



ADAPTATION
KNOWLEDGE
PLATFORM

ASIA PACIFIC
ADAPTATION
NETWORK



Synthesis Report
Adaptation Knowledge Management Workshop
**HARNESSING ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE
IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

28 February 2011, Bangkok, Thailand



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SUMMARY

Knowledge Management

Knowledge management comprises of a range of strategies and practices used in an organization or network to identify, create, represent, distribute, and enable adoption of insights and experiences. Such insights and experiences comprise knowledge, either embodied in individuals or embedded in organizational processes or practice. Knowledge Management efforts typically focus on a set of objectives, e.g. innovation, the sharing of lessons learned, integration, and continuous improvement.

Knowledge Management efforts overlap with organizational learning, and may be distinguished from that by a greater focus on the management of knowledge as a strategic asset and a focus on encouraging the sharing and use of knowledge.

As a backdrop to the Adaptation Knowledge Management workshop, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform (AKP), and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) are actively facilitating climate change adaptation at local, national and regional scales in Asia and the Pacific; knowledge management being one of core activities. As part of this effort, the web portal 'Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific' was launched as a collaborative effort amongst the Adaptation Knowledge Platform, APAN, the United Nations Development Programme's Adaptation Learning Mechanism and the Stockholm Environment Institute's WeADAPT. Noted amongst these partners has been the proliferation of knowledge management initiatives, yet many lack collaboration between the producers and users of adaptation knowledge. In response, the Adaptation Knowledge Management (AKM) workshop aimed to identifying and link knowledge partners together, and to surface efficient ways to generate and share knowledge in a way that promotes dialogue and improves the exchange and use of knowledge.

Through various interactive sessions, noted is that knowledge management practices are becoming dynamic and timely respective of meeting knowledge needs. Knowledge management actors are engaging more in the generation of adaptation knowledge by supporting and or conducting research and workshops - to synthesizing and disseminating this in the form of policy briefs, news releases, even through mobile knowledge centers. Yet, challenges still exist around knowledge generation, how such lends to content and contextual needs, and how knowledge promotion can further the active use of such in practice and in decision-making processes at all levels of society, and across sectors. Furthermore, there is a tendency to focus on climate change threats, and to a far lesser extent on solutions, and on forms of communication, and knowledge akin to national interests which not always match well with local level interests.

Recognized by workshop participants is that climate change adaptation planning requires the application of specific community level and national level knowledge to merge. This poses a challenge to knowledge providers for many national level planners and decision-makers are reluctant to make use of both knowledge banks, subsequently leading to a less than applicable adaptation plan that may also carry an inherent high degree of risk resulting from the exclusion of local level knowledge. Further challenges are related to knowing what and where knowledge needs to be applied, and the lack of practical capacity building

efforts for civil servants and or policy / decision-makers to make effective use of knowledge provided. This signifies a clear need for knowledge generators and providers alike to bring context forward and to adjust how information is packaged to meet the needs of individual stakeholders. Understanding this very well, workshop participants have agreed to engage and strategically contribute to an emerging Climate Change Community of Practice... beginning with further outlining how knowledge would be systematically focused, generate and disseminate.



The workshop has also looked into how to incentivize climate

change adaptation stakeholders to make better use of knowledge portals, e.g. by having country / sector / expertise focal persons operational within the portal through online dialog aiding in capacity development, to the introduction of an award system for outstanding knowledge generation and sharing efforts, e.g. access to specialized capacity development, to knowledge product gifts, e.g. books to technical assistance. However, noted is that this would not be enough; technical solutions to knowledge management are also required to increase access and usability, i.e. linking people and knowledge management systems together. Surfaced is the intent to align various platforms / knowledge portal via data structures and search functions so that users can enter a query in one platform and the search also draws on content stored by other platforms. This form of linkage is currently being pursued by the UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism and the UNEP's Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Portal.

Within this document, found are listings of many knowledge management barriers and forward needs from the perspective of knowledge users, providers, and intermediaries. Suggested as a way forward are 1) improvements in how donor agencies allocate resource support to knowledge management efforts, i.e. not just for storage and e-dissemination, but to also consider capacity development for the use of knowledge at all levels, and 2) for the climate change adaptation community to enhance / expand their engagements beyond the usual actors... to those that support knowledge dissemination and social change. As a preliminary step, participants have 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.

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AIDS Competency Process	ACP
Asian Development Bank	ADB
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	AIDS
Asian Institute of Technology-United Nations Environment Programme Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific	AIT-UNEP RRC.AP
Adaptation Knowledge Management	AKM
Adaptation Learning Mechanism	ALM
Asia Pacific Adaptation Network	APAN
Convention on Biological Diversity	CBD
Climate Change Adaptation	CCA
Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative	CCAI
Climate Change Knowledge Management	CKKM
Climate and Development Knowledge Network	CDKN
Danish International Development Assistance	DANIDA
United Kingdom Department for International Development	DFID
Disaster Management Center	DMC
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO
Global Environment Facility	GEF
Geographic Information System	GIS
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	GIZ
Human Immunodeficiency Virus	HIV
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	ICIMOD
Institute of Development Studies Knowledge Services	IDSKS
Institute for Global Environment Strategies	IGES
International Labor Organization	ILO
Institute of Development Studies	ISD
Information and Communication Technologies for Development	ICT4D
Knowledge Center on Climate Change	KC3



Knowledge Management	KM
Least Developed Countries Fund	LDCF
Millennium Development Goals	MDGs
Mekong River Commission	MRC
National Adaptation Programme of Action	NAPA
Nepal Academy of Science and Technology	NAST
Nepal Climate Change Knowledge Management Center	NCKMC
Non Government Organizations	NGOs
National Science and Technology Development Agency	NSTDA
Nairobi Work Programme	NWP
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	PPCR
Special Climate Change Fund	SCCF
Solution Exchange	SE
Stockholm Environment Institute	SEI
Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia	SENSA
Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture	SEARCA
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	Sida
Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training	START
United Nations	UN
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV / AIDS	UNAIDS
UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	UNCCD
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
Vulnerability Assessment Matrix	VAM
World Health Organization	WHO

BACKGROUND

Adaptation to climate change is a complex process which can be characterized as decision making under a pall of uncertainties. It entails an intelligent assessment of risks and opportunities associated with climate change for the natural environment as well as the human civilization, identification and appraisal of adaptation options followed by their implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Adaptation planning and practices involve multiple stakeholders who require knowledge and expertise from several disciplines to address specific needs at various levels in numerous sectors / systems. Therefore, successful adaptation policies and actions are dependent on effective knowledge management to provide a sound information and knowledge base.

Despite the proliferation of knowledge management initiatives and their associated products (e.g. online platforms and portals, etc.), major gaps exist in the provision and delivery of accessible and practical adaptation knowledge. These gaps have partially hindered implementation of concrete adaptation policies and practices; so has the lack of collaboration between the producers and users of adaptation knowledge. In addition, lack of cooperation between those mandated to produce knowledge and those mandated to disseminate it has also been identified as a key barrier to effective knowledge support for adaptation on the ground.

Launched in 2009 by the Prime Minister of Thailand, H.E. Mr Abhisit Vijjejiva, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform¹, and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)² are actively facilitating climate change adaptation at local, national and regional scales in Asia and the Pacific. Knowledge management is one of its core activities as it is fundamental to successful adaptation; requiring expertise in planning, implementation, and policy process from a multitude of disciplines to address specific needs at multiple levels across multiple sectors.

- 1 Formally known as the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia which has been jointly established by the Asian Institute of Technology-United Nations Environment Programme Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (AIT-UNEP RRC. AP), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), the Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia (SENSA), and United Nations Environment Programme, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP ROAP) with funding support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).
- 2 The APAN is facilitated by UNEP, the Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES), AIT-UNEP RRC.AP, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in partnership with other key actors in the region with support from the Ministry of Environment of Japan and the Swedish Environment Secretariat for Asia.

The web portal 'Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific' was launched at Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2010, aiming to provide a one stop shop for knowledge on climate change adaptation in Asia and the Pacific. It is a collaborative effort amongst the Adaptation Knowledge Platform, APAN, the United Nations Development Programme's Adaptation Learning Mechanism and the Stockholm Environment Institute's WeADAPT. Despite the proliferation of knowledge management initiatives, a lack of collaboration between the producers and users of adaptation knowledge remains. Furthermore, the information is often not packaged in a user friendly manner; repeatedly pointed out in the Adaptation Forum 2010. It is this 'gap' that the Adaptation Knowledge Platform and APAN have been trying to fill by building bridges and forging partnerships throughout the region, and by making the most of its web portal to promote the exchange of information in a user friendly format.



WORKSHOP PROFILE

Objectives...

The Adaptation Knowledge Management (AKM) workshop aimed at identifying knowledge partners to link regional climate change adaptation knowledge through a knowledge sharing system that promoted dialogue and improved the exchange of knowledge, information, and methods within and between countries on climate change adaptation, and to link existing and emerging networks and initiatives. Facilitating this linkage was the use of web portals that together helped to bridge gaps between knowledge providers and users - in the end enabling all stakeholders to enact informed responses to the challenges that climate change presents.

The web portal -Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific- has been designed and developed in an effort to increase access to information, and promote and improve exchange of adaptation knowledge, experience and tools in the region. The interactive gateway for climate change adaptation is a response to the demand for effective mechanisms for sharing information and knowledge on climate change adaptation and developing adaptive capacities in Asian and Pacific countries. The knowledge-based web portal will offer services such as climate change adaptation information and knowledge assimilation, generation (through an online Community of Practice), management, sharing and exchange.

Primarily, the web portal will aim to provide concise information on projects, information resources, and knowledge products on climate change adaptation in the Asia and Pacific region besides sharing these with the climate adaptation community at different levels - from practitioners to decision-makers, to donors, and to the media. Climate data, project information, videos, innovative research, and descriptions of people and organizations doing adaptation will all be available through the system.

Expected outputs...

- To identify knowledge partners;
- To engage knowledge partners to come to an understanding and agreement outlining a strategy to foster adaptation knowledge sharing at regional and at national levels; a common vision of knowledge management in the region and constitute a preamble for a working framework;
- Inputs received from the workshop will help derive an adaptation knowledge management framework, with key players identified and their roles defined; and
- To prepare guidelines on knowledge codification, dissemination, and management. These guidelines will be an extension of the framework and will attempt to explain how institutions will provide information to the web portal, including the procedure, formats and links.

Profile of participants...

The partnering organizations in the initiative were the Adaptation Knowledge Platform and Asia Pacific Adaptation Network. The workshop invited Information & Knowledge Focal Points to take stock of adaptation knowledge relevant to the Asia-Pacific region, highlight good practices and lessons learned, identify guidelines, ways and means to strengthen information exchange amongst a diverse range of adaptation stakeholders, including vulnerable communities (i.e. the ultimate beneficiaries of adaptation knowledge), donor organizations, implementing agencies, national and regional research institutions, knowledge intermediaries / knowledge brokers, and the private sector.

OPENING ADDRESS

Greetings and welcome to the Adaptation Knowledge Management Workshop: Harnessing Adaptation Knowledge in the Asia-Pacific Region.

Climate change adaptation is one of the most important and serious issues of our time, especially in Asia and the Pacific region. To build resilience to climate change and prosper, knowledge... how it is gathered, used, and shared will be an integral part of how we will gain resilience to the problems we face. This signifies that the effective management of this knowledge is paramount to supporting efficient and appropriate climate change adaptation activities.

We need to know 'who has what' and 'who needs what'; this is just one of the roles Knowledge Management fills. By knowing, we can move our region, nations, and communities forward; dealing with climate change in the most effective and appropriate way. Underscoring the importance of knowledge, our challenge is now how to manage the existing knowledge we have, and to connect it to those who need it, and in the way they need it.

I thank you all for attending this workshop to deal with these issues and challenges. I also encourage you to think about how your work, and the work you do here in this workshop can contribute to the Rio+20 Earth Summit in 2012, where once again, climate change adaptation issues will be front and center.

Dr. Young-Woo Park
Regional Director, UNEP ROAP



SEARCA
Marilisa

DELL



KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT MODELS

Global

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network
Adaptation Learning Mechanism
Institute of Development Studies Knowledge Services
UNFCCC and the Nairobi Work Programme

Regional

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

National

Climate Change Knowledge Management Center - Nepal
Climate Change Adaptation - Sri Lanka
Center of Excellence for Climate Change Knowledge Management
- Thailand
Solutions Exchange - India

Sub-National

Centre for Initiatives and Research on Climate Adaptation and
Climate Change Academy - Philippines

New Initiative

ci:grasp - Indo-German Development Cooperation



THE CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE NETWORK

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. This is done by combining research, advisory services and knowledge management in support of locally owned and managed policy processes. CDKN works in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally, and globally.



www.cdkn.org

Effective knowledge sharing is a fundamental pillar of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network; shaped by the demands emerging at the country level to fill knowledge gaps. To facilitate the proliferation and sharing of knowledge, CDKN makes full use of the latest online communication tools, organizes face-to-face events, and makes use of print, video, and other formats to reach different audiences.

Knowledge sharing supported by...

- Producing a regular flow of publications to capture and distil the latest knowledge and present such in a convenient and accessible way;
- Producing an Annual Review of Research highlighting latest trends and key knowledge gaps;
- Organizing policy dialogue events in Latin America, Africa and Asia;
- Operating a network website to supply a wide range of high quality content and links to information resources supported by a range of interactive features including community workspaces, blogs and social networking tools; and
- Knowledge-sharing combined with direct technical assistance to governments, and support for original research.

Knowledge sharing challenges...

As CDKN focuses on climate compatible development, it tries to bridge gaps between policy and practice by helping stakeholders grasp the opportunities low emission development brings, e.g. addressing poverty, advancing human wellbeing, and the building of a more climate-resilient future. However, to do so, access to the best available knowledge is crucial in designing and delivering climate compatible development. Prevalent are gaps and capacity issues at every link in the knowledge chain; particularly in supporting decision-makers at the country level. This is further challenge by complexity, uncertainty and politics around climate and development; each posing extra challenges

to effective knowledge sharing. Meeting this challenge, CDKN tries to avoid:

- Underestimating the sustained effort needed to run effective and supportive knowledge initiatives;
- Over-optimism over the power of new web tools;
- Thinking that 'sharing learning' is easy;
- Institutional profiles getting in the way of open knowledge sharing; and
- Forgetting that knowledge sharing is all about people.

CDKN's approach to knowledge management...

- Using a broad definition to knowledge management... not just web platforms;
- Being demand-led... guided by country engagements;
- Being smart... recognising complexity within processes of change;
- Collaborative... building on what's there, not duplicating;
- Taking a 'Being there' approach... going to where audiences are already engaging and not expecting them to always come to us;
- Using a targeted approach... not trying to do everything; and
- Being results focused and partnership base... listening, reflecting, adapting, and collaborating (e.g. Eldis, Panos, OneClimate, Inter Press Service).

Priority Themes...

- Defining climate compatible development;
- International processes;
- National and regional processes; and
- Climate impacts and vulnerability.





ADAPTATION LEARNING MECHANISM



www.adaptationlearning.net

As climate change adaptation projects financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) began in 2007, noted was a lack of systematically documented and shared knowledge on good adaptation practices and operational guidance. Additionally, it was noted that there was no coordinated Community of Practice in place and information database tailored to the needs of practitioners. In response to this information gap and to address existing adaptation knowledge needs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), along with other agency partners, launched the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) in 2007. UNDP is facilitating the ALM in close partnership with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank and specialized United Nations agencies including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The ALM represents a collaborative, global learning process, with leadership, facilitation and strong participation by southern institutions.

The ALM aims to share knowledge and build partnerships; in recognition of the catalytic power of knowledge, communication, and technologies, for developing capacity to adapt to climate change. As an interactive online portal for sharing adaptation knowledge with improved availability and accessibility of knowledge for adaptation, the ALM has allowed for a broader dissemination of good adaptation practices. The ALM has evolved as a participatory mechanism - allowing users to explore and participate through multiple points of entry to a knowledge management system tailored to the needs of the many stakeholders and end-users.

What type of knowledge is ALM managing...

- Knowledge gaps: Determining what type of knowledge and in what areas knowledge is lacking or needed;
- Innovative approaches: Sharing innovative approaches based on new research and experiences;
- Lessons learned: Exchanging lessons (what worked, what did not and why) from existing projects; and
- Good practices: Disseminating good practice (important considerations and actions to be taken in approaching adaptation and designing projects) for climate change adaptation.



Ensuring the quality of content - guidelines...

To ensure quality content and contributions to the ALM, and to help clarify the purpose of ALM's features, ALM Guidelines consist of tips and guidance for creating content, writing discussion topics and participating in user groups on the ALM website.

- **Content type:** Members use content type descriptions indicated on the Create Content page to determine which form to use for adding content;
- **Language and Formatting:** Members are to write clearly and concisely, and avoid technical language when possible, and use separate sub-sections of body or summary text with headings following a given set of formatting conventions aided by formatting boxes; and
- **Content Criteria:** Members are to follow a general criteria for inclusion of projects, initiatives, case studies, and programs focused on climate change adaptation, alignment with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and contribution to low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies. ALM content, therefore, must show evidence of the following three criteria, 1) evidence of the adaptation need and approach, 2) clear alignment with MDGs, and 3) characteristic of low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies.

<p>Choose Themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural / Food Infrastructure Education Disaster Risk Management Natural Resource Management Public Health Water Resources 	<p>Choose Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Climate Data Development Programming Case Study Guidance and Tools Policy Documents and Strategy Programs Project or Initiative 	<p>Funding Source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADB AusAid DFID European Union (EU) FAO GEF-LDCF GEF-SCCF GEF-SGP
<p>Leading Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation Knowledge Platform Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation (ACCCA) AfricaAdapt Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) African Drought Risk and Development Network Caritas Christian Aid 		<p>Search by Keyword or Tag</p> <input type="text"/>

In order for an ALM submission to meet this criterion, an ALM member and / or staff should be able to answer the following questions about its content:

- In what ways are the strategies prescribed in the project, initiative or program low-carbon; and
- How might these practices support both climate change mitigation and resilience to climate change impacts?

Finding content...

The process starts with the use of a global map, i.e. helping to focus the content search to specific geographical contexts. There are also a series of interactive lists (theme base, knowledge type, funding source, leading organization), and a search by keyword or tag function.

How to participate and contribute...

The ALM supports learning through experience by promoting knowledge exchange and collaboration between practitioners. Help develop a comprehensive knowledge platform on adaptation by:

- Sharing information, good practice and multi-media on what you are doing for climate change adaptation, where and how;
- Networking with the ALM community to broaden your reach and strengthen your work;
- Joining expert group discussions to comment with others on key adaptation issues and approaches;
- Partnering with the ALM to develop innovative initiatives on adaptation-related learning; and
- Financing adaptation knowledge sharing activities by contributing to the ALM initiative.

Emerging lessons in knowledge management...

- ALM is working to understand the successes, failures and good practices of adaptation planning, implementation and mainstreaming;
- Help identify key gaps in adaptation knowledge and develop responses to a core set of questions facing adaptation planners and implementers; and
- Collection, synthesis, and dissemination of adaptation-related data at regional and national levels: ALM Country Profiles, ALM Project Profiles, ALM Case Studies, and Lessons Learned.





INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES KNOWLEDGE SERVICES

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Knowledge Services's strategy for 2008-2013 was developed following a wide-ranging strategic review involving staff within the Knowledge Services, other IDS colleagues, and a broad cross-section of our external stakeholders. The strategy puts forward a mission to help people to understand and make sense of the complexities and realities of poverty and inequality. IDS



www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services

Knowledge Services informs debate, advocacy, research and policy, by stimulating action to bring about positive social change. This is done by sharing information from diverse perspectives to influence those in situations of power to make better-informed decisions and by supporting those without power to have their voices heard.

Strategic ambitions...

- *To adopt a much more decentralized and networked approach:* Collaborating with others in sourcing and sharing information, and creating spaces to stimulate interaction and debate;
- *To present a more diverse range of perspectives:* Broadening debates on international development, and helping to amplify voices that are not being heard, especially those from the South;
- *To do more to encourage learning and action:* Working with others to understand and champion the role of information in tackling poverty and injustice, strengthening information intermediaries³ and helping to address power imbalances and capacity constraints that limit people's ability to access and make use of information;
- *To be closer to users and more engaged in debates:* To understand information needs better and improve our services, target our efforts, increase our influence, and demonstrate impact better;
- *To do what 'we' do well, but doing it better:* Building on trademark strengths in delivering trusted, high quality services, and experimenting with new ways of delivering objectives; and
- *To be more coherent and effective as a department:* Strengthening structures and management systems for services to work together better.

A global outreach of knowledge services and products...

As part of the Mobilising Knowledge for Development project, focus is on shared learning and building / increasing capacity of knowledge intermediaries on the climate change theme through:

3 Intermediaries are those involved in processes of generating, interpreting, organizing or communicating information, within the development arena.



- Quality Services;
- Programme Development and Support;
- Impact and Learning;
- Intermediary Mapping;
- Open Development;
- Profiling Southern content;
- Co-production;
- Information Capabilities;
- Knowledge Networks;
- Learning Communities; and
- ICT4D Innovations.

In partnership, IDS research teams focus on...

- Interregional exchange of lessons and approaches;
- Knowledge sharing impacts on the ground; and
- Sustainability of knowledge sharing.

Climate Change Products and Services...



UNFCCC AND THE NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME



www.unfccc.int/NWP

The Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) is undertaken under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its objective is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States to:

- Improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; and
- Make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and climate variability.

The NWP disseminates knowledge and information on adaptation, and highlights the work of partners as widely as possible through a variety of knowledge products and publications; ranging from the provision of basic data and information, the development and application of methods and tools, to technologies for adaptation and different adaptation strategies such as economic diversification. Through a diverse range of modalities and activities, such as expert meetings, workshops, focal point forums, the NWP achieves its objectives by playing a key role in, 1) raising awareness and engaging stakeholders for adaptation, 2) catalyzing targeted adaptation actions; and 3) facilitating knowledge sharing and learning.

To date, there are over 200 organizations formally engaged in the implementation of the NWP as partners. As a partner of the NWP, organizations, institutions, and private sector companies can make action pledges in response to needs and priorities identified by countries, and participate in a wide range of other knowledge sharing and learning activities.

Issues in knowledge management...

- With the proliferation of adaptation knowledge platforms and networks, there is an increasing need to strengthen the coordination and collaboration. This is critical not only for the sake of using our limited resources more efficiently, but also to provide comprehensive knowledge services with high quality and depth. As a first step, It is important to identify the areas of overlap, gaps and synergies; and
- Broadly speaking, there are two areas that organizations engaged in adaptation knowledge management could better coordinate and collaborate: synergistic use of resources in developing and disseminating knowledge products and services; and documentation and sharing of good practices and lessons learned in effective adaptation knowledge management.



The partners, action pledges and experts database...

The data base is easily searchable, for example by NWP work area, sector, region, and or adaptation delivery activity. Divided in to three sections, one can find information relating to partner organizations, their adaptation actions pledged under the programme and nominated adaptation experts:

- Partners Database: All partners of the NWP and related information;
- Action Pledges Database: adaptation Action Pledges and updates provided by partners; and
- Experts Database: adaptation experts identified under the NWP.

Opportunities the NWP provides...

As a multilateral initiative under the UNFCCC process, the NWP could play a facilitative and catalytic role in realizing the potential for partners to enhance collaboration. Specially, through the past five years of implementation, the NWP has developed significant technical and institutional infrastructure which could provide pivotal support for partners to strengthen their coordination and collaboration. Thus, the NWP provides a unique opportunity to facilitate the coordination and collaboration for adaptation knowledge management and learning.



SOLUTIONS EXCHANGE



www.solex-un.net

Solution Exchange (SE) is a United Nations (UN) sponsored space where development professionals with similar interests (“Communities of Practice”) connect to share knowledge and experience towards the common objective of problem-solving. Communities are organized around national development priorities and the Millennium Development Goals, contributing to their successful achievement. Members come from government, donors, Non Government Organizations (NGOs), academia and private sector, interacting on an ongoing basis to learn, share and collaborate.

An instrument towards attaining the millennium development goals (MDGs)...

How	SE’s Multifaceted Function Support	Face to Face Events
Internet based Problem solving and Knowledge Sharing Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Query - Consolidated Reply; E-consultation; and E-Discussions. 	Benefits to different Segments of Practitioners (Examples) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving policies, systems, tools, Bills, Acts, and operational manuals; Appropriate modifications in schemes, projects, and implementation methods; and Developing / testing of new products and services. 	Theme based National Workshops - Independent / Collaborative Focused Roundtables for Specific Reports / Approach Papers Collaborative Thematic / Regional Colloquium
Regular information - Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly updates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting the appropriate human resource; Information about the trainings / workshops / conferences; and Legal info - Circulars, Acts / Amendments. 	Small Group Interface with Government / Policy Makers
Knowledge to Practice Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action groups / consultative group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme based knowledge products, pilots, and study reports; and Setting up of new organizations and implementation models. 	Action Group Workshops (Core Group Members + Specialists)
Face to Face Discussions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual forums, regional forums, theme based workshops, and resource group discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassroots problems and issues, lateral learning on innovations; and Vision, strategies, collaborations, and key themes. 	Theme Based Multi-Purpose Annual Forums
Publication and Information Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme based booklets, synthesis document, thematic papers and ready reckoner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project formulation, linking with experts, and research work. 	Regional Workshops- (Thematic / Multi-themes)
Networking Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking practitioners / organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New collaborations and partnerships. 	

Uniqueness of solution exchange...

- Moderated knowledge sharing;
- Impartial platform for exchange of knowledge and ideas among development practitioners in key thematic areas;
- Has diverse membership in terms of types of organizations and geographic coverage- SE adopts an ‘all inclusive approach’;
- Connects practitioners and makes their tacit knowledge available to the public at large; and
- Provides coverage of wide spectrum and rich inputs on selected development themes.

How it works - virtual and face-to-face interaction...

- **Virtual:** Everyone in a Community is a member of a mail group moderated by a senior domain specialist and a research associate located in a UN Agency. When you face a challenge, e-mail it to the Community. Over the next 1-3 weeks members respond with advice, experience, contacts or other suggestions to help you out. Once the query closes the discussion and the resources recommended are synthesized into a Consolidated Reply that is circulated to Community members; and
- **Face-to-face:** Community members meet in annual forums and regional events to interact, learn and make new connections. Members also collaborate on assignments, tapping into each others' knowledge, expertise and different perspectives.

Solution exchange services...

- **Help** - for members seeking experience and advice on issues they face. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) official covering the Bihar flood relief received from Disaster Management and Water Community members over 60 examples of low-cost emergency water purification systems, in one week;
- **Consult** - for decision-makers seeking feedback on draft policies or programmes. The official charged with developing a national policy on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in education tapped the ICT for Development and the Education Communities to expand the consultation process across India;
- **Discuss** - for brainstorming on key issues of wide concern to the community and AIDS community members to encouraged the wider adoption in India of community-based responses to HIV through the "AIDS Competency Process" (ACP); and
- **Collaborate** - for members working in small groups to produce a quick, strategic deliverable such as a project proposal, strategic plan, or pilot project. The Food & Nutrition Security Community introduced a successful pilot scheme to increase the nutritional content of the Indian national school feeding initiative (the "Mid-Day Meal Programme").

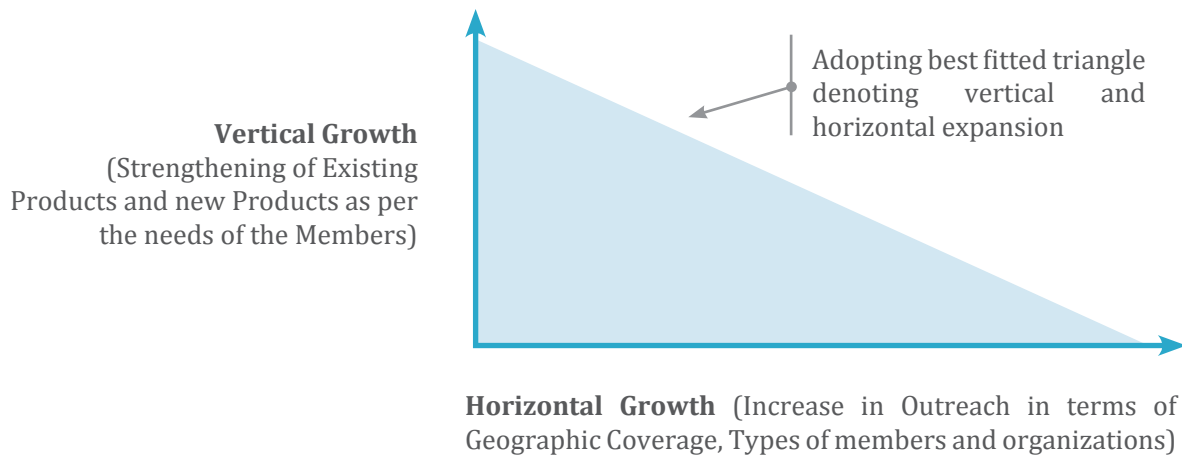
Way forward...

During the first phase of Solutions Exchange, focus was centered on capturing knowledge, knowledge creation, storage and sharing / dissemination. Now entering a second phase, first phase activities are still supported; additional focus is placed on producing higher end products / synthesizing knowledge, linking with users of knowledge products and facilitating the use of these, integrating knowledge across communities, developing theme based value added products to influence change and rates of progress, and identifying, monitoring, and capturing 'change' outcomes. However, key bottlenecks must be overcome, and capacity needs met, e.g. limited capacities of a subset of practitioners respective of information technology, language differences amongst grassroots practitioners, and



the creation of effective and active links with intervening organizations.

Key strategy for forward momentum...



Components of the Strategy

- Products / services (Improving the existing products and introducing need based new products);
- Geographical coverage;
- Target groups / members; and
- Partnerships / networking / linkages.

Active Communities of Practices with solution exchange...

Decentralization (UNDP), Water (UNICEF), Food & Nutrition Security (FAO), Gender (UNICEF, UNWOMEN), Maternal & Child Health (WHO), AIDS (UNAIDS), Education (UNESCO), Work & Employment (ILO), Microfinance (UNDP, ILO), ICT for Development (UNESCO), Disaster Management (UNDP), Climate Change (UNDP), and the Karnataka Community (UNICEF).

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

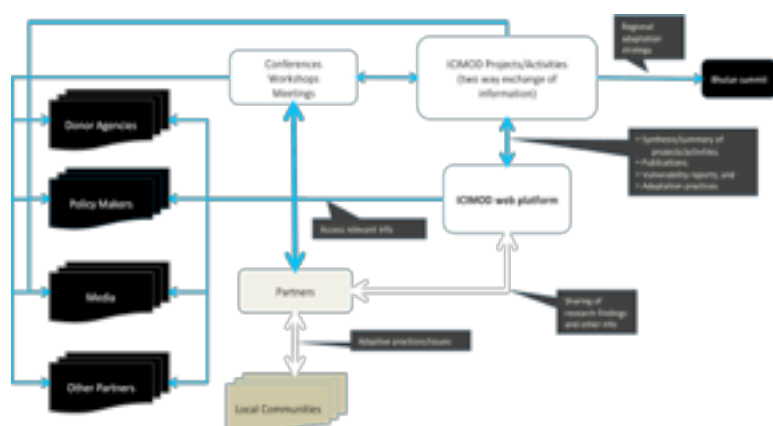


The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) is a regional knowledge development and learning centre serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan - and based in Kathmandu, Nepal. Globalization and climate change have an increasing influence on the stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of mountain people. ICIMOD aims to assist mountain people to understand these changes, adapt to them, and make the most of new opportunities, while addressing upstream-downstream issues. ICIMOD supports regional transboundary programmes through partnership with regional partner institutions, facilitate the exchange of experience, and serve as a regional knowledge hub. We strengthen networking among regional and global centers of excellence. Overall, we are working to develop an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem to improve the living standards of mountain populations and to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream now, and for the future.

Knowledge resources...

ICIMOD collates, shares, and links to information on a multitude of topics relevant to mountain development, especially in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region. In the Knowledge Resource section you will find pdf files of all ICIMOD's publications and order details for hard copies, links to discussion groups, information about ICIMOD's demonstration and training centre and various training programmes, regional and individual country information for the Hindu Kush-Himalayas, and information on specific Thematic Topics within ICIMOD's field of activities. Thematic topics are: climate change, cryosphere, hazards and disasters, knowledge management, mountain livelihoods, natural resource management, and policies and governance.

Information pathways for climate change adaptation...





NEPAL CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT CENTER



www.nast.org.np, and
www.climatenepal.org.np

In partnership with the Ministry of Environment, and the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)⁴ set up the Nepal Climate Change Knowledge Management Center (NCCCKMC) at its premises in Khumaltar, Lalitpur in October, 2010. Noted is that the NCCCKMC has already a collection of over 700 titles including books, booklets, reports and pamphlets, but in need of more to facilitate researchers and the public in general on building their understanding about the challenging features of climate change. The Center is organizing a nationwide mobile library from east of Nepal to the west covering over twenty (20) districts. The campaign will include interactive activities such as a on-the-spot climate quiz, lectures and exhibitions.



<http://cigrasp.pik-potsdam.de/session/new>

With a mission to serve as a dedicated institutional arrangement for managing climate change knowledge in Nepal, the NCCCKMC is envisioned as a strong and effective knowledge management center ensuring the production and dissemination of climate change knowledge information in the country, and strengthening the capacity of various stakeholders by providing them with the required information to respond to challenges posed by climate change. It aims at enhancing public access to climate change and related information in order to build their capacities to address the challenges posed by climate change and facilitating interface between scientific research and policymaking, decision making processes and development planning.

The Center is a collaborative effort of NAST and the Ministry of Environment under the NAPA project with support from DANIDA, DFID, GEF, and UNDP Nepal. The Center is currently developing an online knowledge catalogue. An announcement will be made once this online catalogue is ready.

Recent NCCCKMC activities...

- Room allocation, design and refurbishment, to the acquisition of resource materials;
- Visits, contacts, consultation & interaction;
- Climate talk, and the fielding of a nationwide mobile library;
- Inventory and networking, to educational material production; and
- Support of climate change bicycle campaign, and Masters of Science thesis.

4 NAST is an autonomous apex body established in 1982 to promote science and technology in the country. The Academy is entrusted with four major objectives: advancement of science and technology for all-round development of the nation; preservation and further modernization of indigenous technologies; promotion of research in science and technology; and identification and facilitation of appropriate technology transfer. Its current activity profile consist of:
The promotion of scientific research & technology development;
To document, disseminate and bring awareness on science and technology;
Advise the Government on science, technology, and institutional policies;
Maintain research laboratories and data logging stations;
Facilitate and connect with media outlets and outreach programs; and
Engage in national policy formulation and strategic planning initiatives.





CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION SRI LANKA

A web portal to share Sri Lankan Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge (www.climateadaptation.lk) has been established and is operated by a committee representing the Ministry of Environment, the Disaster Management Center (DMC), and a representative from the UNDP country office.

Our Mission...

Through the Ministry of Environment, the Climate Change Secretariat's mission is "To lead the country to take comprehensive action to contribute towards local, regional and global efforts in combating Climate change and to integrate unavoidable climate change scenarios into national sustainable development plans."

Web portal content...

Policy;
Research;
Education and Training;
Events;;
Publications;
Discussion Forums;
Projects; and
Linkages - Local & Regional.

Key information for sharing...

- National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka 2011-2016 in multiple languages, e.g. Sinhala, Tamil, and English;
- Information, Education and Communications Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in Sri Lanka;
- Survey of Public Perceptions of Climate Change in Sri Lanka 2010; and
- Sector Vulnerability Profiles:
 - _ Urban development, human settlements and economic infrastructure;
 - _ Agriculture and fisheries;
 - _ Water;
 - _ Health; and
 - _ Biodiversity and ecosystem services.



Climate Change and adaptation in Sri Lanka



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CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT



Now located among the world-class research facilities of the newly-established Thailand Science Park just north of Bangkok, the National Science and Technology Development Agency of Thailand (NSTDA) was created by the Science and Technology Development Act of 1991 and tasked to “conduct, support, coordinate, and promote efforts in scientific and technological development in the public and the private sectors so as to maximize contributions to national development.” The Agency opened its doors in 1992, bringing together three existing technology Centers: the National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, the National Metal and Materials Technology Center, and the National Electronics and Computer Technology Center. In 2003, NSTDA established the National Nanotechnology Center and in 2005, the Technology Management Center became the fifth Center under the NSTDA umbrella. From the beginning, NSTDA has served as a major base for scientists and experts to meet and work on scientific and technological issues of immediate concern to both the national and international community.

The Climate Change Knowledge Management (CCKM) is executed by NSTDA under Article 11 (2) and (4) of the Science and Technology Development Act BE 2534 (1991), and administered by the National Electronic and Computer Technology Center of NSTDA. CCKM is also a partner of international networks, e.g. the Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START), the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Regional Foresight Center.

CCKM’s goal...

To be the national node for knowledge on climate change and vulnerability of development systems and sectors at various spatial and temporal scales.

Scope of work...

- To compile, integrate and synthesize multi-scale knowledge on climate variability and climate change that are relevant to national and local development agenda;
- To use long-term observation data and integrated system modeling tools to foresight and assess for strategic development visions in the context of future climate and other environmental regimes;
- To communicate and identify new knowledge that may enhance awareness and support learning process of societies to cope with climate change and climate extremes in both immediate and long time scales;
- To render support for science and technology capacity building at national and local level toward the climate resilience society; and



- To coordinate and engage in national and international research and development services and networks in the area of climate and development.

Knowledge generation and management activities 2010-2011...

- Synthesize knowledge on climate change in the context of development from relevant research and studies in Thailand and elsewhere using suitable knowledge management approach and technology;
- Develop a national road map on science and technology for climate change adaptation to be endorsed by the National Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy;
- Coordinate and facilitate for applications of long-term observation data and modeling in vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
- Communicate for science-based knowledge on climate change, climate variability and extreme and their relevancies to short and long-term developments agenda at various temporal and spatial scales; and
- Maintain networks of climate resilience villages and local climate knowledge centers throughout the country in cooperation with national and international actors, e.g. EarthNet, UNDP, World Conservation Union, and the Thai Red Cross.



CENTRE FOR INITIATIVES AND RESEARCH ON CLIMATE ADAPTATION



The Centre for Initiatives and Research on Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) was established in 2008 for focus, primarily on research and studies, policy formulation, and information management on climate change, its impacts and adaptation measures. CIRCA's role in development may be summed up thus: "Greening an economy" has an intrinsic bias in intergenerational equity that can only be embodied by conscious investments in adaptation, health, and education. By espousing the environmental awareness and the rehabilitation of mangroves and other ecosystems, it seeks to enhance the coping capacities of communities for sustainable livelihoods to threats brought about by the changing climate. CIRCA continuously develops science-based tools for better understanding of the effects of climate change, including the identification of probable local consequences and information to agricultural sectors for alternative cropping practices.

CIRCA has developed tools for the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation into the educational curriculum in elementary and secondary levels and is now poised to move on to the tertiary level. It also conducts policy studies in support of better climate adaptation and promotes climate risk adaptation by river clean-ups, mangrove planting and capacity development for communities that enhances the resilience of the most vulnerable groups.

Realities in generating, using, and managing climate change adaptation knowledge...

- Too many pressing concerns at both national and local levels;
- Lack of a systematic way to ensure the capture of vulnerability and adaptation knowledge and measures for regular development interventions;
- Inadequate competencies; and
- Uncertainty that knowledge inputs and benefits gained would be sustained beyond an intervention project's life span.

The Centre / Academy's solutions to realities...

Development of a simplified vulnerability assessment matrix (VAM) to:

- Test the application of the knowledge, tools and competencies;
- Provide a snapshot of vulnerabilities, socioeconomic impacts and adaptation options / measures along geographic and or political governance lines, e.g. watershed to natural resource sectors, to municipal, provincial, regional, national scales);
- Serve as a reference to validate whether vulnerabilities and proposed adaptation measures are incorporated in plans; and

- Allow for consolidation of various proposed adaptation measures that could be presented to local and international development partners for collaboration.

Knowledge generation musts and a local development agenda...

- Generate knowledge that outlines the individual circumstance and the specific vulnerabilities from climate variability and extremes;
- Ensure knowledge generated reflects informational needs in relation to Millennium Development Goals, i.e. which needs more attention, and knowledge that helps to determine development priorities / interventions that are intended to meet targets; and
- Ensure knowledge management systems are able to provide up-to-date informational needs on the most vulnerable to impacts of climate variability and climate extremes, and provide guidance for planning and implementing adaptation measures to address identified vulnerabilities.

Insights...

- Development-as-usual, without considering vulnerabilities and how to adapt to climate variability and extremes, may not be enough to achieve the MDGs; and
- The use of climate change adaptation knowledge management systems can only enhance existing development plans and programs.



CI:GRASP - INDO-GERMAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



<http://cigrasp.pik-potsdam.de/session/new>

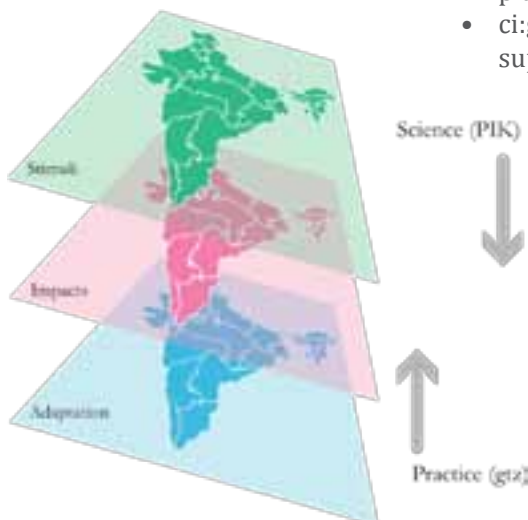
The Climate Impacts: Global and Regional Adaptation Support Platform (ci:grasp) is a web-based climate information service. It aims to support decision makers in developing and emerging countries to prioritize adaptation needs, and to plan and implement appropriate adaptation measures. ci:grasp is structured based on impact chains, which demonstrate how a given climate stimulus propagates through a system of interest via the direct and indirect impacts it entails. ci:grasp performs as a climate information service and provides sound knowledge on current and projected climate stimuli, climate impacts and adaptation options at the national, sub-national and regional level.

Climate risk index...

The relevance of global change, including climate, land use and socio-economic change (drivers) is apparent through the impacts it has on natural and societal systems. The understanding of the impacts of climate change on natural systems is growing, but we still have a lack of knowledge of what this means for social systems and especially human well-being and livelihoods. Concepts such as the 'Capabilities Approach' or 'Human Security' provide a basis on which to address this question. Only if a basic livelihood can be guaranteed, there is the potential for anticipatory planning, adaptation and sustainable development. Based on these and similar approaches, ci:grasp is developing an index that allows a global assessment of the impacts of climate change on basic human needs and the potential for livelihood choices.

Objective...

- ci:grasp an open and interactive information system on climate stimuli, climate impacts, and climate change adaptation;
- ci:grasp aims to support decision makers in developing and emerging countries to prioritize adaptation needs, and to plan and implement appropriate adaptation measures; and
- ci:grasp directly targets the decision makers' technical support structures.



An organized layer structure...

Layer 1 - Stimuli: Provides the user with information regarding selected climate stimuli, sea-level rise, precipitation and temperature. The information level is global with a resolution as fine as possible. The data used to depict the information via maps has been derived by analyzing historical time series and - for future projections - has been extracted from climate models. Each map holds meta-information regarding methodology, data sources and the contents of the map.

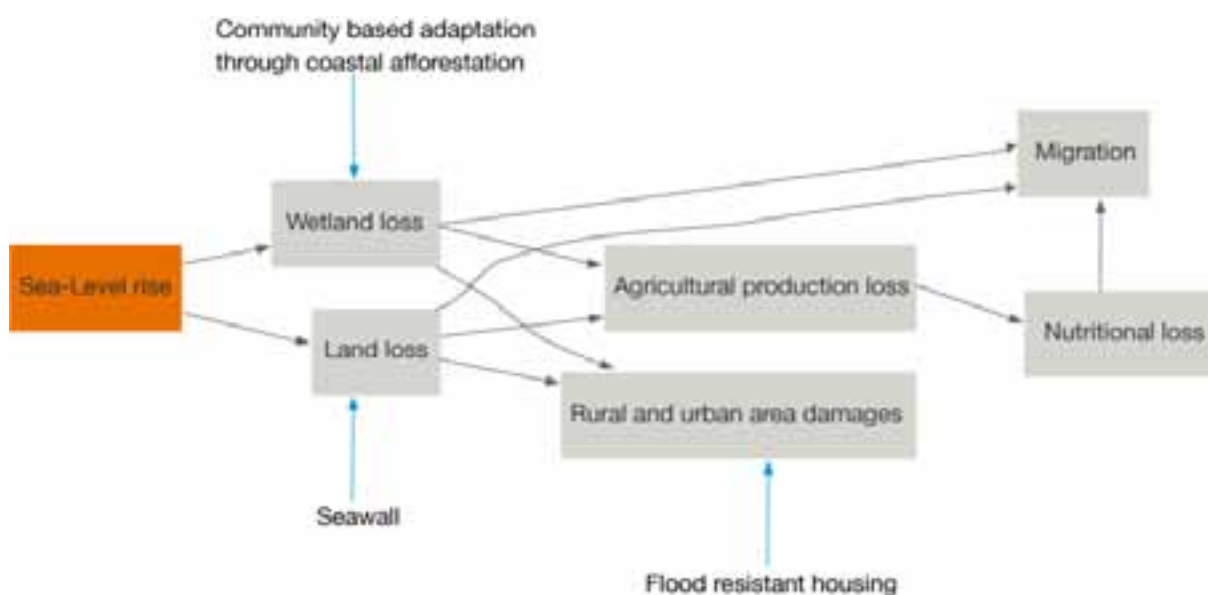
Layer 2 - Impacts: Gives the user an idea about key impacts with respect to different stimuli in a region. For example as you choose sea-level rise an impact may be the potential loss of agricultural production. Such information is displayed with the help of maps. Each map holds meta-information regarding methodology, data sources and the contents of the map.

Layer 3 - Adaptation: Supplies the user with information on adaptation projects that are targeted at specific impacts. The information is structured with respect to a pre-defined adaptation classification system and each adaptation project is mapped onto the map for ease of reference. Combining adaptation information with a corresponding impact or stimulus map supplies valuable information about whether existing adaptation projects potentially take place at a relevant location. The adaptation classification system works on the base of impact chains. Each adaptation project can be viewed in detail and the location of the project in the corresponding impact chain will be indicated.

Design elements and impact chains...

The portal is structured in 3 layers, 1) Stimuli - meaning changes in climate stressors, 2) Impacts - meaning effects on “exposure units”, and 3) Adaptation - which is linked to real-world climate change adaptation measures. As shown below, the chosen stimuli will lead to an impact chain - , subsequently, the impact chains help the user navigate through the information and draw the connections between stimuli, impacts, and adaptation options.

A climate impact chain is a general representation of how a given climate stimulus propagates through a system of interest via the direct and indirect impacts it entails.



Impact chains in focus...

Agricultural Gross Domestic Product loss, Agricultural production loss, Food loss, Increased forest fire frequency, Irrigated agricultural production loss, Land-cover conversion, Land loss, Livestock production decrease, Migration, Rainfed agricultural production loss, Relocation, Rural and urban area damages, Soil moisture reduction, Urban water supply decrease, Water stock reduction, and Wetland loss.

Some statistics...

- 4 key stimuli: temperature, precipitation, drought, sea level rise;
- 30-year time slices: 1961-90 (basis), 2001-30, 2011-40, 2031-60, 2041-70, 2071-2100;
- 3 emissions scenarios: A1B, A2, B1;
- 5 global emission models: HadCM3, ECHO-G, CM2.1, ECHAM5, CCSM3.0; and
- 9 focal countries during system development: Brazil, Chile, China, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Peru, South Africa, Tunisia.

Future outlook...

A beta test of the ci:grasp 'tool' was completed in January 2011; public launch of the platform is set for March 2011. As a follow-up project, an inventory of methods for adaptation to climate change will commence alongside the continued development of the ci:grasp platform, e.g. refinement of the platform's tools (impact indices, impact chains); and linkages to learning and knowledge networks.



REFLECTING ON ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Strengths and trends...

Knowledge is being gathered, stored, and disseminated in various ways; on global, regional and national scales; more recently, mainstreaming knowledge management at local scales for ease of access and proliferation of use. A scan of knowledge partner activities represented in Annex 2, resource profiles indicate that sector diversities and how each sector's information is captured is well in place, e.g. from vulnerability profiles, adaptation cases studies, project profiles, to policy briefs. Lead by academic institutions, knowledge management activities are becoming more dynamic and timely, with current research profiles frequently updated and disseminated to potential knowledge uses through web-based communication portals.

Considering trends in knowledge management, actors are engaging more and more in the generation of adaptation knowledge by supporting and or conducting research, workshops, to synthesizing information coming from policy briefs and news releases. This indicates that knowledge management practices are moving from static data storage towards dynamic and interactive actions. Additionally, knowledge management platforms are incorporating on-line discussion forums to facilitate co-learning and synthesis, at the same time bringing applicability to knowledge by adding context to the application of knowledge being shared and discussed.

Although 'technical' adaptation knowledge is prevalent and accessible through knowledge portals, knowledge highlighting climate compatible development is streaming forward. Also emerging in the field of adaptation knowledge management, knowledge is being organized and synthesized spatially, i.e. Geographic Information System formats. Beginning with a location, adaptation context is captured via layers linked to climate impacts, sectoral vulnerabilities, to relevant responses taken to support adaptation actions.

All the aforementioned are relevant movements towards improving access and usability of adaption knowledge, however, knowledge management challenges do exist. Often this is about how knowledge is generated, how such lends to content and contextual needs, and how knowledge promotion can further the active use of such in practice and in decision-making processes at all levels of society, and across sectors. Following is a perspective on the aforementioned from the view of the workshop participants as knowledge generators and knowledge users, and from those that act as an interface between the two.

Local level knowledge users...

The strengths and trends in knowledge management are welcome, but there is still a tendency to focus on climate change threats, and to a far lesser extent on solutions to identified threats. This lends to the perception that knowledge banks are not suited to stakeholders working at the rural level. Additionally, forms of communication, information, and knowledge trends mostly follow national interests which not always match well with local level interests, i.e. local level issues need to be highlighted in knowledge management activities to encourage use in national, regional, and international discussions and negotiations. To do so effectively, stated is that knowledge must be captured in a knowledge product / s in a way that lends to use by a multitude of stakeholders.

Dealing with common issues such as water availability and access, changes in agricultural cropping seasons, to those surround human migration, suggested is that knowledge generation prioritize the following:

- Local level impacts and analysis of these at the local, sub-national, and national level;
- Improvements in understanding and predicting seasonal climate variability;
- Knowledge of the individual farmer, their water use regarding irrigation, management mechanisms, to interrelated issues of shifting agriculture practices, i.e. understanding local dynamics as a starting point for harnessing drivers of adaptation for focused support;
- Improved integrated knowledge, e.g. ecosystem services vulnerabilities with that of local livelihoods, health, to the building of community resilience; and
- People centered information, e.g. impacts on human rights and responses from duty bearers..., to understanding better what happens to the people who have inevitable migrated from an area because of their own lack of adaptive capacity.

Important to note is how local knowledge users want knowledge, and from where:

- Knowledge with reduced uncertainties, i.e. capturing / presenting a diversity of global modeling scenarios for comparative analysis;
- Validated knowledge by the focus of research / knowledge generators, e.g. farmers;
- Knowledge that is tied to action solutions, e.g. local adaptation measures given an impact situation, to aspects of policy, e.g. vulnerability reduction measures linked to financial compensation systems; and
- Knowledge downscaled to enhance understanding, refined for applicability, aided by visual tools, and distributed by / accessible by local institutions.



Local level knowledge providers...

Recognized by workshop participants is that climate change adaptation planning processes at the community level requires different knowledge than that of planning processes at the national level. At the local level, users of knowledge often talk about problems and challenges; at the national level, users are more segmented and focus discussions on sector policies. As there is more continuity of leadership at the local level, thought is that knowledge and the outcomes of the use of knowledge coming from this level would be better positioned to inform actions amongst various stakeholders and governance levels. However, local communities are often seen as recipients of knowledge, not as providers. Seemingly, what counts as evidence for policy-makers is different from what counts as evidence for communities. This is where local level knowledge providers are challenged... subsequently expressing the following barriers to the appropriate generation and effective use of adaptation knowledge:

- Limited stakeholder awareness on 'climate change', exacerbated by the lack of local community representation within climate change networks even though there is a wealth of adaptation experiences and solutions coming from these stakeholders;
- Knowledge providers need to listen, interpret and contribute relevant information, yet, many knowledge management efforts are top-down;
- Climate change adaptation planners are reluctant to make use of a broader base of knowledge, subsequently, plans are often based on incomplete information and caring an inherent high degree of risk result from the exclusion of local level knowledge; and
- A temporal miss match between knowledge generation and knowledge needs, e.g. national governments often use a 5 year planning cycles to respond to 'development' needs, wherein local communities have shorter planning cycles, and need knowledge / updates often to respond to faster changing local conditions.

How can these challenges be addressed? Noted is that it takes intermediaries / knowledge brokers / facilitators to communicate relevant information to local counterparts at the community level - using local languages, and in formats akin to the recipients, e.g. audio visual media. Working with the 'human dimension' is also important to rural people; preferring face-to-face interaction, rather than responding to checklists and guidelines. Thus, knowledge management platforms / networks need to incorporate the training of local facilitators as part of their portfolio of their knowledge services provided.

National level knowledge users...

Currently, knowledge comes to the national level through commissions and or legislative committees chaired by a Head of the State or high level government officials. This knowledge often is forwarded through multi-level committees, e.g. from the municipal to provincial level, and on to national and regional levels during the course of meetings, seminars, and conferences etc. Experts and institutions participating in the aforementioned synthesize these experiences and share the knowledge output with decision makers involved in policy settings. This is seemingly straightforward, but the 'process' of moving from the sharing of knowledge to knowledge use does come with challenges:

- There is a lack of systematic scientific knowledge generation abreast on developing issues integrated with climate adaptation concerns;
- There are true difficulties in scaling up local and indigenous knowledge to policy and decision-makers - from credibility to understandability, to cultural and societal attitudes;
- A noted apathy by national level actors respective of mainstreaming a 'climate agenda', and or climate compatible development; tied to
- A lack of assurance that adaptation program implementation will be appropriate and assured.

Looking onward proactively, addressing these challenges could begin with a systematic enhancement of scientific knowledge on climate change adaptation, and the identification / development of policy and decision-makers as climate change champions. Also suggested is that policy and decision-makers become involved in capacity assessments and climate change adaptation work on the ground.

National level knowledge providers...

For national policy makers, knowledge is often garnered via peer reviewed research on climate and development in the form of summaries on specific documents, to what is being shared via different media. In some cases, supporting actions include the training of journalist to ensure messages conveyed are accurate. However, with different ministries using different climate change terminologies, weak coordination, and weak capacity amongst ministries in the application of climate change knowledge; often discussion and debate remains general and no specific actions are brought forth. Hence, specific challenges to national level knowledge providers are:

- Knowing what and where knowledge needs to be applied to support adaptation on different scales, and for different stakeholders;
- A decline in the strength of human resources at the local level to be able to engage with effectively and efficiently, i.e. knowledge content can be simplified, however this also



carries increases risks associated with content integrity, usability, and impact loss;

- Lack of practical capacity building efforts for civil servants and or policy / decision-makers to make effective use of knowledge provided;
- Inability of websites to disseminate knowledge in applicable form and function;
- Language and content interpretation of data available is not done correctly... including geographic information system data; and
- Resident hierarchal processes to capacity development, rather than the promotion of joint learning.

Participants in the workshop have recommended improvements in how donor agencies allocate resource support to knowledge management efforts, i.e. not just dissemination, but also including capacity development on the gathering and use of knowledge at all levels, e.g. local leaders, government agencies, and civil society actors, to national level stakeholders. The approach should be systematic and consistent, i.e. the process institutionalized, and the knowledge provided, founded on multi-disciplinary science to enhance usability.

Perspective from knowledge providers and users...

Examples of knowledge providers and users would include the United Nations Food and Agriculture organization (UN-FAO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Environment Programme - Regional Resource Center in Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-RRCAP), Mangroves For the Future (MFF), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), and the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT). Noted by their representatives are the following challenges with regards to climate change adaptation knowledge users:

- Formulation of policies based on limited information signifying a need to downscaled climate information into usable components;
- Respective of knowledge dissemination; language and communication difficulties between institutions and community groups resulting from a lack access to internet or email services;
- A lack of opportunity to communicate directly with information providers;
- Limited timeframes to acquire appropriate information and guidance prior to project implementation, e.g. how knowledge is to be applied to project designs;
- The proliferation of tools without guidance as to which should be used, when, how, and under what context; and
- The reliability and usability of knowledge acquired - where and how was the knowledge generated and verified, would it be effective in other contexts, to how such links appropriately to inter-sectoral issues, e.g. poverty and gender.

Perceived challenges with regards to climate change adaptation knowledge providers:

- Adjusting information based on the needs of individual stakeholders, e.g. identifying different knowledge users and packing the information so that it is actionable for income generating purposes at varying scales;
- Assuring the quality / credibility of knowledge provided with reduced degrees of uncertainty... to the monitoring of knowledge put in use for its effectiveness;
- Collating information from other knowledge partners - generators and users;
- Providing knowledge in various languages and formats - a human and financial resource challenge for knowledge management portals, to provide online knowledge in formats with low-bandwidth to enhance access;
- Lack of capacity to engage media as a channel for captivating the wider public, e.g. local radio programmes; and
- Internal institutional and organizational sharing and synthesis of knowledge in a way that improves knowledge storage and sharing, to knowledge utilization.

As a plausible starting point to address the aforementioned challenges; wide spread use of 'training of trainers' processes across the spectrum of climate change adaptation stakeholders could be initiated in order to enhance engagements between climate change adaptation practitioners and stakeholders, e.g. media, communities, government, to bilateral representatives on the use of climate change 'tools', to information technology, to person-to-person communication skills building.

Perspectives from a knowledge intermediary...

Considered as intermediaries of knowledge; the passing of knowledge from users to providers, and from providers to users as a role, key responsibilities lie with the interpretation of knowledge both horizontally and vertically to improve the applicability of such respective of knowledge needs between users and providers. Noted by knowledge intermediaries in the workshop is that there is knowledge 'out there' to work with and there are institutions to work with. And that, this predisposition gives intermediaries an advantage, e.g. an array of knowledge resources to work with, in addition to being less influenced by outside interest as to how and who to work with. Noted is that this allows for the 'opening up of the knowledge box' to multitude of mixed and matched stakeholder possibilities to engage in learning with. However, as advantages have been expressed, challenges still exist:

- Bringing knowledge from developed countries to developing countries in an adequate and applicable form for local level use to address local level concerns;
- Inconsistent knowledge flow from knowledge generators, especially important lessons / knowledge derived from short term projects;



- Instituting a process of ensuring foundational evidence is provided along side of new research outputs;
- Technologies are often being developed using a 21st century paradigm, whereas the application of such knowledge has to fit 20th century paradigms;
- Incentivizing policy makers to use knowledge products actively; and
- Logistical and 'human' challenges respective of accumulating and sharing knowledge, e.g. recognition and ownership issues, to active and open sharing of knowledge with intermediaries, i.e. seeing knowledge sharing as a mutual and beneficial interest to engage in rather than a product to be brokered over.

Challenges clearly show that knowledge users need to engage in knowledge creation; at the least provide feedback to the effectiveness and applicability of adaptation methodologies developed by knowledge providers. How could this happen effectively? Suggested is to ensure that knowledge generated be done in a unified way from the beginning, partnered to clear and instructional methodologies and policy brief documents. Additionally, the idea of study tours could be expanded, e.g. scientist and policy makers visiting farmers and local institutes together; and possibly contributing to the development of future adaptation innovators to adaptation leaders.



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YOUR PLATFORM, YOUR TERMS TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS

Knowledge management comprises a range of strategies and practices used in an organization or network to identify, create, represent, distribute, and enable the adoption of insights and experiences. Such insights and experiences comprise knowledge, either embodied in individuals or embedded in organizational processes or practice. Knowledge Management efforts typically focus on a set of objectives, e.g. innovation, the sharing of lessons learned, integration, and continuous improvement; objectives are shared by both the Adaptation Knowledge Platform, and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network.

As a joint effort amongst the Adaptation Knowledge Platform, APAN, the United Nations Development Programme's Adaptation Learning Mechanism and the Stockholm Environment Institute's WeADAPT, developed is the web portal 'Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific' aiming to provide a one stop shop for knowledge on climate change adaptation in Asia and the Pacific. The web portal is a user driven initiative, thus current and potential knowledge partners have come together in the workshop to define and propose their Terms of Reference for knowledge management, and as a recognized Knowledge Partner:

Profile of a Knowledge Partner

Development and government agencies, development banks, research institutions, Non-Government Organizations, local communities, and individuals working towards climate change resilience with keen interests in knowledge sharing, knowledge generation and knowledge application on themes of their interest related to climate change adaptation.

Central Goal...

To build climate change resilience in Asia and the Pacific region through the effective use of adaptation knowledge to strengthen, integrate and enhance the relevancy of adaptive capacities at regional, national, and local levels.

Key Objectives...

- To link regional climate change adaptation knowledge through a knowledge sharing system that promotes dialogue and improves the exchange and use of knowledge, information, technologies, and methods application amongst Web Portals, networks and countries; and
- To bridge gaps between knowledge providers, users, and the vulnerable - enabling stakeholders to develop informed policies, and enact reliable responses to the challenges that climate change presents.

Knowledge Partner Gains...

- Increase access to broad adaptation knowledge: Concise information on projects, information resources, knowledge products, as well as experience, good practices, tools, and technologies in the region;
- Platform for enhancing visibility and coordinating of adaptation initiatives: Sharing adaptation activities, providing

opportunity for coordination among partner efforts, and the highlighting these efforts and accomplishments made;

- Disseminate adaptation knowledge widely: Share with the climate change adaptation community at different scales, from practitioner to decision-maker as well as to donors and the media; and
- Access to web portal services: Climate change adaptation information and knowledge assimilation, knowledge generation, and innovation support through an online Community of Practice, e.g. response to queries through thematic focal points and persons.

Knowledge Partner Responsibilities...

- Identify country specific needs for adaptation, capacity gaps and priorities, for collaboration with funding and donor agencies at the sub-regional and national level;
- Regularly share adaptation experiences and practices one-on-one, in groups through formal and informal dialog, and through on-line postings in the web portal;
- Take ownership and responsibility for knowledge and information shared - ensuring accuracy, reliability and credibility through validation, and appropriate recognition of shared inputs;
- Engage and strategically contribute to an emerging Climate Change Community of Practice
- Conduct and participate in proactive dissemination activities; and
- Encourage and help facilitate the documentation and dissemination of climate change adaptation related initiatives and knowledge in the field.

Knowledge Partner Process Values for Knowledge Generation, Sharing, and Management...

- Discovering what local people are doing and exploring how they solve local climate change adaptation challenges, and pursue new opportunities and local innovation initiatives;
- Orient research, and climate change adaptation actions that will enhance the wellbeing of the local people and a nation as a whole;
- Engage in climate change adaptation in a way that local, national, and regional capacities are enhanced;
- Discuss, verify and confirm knowledge locally and by other partners before sharing more widely with stakeholders, e.g. through regular meetings and interactions to ensure effective knowledge generation, management and sharing;
- Disseminate knowledge through appropriate media and language; and
- Promote institutional change and mutual trust at community and higher levels to sustain and further climate change adaptation - including structures for decision-making that are socially equitable.





Part 1 - Ramesh Kumar Jalan,
Solution Exchange, United Nations
Development Programme, India

Part 2 - Gernot Laganda, United
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FOSTERING ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Part 1 - What mechanisms and incentives can be created to encourage regional knowledge sharing and interaction through platforms?

The mechanism...

- Awareness and sensitization to regional knowledge sharing opportunities are essential to make stakeholders aware of the existence of regional knowledge sharing platforms and the potential benefits to be gained by actively participating; and
- Capacity building of network partners; in both financial and human capacities. This will facilitate the utilization of knowledge management platforms for regional knowledge sharing and ultimately lead to better coherence and integration of information systems as users engage in knowledge matters, e.g. through meetings, forums, and online dialog. Regular engagement amongst network partners will also help in developing and instituting a 'Standard Knowledge Sharing Practice', subsequently improving knowledge sharing and the effective use of knowledge shared, i.e. the end user.

The incentive...

- It is essential to provide feedback and technical support for knowledge sharing by a national or local knowledge management platform at the regional level. A plausible way of doing this is to have country / sector / expertise focal persons imbedded within the platform, e.g. individuals and organizations operational through online dialog; and
- Sharing examples of how knowledge shared has helped the implementation of a specific project, to the identification of best practices at regional forums of knowledge partners / members, i.e. promotion of partners / members often leads to a greater visibility of one's efforts. Accordingly, an award system could be initialized; given to acknowledge outstanding local or national knowledge sharing efforts. Awards could come in the form of access to specialized climate change adaptation capacity development initiatives, and or the introduction of 'Knowledge Currency Units'; units claimed by active contributors that amount to knowledge product gifts, e.g. books, training, and technical assistance.



Part 2 - What 'knowledge portal' interface components are needed to facilitate knowledge providers and users needs?

At present, we are not very efficient at connecting and disseminating knowledge effectively. Most climate change adaptation platforms and networks establish themselves with a view of being 'the one and only portal you will ever need', yet fail to recognize that connectivity between different portals can carry the learning and or knowledge user much further in their quest for relevant information.

Establishing linkages between knowledge platforms...

- The most common method - by inserting a link to other platforms in the 'Links' section, however this still requires the user to start his / her search from the beginning;
- By aligning different platforms via data structures and search functions so that users can enter their query in one platform and the search is drawing on content stored by other platforms. This form of linkage is currently being pursued by the UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism and the UNEP's Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Portal; and
- By offering a Google meta-search across a defined number of adaptation platforms - currently being considered by the Climate and Development Network - United Kingdom.

Recommendations for our portal...

To ensure the maximum degree of inter-linkage and cross-reference between different platforms, ultimately our vision would be to have a 'meta search' facility which can pull relevant information from all participating platforms and list them in a structured and well-sorted manner. As a minimum requirement (and in the initial phase of cross-referencing), the portal should have web links to all knowledge partners.



A WAY FORWARD

Knowledge management is not without its challenges... much of which goes well beyond the storage and systematic retrieval of knowledge itself. The generation of usable and applicable knowledge products is just one challenge, another is in the sharing and interpretation of knowledge amongst a long list of diverse stakeholders and stakeholder needs for adaptation knowledge. From workshop participant responses, known is what to do to overcome existing barriers - yet, the most significant barriers to knowledge management may be in changing people's attitudes as to how knowledge is to be generated and systematically used, and meeting this with the correct incentives and resources to do so.

A scan of knowledge management processes and the tools in use strongly indicates that portals and platforms are moving past electronic based activities, and towards direct engagement with knowledge users. One view of this may suggest that this is being done to improve knowledge dissemination, another would suggest that the practice of knowledge management is evolving... expanding on the range of services offered to meet a diversity of expressed needs. Either way, stark improvements are being made. However, still challenging the knowledge management community is 1) their ability to influence the 'knowledge generation community' to be systematic, unified, and certain about their judgments and recommendations, yet still be applicable to varying contexts, and 2) their ability to influence the use of knowledge available. This becomes a challenge within itself for knowledge providers; often playing multiple roles, e.g. as an intermediary, interpreter, even as a promoter of knowledge amongst end users.

As a way forward, recommended are improvements in how donor agencies allocate resource support to knowledge management efforts, i.e. not just for storage and e-dissemination, but to also consider capacity development for the use of knowledge at all levels, e.g. local leaders, government agencies, civil society actors, clear through to national level stakeholders to enhance the usability of knowledge being generated. Also recommended is for the climate change adaptation community to enhance / expand their engagements beyond the usual actors... to those that support knowledge dissemination and social change, e.g. local schools in rural areas, to higher levels of the academe, to media, and to the private sector. And yes, knowledge users must engage in knowledge creation.

Over just a day, a wealth of information and direction geared towards enhancing knowledge management practices has come forward. To operationalize recommendations and needs, suggested as a first step is for the workshop participants to re-gather, either through on-line e-forms, or in small working groups; each focused on an agreed upon working area to develop a phased strategy for 'knowledge management improvement' ... to be integrated, adopted and acted upon by regional partners.



ANNEX 1

Workshop Participants

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ANNEX 2

Partner knowledge Management profiles

ADAPTATION LEARNING MECHANISM (www.adptationlearning.net)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
Global	<p>Given that knowledge management and effective adaptation depend on the capacity for shared learning among experts and practitioners, the ALM has improved the website to allow for greater participation, interaction and networking opportunities;</p> <p>The ALM is establishing partnerships across sectors and levels. Through collaboration with the private sector, public institutions, academia and research institutions; and</p> <p>The ALM is supporting the development and transfer of existing adaptation knowledge. This enhanced development, diffusion and transfer of technologies is building the capacity of regional and national actors, and strengthening regional and inter-regional cooperation.</p>	<p>ALM Project Profiles;</p> <p>ALM Country Profiles;</p> <p>ALM Case Studies; and</p> <p>1200 adaptation resources available on the ALM website, as well as news & events, video and photo gallery, discussion forums.</p>

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (Website: www.adb.org / ClimateChange)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>Help Developing Member Countries gain better access to adaptation knowledge, which they can apply in the development of adaptation programs / projects.</p>	<p>Support Asia Pacific Adaptation Network;</p> <p>Disseminate ADB's knowledge through Asia Pacific Adaptation Web-portal and ADB website;</p> <p>Support Nairobi Work Programme under UNFCCC through Action Pledge; and</p> <p>Organize International and Regional Workshops on key sectoral topics linked to adaptation.</p>	<p>Project information: About 30 adaptation projects listed in ADB website and more than 100 on-going adaptation related projects;</p> <p>Lessons learned: From climate proofing road projects in Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands and Cambodia (transport sector guidance is under development), from Pilot Program for Climate Resilience in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Tajikistan and the Pacific region;</p> <p>Knowledge products: 41 publications available in ADB website including - Ho Chi Minh City Adaptation to Climate Change, Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia, and Building Climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector of Asia and the Pacific;</p> <p>Technical documents on adaptation and climate proofing in key sectors (transportation, agriculture and water in pipeline); and</p> <p>Information on Adaptation Finance: Assisting DMCs in identifying appropriate funding resources from GEF, SCCF, LDCF, PPCR and ADB's fund.</p>

BANGLADESH CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES (website: www.bcas.net/)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>National policies;</p> <p>Public finances;</p> <p>Fiscal policy;</p> <p>Institutional governance framework;</p> <p>Operational capacity of government;</p> <p>Management of government assets; and</p> <p>Disaster preparedness and response.</p>	<p>Mainstream adaptations within the broader development context;</p> <p>Strengthen governance and improve water, energy, agriculture, etc. management;</p> <p>Improve and share knowledge and information on climate and adaptation measures, and invest in data collection;</p> <p>Build long-term resilience through stronger institutions, and invest in infrastructure and in well functioning ecosystems;</p> <p>Invest in cost-effective and adaptive water, agriculture and energy management as well as technology transfer; and</p> <p>Leverage additional funds through both increased national budgetary allocations and innovative funding mechanisms for adaptation in water management.</p>	<p>Publications of best practices;</p> <p>Reports and papers;</p> <p>Energy newsletters;</p> <p>Environmental newsletters; and</p> <p>Community of Practice issues.</p>

CARE INTERNATIONAL (Website: <http://www.care.org>)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>Global network of CARE staff and partners, including in operational regions in Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean;</p> <p>Targets wide range of stakeholders from field workers to senior management;</p> <p>Two key approaches: community-based adaptation and integrating adaptation into poverty reduction;</p> <p>Linking adaptation to other issues, including gender equality and women's empowerment, food security, sustainable ecosystem management and disaster risk reduction; and</p> <p>Adaptation planning, management and monitoring & evaluation.</p>	<p>Systematic sharing of information on adaptation;</p> <p>Global community of practice facilitating information sharing, knowledge building and sharing and peer-to-peer collaboration;</p> <p>Development of regional and thematic community of practice nodes, including for Asia and the Pacific;</p> <p>Learning events designed to build capacity on different aspects of adaptation practice;</p> <p>Virtual exchange of knowledge</p> <p>Documentation of experiences, lessons and methodologies; and</p> <p>Development and ongoing improvement of practical tools to improve adaptation practice.</p>	<p>The Poverty, Environment and Climate Change Network, a CARE International Centre of Expertise: sharing knowledge and promoting adaptation learning within and beyond CARE;</p> <p>Adaptation Theme Team: virtual team with global members responsible for implementing the adaptation component of the CARE International Strategic Plan (2010-2014);</p> <p>Adaptation Community of Practice;</p> <p>A framework and approach for community-based adaptation;</p> <p>Resources including Toolkits for community-based adaptation projects and for integrating adaptation into development projects, Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook, Community Based Adaptation project standards;</p> <p>Working briefs summarizing CARE's thinking on adaptation and linkages with other relevant issues;</p> <p>Decades of experience in areas relevant to adaptation, including livelihoods security, rights-based approaches, disaster risk management;</p> <p>Experience, commitment and approaches to work with the most vulnerable communities and people; and</p> <p>Virtual knowledge management platform with e-learning capabilities (under development).</p>

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION SRI LANKA (Website: www.climateadaptation.lk)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>Share / disseminate the best practices and lessons of Climate Change Adaptation initiatives by different stakeholder to a wider group including the vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>Development of the web portal carrying information related to all climate change adaptation related initiatives in Sri Lanka;</p> <p>Climate Change Adaptation is a key agenda item in the National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee where all the government, non-governmental stakeholder are involved;</p> <p>Development of a Practitioners' Guidebook on Best Agricultural Practices for Floods and Drought;</p> <p>National Symposium on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation which is organized as an annual event to bring together all climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction related research;</p> <p>Annual Sessions of the Department Agriculture is one of the Key Knowledge Forums where agriculture related adaptation findings are discussed; and</p> <p>Health Education Bureau is in the process of disseminating knowledge on the emerging health risks associated to climate change.</p>	<p>Web Portal - www.climateadaptation.lk;</p> <p>Practitioners' Guidebook in English and Local Languages; and</p> <p>Knowledge products on adapting to salinity in paddy lands; video documentary, poster, and booklets.</p>



CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE NETWORK (Website: www.cdkn.org)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>Supports decision-makers to design and deliver 'climate compatible development';</p> <p>Is led by demand from developing countries and is not prescriptive in solutions;</p> <p>Collaborates, shares knowledge and supports local capacity;</p> <p>Combines knowledge management activities with support for new research on climate compatible development and direct technical assistance to developing country governments; and</p> <p>Is funded by the United Kingdom and Netherlands governments with Pounds Sterling 55 million over five years.</p>	<p>We do not focus on adaptation alone, but on the 'wins' that can be achieved through climate compatible development - climate compatible development is about more than adaptation or mitigation - it's about policies and practice that simultaneously grasp the opportunities of low emissions development, tackle poverty, advance human wellbeing, and build a more climate-resilient future.</p> <p>CDKN's knowledge management and communications work stream aims to improve access to knowledge, and improve the quality and quantity of debates on climate compatible development. We do this by:</p> <p>Strengthening the capacity and reach of existing knowledge players on climate change and development, particularly online. We try to collaborate, not compete;</p> <p>Sponsoring events and commissioning new materials, from conventional policy briefs to multimedia content, targeted particularly at decision-makers in government, business and communities of practice;</p> <p>Supporting informed media coverage of climate and development issues; and</p> <p>Contribute to the design and delivery of development policies that are fit for a climate changing world.</p>	<p>Information resources on priority themes:</p> <p>Defining climate compatible development;</p> <p>International processes;</p> <p>National and regional processes; and</p> <p>Climate impacts and vulnerability.</p>

CLIMATE HIMALAYA INITIATIVE (Website: www.climatehimalaya.net)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>Focal Region: Himalayan Mountains; and</p> <p>Focal Countries: India; Pakistan; Nepal; Bhutan; Bangladesh; and China.</p>	<p>Scope of Function: Ecosystems; Water; Forest; and Livelihood.</p> <p>Scope of Activities: Awareness Generation; Knowledge Networking; Capacity Building; and Leadership Development through Environmental Governance.</p> <p>Ongoing Activities: Highlighting climate change related issues from Himalayan region; Networking with potential institutions and organizations in the region; and Advocating for effective communication of research and knowledge.</p>	<p>NEWS Blog: Regular updates on various Climatic issues at: http://chimalaya.org;</p> <p>Highlighting various activities in climatic domain like efforts by Governments, National and International agencies; and Upcoming-Adaptation practitioners' views.</p> <p>Website: www.climatehimalaya.net;</p> <p>Library and Interactive Platform: Upcoming- Practitioners library; and Upcoming- Interactive platform.</p> <p>Partners Activities: Zee NEWS-My Earth My Duty Activities [India]; Times Foundation [Times of India Group]; Climate Deal-Interactive Platform; and The Third Pole-News from Himalayan Watershed.</p>

DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES (Website: www.devalt.org)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>Collation, analysis and communication of good practices; and Research, Action Research and Implementation Projects - enabling contextualization of lessons from good practices - across themes of food, energy and water security, ecological habitat, and through networks, partnerships, fund generation.</p>	<p>Studies / action research and documentation: Compilation of case studies; Action research on community adaptation to climate change; Assessments of vulnerability, policy analysis and policy research; GIS based mapping and decision support systems - designing and managing; Developing and compiling training modules; Demonstration of replicable models; and Practice to policy analysis.</p> <p>Consultative Processes: Campaigns, events, multi-stakeholder dialogues for knowledge generation, collation and policy influence; Two dimensional Knowledge Dialogue - across stakeholders (amongst similar groups - communities, policy makers, financial agencies) for understanding of needs, gaps and solution identification; and Knowledge Network Management (physical and virtual).</p> <p>Capacity Building: Off-field training programmes; and Exposure visits, capacity building, orientation programmes for policy makers and practitioners.</p>	<p>Software Tools: Village Information System - a GIS based tool which acts as a platform for grass root level planning and interventions. Village level data on different thematic areas, can be available at a few clicks. Complete information about a village can also be obtained by clicking on a map. It is user-friendly application with Menu / Tool Button Driven access. It enables one to generate queries from non-spatial datasets and also display results of it on spatial datasets (maps); Carbon Footprint Assessment Tool for Buildings. The tool calculates embodied energy, natural resource and the carbon footprint of various building technologies and materials used. This tool is helpful in deriving values of carbon emission reductions by use of eco building materials and practices; Community carbon footprint assessment tool; and State of Environment Atlases, State / district environment atlases and interactive village planning databases on a GIS frame.</p> <p>Documents: Policy documents including policy briefs, status papers, and perspective papers; Compendiums of case studies; Research articles on various themes such as water, food, energy, livelihood security, Community Based Adaptation, Integrated Adaptation Mitigation models; Training modules for energy and resource efficient practices in agriculture, renewable energy and construction sector; and Package of Practices for sustainable low carbon agricultural practices.</p> <p>Action Research: Community based green enterprise models - demonstrating adaptation and mitigation benefits; Livelihood models - rural green economic zones; Village energy and water security models; and Demonstrated models of services delivery for sustainable habitat / green buildings and green economy in the construction sector.</p>

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT (Webpage: www.icimod.org)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>KM covers all areas including internal management of resources (document sharing), in-house exchange via intranet, publications (all available online), public relations communications, information centre and so on; and A large part of our information is disseminated through the website, which has dedicated spaces and 'portals' for specific topics.</p>	<p>Climate change adaptation activities include work on adaptation to water stress, adaptation related to forest and agriculture, specific adaptation livelihood strategies including migration, and others. The information generated needs to be shared across the region; ICIMOD has an internal Climate Change Adaptation Resource Group (CARE) to ensure in-house exchange and coordination of climate change adaptation activities; and KM for climate change adaptation covers all activities of KM. Specifically we are developing a regional portal on climate change adaptation for information relevant to the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region.</p>	<p>Relevant background literature, resources, and links from others; and Published information from ICIMOD activities: Databases; Project reports; Collection of case studies; Documentaries; Flyers; Information sheets; and Frequently Asked Questions.</p>



INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES (Website: www.iges.or.jp/)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
Mainstreaming adaptation into developmental planning;	Identify various barriers and opportunities for mainstreaming adaptation concerns into developmental planning including agriculture, water, and disaster risk reduction; and Establish dialogue with policy makers and researchers to facilitate cross-fertilization of ideas and solutions for facilitating mainstreaming.	Research reports, policy briefs, peer reviewed journal publications, proceedings of consultations, policy dialogues and public forums; and
Adaptation metrics for prioritizing adaptation actions;	Establish a context within which measuring adaptation becomes meaningful; Follows a case study approach in the Gangetic Basin; and Identify and operationalize adaptation metrics in consultation with stakeholders so as to move from conceptual to practical solutions.	
Adaptation decision making frameworks;	Unravel the complex environment within which adaptation decisions may have to be taken and provide simple decision making framework facilitating institutional and social transformation; and Encourage stakeholders to simplify the decision making leading to win-win solutions.	
Enabling adaptive policies and institutions;	Highlight the need for flexibility and infusing innovation into institutional processes; and Characterize the institutional and policy tenets underlying adaptiveness of institutions, policies and societies and seek enabling environment for promoting the same.	
Risk mitigation and spreading; and	Assess the existing risk insurance proposals and experiences at local, national, and international levels; and Identify barriers and provide policy feedback for scaling up affordable solutions for risk mitigation.	
Training needs assessment, training module development & capacity building.	Emphasize the need from ad-hoc systems to programmatic, strategic, and sustainable efforts in human and institutional capacity building through objective assessment of current approaches; and Draft training modules and pilot them for trainers, administrators and policy makers in the most vulnerable sectors through stakeholder engagement.	

KEIO UNIVERSITY (Website <http://ei.sfc.keio.ac.jp/>)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
Collaborate with Regional Hubs and with other nodes to combat climate change in the Asia-Pacific and in other regions of the world: Under the leadership of professors in the field of Environmental Design and Governance, a network of universities based in Asian megacities has joined together to form The Inter-University Seminar on Asian Megacities. The network includes the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Chulalongkorn University, Khabarovsk State University, National Taiwan University, Seoul National University, Tsinghua University, the University of the Philippines, the University of Tokyo and Keio University. Master's and Doctoral students from the member universities gather and present their research results each year. Keio University has also joined the University Network for Climate and Ecosystem Change Adaptation Research, a project initiated by University of the United Nations.	Keio University is working to develop methodologies for applying scientific knowledge, local wisdom, and technology on the ground; Professors and researchers from different departments and disciplines are working together to tackle a wide range of environmental issues in the most rapidly changing Asian-pacific and African nations; and Fields in which we are currently focusing include Environmental Design, Disaster Response and Prevention, Bio-diversity Conservation, Energy Use, Food Security, and measuring the effects of Climate Change.	Research publications on: Climate and Ecosystem Change Adaptation; and Environmental Design and Governance. Postgraduate program that combines natural sciences with social sciences to equip students to deal with climate change issues through effective integration of environmental policy, environmental design, eco-business, and social entrepreneurship.

KNOWLEDGE CENTER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(Website: www.climatechange.searca.com and <http://beta.searca.org/kc3/index.php/news>)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
Website;	Main platform for knowledge sharing across the Southeast Asian region; and Portal that stores SEARCA-generated information, but also allow for a global community-based contribution of knowledge on climate change vis-à-vis agriculture and natural resources adaptation and best.	Piped-in” news from existing websites that provide news on climate change and other relevant knowledge on CCA in agriculture and natural resources management in South East Asia; SEARCA’s existing scholarly outputs and other knowledge and learning products (journal articles, books, other publications, media materials, research reports, and graduate theses and dissertations); Directory of climate change adaptation enthusiasts, from participants in SEARCA-led events, which features experts, practitioners, climate change activists and other enthusiasts, and their respective works and contact information; and Photo gallery containing images about and related to climate change and a video corner.
E-news service;	An electronic newsletter created in tandem with the website to push information to the prospective readers and contributors, and serve as a major tool to promote the website; SEARCA’s e-group subscribers (from scholars, contacts and networks) are the recipients; and Self-subscription and un-subscription are both enabled to conform to existing online anti-spam guidelines.	Both website and e-news service also post upcoming activities and learning events in the region, as well as occasional Call for Papers / Proposals, and other relevant opportunities for research or scholarship grants, fellowships, project funding, and employment.
Publications;	Repository of published reference materials and other knowledge products related to climate change drawn from existing websites, local and international conferences, policy fora, and existing SEARCA publications related to climate change adaptation.	Books; Discussion paper series; and Policy briefs.
Knowledge management and learning events; and	SEARCA also organizes and conducts knowledge and learning events related to climate change (vis-à-vis agriculture and natural resources) adaptation and best practices applicable to SEA.	Weekly seminars, workshops, conferences, training courses, roundtable discussions, and study tours.
Social Networking.	SEARCA is on Facebook; and One can follow KC3 on Twitter.	Facebook.com / seameo.searca; and · Twitter.com / searca_kc3.

KOREA ADAPTATION CENTER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE / KOREA ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

(Website: www.kaccc.kei.re.kr)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
Domestic (2009 ~); and International (set for 2012).	Disseminate information on climate change adaptation; Build and operate an information delivery system on climate change adaptation; and Build and operate the Korea Climate Change Adaptation Web Portal.	Domestic Knowledge: Documents; GIS data; Statistical data; and Local vulnerability data etc. International (tentatively, same as above).



MANGROVES FOR THE FUTURE (Website: www.mangrovesforthefuture.org)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
Identification, generation and development; and Dissemination, sharing and storage.	Development of KM products based on MFF activities such as investment in CCA related projects; Consolidation and analysis of CCA knowledge from MFF projects and activities; Capacity Development for National Coordinating Bodies, National Coordinators, Regional Secretariat, and Regional Steering Committee; Regional training courses - use and application of CCA tools; Regional learning events; Knowledge sharing through networking and partnerships; and Monitoring, Learning, and Evaluation process.	MFF projects that illustrate climate change adaptation: Ecosystem-based integrated coastal resource management through multi-stakeholder participation in Southern Thailand; Increasing the resilience of coastal and riverine communities to climate change and other threats, by conserving the ecosystems of the Maha Oya and associated coastal wetlands in Sri Lanka; Enhancing the community and island ecosystem resilience through innovative technology and food security; MFF Climate Proof (4 step guide for coastal projects); Feature film - Heads Above Water; Technical Papers on the role of mangroves; Reports (capturing climate change adaptation indicators); and Regional learning events, newsletters, website.

NEPAL CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT CENTER (Website: www.nast.org.np)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources		
Enhance public access to climate change and related information in order to build their capacities to address the challenges posed by climate change; and Serve as a dedicated institutional arrangement for managing climate change knowledge in Nepal.	Conduct an inventory of available collection at the climate change resource centers; Coordinate with a network of climate change knowledge providers and users; Organize learning events that encourage knowledge sharing and awareness raising; Popularize and / or translate materials / documents into local language; Develop regional centers and focal points for climate change; Build capacity of different institutions professionals through training / workshop / research grants / fellowship visiting experts program etc.; Provide advisory services for policy and development planning; Organize workshop, forums and other interaction program; and Facilitate access to climate change related data and information on climate change.	SN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	CATEGORY Books Booklets Thesis / Dissertation Reports Journals Brochures Periodicals Calendars Maps CDs Others	No. 700 75 35 25 40 35 20 12 9 60 159

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME- THAILAND (Website: www.undp.or.th)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
South-South Learning from the first generation of LDCF, SCCF and other funded climate change adaptation projects.	Development of project reports / evaluations, guidelines & handbooks, national and international results dissemination workshops; field visits, and web-based project profiles.	Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) interface, national workshops, project-related reports and publications, Regional Advisors and technical resource people working across UN Country teams.

UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (www.fao.org)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>To bring scientific information on climate change adaptation into the policy domain through FAO's technical expertise; and Implementation of technical expertise is undertaken through field programmes, the provision of strategic and policy advice and various other capacity building initiatives.</p>	<p>Through a variety of media (publications, brochures, CD-ROMs, web portals), meetings and workshops, the FAO disseminate lessons learned on climate change adaptation as a means of knowledge management.</p>	<p>Electronic / web resources: The Climate, Energy and Tenure Division established an E-learning Portal: Community based adaptation to climate change. (http://www.fao.org/climatechange/67624). The E-Portal offers an online training manual on Community Based Adaptation. A CD-ROM is also available; Climate-Smart agriculture web site: http://www.fao.org/climatechange/climatesmart/en/. A new website explores how best to address food security and climate change issues by adopting 'climate-smart' practices which improve resilience (adaptation) and reduces greenhouse gas emissions, thereby reducing the vulnerability of rural farmers or help rural populations to better adapt to climate change challenges; and Project titled Linking communities in Southeast Asia to forestry-related voluntary carbon markets. A key output is an online information dissemination portal providing information on carbon market opportunities in the region, particularly for potential buyers and sellers of small-scale forest carbon credit projects (in development). Publications: Pacific Food Security toolkit: Building resilience to climate change. This toolkit is designed specifically for Pacific Island Countries and Territories in order to improve Pacific Islanders' ability to produce and access safe and nutritious foods that meet their dietary and cultural need; Climate change, water and food security (study to be released March 2011); Forests and Climate Change in the Asia-Pacific Region (2010); and Managing Forests for Climate Change (2011).</p>

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (Website: www.worldwildlife.org)

Scope of Knowledge Management Operations	Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Activities	Adaptation Knowledge Resources
<p>WWF country and programme offices; WWF international offices; WWF's development partners; WWF's stakeholders in local, national and international levels; and Corporate partnerships, e.g. Climate Friendly, Climate Savers.</p>	<p>Staff internal and external training; Participation in workshops and conferences; Intranet and internet sites; WWF "Community" - document sharing and information system (i.e. "drop box"); Dialogues between policy makers and researchers / academics to identify gaps of policy relevance; Identify gaps of knowledge by conducting research, data collection about ecosystem in priority areas (e.g. climate most vulnerable, biodiversity hotspots) including local communities; Feed / share the research information into a nation- and region-wide database for further detailed analysis; Promote roles of ecosystem in human adaptation via synergies between ecosystem based- and community based-climate change adaptation; Promote best practices of adaptation to the public and local communities via research information simplified and methodology integrated into their everyday routines; and Expand communication network by combining effects of climate change, development and other trends (e.g. biology, natural disaster, food security).</p>	<p>Information outreach: web sites, papers / articles, conferences / workshops, multimedia, hands on training, demonstration projects Adaptation Knowledge Platform; MRC's Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative; National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPAs); National Climate Change Strategy, National Inventory Report; International environmental agreements, e.g. UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD; and Earth Hour campaign, a global call to action on climate change.</p>



ANNEX 3

Workshop schedule

Time	Programme	Facilitator	Comments
8:30-9:00	Registration		
9:00-9:10	Welcoming Address	Dr. Young-Woo Park Regional Director, UNEP ROAP	
9:10-9:20	Objectives & Outcomes of the AKM Workshop	Mozaharul Alam United Nations Environment Programme - Thailand	Workshop Moderator
9:20-10:00	Knowledge Management Models: What is 'knowledge management'; and Which models or approaches might be appropriate for linking regional adaptation knowledge to country level programs, and how?	Global: CDKN, UNFCCC ALM, IDSKS, SE Regional: ICIMOD National: Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand Sub-National: Philippines New Initiative: GIZ	Presentations - Short (5 min)
10:00-10:15	Knowledge Management Models - Question & Answer	Dinesh Bhuju Climate Change Knowledge Management Center, Nepal	Facilitated panel - Q & A Responses to clarification questions provided
10:15-10:50	Coffee Break and Gallery Walk		
10:50-11:50	Breakout Sessions: Reflecting on climate change adaptation knowledge management: Identifying trends and strengths; Identifying unmet, and under-utilized knowledge; and Suggestions to strengthening convergence through knowledge management.	Focus Group Facilitators: Roopa Rakshit; Robert W. Solar; Gernot Laganda; and Mozaharul Alam	Supported by Gallery Walk Posters, participants will form six (6) groups: Users of Local Level Knowledge; Users of National Level Knowledge; Providers of Local Level Knowledge; Providers of National Level Knowledge; Users and Providers of Knowledge; and Intermediaries of Knowledge Generation and Providers of Knowledge.

Time	Programme	Facilitator	Comments
11:50-12:30	Breakout Session Plenary	Mozaharul Alam United Nations Environment Programme, Thailand	Group Presentations (Approximately 5 minutes each - 10 minute Q and A after presentations)
12:40-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-15:00	Your Platform, Your Terms: TOR development for knowledge partners	Robert W. Solar SOFEDEV and the Learning Institute, Cambodia	Facilitated open discussion (Participants are advised to read the TOR prior to the session, and submit the comment sheet to AKP representatives after the workshop)
14:45-15:00	Coffee Break		
15:00-16:00	Fostering Adaptation Knowledge Sharing (Part 1): What mechanisms and incentives can be created to encourage regional knowledge sharing and interaction through platform?	Ramesh Kumar Jalan Solution Exchange, United Nations Development Programme, India	Open facilitated discussion
16:00-16:45	Fostering Adaptation Knowledge Sharing (Part 2): How can we connect and harness diversity in knowledge? What 'knowledge portal' interface components are needed to facilitate knowledge providers and users needs?	Gernot Laganda United Nations Development Programme, Thailand	Open facilitated discussion
16:45-17:15	Way Forward & Parking Lot Questions	Adaptation Knowledge Platform	
17:15-17:25	Wrap Up	Kotaro Kawamata Asian Development Bank Asia Pacific Adaptation Network	
17:25-17:30	Vote of Thanks	Roopa Rakshit AIT-UNEP RRCAP, Adaptation Knowledge Platform	
18:00	Cocktail Reception		





The regional Climate Change Adaptation Platform for Asia (Adaptation Knowledge Platform) and Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) work together in Asia to build climate resilience of vulnerable communities, ecosystems and economies. They foster generation and exchange of knowledge and practices on Climate Change Adaptation, increase adaptive capacities, and facilitate the integration of knowledge into decision making processes and adaptation actions. By bringing together policy makers, researchers, development practitioners, private sectors and communities, they build a bridge between knowledge providers and users and promote partnerships for transformative actions.



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