 Activities for 2010-2011 were identified in the Inception Summary Report: [http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/publications/files/4f34afdbe2309INCEPTION_REPORT_NEW-15Oct\(Hi-Res\)_FINAL_4PM.pdf](http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/publications/files/4f34afdbe2309INCEPTION_REPORT_NEW-15Oct(Hi-Res)_FINAL_4PM.pdf)

42 <http://www.climateadapt.asia/resources/publication/view/86>

43 Participants in the result-verification workshop hosted by the AKP included United Nations Development Programme-Malaysia, Malaysia Climate Action Network Southeast Asia, World Youth Foundation, Environment Management and Climate Change Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment-Malaysia, Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute (SEADPRI-UKM).

Box 3.3

We are finally integrating adaptation into mitigation interventions in Malaysia

In the past, mitigation strategies dominated Malaysia's national and local approach to environmental management because we believed that our country was safe from climate change. But the September 2011 Scoping Results Verification Workshop by Adaptation Knowledge Platform and Environmental Protection Society Malaysia (EPSM), taught 45 agencies how environmental problems should actually be addressed by implementing both mitigation and adaptation measures.

This learning exercise at the workshop prompted the participants, including EPSM's own executive members, to think differently. This change in the EPSM members is important because the society is one of the five members of the Malaysian Climate Change Group that undertakes most of the activities related to climate change adaptation in Malaysia. Ever since the workshop, EPSM has not only become more effective as a member of the Malaysian Climate Change Group, but it has also drafted a programme for 2012 and 2013, integrating issues on climate change adaptation into it.

Nithi Nesadurai, President, Environmental Protection Society Malaysia (EPSM). Most Significant Change collected 24 February, 2012

Box 3.4

The government of the Philippines initiates an active Climate Change partnership

A host of high-profile climate change initiatives have become available to us after our partnership with the AKP. The Climate Change Commission wants us to work with it for setting up an adaptation knowledge platform in the Philippines. The Local Government Academy too is keen to be associated with AKP's scoping assessment. The Academy's added value to this joint venture is that it has a learning network called PhilNet, which the platform can utilize to good effect for promoting good practices.

Jessica Dator-Bercilla, Ateneo School of Government (ASoG). Most Significant Change collected 29 February 2012.

with a national partner, Manila University through Ateneo School of Government (ASoG) in January 2012. Since then, the ASoG promptly proceeded with the scoping assessment process, reviewing 40 literature from the government and non-government institutions and conducting one focus group discussion with civil society organizations (CSO) as well as key informant interviews with the adaptation cluster of Aksyon Klima (about 15 CSOs involved in adaptation initiatives). ASoG also reported a potential for a new partnership with the local government and its own learning network through the assessment, as depicted in Box 3.4.

The assessment will be completed by the end of April. The detailed work plan is presented in Annex 9

Pilot Research Activity on factors determining the effectiveness of local-level Adaptation initiatives in Bangladesh (Ongoing)

After initial consultations with AKP partners and national organizations in the late 2011, the RRC.AP started a pilot research activity in Bangladesh in line with the focus areas for Bangladesh identified during the inception phase. The aim of this research is to investigate how the nature of local conditions and external factors determine the effectiveness of local-level adaptation initiatives. The RRC.AP selected the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) as the national implementation partner for this research activity. BCAS has accumulated knowledge on climate change adaptation through carrying out AKP's other activities such as a country scoping assessment under Component 3 and research activities under Component 2. The detailed work plan for the pilot research is attached in Annex 10.

BCAS has identified 10 NGOs, six sectoral government agencies, six research institutes and 10 international development partners working in Bangladesh for the multi-stakeholder consultations. The consultation will identify characteristics of local-level

adaptation initiatives focused on sectors, ecosystem services, livelihoods, disasters. For the case studies, BCAS has selected the following two projects being implemented by other agencies:

- A Caritas Bangladesh project on adaptation in coastal ecosystem with a focus on livelihood and disaster preparedness in Southwest Bangladesh; and
- A joint project of Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture, and FAO on adaptation in agriculture in drought-hit uplands of Rajshahi in North-Western Bangladesh.

Myanmar Scoping assessment on the status of climate change adaptation (Cancelled)

This assessment study was part of the work plan 2011 and had commenced in December 2011. Due to restriction in working with the Government, the preparation was delayed. The RRC.AP was informed that the Myanmar scoping assessment was cancelled on 16 February 2012. The Myanmar representatives did not provide any explanation other than to say that the cancellation was due to “unforeseen circumstances”. The RRC.AP is unable to restart the process with new partners within the time available. The RRC.AP is currently discussing with SEI and UNEP ROAP how to reallocate the unspent budget.

Component 4

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES**OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS**

Communication and linkage to the media is a small but significant part of the RRC.AP's work as AKP is a 'knowledge generating' and a 'knowledge-sharing' program, and the media plays a major role in conveying that knowledge. Although the production of e-communiqué contributes greatly to awareness about AKP and other events,⁴⁴ the RRC.AP extended its reach in 2011 by wooing the regional media. As a consequence, there has been a record coverage in the South Asian media with 19 articles and one radio show aired after just one RRC.AP-supported workshop in Nepal. The RRC.AP's main contribution has also been in networking. However, this has been difficult to quantify as an output in the 2011 progress without significant verification work on the part of RRC.AP.⁴⁵

AKP's media workshops in Nepal and Viet Nam were not only well attended by leading lights of the media and entertainment world⁴⁶, but also resulted in handsome coverage in the print and broadcast media besides forging lasting relationships with local editors who promised to devote greater space to Adaptation.

RRC.AP firmly put the spotlight on Adaptation by hosting a Media Reporting Competition and a Film Festival on this subject as part of the 2nd Adaptation Forum programme. 67 journalists and 19 filmmakers applied for the Media Reporting Competition and the Film Festival, respectively. RRC.AP also produced a generic video on climate change adaptation for

circulation among the people in general and the private sector in particular. The outcomes of this video are better captured at the end of the project term or at an impact level. Outputs from the Component 4 are summarized in the Box 4.1.

*Box 4.1**Summary of outputs*

Media Workshop in Nepal

- Twelve news reports and articles in eight newspapers through 24 media workshop participants.
- Seven web reports in one blog and two websites
- One live radio show by a radio station in Nepal

Vietnam workshop

- 60 participants attended at the Vietnam workshop, including 23 journalists, five ministry-level government officials and 16 local government representatives.

Others

- 67 participated in Media Reporting Competition;
- 19 participated in Film Festival;
- 1 generic video on climate change adaptation

South Asia Media Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change, May 18-20 May, Nepal⁴⁷

Partners included APAN, ICIMOD and AMPN

Media engagement was high on the AKP agenda in 2011. Twenty-four media representatives, affiliated with leading media agencies from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, attended a three-

44 Evaluation of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (2009-2011), p 15

45 Evaluation of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (2009-2011), p 21

46 <http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/24>

47 <http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/Workshops%20/view/20>

Box 4.2

Mountain communities in Nepal to benefit from better media coverage of adaptation issues

After co-organizing the South Asia Media Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change in Nepal in May 2011, we strengthened our working relationship/partnership with a media network called Earth Journalism Network (EJN), a group of environmental journalists spanning 70 countries in the world. This has allowed us to create an opportunity to train journalists registered under EJN on climate change-related mountain issues, and mobilize them to write and publish articles on these issues. The partnership built with EJN is a significant change because findings and key messages on climate change adaptation generated from ICIMOD activities can be easily disseminated among communities via reporting by trained journalists. Utilization of media as an intermediary helps to fill a gap that ICIMOD faces—not having a strong linkage with communities.

Tek Jung Mahat, Project Manager, ICIMOD. Most Significant Change collected 22 February 2012. ICIMOD did not collect quantitative data on the effectiveness of their training. This story relays how the organization has utilized the knowledge to improve media reporting.

day media workshop in Dhulikhel, Nepal, from May 18 to 20, 2011. This workshop aimed at familiarizing the participants with the impacts of climate change in the water and agriculture sectors in the mountains and coastal regions.⁴⁸ The workshop was particularly significant because it underlined the role of the media in raising climate change awareness and sharing knowledge on climate change impacts and possible adaptation highlights. The presence and collaborative support from the APAN and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), lent additional credibility to this multi-agency workshop.

Workshop 2050–Visioning Development Options in the Context of Climate Change, Quy Nhon city of Binh Dinh province in Viet Nam, July 13-15, 2011

The RRC.AP organized this highly interactive workshop in partnership with SEI and APAN. Over 60 participants attended, including 23 journalists. As a contribution to the output-level change, partners believe this workshop has generated the necessary interest and motivation to develop an Adaptation model for the city of Quy Nhon.

Indeed, the scenario workshop was of great value to stakeholders tasked with the responsibility of taking forward the Adaptation agenda in their respective countries. Besides journalists, the participants also included five ministry-level government officials and 16 local government representatives. Planners, representatives of the business sector, and community stakeholders also added their perspectives to the development of comprehensive national and local plans.

“Adaptation cannot be tackled independently of all the other social, economic and environmental drivers affecting future development. Therefore, what AKP is really doing here is bringing communities together for the first time to seriously examine and discuss possible development trajectories and in doing so, it is addressing potential adaptation strategies associated with those trajectories.”

Suppakorn Chinvanno, research advisor for SEA START RC

⁴⁸ http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/events/files/4e6055edc2248Nepal_Media_Workshop_Proceedings_Report.pdf

CONCLUSIVE STATEMENT OF PROGRESS

RRC.AP's part of the implementation of AKP is a mix of timely delivery of outputs with unfortunate delays in the execution of some planned activities. The latter is particularly true of Component 3.

Implementation of Component 1 has largely delivered the expected outputs through the delivery of Forum, bi-monthly seminars, training workshops and e-communiqués. Unfortunately, it was not possible to hold the Second Asia and Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum as planned in October 2011, after flooding threatened the Forum venue in Bangkok. Preparation for the Forum was, however, completed and it was quickly decided to set another date for the Forum in March 2012.

As compared to 2010, the participation in all planned events has increased substantially, suggesting an increasing interest in learning and sharing information about climate change adaptation. However, at this stage it is not possible to assess to what extent all participants are making use of the new knowledge or insights. The "most significant change" method has nevertheless been useful for capturing the perspective of change as perceived by stakeholders. It can be estimated after the no-cost extension period that the progress in Component 1 is close to 100 percent of the plan.

In Component 2, only one of the two sub-components defined under the log-frame (Component 2.1) was in the end implemented by RRC.AP. The other sub-component was carried out by SEI and the budget was re-allocated to other components. The focus of the Component 2.1 was to generate new knowledge through building partnership with three regional organizations, SEA-CC, RECOFTC and USER. Of the eight activities initiated, three were completed during 2011 (one desktop study conducted by RRC.AP for SEACC NET, and research activities by USER). Remaining activities are expected to be completed during the six-month extension period. With this level of outputs, it can be estimated that about 50 percent of the target was achieved within the original AKP program period. RRC.AP expects that the no-cost extension of the AKP program by six months will make it possible to deliver the results well. The implementation experience of Component 2 is that despite the best intentions, the scope of work was overly ambitious for the available manpower to handle.

Despite a limited number of completed knowledge products, it appears that results have been noteworthy. The application of new knowledge and methodologies generated under the Component 2.1 has resulted in the development of institutional capacities, new proposals and planning with different thematic emphasis. For instance, government officials of Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar were reportedly convinced of the need to mainstream climate change adaptation in national plans after SEA-CC NET's dissemination of research findings. Research finding from the USER-led activity has reportedly encouraged a shift in how adaptation is perceived by researchers and other stakeholders holding decision-making positions.

As in the case of Component 2, the log frame does not give distinctive targets for Component 3. The work plan was ambitious and it was not possible to implement and complete all activities planned for 2011. The flooding of the AIT campus and subsequent evacuation of the staff did not help. At the end of 2011, only two activities were completed, one under Component 3.1 (pilot activity in Cambodia) and one under Component 3.2 (scoping assessment in Malaysia). Three activities are still on-going in Nepal, Bangladesh and the Philippines. All the three activities will be completed during AKP's six month- extension period with results disseminated to national and local stakeholders.

New knowledge generated under Component 3 was utilized for a research activity under Component 2. A methodology developed from the Cambodia pilot activity under Component 3.1 was adopted by five organizations engaging in a research initiative that RRC.AP contributed to under Component 2.1.

This means that by the end of the original activity period, only approximately 40 percent of the activities were completed. Over-ambitious targets compared to the manpower available in combination with low priority given to these activities contributed to the low level of completion.

Component 4 focuses on communication activities. It lacks defined targets and outputs in the log frame. Activities so far have been restricted to two media workshops, one in Nepal and the other in Viet Nam. Both were reportedly well attended. Targeted media generated articles in regional print media and in a radio program. The responses of the participants were also highly positive.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

AKP was initiated by the Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia in 2009 together with UNEP, RRC.AP and SEI. AKP is funded by Sida. It is jointly implemented by RRC.AP and SEI, both of which share the program log frame. However RRC.AP and SEI are governed by separate agreements with Sida. There is no partnership agreement between RRC.AP and SEI. RRC.AP was given the responsibility to host the Secretariat for AKP.

The AKP Secretariat has three basic functions: a) Management and administration; b) Knowledge management/sharing; and c) Technical support. Within this broad framework, the AKP Secretariat is responsible for overall project management and administrative functions. External communications with partners following the progress of the AKP activities, providing conference support, knowledge management and dissemination are other functions of the secretariat. In addition, the Secretariat is responsible for convening advisory meetings, meetings of partners, and other relevant consultations and exchange information with other regional networks such as UNEP's Asia and Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Network (APAN). It is also the hub for Knowledge Management and Technical Support.

The AKP Secretariat was integrated into RRC.AP's office located on the campus of AIT. From the start, the Secretariat was staffed with newly-recruited professional and administrative staff. Initially, the staff included one Senior Technical Coordinator, one Senior Knowledge Management Officer, and one Conference Service Officer. Two more officers of RRC.AP supported AKP Secretariat activities throughout 2011. One IT Associate joined the AKP Secretariat in April 2011, being responsible for the management and maintenance of on-line knowledge sharing mechanisms⁴⁹.

At the end of 2010, the staff of the Secretariat was reduced after the Senior Technical Coordinator left and the positions of Senior Technical Coordinator and Senior Knowledge Management Officer were combined. This reduction in senior Program personnel contributed to delays in RRC.AP's implementation during 2011. Staff shortages have further affected the ability of the AKP Secretariat to fulfill its roles.

The AKP Governance structure includes an Advisory Panel which has not met in 2011.

⁴⁹ The IT Associate was funded by both AKP and APAN, hence the responsibility also included the management of APAN online resources.

Within the AKP context, RRC.AP has cooperated with the Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES) on a program called Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) since 2010. RRC.AP purpose is close to that of AKP and includes improving the availability and accessibility of knowledge relevant to adaptation, and enhancing dissemination of information on good adaptation practices, strengthening targeted knowledge support and advisory services, and enhancing the capacity of developing country institutions working on adaptation .

Through this agreement, APAN via IGES provides financial contributions to RRC.AP for implementation of mostly Component 1 activities. The contributions allow RRC.AP through AKP to expand operations beyond what would be possible only with Sida funding. In the agreement, RRC.AP agreed to appoint a Coordinator and an Administrative Assistant for APAN's Regional Hub, and committed itself to providing office space and supplies necessary for operating the Regional Hub. As the host of the AKP Secretariat, RRC.AP commits itself to facilitating joint activities between the Platform and APAN.

The APAN's Regional Hub was located at the RCC. AP office at AIT in principle up to the time when the AIT Campus was flooded in 2011 and the staff evacuated. Since then, the APAN Hub relocated to the IGES office in Bangkok, whereas the RRC.AP and the AKP Secretariat re-located to Pacific Place 1 in Central Bangkok. Cooperation between AKP and APAN continues.

BUDGET AND COST EFFICIENCIES

The table below shows a breakdown of the 2011 budget, preliminary costs for the period and estimated balance. Key activities undertaken under each component are also mentioned in the remarks column of the table to elaborate on the costs incurred during 2011.

Table_3 Budget and Estimated 2011 Expenditures

Component Description	Budget 2011 (SEK)	Expenditure Preliminary Figures 2011 (SEK)	Budget Balance	Remarks
1. Regional knowledge sharing system established	1,294,000	483,992	810,008	
a. Adaptation Forum	670,000	132,556	537,444	Forum cancellation cost, payments to consultants for Forum-related services
b. Workshops & Trainings	300,000	238,314	61,686	Bi-monthly seminar, Knowledge Management Workshop
c. On-Line Knowledge Sharing Mechanism	170,000	23,756	146,244	Web Portal Design
d. Assimilation of Knowledge	154,000	89,366	64,634	Expenditures include travel costs to attend national, regional and global events upon invitation for knowledge sharing and showcasing AKP activities and profiles
2. New knowledge generated	280,000	111,345	168,655	
a. Regional Knowledge Base Development	280,000	111,345	168,655	Payment to RECOFTC and USER, research work with SEA-CC NET
b. Pilot Climate Change Measures				Budget allocated to other components as SEI has carried out the activities as the lead organization

3. Existing and new knowledge applied	990,000	188,668	801,332	
a. Activities in two pilot countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia)	380,000	59,656	320,344	Cambodia Pilot Activity
b. Activities in additional 5 focal countries (Nepal, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Myanmar)	550,000	72,220	477,780	Malaysian Scoping Assessment
c. Generic knowledge products	60,000	56,792	3,208	Publication Costs
4. Communication Activities	636,000	524,239	111,761	
a. Corporate communications	136,000	62,913	73,087	Planning and Media Communication Services for Media Workshop in Nepal
b. Media workshops	390,000	374,646	15,354	Coordination Travel and Publication costs for Media Workshop in Nepal, Organization and Travel Costs for Media Workshop in Viet Nam
c. Development partners	50,000	43,340	6,660	Staff Time recovery cost
d. Communications management	60,000	43,340	16,660	Staff Time recovery cost
5. Platform management	800,000	253,951	546,049	
Grand Total	4,000,000	1,562,194	2,437,806	

Note Budget awaiting approval from Sida

*Actual Expenditures for 2011 will be reported by March 30th under the new LFA-based format agreed upon with Sida

*Activities planned for Myanmar have been cancelled

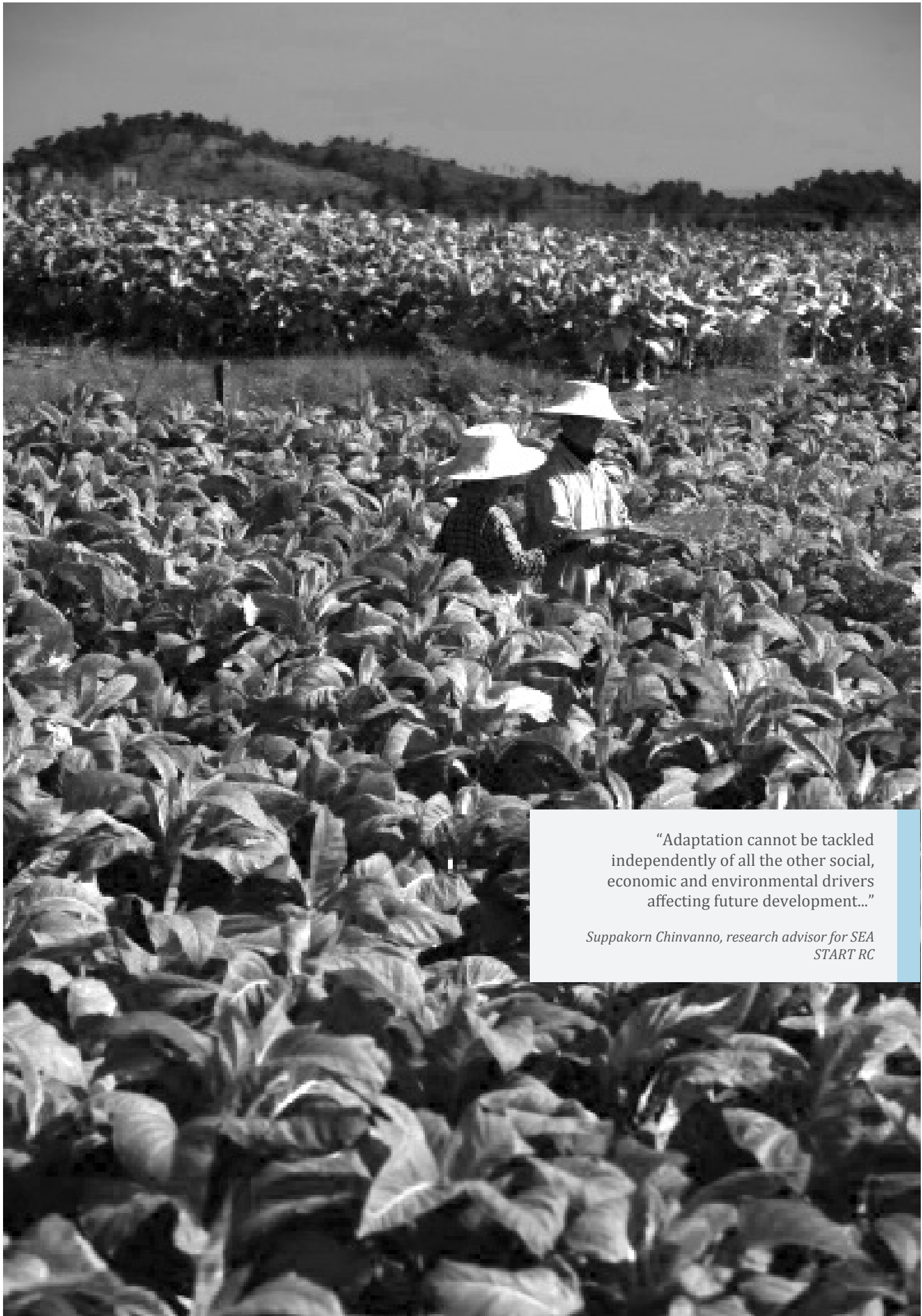
MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

It is recognized that the progress in implementation of the RRC.AP's part of the AKP program has been uneven. Under Component 1, activities have generally been completed according to plan and largely in time. For remaining components, there have been substantial delays in implementation. It appears that most activities will be completed during the extension period. The delays in implementation of Component 2 and 3 were probably due to a combination of factors, which include lack of priority accorded to implementation, over-ambitious targets and limited man-power.

RRC.AP management acknowledges that it has been difficult to identify and track program outcomes. Admittedly, the implementation focuses has been on the delivery of activities rather on achieving results towards outcomes. RRC.AP management is aware of the weaknesses with regard to result-based management among the program staff, and preparation is underway to organize a Result-based Management Training Course in April – May.

Key lessons learnt can be summarized as follows:

1. Increasing responses of climate change adaptation practitioners, policy-makers and research community to AKP outputs and knowledge products is demonstrated by increasing participation in AKP events.
2. The program design must be accompanied by a verifiable and realistic results framework that allows for regional and country-based monitoring. In the time available, not all monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms can be incorporated into 2012 although rigorous M&E will be a stronger feature in a follow-up program.
3. The need for a strong and capable program management function is a condition for the successful implementation of complex programs like the AKP with several partners. Good management is able to plan contingencies for high staff turnover of key staff.
4. Setting the right priorities during the implementation of a program is important; wrong priorities and allocation of resources lead to uneven implementation, which is again a program management issue.



“Adaptation cannot be tackled independently of all the other social, economic and environmental drivers affecting future development...”

*Suppakorn Chinvanho, research advisor for SEA
START RC*

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: AKP SECRETARIAT'S DELIVERABLES DURING 2010-2011

The following information lists all the deliverables achieved in 2011 for each of the three main components of the project.

Secretariat-led AKP Activities

Seminars

1. 1st Bi-monthly Seminar: Linkages between Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, 31 March, Bangkok,
2. 2nd Bi-monthly Seminar: Coastal Ecosystems' Role in Climate Change Adaptation, 3 June, Bangkok, Thailand
3. 3rd Bi-monthly Seminar: Effectiveness of Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change, 6 August, Bangkok, Thailand
4. 4th Bi-monthly Seminar: Bridging the Gap: A Role for Business in Climate Change Adaptation, Bangkok, Thailand, 14 Feb 2011
5. 5th Bi-monthly Seminar: Reaching the Masses: Building Critical Public Awareness of Climate Change Adaptation, Bangkok, Thailand, 27 Apr 2011
6. 6th Bi-monthly Seminar: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into River Basin Planning and Development: Challenges and Opportunities, Bangkok, Thailand, 27 Jun 2011
7. 7th Bi-monthly Seminar: Gender and Adaptation to Climate Change, Bangkok, Thailand, 26 Aug 2011

Fora Activities

8. Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

Web Portal Meetings

9. Web Portal: Climate Change Adaptation in Asia & the Pacific <http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/>
10. 1st Follow-up Meeting on Web Portal-Based Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Partnership, Pathumthani, Thailand, 19 April 2011
11. 2nd Follow-up Meeting on Web Portal-Based Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Partnership, Pathumthani, Thailand, 19 May 2011
12. AKP Website <http://www.climateadapt.asia/>

Workshops and Exchanges

13. Establishing a National Climate Change Knowledge Management Platform in Nepal: A Brainstorming Workshop, 18 January 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal
14. Knowledge Management Workshop: Harnessing Adaptation Knowledge in Asia, Bangkok, Thailand, 28 Feb 2011
15. Regional Consultation Workshop on Strengthening Climate Resilience Initiative, 22-23 July, Bangkok, Thailand
16. Territorial Approach to Climate Change: Regional Workshop to Raise Awareness and Enhance Action on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation at Sub-National Level, 25-27 August, Phuket, Thailand
17. Practitioner's and Policy-makers Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture, 30 August-1 September, Pathumthani, Thailand

Partner Meetings

18. Adaptation Forum 2011 Partners Collaboration Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, 10 May
19. Adaptation Forum 2011 Partners Collaboration Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, 4 August

Secretariat-Represented Activities

Workshops/Conferences/ Symposiums and Summits

1. Joint workshop with national partner National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies (NISTPASS) and Binh Dinh Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE): Integration of Adaptation into Provincial Development Planning, 16 September, Viet Nam
2. International Conference on Building a Collaborative Research Platform to Support the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 18-19 April, Dhaka
3. Collaborative Research Platform and Knowledge Sharing for Improved Capacity to Address Climate Change Adaptation Workshop, 27 July, Dhaka, Bangladesh
4. International Conference on Climate Change and Environment, 24-26 October, Kochi, India
5. 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation (4AMCDRR), 25-28 October, Incheon, Korea
6. International Symposium on Coastal Zones and Climate Change: Assessing the Impacts and Developing Strategies, 11-15 April, Melbourne, Australia
7. International Workshop on Climate Change and Island Vulnerability, 28-31 October, Union Territory of Lakshadweep, India
8. IPCC WG III/WG II Workshop on Socio-Economic Scenarios (WoSES), 1-3 November 2010, Berlin, Germany
9. Regional Workshop on Strategic Assessment for Climate Change Adaptation in Natural Resource Management, 8-11 June, Colombo, Sri Lanka
10. Fourth International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) to Climate Change, 21-27 February 2010, Dar-E-Salaam, Tanzania
11. 5th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) to Climate Change, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 24-31 March 2011
12. Africa Adapts Climate Change Symposium 2011, 9-11 March 2011
13. Climate and Development Knowledge Brokers' Workshop, Eschborn, Germany, June 3-5 2011
14. Bhutan Climate Summit, October 2011
15. Climate Summit on Living Himalayas 2011, November 16 to 19, 2011, Thimphu, Bhutan
16. International Singapore Compact CSR Summit 2011, 6 Sep 2011, Singapore

Fora and Meetings

17. Mekong Civil Society Organizations' Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation and Good Environmental Governance, 23-24 September, Chiang Rai, Thailand
18. International Experts' Consultation Meeting: Mountain Initiative on Climate Change, 23-24 September, Kathmandu, Nepal
19. High-Level Technical Meeting on the Sacred Himalayas for Water, Livelihoods, and Bio-Cultural Heritage for Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal, 18-20 August, Bangkok
20. The 16th Cambodia Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, 16-17 June, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
21. Livelihood and Health Impacts of Climate Change: Community Adaptation Strategies, 24-25 August, Khon Kaen, Thailand
22. Ministerial Forum of International Telecommunication Union (ITU)-Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal (ABBMN)-on Digital Inclusion: Connecting Responsibly, 3-5 August, Male, Maldives
23. Climate Adaptation Future: Preparing for the Unavoidable Impacts of Climate Change, 29 June-1 July, Gold Coast, Australia
24. Sixteenth Cambodia Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, 16-17 June, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
25. 4th Micro Insurance Round Table (MiRT) Meeting, 6-10 April, Singapore
26. International Expert Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change in Education and Sustainable Development Context, 17-19 February, Bangkok, Thailand
27. Understanding Planning Processes for Natural Resource Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Nepal, the Philippines and Vietnam, 23-24 November, Bangkok, Thailand
28. Asia-Pacific Youth Forum on Climate Actions and Mountain Issues, Aug 8 to 12, Kathmandu, Nepal
29. Adaptation Knowledge Day II, June 11, Bonn, Germany
30. Briefing on UNISDR Global Education & Training Institute, June 10, Bangkok, Thailand
31. Meeting with SAARC Director, June 21, Bangkok
32. Regional Meeting of Climate Change Adaptation Demonstration Projects in the Lower Mekong Basin, 21-22 July 2011, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

33. Climate Change and Adaptation for Health: Meeting the Challenges, 9-10 Aug 2011, Queensland, Australia
34. Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development: Types of Information and Knowledge Needs, November 17, 2011, Thimphu, Bhutan
35. Regional Climate Change Network Meeting for Central Asia, September 28-30, 2011, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
36. Partner Event on Strengthening Forestry and Climate Change Regional Platforms, November 11, 2011, Beijing, China
6. E-Communiqués Issue 6
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/7>
7. E-Communiqués Issue 7
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/8>
8. E-Communiqués Issue 8
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/9>
9. E-Communiqués Issue 9
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/10>

Training and Capacity Development

37. Training Module on Climate Change Downscaling Approaches, 10-11 Feb 2011, Bangkok
38. Enhancing the Capacity of ASEAN Countries, 13-18 Feb 2011, Bangkok
39. Institute of Sufficiency Economy's (ISE) annual event: Climate Change Adaptation - The 'Ground Work' solutions, Chonburi, Thailand, 19 March
40. Regional Capacity Development and Planning Workshop: Gender and Climate Change, Aug 22-26, 2011, Bangkok, Thailand
10. E-Communiqués Issue 10
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/11>
11. E-Communiqués Issue 11
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/12>
12. E-Communiqués Issue 12
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/13>
13. E-Communiqués Issue 13
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/15>

Stakeholder Consultations

41. Stakeholder Consultations - 'Sustainable Dependence on Living Himalayas in South Asia' November 16, 2011, Thimphu, Bhutan
14. 1st Bi-monthly Seminar Synthesis Reports
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/4>
15. 2nd Bi-monthly Seminar Synthesis Reports
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/5>

Knowledge Products

Proceedings Report—Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2010:

Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development Planning <http://www.climateadapt.asia/resources/publication/view/39>

1. E-Communiqués Issue 1
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/2>
2. E-Communiqués Issue 2
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/3>
3. E-Communiqués Issue 3
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/4>
4. E-Communiqués Issue 4
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/5>
5. E-Communiqués Issue 5
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/newsletter/view/6>
16. 3rd Bi-monthly Seminar Synthesis Reports
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/7>
17. 4th Bi-monthly Seminar Synthesis Reports
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/12>
18. 5th Bi-monthly Seminar Synthesis Reports
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/16>
19. 6th Bi-monthly Seminar Synthesis Reports
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/19>
20. 7th Bi-monthly Seminar Synthesis Reports
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/seminars/view/24>
21. Workshop Report: Territorial Approach to Climate Change—Regional Workshop to Raise Awareness and Enhance Action on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation at Sub-National Level; Training Report: Practitioners and Policy-makers' Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/resources/publication/view/45>

- 22. FAQ Booklet for Practitioners and Policy-makers Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/resources/publication/view/67>
- 23. Synthesis Report: Adaptation Knowledge Management Workshop: Harnessing Adaptation Knowledge in the Asia-Pacific region
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/Workshops%20/view/13>
- 24. Workshop Proceedings Report: South Asia Media Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/Workshops%20/view/20>
- 25. Brief Summary of a Brainstorming Workshop: Establishing a National Climate Change Knowledge Management Platform in Mongolia
<http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/Workshops%20/view/21>

ANNEX 2: PROCESS LEVEL OUTPUTS OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN UNDER COMPONENT 1

1.1 Second Annual Climate change Adaptation Forum	<p>2 Annual Forum Planning and Preparation Meetings were conducted with the attendance of more than 26 organizations.</p> <p>11 organizations confirmed to co-sponsor, and 900 participants from 73 countries registered as of October 2011. The Refresher Workshop on “What Everyone Needs to Know about Climate Change Adaptation”, an official activity of the Forum, and 6 out of 10 back-to-back events were carried out on 26 October 2011. The 2-day Forum has been rescheduled to March 2012. Film Festival ‘2011 Climate Change Adaptation’, a competition for the Best Reports on Adaptation to Climate Change and Market Place have been prepared.</p>	<p>Enhanced partnerships with AKP partners: the partners provided financial, technical support and assisted in highlighting the Forum through their websites and extending the invitation to their partners and country offices; out of 24 panels, 11 panels are led by the partners as of October 2011.</p> <p>30 participants attended the Refresher Workshop.</p> <p>19 Film Festival entries, 67 Media Reports entries, 30 Market Place registrations</p>
1.2 Workshops, Seminars & Trainings	<p>7 workshops were conducted</p> <p>4th bi-monthly seminar, Bangkok, Thailand, February 2011</p> <p>5th bi-monthly workshop in Bangkok</p> <p>6th bi-monthly workshop in Bangkok</p> <p>7th bi-monthly workshop in Bangkok</p> <p>Adaptation Knowledge Management Workshop, Bangkok, Thailand, February 2011</p> <p>Adaptation Knowledge Management: Brainstorming Workshop to Establish a Climate Change Knowledge Management Platform in Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, May 2011</p>	<p>102 participants, mainly from Thailand, attended. One organization funded speakers for their attendance. Synthesis report was produced.</p> <p>96 participants mainly from Thailand attended. Synthesis report was produced.</p> <p>130 participants mainly from Thailand attended. 1 organization funded speakers for their attendance. Synthesis report was produced.</p> <p>83 participants mainly from Thailand attended. 1 organization funded speakers for their attendance. Synthesis report was produced.</p> <p>52 participants from 15 countries attended. Synthesis report produced.</p> <p>53 participants from 1 country attended, 2 organizations funded participants (APAN & Mongolian State University of Agriculture). A summary report and a concept note on establishment of an information centre for climate change adaptation (internal proposal submitted by Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, University of Agriculture, School of Ecology, Technology and Development) were produced.</p>

1.3 On-Line Knowledge Sharing Mechanism	<p>AKP's web portal was further updated with more than 500 knowledge products in 2011 and introduced through consolidating technical synchronization with weADPAT. A series of workshops were hosted where the Web portal-based Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management was introduced.</p>	<p>Web portal guidelines were produced. The guidelines and the web portal were demonstrated to more than 40 organizations working on climate change adaptation knowledge management at regional and national levels through the workshop in Feb 2011. A total of 21 knowledge partners were connected through web portal and encouraged to upload knowledge and information onto the web portal.</p> <p>The portal saw a sharp rise in the number of hits:</p> <p>1st October 2010–1st April 2011: 1865 visits 1st April 2011–1st October 2011: 6058 visits 1st October 2011 –10 Jan 2011: 1164 visits.</p>
	Issuing of newsletters	<p>10 e-communiqués issued.</p> <p>Six other networks citing e-communiqué are:</p> <p>http://developmentcommunity.csd-i.org/group/adaptingtoclimatechange/forum/topics/new-eplatform-on-climate</p> <p>http://www.legato-project.net/news.php?n=19</p> <p>http://www.adaptationlearning.net/reasearch/adaptation-knowledge-platforms-e-communique</p> <p>http://beta.searca.org/kc3/index.php/k-resources/619-e-communique</p> <p>http://www.arcab.org/pdf/Asia%20Pacific%20Adapts%20Ecommunique_Nov%20Dec%202011.pdf</p> <p>http://www.pacificdisaster.net/m/show_article.jsp?id=6348</p>
1.4 Knowledge Assimilation	<p>Dissemination of knowledge collected through AKP takes place through conferences and workshops organized by other organizations.</p> <p>Three new proposals incorporating new knowledge generated were submitted to different donors (USAID, ELDIS and CDKN).</p>	<p>AKP colleagues attended 20 international, regional and national conferences.</p>

ANNEX 3: FORTHCOMING ACTIVITIES OF RRC.AP

This annex describes the activities planned by RRC.AP during the Second Adaptation Forum, now to be held in March, 2012.

1. Film Festival

The RRC.AP Secretariat is organizing a Film Festival in partnership with SIDA, APAN, ADB, and Media Alliance to showcase original films that are entertaining and offer an informative insight into climate change adaptation. The total number of films received for the competition was 19. The three winners are:

- DevTV and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): **Hard Rain**

- Juan Miguel Ocampo, University of Philippines, Diliman: **Habol Hinga** (Catch a Breath)
- Atiq Rahman, Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies: **Building Resilience of the Coastal Communities in Bangladesh**

- For the Media Community:** A Competition for the Best Reports on Adaptation to Climate Change: Open to all Journalists from the Asia-Pacific Region

The RRC.AP Secretariat is organizing with the APAN, the ADB and the Third Pole Project a competition for the best media reports on Adaptation to Climate Change. A total of 67 entries were received of which

those shortlisted were showcased on two websites, and the winners have been invited to the Award Ceremony at the 2nd Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum on 12 March 2012.

A distinguished panel of seven judges¹ chose the following as the winners:

- a. **Tashi Dorji**, “Three deaths challenge Bhutan’s commitment to climate change”, Business Bhutan.
- b. **Hoem Seiha**, “Green farming: New mindset for tackling climate change boosts farmers’ livelihoods”, Economics Today Magazine.
Manipadma Jena. “Indian farmers pool groundwater to protect against drought”, Thomson Reuters Foundation, Climate AlertNet.
Dewi Safitri, “Lost in Translation: Islam for conservation and adaptation”, the story of villagers in Gaguak Malalo, West Sumatra,” BBC Indonesia.
- c. **Syed Zain Al-Mahmood**, “At water’s edge”, Dhaka Courier.

3. Market Place: To provide diverse range of organizations with an opportunity to showcase their products, services, information and knowledge on Climate Change Adaptation. A total number of 30 Market Place booths have been registered with the AKP. The list of organizations who will be attending the Market Place during the Second Adaptation Forum in March 2012 is as follows:

- Adaptation Knowledge Platform & Asia Pacific Adaptation Network
- Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC)
- Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) Extension
- AIT-UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)
- CARE International
- Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)
- Ecosystems-based adaptation to Climate Change

- Center of Excellence on Sustainable Development in the context of Climate Change, Asian Institute of Technology (SDCC, AIT)
- Forum Syd / Cord / DCA
- Ingeniería IDOM Internacional
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
- IUCN and Mangroves for the Future
- Keio University
- Korea Environment Institute(KEI) / Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KACCC)
- Pact
- SEA Change: A Southeast Asia community of practice for monitoring and evaluation of climate change interventions
- PISA - Climate Change Leadership, Research and Action
- Save the Children
- Stockholm Environment Institute - Asia
- UNDP: Energy and Environment Unit and Special Unit for South-South Cooperation
- UN-HABITAT

Proposed Deliverables of the 2nd Adaptation Forum

1. A Synthesis/Proceedings Report (Synthesize & substantiate from the key discussion points made during the Adaptation Forum 2012);
2. Two peer reviewed policy papers on “Mainstreaming Adaptation” focusing on key themes from the Adaptation 2012 forum;
3. Submission of papers to Journals;
4. One summary of policy paper for public dissemination drawing on analysis from the peer-reviewed papers and workshop proceedings.
5. Briefing Notes: A total number of 697 briefing notes were received of which a selection by different authors was accepted for inclusion in a publication to be distributed at the Forum.
6. Four back-to-back meetings, workshops, and trainings are planned as official activities in conjunction with the Second Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum to increase and enhance partnership engagement².

1 Mike Shanahan, Press Officer, IIED, Joydeep Gupta, Director of the Third Pole Project run jointly by the Internews Earth Journalism Network and China Dialogue, James Fahn, Global Director of Internews’ Environmental Programs and the Executive Director of the Earth Journalism Network, Nantiya Tangwisutijit, Communications specialist, SEI, Wasant Techawongtham, freelance journalist and editorial director at Milky Way Press, Louis Lebel, Director, Unit for Social and Environmental Research, Chiang Mai University, Thailand, and Mozaharul Alam, Regional Climate Change Coordinator, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Thailand

2 These include Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) Networking Meeting and Steering Committee meeting visit www.apan-gan.net, launch of knowledge products by ADB, Brainstorming Meeting for Quick Guide on ClimateChange Adaptation and Resilience in Urban Poor Communities in Asia-Pacific by ESCAP and UN-HABITAT and the 2012 Annual ADAPT-Asia Forum by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA).

ANNEX 4: RUN-UP TO THE SECOND ADAPTATION FORUM

Annex five contains background information on the run up to the Second Adaptation Forum. The RRC.AP strengthened its existing partnerships and forged new ones by holding a slew of meetings in the run-up to the Second Adaptation Forum, which was initially planned for October 2011.

Annual Forum Planning and Preparation Meetings: The AKP Secretariat organized an informal discussion with Bangkok-based key partner organizations in May. The meeting received inputs on the agenda development and focus events. It also sought interest for participation in the market place at the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2011. Organizations present were EU, ADPC, Media Alliance, Asia Networks, MFF, RECOFT, FAO, UNDP, AIT-SDCC and core partners-APAN, SEI, and UNEP ROAP.

A **follow-up meeting** was organized by the AKP Secretariat with partners in August. The purpose of the meeting was to keep partners continuously engaged in the process of planning and preparation of the annual event, seeking their inputs in the design of the Forum agenda. As a consequence, **50 participants from 26 organizations attended the meeting**, and shared their thoughts on the agenda. These included ASEAN Regional Center of Excellence on MDGs (ARCMDG) at AIT, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Asian Institute of Technology - United Nations Environment Programme Regional

Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (AIT - UNEP RRC.AP), Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), CARE International, Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), Center of Excellence on Sustainable Development in the Context of Climate change (SDCC) at AIT, CSR Asia, Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO RAP), Habitat for Humanity, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Mangroves for the Future (MFF), Media Alliance, National Centres of Competence in Research (NCCR) South Asia Office, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Southeast Asia START regional centre (SEA START), Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), Sustainable Oceans and Forest through Equitable Development (SOFEDDEV), Swedish, International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), UN HABITAT, United Nations Development Programme Asia Pacific Regional Centre (UNDP APRC), United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP ROAP), United States Agency for International Development Regional Development Mission for Asia/Regional Environment Office (USAID RDMA/REO) and World Vision.

The meeting also formally bid farewell to Ms. Karin Isaksson, SENSEA/ SIDA, and thanked her for her contribution and guidance to the AKP.

ANNEX 5: KNOWLEDGE ASSIMILATION EVENTS

RRC.AP attended adaptation workshops and meetings in the Asia-Pacific and beyond to both disseminate and assimilate adaptation-related knowledge. The following Annex describes some of the work conducted in 2011.

The AKP Secretariat with UNEP ROAP spearheaded the session on “**Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Knowledge Management**” at the 5th International Conference on CBA in Dhaka, Bangladesh in March. The overall aim of the session was to share various pathways for effective engagement of different stakeholders (suppliers and users) to generate and disseminate adaptation knowledge with special focus on community-based adaptation. The session also focused on several

questions such as who needs adaptation knowledge and types; how to enhance collaboration, effective engagement and interaction between the two broader categories of adaptation practitioners (suppliers and users) to generate and disseminate knowledge; and how to improve knowledge sharing mechanisms and effectiveness. Technical paper on the same topic has been written by the panelists for the CBA Publication by EarthScan/IIED. The final production of the publication is underway.

The AKP in support of APAN’s Knowledge Management component attended the **Regional Climate Change Network Meeting for Central Asia at Ashgabat in Turkmenistan** in September. Organized in collaboration with UNEP-ROAP, APAN,

and Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan, the meeting was attended by about 30 climate change focal points and experts coming from five countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. It brought climate change focal points and experts, both in mitigation and adaptation, to exchange views and ideas on major challenges in addressing climate change, including knowledge gaps, and the support needed to overcome those challenges.

Regional Capacity Development and Planning Workshop: Gender and Climate Change, August, Bangkok: Alive to the role of gender in adaptation, the Platform put the spotlight on gender issues during a workshop in Bangkok in alliance with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA). Members of Women's Delegate Fund also took part in this event, which focused on developing capacities of national and regional experts and providing technical support to integrate gender considerations into national climate change policies, programs and funding proposals. Besides the Pacific region, other countries under focus included Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Vietnam, and Papua New Guinea.

AKP also made its presence felt at the **Asia-Pacific Youth Forum on Climate Actions and Mountain Issues at Kathmandu in Nepal**, in August. The youth forum, attended by 43 youngsters from 17 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, representing diverse geographies, cultural backgrounds and issues, concluded with the launch of two important documents 'Development' and the 'Asia Pacific Youth Position Paper on Rio +20' in the context of the ongoing debate on 'Climate Change Adaption' and 'Rio +20' preparation. Ms. Hiromi Inagaki and Ms. Jihyun Kim from AKP, Ajaya Dixit from ISET and Robert Steel from Sustainability Asia led the session "Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management and Platforming", which comprised "An Exercise to Understand Activities of Knowledge Management by all Stakeholders", "Case Study in Nepal: Knowledge Management Practices at Local Level" and "AKP and APAN's activities on Knowledge Management for Adapting to Climate Change".

In November, the AKP Secretariat went to Bhutan to highlight its activities and initiatives at the **Bhutan Climate Summit** held in Thimphu from November 14 to 19. The AKP organized a side event on **Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development: Types of Information and Knowledge Needs**, on November 17. Representatives of the Platform, UNEP and IGES gave presentations on the gaps in

climate adaptation in the Asia-Pacific region, and the necessity of adaptation besides dwelling on the importance of knowledge generation, creation, its management and the challenges this process faces. The event was well attended by delegates of the Bhutan Climate Summit.

Most Significant Change Story: Forest Recovery Technique

The workshops and seminars held by RRC.AP for knowledge management had a cascade effect on many of the participants. Here is a look at how a presentation by RRC.AP impacted upon the staff of one particular development institute.

ISE's staff and volunteers are more confident to address Climate Change Adaptation by making use of a newly learned forest recovery technique .

The Adaptation Knowledge Platform's presentation at the conference "Climate Change Adaptation - The 'Ground Work' solutions" that we organized in March 2011 helped us to sketch the whole picture of climate change, enabling ISE staff to take actions for real changes. The conference has increased our confidence in the use of the established forest recovery technique which would allow villagers not only to sustain villagers' livelihoods but also to shelter themselves from climate change impacts. This confidence further led to ISE staff's action to raise awareness of the public and farmers on the effectiveness from using the forest recovery technique. The ISE staff further improved training courses for the public and farmers by integrating knowledge on climate change and its impacts on different occupational groups. Furthermore, they developed new training courses such as "Survival Camp", "Natural Disaster Preparation Program", and "Crisis Management".

The ISE staff have made efforts to combine their own field skills with knowledge gained for creating new training courses to help farmers prepare for climate related problems. As we realized the significance of climate change impacts on every living thing on this planet, we also recognized that we could be the cause; therefore, even if there is just one person who realize this, positive change could occur if that one person takes action.

Vivat Salayakumthorn, President, Institute of Sufficiency Economy (ISE). Most Significant Change collected on 29 February, 2012

Platform Travels around the World

RRC.AP was invited by other adaptation agencies around the world to share its experiences. The following information shares some of the work conducted through its workshops on knowledge sharing.

Climate and Development Knowledge Brokers' Workshop, Eschborn, Germany, June

The AKP Secretariat was part of the 30 leading global and regional initiatives involved in online knowledge brokerage work on climate change and development, who took part in the "Climate and Development Knowledge Brokers' Workshop" at Eschborn, Germany, in June. The overarching objective of the workshop was to improve collaboration and knowledge sharing within the sector, to help reduce duplication of efforts and better meet the needs of developing country information users. There was great enthusiasm to work together to tackle the knowledge sharing challenges in developing countries. The workshop provided an opportunity to initiate dialogue with several potential knowledge partners across the globe to harness cross-learning.

The interactive, informal and yet structured format of the workshop brought together around 30 leading global and regional initiatives involved in online knowledge brokerage work on climate change and development. These included a mix of web portals and other knowledge sharing platforms. A member of the steering committee, AKP's Senior Knowledge Management Officer participated in the workshop, and presented the AKP's knowledge management efforts at the regional and national level.

<http://cdkn.org/event/climate-and-development-knowledge-brokers-workshop/>

Adaptation Knowledge Day II, June 11, Bonn, Germany

The workshop focused on the theme "Mobilizing Knowledge for Enhanced Action and International Cooperation on Adaptation". UNEP, as the facilitator of the Global Adaptation Network (GAN), along with UNFCCC Secretariat, IUCN, and the World Bank, planned and led the event. The AKP Secretariat planned and coordinated networking and knowledge management for adaptation in session 4. The session acknowledged models and practices for effective engagement of different stakeholders

(providers and users) to generate and disseminate adaptation knowledge. The session also discussed several questions such as who needs adaptation knowledge and what types of knowledge is needed; how to enhance collaboration, networking, effective engagement and interaction between the two broader categories of adaptation practitioners (providers and users) to disseminate knowledge; and how to improve knowledge sharing mechanisms and their effectiveness. For more information, visit http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/Portals/133/documents/AKD_II_flyerFINAL.pdf

Climate Change and Adaptation for Health: Meeting the Challenges, Queensland, Australia

Asian-Pacific climate change adaptation researchers, public health decision-makers and professionals from Australia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, China, Viet Nam and Tanzania attended the International Forum on "Climate Change and Adaptation for Health: Meeting the Challenges" organized by the Centre for Environment and Population Health, Griffith University, in Queensland. Senior Knowledge Management Officer, AKP, made a presentation on "Mobilizing Knowledge for Action toward Disaster management and Adaptation to Climate Change for Health" during the forum.

Partner Event on Strengthening Forestry and Climate Change Regional Platforms, November 11, 2011, Beijing, China

The Knowledge Management focal point of AKP was invited to a partner event on Forestry and Climate Change Regional Platforms and Learning Networks during the Asia Pacific Forestry Week in the Chinese capital of Beijing, from November 7 to 11 to raise awareness about different regional platforms and learning networks working on forests, ecosystem services, and climate change. Taking advantage of the great number of foresters and implementers from around the region at the same table, the partner event focused on fostering collaboration and coordination among various regional platforms and learning networks, especially those working on climate change and Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES). The target audience included practitioners and project implementers for national or jurisdictional REDD+ programs, and those willing to learn from each other in the region. The event also brought together climate change adaptation and mitigation communities to discuss effective ways of knowledge

management. The meeting discussed various ways in which existing regional platforms and learning networks could assist country-led initiatives and regional knowledge management.

Africa Adapts Climate Change Symposium 2011, 9-11 March 2011

In March, the Platform joined the AfricaAdapt Climate Change Symposium 2011, in Addis Ababa to share its Asian experiences with adaptation practitioners in Africa. The three-day bilingual (French/English) symposium discussed approaches, tools and methods for addressing climate change and sustainable development in Africa.

The AKP Secretariat attended the briefing on UNISDR Global Education & Training Institute, in Bangkok in June. The meeting was held by UNISDR to finalize a strategy and work plan for Global Education and Training Institute (GETI), which will be the first educational and research facility in Asia for disaster risk reduction professionals specializing in climate change risks and disaster risk reduction issues. It is expected to act as a facilitator for building capacity on climate change risks and disaster risk reduction issues, including sharing scientific technologies and data on climate-related hazards.

ANNEX 6: RRC.AP ACTIVITIES WITH APAN

RRC.AP undertook an entire gamut of workshops and seminars with APAN in the region. The following cite a sample of these workshops.

India Mission, Feb: Members of the mission met national-level stakeholders in India to introduce APAN, and generate new contacts for it. The mission also discussed the current status of adaptation in the country and the various ways in which APAN could contribute to this field. It also garnered information on climate change legislations, including National Climate Change Adaptation Plans, and identified the key government agencies involved in adaptation planning. The members concluded the visit by inviting the representatives of these agencies and other stakeholders to the South Asia Consultation Meeting. http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/newsletter/files/4d7725f2b34fbFeb_E-Communique.pdf

Maldives Mission, March: AKP and APAN undertook a maiden mission to Male for consultation with key ministries, development agencies and NGOs to understand the status of climate change adaptation (CCA) in Maldives. The national mechanism in place, the mission members discussed capacity development as well as projects and initiatives on climate change adaptation. CCA has become a priority for the country ever since its President declared his resolve to have a 'Carbon Neutral Maldives' by 2020. There are concerns about lack of data and downscaling of climate projections hindering better

policy/planning. Lack of coordination between line ministries and departments is also an impediment for better implementation of CCA projects, which are at present mostly short term in nature. The mission discussed capacity building of both the government agencies and national institutions working on CCA besides underlining the importance of research in order to generate data for making more accurate projections and planning. The mission also underlined the need for better financing for both the government and international agencies to undertake CCA activities. http://www.climateadapt.asia/upload/newsletter/files/4d99712b91fbcE-Communique_March_Issue_6.pdf

Establishing a national climate change knowledge management platform in Mongolia: AKP supported the event by planning and preparing for the workshop. A brainstorming workshop was held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from May 26 to 27 as a first step toward establishing a national climate change adaptation knowledge platform in Mongolia. The workshop in partnership with the Mongolian State University of Agriculture (MUSA) aimed to 1) Map out the landscape of climate change knowledge generation and application in Mongolia; 2) Conduct a cursory identification of knowledge gaps in adaptation planning and action in Mongolia and 3) Consult stakeholders on the design of the national knowledge management platform in Mongolia and the roles of participating institutions. <http://www.climateadapt.asia/events/Workshops%20/view/21>

ANNEX 7. WORK PLAN FOR KNOWLEDGE COLLECTION AND PACKAGING ACTIVITY IN NEPAL

SN	Activities
1	Literature review: Collection of relevant information on socio-economic status, livelihood activities, climate conditions and local climate-related problems of the selected pilot study site, and synthesize with analysis. Note: Climate-related problems may not be explicitly expressed as “climate change impacts/adaptation” but which can address some phenomena that could relate to impacts of, and adaptation to, climatic changes, e.g., flood, drought, salinity, reduced yield, water harvesting, diversification of agricultural products, etc.
2	Literature review: Collection of relevant information on planning mechanisms at local government of selected pilot study site, including institutional arrangements for planning climate change adaptation related policies, programmes and projects.
3	Activities under Objective 1
3.1	Preliminary survey and consultations with local communities and organizations to familiarize with the communities who are/will be affected by local climate-related problems.
3.2	Develop semi-structured questionnaires and conduct FGDs and KII to identify a) local climate-related problems that the vulnerable people are facing. Note: This may not be explicitly expressed as “climate change impacts/adaptation” but can address some phenomena that could relate to impacts of, and adaptation to, climatic changes (e.g. flood, drought, salinity, reduced yield, water harvesting, diversification of agricultural products, etc...); b) what type of information/knowledge are required for them to build their resilience to the problems and c) what they expect from local governments to help them build their resilience.
3.3	Develop relevant information materials (example, poster or brochure) based on the requirement of the communities.
3.4	Finalise and submit information materials after receiving feedbacks from local people
3.5	Organize climate awareness programs involving local schools and local communities and submit a brief report that summarises results and findings (e.g. challenges, lessons learnt) from the programs.
4	Activities under Objective 2
4.1	Preliminary survey and consultations to identify and familiarise key local government officers/decision-makers/planners who engage in planning policies, programmes and projects that address local climate problems
4.2	FGD and KII to investigate and analyse a) how climate related issues have been incorporated and addressed in their local planning mechanism, b) what local governments can do for helping build the resilience of the vulnerable people to the climate problems; and c) context-specific planning tools/methods on how they can integrate information collected during the FDG/KII with vulnerable groups into local planning mechanisms
4.3	Plan, prepare and conduct a one-day workshop with local governments, school teachers, local political leaders, representatives of local institutions and community based organizations to verify 3.2 and 4.2. (Invitations need to be sent a month before).
4.4	Produce and submit a draft technical policy brief (2-4 pages) that summarises the following points with the feedback from the above workshop incorporated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. information on what local governments can do for helping build the resilience of the mountain people to the climate problems in the two relevant sectors; and b. context-specific planning tools/methods on how they can integrate those actions identified in the above into local planning mechanisms
5	Activities under Objective 3
5.1	Plan, prepare and conduct a one-day national workshop to disseminate the information collected under activities 3 and 4 and to get feedback from National Planning Commission and Climate Change Council. The workshop will also be helpful to mainstream climate change issues at central level planning process (Invitations need to be sent a month before).
6	Finalise and submit the technical policy brief and a synthesis report that summarizes the feedbacks from the Planning Commission and the Climate Change Council
7.	Submit a financial report to RRC.AP

Level of Efforts (days)	February 2012				March 2012				April 2012				May 2012	
	Qt-1	Qt-2	Qt-3	Qt-4	Qt-1	Qt-2	Qt-3	Qt-4	Qt-1	Qt-2	Qt-3	Qt-4	Qt-1	Qt-2
3 days				X										
3 days				X										
2 days					X									
7 days							X	X						
2 days						X								
1 day								X						
5 days								X						
2 days					X									
7 days							X	X						
5 days				X				X						
3 days								X						
5 days				X								X		
5 days													X	
														X

ANNEX 8: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE SCOPING ASSESSMENTS IN MALAYSIA

Preliminary Scoping Assessment of Climate Change Adaptation - Malaysia

Currently Malaysia has been able to absorb climate change impacts, given its strong environmental management programmes, backed by stringent economic policies, including effective poverty eradication and food production programs. However, it must be understood that these efforts address only the 'environmental change threat' and not specifically the 'climate change threat'. Climate change could well trigger national and international distributional conflicts in Malaysia, e.g. within its fisheries sector, and intensify problems already hard to manage in the region. Given the aforementioned, there are four areas of concern:

- Climate-induced degradation of forest, marine and freshwater resources;
- Climate-induced increases in certain hydro-meteorological and geo-morphological events;
- Climate-induced decline in food production capacities and other environmentally driven economic systems; and
- Climate change ethical-justice issues such as environmentally induced displacements and migration, the deprivation and sustenance of certain livelihood activities, and the safety and well being of the more marginalized sectors of society.

Malaysia has engaged fully with the climate change community; committing to steep Green House Gas (GHG) reductions, but to a far lesser extent focusing its attention on climate change adaptation needs. But with Malaysia's Second National Communication (NC2) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), climate change adaptation is back in focus with vigor.

For Malaysia, 'unknown until known' is seemingly how climate change impact is viewed and acted upon. 'What is it that we need to adapt to' is a question often asked. This is a very different stance when considering Malaysia's proactive stance towards climate change mitigation for reducing its carbon footprint. However, this perception is changing and

there is a renewed interest in taking another look at climate change adaptations needs beyond flood control and disaster risk reduction in the major population centers within the country. As noted in Malaysia's NC2, based on 'events', the following are proposed adaptation needs in brief:

- Drought
- Flood and erosion
- Agriculture production losses
- Health losses
- Forest and biodiversity losses
- Coastal and marine habitat losses

The Institute for Environment and Development, The Malaysian Network for Research on Climate, Environment and Development, Environmental Protection Society, Malaysia, and the Malaysian Environmental NGOs, Malaysia has taken a unique approach to climate change adaptation. This approach is often coined as 'adaptation through climate change mitigation'. Climate change adaptation in Malaysia involves action by affected entities; requiring national, state, local and community-level responses. Accordingly, much of Malaysia's adaptation responses come in the form of improved ecosystem management, water resource management, and secured agricultural production – each with a backdrop of doing so to improve productivity, efficiency in resource use, and optimized economic benefit for the State, and to the individual. For this reason, and others, little attention has been given to supporting autonomous climate change adaptation in practice.

This scoping study has identified many climate change adaptation knowledge capacity gaps via available literature and a two-day multi-stakeholder workshop. In brief, its climate change adaptation knowledge needs are:

- Environmental sustainability
- Water Resource Management
- Sustainable agriculture production
- Public safety and wellbeing
- Policy and Governance

<http://www.climateadapt.asia/resources/publication/view/86>

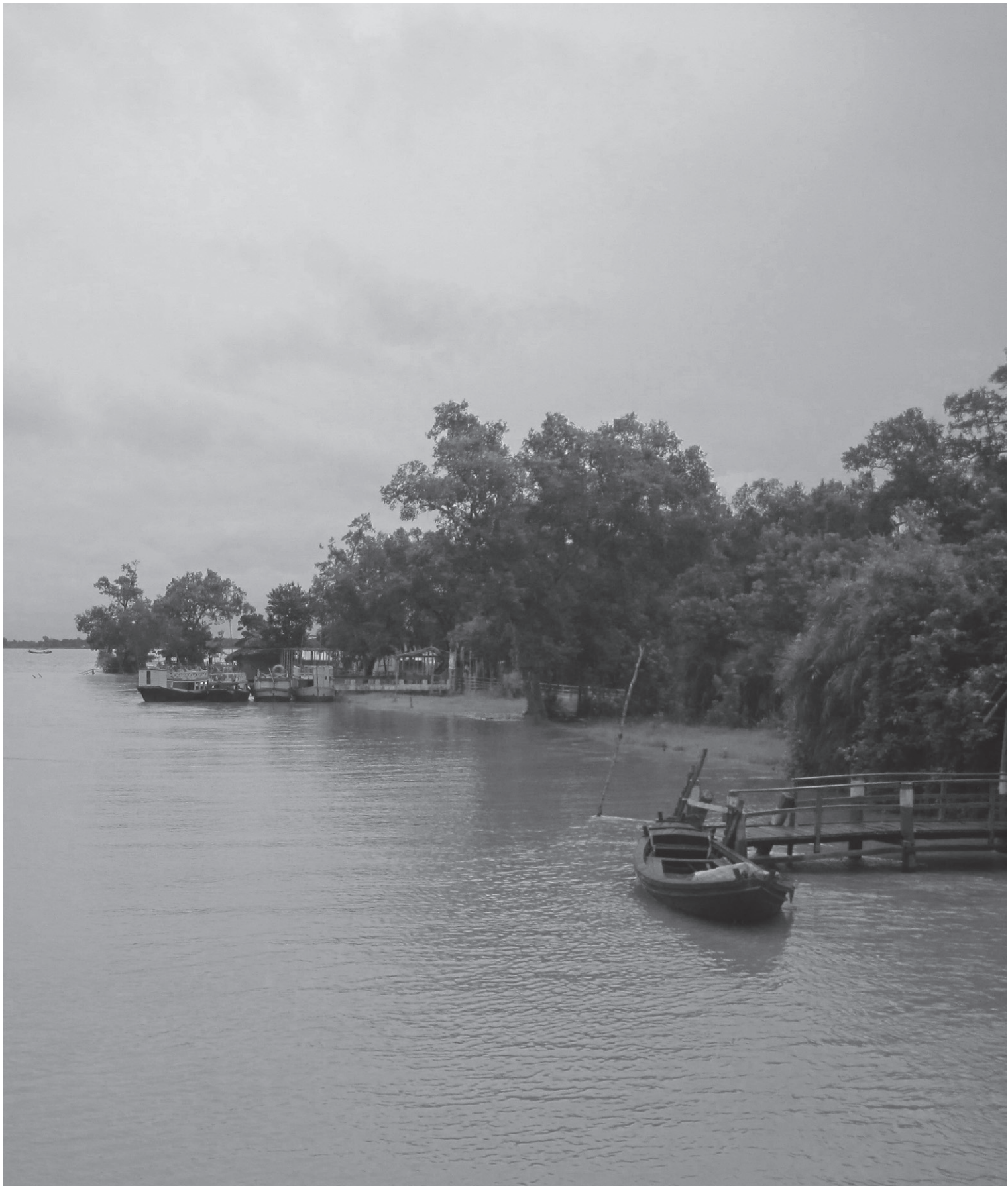
ANNEX 9. ACTIVITIES AND WORK PLAN FOR THE PHILIPPINES

	Feb 13-18	Feb 20-29	Feb 28 - Mar 3	Mar 5-10	Mar 12-17	Mar 19-24	Mar 26-31	Apr 2-7	Apr 9-14
Preparation of workplan, contract, budget									
Review of related literature									
Data Gathering: interview of key informants									
Finalization of the contract									
Workshop preparations									
Preparations of the list of invitees									
Venue, meeting, accommodation, travel arrangements									
Send invitations / communications									
Follow-up invitees									
Preparation of workshop materials									
Preparation of the scoping report for validation									
Conduct of the workshop									
Validation of the scoping report									
Preparation of the workshop document									
Writing of the report									
Preparation of the financial report									
Presentation of the reports									

ANNEX 10. WORK PLAN FOR PILOT RESEARCH ACTIVITY IN BANGLADESH

SI No.	Activities
1.	Literature review of international and national literature to gather existing knowledge and practice on local-level adaptation initiatives in Bangladesh, particularly on a) various determinant of the effectiveness of local-level adaptation initiatives (not limited to Bangladesh cases); b) how they vary for different ecosystems or geographical settings; and c) whether there are common characteristics or features of determinants of effectiveness of local-level adaptation.
2.	Organize a multi-stakeholder consultation workshop to identify/determine characteristics of local level adaptation initiatives focused on sectors, ecosystem services, livelihoods, disasters, etc.
3.	Conduct two case studies on selected adaptation initiatives in two ecosystems in Bangladesh using PRA methods :
3.1	Establish contact with the host organization who initiated the adaptation and collect the background materials
3.2	Conduct key informant interview to assess sectoral impact; and compatibility to current variability/factors of climate change, location specific, livelihoods perspective, promotes sustainable natural resource management, revitalize and strengthen research and development links, appropriate monitoring process to evaluate the impacts, etc.
3.3	Conduct survey with selected households (perceptions about local adaptation, approach, outcomes and efficacies)
3.4	Conduct focused group discussions in participation of local stakeholders, professionals, participants and end users to validate the design, implementation, output, outcome and impacts.
4.	Prepare draft case studies based on the primary and secondary data
5.	Organize a final stakeholder consultation workshop at national level to review, verify and finalize findings
6.	Prepare a research report with special focus on factors determines effectiveness of local level adaptation in two ecosystem – Coastal and Haor areas.
7.	Finalise a research paper with comments from the Adaptation Knowledge Platform incorporated
8.	Submit a financial report to RRC.AP

February 2012				March, 2012				April, 2012				May, 2012	
Qt-1	Qt-2	Qt-3	Qt-4	Qt-1	Qt-2	Qt-3	Qt-4	Qt-1	Qt-2	Qt-3	Qt-4	Qt-1	Qt-2
X	X												
		X											
			X	X	X	X	X						
			X										
			X	X									
					X	X							
					X	X							
						X	X	X					
									X				
										X	X		
											X		
												X	X



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