

ASIA PACIFIC ADAPTATION NETWORK
(APAN)

2012 ANNUAL REPORT
(JANUARY-DECEMBER 2012)



By Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)
March 2013



Asia Pacific Adaptation Network
(APAN) Annual Report 2012
(January-December 2012)

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Suggested Citation
IGES. 2013. Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) 2012 Annual Report. Hayama, Japan: IGES.

How to obtain the digital copy:
The full report can be electronically downloaded from www.asiapacificadapt.net.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This APAN annual report 2013 was prepared by the Asia Pacific Adaption Network (APAN). We would also like to extend our sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Environment, Japan (MoEJ) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) for funding this report.

PREFACE

The Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) is the first regional network under the Global Adaptation Network which is advocated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It was launched in October 2009 in Bangkok by the Prime Minister of Thailand with initial support from the Government of Japan, the Government of Sweden and the Asian Development Bank.

This report provides a summary of the activities of APAN in 2012. During 2012, APAN enhanced its operations through the Regional Hub (RH) and the secretariat of the Steering Committee (SC) with the support from partners and strengthened ties with the sub-regional nodes and thematic nodes and their national implementing partners. In addition, APAN organised various trainings to contribute to build capacities for climate adaptation. The Forum, sub regional trainings and conferences and thematic conference were organised with the goal of broadening the network activities in order to provide quality information for decision makers, practitioners and researchers related to climate change adaptation. APAN also expanded its partnership with international agencies such as the USAID (the United States Agency for International Development) and UNEP-DTIE (Division of Technology, Industry and Economics).

Main activities conducted during, 2012 were as follows:

1. Operated RH and the secretariat
2. Organised APAN SC meeting
3. Updated and maintained the web portal for information dissemination
4. Organised four annual sub regional conference
5. Organised five training and capacity building workshop
6. Organised a thematic conference on agriculture
7. Published and shared information
8. Organised the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaption Forum
9. Produced research and synthesis reports
10. Improved training modules for climate change adaptation capacity building

Major achievements of APAN in 2012 include:

1. Successfully organised the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaption Forum
2. Successfully Organised a thematic conference on agriculture
3. Improved availability and accessibility of knowledge for adaptation by co-organising the annual Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
4. Strengthened the knowledge management to improve the availability and accessibility of knowledge for adaptation through APAN's renewed website
5. Synthesised adaptation gaps and needs in the region

Increased adaptive capacities of institutions through organisation of conference across the region to discuss about priority needs of the region in relation to adaptation, identified further training needs for climate adaptation, developed training modules in the selected countries, and conducted training workshops for the government officials on climate change adaptation.

Concern and support for climate adaptation at the global level is increasing. The UN agencies and development aid agencies emphasise the need to adapt to climate change and to strengthen knowledge, build capacities, facilitate technology and access finance, especially of developing nations, to adapt to climate change. United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC) COP 16 proposed the creation of a Green Climate Fund (GCF) and agreed on the Cancun Adaptation Framework, which invited Parties to strengthen and, where necessary, establish regional adaptation centres and networks. COP 17 provided further impetus by adopting a management framework of the GCF aimed at distributing US\$100 billion annually to help poor countries adapt to climate impacts.

Based on the activities conducted in the inception phase, the APAN and the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform (AKP), the two initiatives which evolved from decision made at COP 16 developed a blueprint of a joint Development Phase to promote further support to adaptation in the Asia Pacific region along with partner institutes (2012-2016). As of 2011, APAN and AKP, both programmes under UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP ROAP) have merged as a single initiative. The merged initiative continues to use the name APAN.

APAN and AKP as an integrated initiative, is aiming to implement a programme that strengthens cooperative “initiatives” along with development aid agencies including United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Initiative provides assistance to the Asia-Pacific region to build climate resilience of vulnerable human systems, ecosystems and economies through the mobilisation of knowledge, finance, and technologies to support adaptation capacity building, policy making and best practices.

APANs work in 2012 reinforced the mainstreaming and promotion of climate change adaptation in the Asia Pacific region and laid the foundation for promoting further activities and strengthening the support. It is important to continue to expand its activities and scope and further strengthen the network by involving different stakeholders including researchers, experts, decision makers and other stakeholders in the development phase of APAN.

APAN Co-Chair
(Prof. Masataka Watanabe)

APAN Co-Chair
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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
AKP	Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia
APN	Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research
APAN	Asia Pacific Adaptation Network
CANSA	Climate Action Network for South Asia
CAREC	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
COP	Conference of Parties
CTP	Core Technical Partners
FY	Fiscal Year
GAN	Global Adaptation Network
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
IGES BRC	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Bangkok Regional Centre
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISAP	International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
KACCC	Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change
KEI	Korea Environment Institute
MOEJ	Ministry of Environment, Japan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCCCA	Research Center for Climate Change Adaptation, Keio University
RH	Regional Hub of APAN
RRC.AP	Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific
SC	Steering Committee
SEAN-CC	South East Asia Climate Change Network
SEADPRI	Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute
SEARCA	Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
SRNs	Sub Regional Nodes
TNs	Thematic Nodes
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNEP-ROAP	United Nation Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
UNEP ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America & the Caribbean
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID ADAPT	United States Agency for International Development- Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia - Pacific

1. 2012 ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 Capacity development

The need for additional capacity building across the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific with regards to climate change in general, and adaptation, in particular, is one of the most consistent conclusions of past initiatives and reviews. APAN, since its inception, has been building capacities through trainings and by organising sub regional conferences. In addition, a thematic conference on agriculture was conducted in November 2012. A total of five training and four sub regional conferences were organised in order to enhance the capacity of knowledge by key actors at different levels for addressing CCA and to increase the ability to integrate CCA into development policies and plans. The main target audience for the capacity building activities was the climate change focal points, other line ministries, national experts, academe and the private sector.

The capacity building activities were carried out by the SRNs and TNs, experts and the RH. The topic for the training and capacity building workshops and annual sub regional conferences were based on the knowledge acquired from the previous years, reflect the demand and new critical & emerging issues from the region.

1.1.1 Annual sub regional conference

With the knowledge acquired over the last few years, sub regional conferences were held in all the five sub regions. The annual sub regional conference is useful to seek the improvement and to discuss about the new and emerging issues in each of the sub regions. The Sub regional conference also provides a platform for disseminating the work of APAN, its publications; share lessons learnt from the other sub regions and foster discussions amongst different stakeholders including policy makers, practitioners, researchers, private sector etc.

(1) Central Asia

The sub-regional annual conference for Central Asia was co-organised by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) on "Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Adaptation to Climate Change in Central Asia facing COP 18 to the UNFCCC" with Drynet and UNDP on 12-13 November, 2012 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The participants from this conference recommended consolidating efforts of government agencies, local authorities, research institutions, farmers, managers and professional of agro-formations, international and non-governmental organisations in Central Asian countries to solve the problem to climate change in CA. The participants also concluded that the sub-regional conference demonstrated a real possibility of uniting forces and resources to reduce vulnerability in sectors such as agriculture and water resources.

The apparent reality of climate change, growing scale of its consequences, and the interconnectedness of natural and climatic, and commercial and economic conditions in the Central Asian countries generate a need for well-timed response, coordination of action and exchange of experience on adaptation to climate change at all levels of government with the active participation of local communities in our countries. Taking into account the urgency of the problem and necessity to pursue a common approach in the course of negotiations in the 18th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, the participants of the

Regional Conference in Tashkent have agreed on the importance and necessity of common actions at the sub-regional level in the form of a resolution.

The participants of the conference have highlighted the need in further functioning and development of Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) to improve capacity and generate knowledge. The following decision was included into the conference resolution: "The participants of the conference ask all interested parties to support information and knowledge exchange within the APAN Network and CAREC regional activities to find a joint solution to the problem of vulnerability to climate risks".

Taking into account the demand from the participants to deal with vulnerabilities and climate risks, the training for the next calendar year in Central Asia will revolve around the theme of "Emergencies, Risks and Responses within the context of CCA".

(2) North-East Asia

The sub-regional annual conference for Northeast Asia was organised by Keio University and the Environmental Innovators Program (RCCCA) from December 21-22, 2012 on the "Innovations for Resilience and Transformations", at Keio University, Hiyoshi Campus. This symposium focused on innovations in practice that advances transformation in relation to both climate change adaptation and resiliency. Issues addressed included managing both short and long term plans, how to implement change, the need for small and large scale responses, the role of technology and policy innovation, and the advent of new methodologies.

(3) South-East Asia

The sub annual conference in Southeast Asia was organised on 10-11, February, 2012, Manila, Philippines back to back with the APEC Symposium on Climate Change to enhance network and introduce APAN to wider group of audiences by Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI). The open discussion brought several ideas and opinions on prioritised sectors in terms of Climate Change Adaptation; specific areas under the identified sectors; the needs in capacity building and training for the sub-region; needed financing for the specific climate change adaptation and mitigation activities at the local and the sub-regional level; and specific types of analytical tools, policies and best practices that will help Southeast Asian countries to promote adaptation at different levels and timeframe.

Keeping this demand in mind, ICLEI-APAN collaboration with support from DTIE and MOEJ will organise training workshops for the policy-makers in the region tentatively on "Building capacity for SEAN-CC focal points on access to funds for climate change adaptation initiatives" and "Application of Adaptation Tools in the Development Process" in the next calendar year 2013.

(4) Pacific

The sub annual conference in the Pacific was organised by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) on 28-29, February, 2012, Apia, Samoa. One of the major outcomes of this meeting was the extension of the APAN network. This meeting also successfully identified the capacity needs and knowledge gaps in the Pacific; the key stakeholders in the countries in terms of providing and using knowledge on CCA; identification of training needs, especially related to adaptation financing; identification of key national and regional priorities and the key actions; and areas of intervention and contribution of APAN.

1.1.2 Training and Capacity building workshop

Trainings and capacity development workshops were organized successfully in each of the five sub-regions to address the needs identified through trainings, sub regional consultations and gaps and needs assessments conducted in 2011. These workshops were successful and contributed by building the capacity of government officials on climate adaptation which can be used for more informed decision making. The workshops highlighted the need for continuous capacity building not only of the government officials but also other stakeholders in the region on different aspects of climate adaptation as climate change is a complex issue and training needs to be provided on different fronts in order to enable informed decision making as well as changes at the policy level. The two biggest challenges faced are 'mainstreaming' climate change in the development policy process and in fostering 'cross sectoral integration' of climate change. In addition, new and emerging areas of concern as well as areas requiring further training and capacity building needs in the region were also identified.

(1) Central Asia

The CAREC co-organised a regional training-workshop on "Evaluating climate change adaptation practices in Central Asia", 11-12 July 2012, Almaty, Kazakhstan in partnership with Drynet. The training was organised for 19 representatives of ministries and departments of environmental protection, agriculture, and emergency situations; non-governmental organisations, scientific institutions, farmers, support agencies. The overall training goal was to improve knowledge and skills of the key stakeholders – decision makers and practitioners – on evaluation methods in adaptation to climate change.

The results from the workshop (<http://www.asiapacificadapt.net>) include:

- Improved understanding of the priority needs and practices on adaptation to climate change in Central Asia;
- acquired and/or improved knowledge on evaluation methods in adaptation to climate change, and discussed the most applicable assessment methodologies for the region;
- strengthened the practical skills to select and apply the appropriate evaluation methodology of existing adaptation practices; and
- positive feedback from participants was received after the training, especially emphasizing the relevance of the topics discussed, high quality presentations, as well as high level of participants' involvement during the practical sessions.
- The training was covered by the regional media <http://www.ekois.net/wp/?p=9934A>

Especially, the observation over the two-day training shows that the most urgent need is in the literature and practical manuals on different evaluation tools available for use in the adaptation.

(2) North-East Asia

The RCCCA co-organised an “Educational program on a semi-arid environment susceptible to climate change in Northeast Asia” on August 26- 2 September 2, 2012.

(3) South-East Asia

The ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability co-organised a regional training workshop on “Climate Change Adaptation Planning” with support and assistance from Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), on 20-21 September 2012, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The training was organised for approximately 20 representatives of ministries and departments of environmental protection, local government and Non-governmental organisations. The goal of the training was to improve the capacity of national and local authorities in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development planning.

(4) South Asia

The Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) co-organised the workshop on “National Adaptation Plans – Training and Consultation among South Asia Policy Makers” on 5-6 November 2012 in Kathmandu, Nepal. Participants were requested to contribute in the sessions through exchange of assessment of vulnerabilities and adaptation actions being carried out in countries and share adaptation needs. Besides, country representatives were requested to share the existing institutional structure to formulate, implement and mainstream adaptation with development objectives for cross learning purpose.

(5) Pacific

The SPREP co-organised a sub-regional training workshop on climate change and financing in Apia, Samoa on 25-26 October 2012. Over 60 participants gathered together to network and develop closer working relationships with donor agencies, Council of Regional Organisation in the Pacific (CROP) agencies and Pacific Island countries.

The workshop was organised with an aim to enhance the skills of the Pacific Island country representatives in the following areas:

- General understanding about specific donors and the type of climate change financing available to the Pacific
- Individual donor policies and financing criteria
- Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting requirements for donors

The ‘Donor Pitch’ simulation’ as part of the training with the donor panel feedback and the proposal development simulation exercise proved quite useful for the participants.

1.1.3 Thematic Conference

An International Conference on “Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for Food and Environmental Security” on 21-22 November 2012, Los Baños, Laguna was co-organized SEARCA. The conference aimed to gather researchers, academicians, policy makers and planners, development workers, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other professionals from different international, government, non-government and academic organisations. The conference provided a venue for promoting integrative partnerships towards convergence of ideas for holistic solutions to reduce the impacts of climate change on the region’s food, environmental, nutritional and health security.

Objectives of the conference were to foster cross learning, knowledge sharing and identify coping strategies. Specific aims were to:

- have an exchange of state-of-the-art knowledge on climate change science, adaptation strategies, disaster risk reduction, planning and management and vulnerability and impact assessment tools among regional stakeholders specifically in the agriculture and environment sectors
- gather scientific information and experiences into an integrative body of knowledge in order to identify information and knowledge gaps and common, urgent and emergent issues related to food and environmental security in the region
- identify location-specific knowledge and adaptation strategies which may be up scaled to other regions
- further promote partnerships and linkages among different sectors for the exchange of information and expertise in forging collaborative activities on climate change adaptation



1.2 Knowledge generation

Generation of new information especially on new & emerging issues is critical for raising awareness and for building capacity, especially of policy makers to deal with the issues. The activities conducted in 2012 contributed to “improved understanding on how to adapt to current and future climate conditions across the region”, and “enhancing the capacity of knowledge by key actors at different levels for addressing CCA” as per the APAN Strategy document.

1.2.1 Synthesis report on adaptation policies

There are a lot of broad differences among the sub-regions and countries in the Asia Pacific region, in terms of their understanding and needs for climate adaptation. Based on the gaps and needs assessment reports developed by the sub regions in FY 2011, this report was developed to synthesise the policy gaps and needs in adaptation at the regional level.

1.2.2 Technical report on Adaptation Technology

Technology is an important adjunct of sustainable development. Improving environmental technology makes growth and environmental sustainability compatible. What is required is a prudent combination of new technologies and ecological sustainability, thereby addressing existing and emerging adaptation needs. This synthesis report brings together the technologies from the region that suit the needs of the identified priority sectors for climate change adaptation and analyses gaps that need to be addressed in priority sectors.

1.2.3 Gap Analysis related to Adaptation Finance

Addressing climate change is an urgent and complex challenge. In order to provide the necessary support and enhance the adaptive capacity of developing and least developed countries, various adaptation funding mechanisms have been set in place to provide resources for adaptation and adaptation related projects as created and prioritized by the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund. This report is a study on existing climate adaptation funds to assess gaps in accessing adaptation finance.

1.2.4 Conduct research and analysis for promoting risk insurance system in enhancing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

Risk dispersal through risk insurance system is gaining attention for the adaptation on increasing natural disasters and climate change in the Asia Pacific region. To respond to such needs, it is necessary to understand what are required to promote risk insurance system. This report assesses the existing risk insurance experiences from the countries (Philippines, Vietnam, and Malaysia) with potential to implement risk insurance systems, evaluating barriers for promoting the risk insurance, and identifying various interventions for greater risk insurance penetration leading to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

It was evident from the study that the countries are at different levels of developing agriculture insurance programs and institutional mechanisms with Philippines at the fore front followed by Vietnam and Malaysia. The growing disaster losses and related burden on government has been the clear driver of insurance in all the study countries. Though Malaysia has long experience of

implementing insurance for industrial crops, the insurance has entered into agriculture only very recently with the promulgation of the new government crop insurance program. Being an early bird, one could find a diverse insurance approaches in Philippines mostly spearheaded by the public insurance institutions with strong public-private partnership. The government of Vietnam showed a constant spirit of making insurance work in the country with long unsuccessful history with insurance.

Structured questionnaire surveys with farmers have revealed several important insights into the effectiveness of insurance on the ground. Government compensation has still been an important means of relief and recovery from natural disasters in areas without insurance and to certain extent in areas with insurance mostly due to limited coverage of perils or limited damage coverage by the current insurance products. Responses did reflected the presence of mismatch between compensations, insurance pay outs and farmers expectations and it has an interesting linkage with the way the insurance products are understood by farmers; a clear indication for the need to strengthen the public awareness programs before enrolling into insurance schemes. In areas with insurance, the farmers have reported the presence of grievance redress mechanisms but the response on these mechanisms was mixed with most rating it as unsatisfactory in Philippines. Cost of insurance appeared to be the single most important determinant of buying insurance. Irrespective of whether the insurance is completely subsidized or not, majority of respondents, whether currently participating in insurance or not, have preferred that the insurance be fully subsidized. The insurance payments were mostly either timely or timely enough to recover. Most farmers were not sure about the damage assessment procedures adopted by the insurance companies and were overwhelmed by the claim procedures. In areas where insurance is present, insurance did helped farmers to recover but the respondents felt that the insurance did not completely compensate their loss. Insurance did not completely stop most farmers borrowing from a formal lending institution or from family and friends after a disaster.

1.2.5 Improve training modules for climate change adaptation capacity building

Building upon the training exercises conducted under the 'scientific capacity development of trainers and policy makers for climate change adaptation planning in Asia and Pacific' in fiscal year 2011, training modules were pilot tested in Bangladesh and Cambodia. Pilot training programs were conducted in Cambodia for province and sub-province level government officers of the agriculture department. The pilot tested training modules include 'Agriculture extension staffs at provincial level' and 'District and commune officers'. The trainees were evaluated before and after the pilot training programs and their evaluation results were taken into consideration in modifying the training modules. The results of pre- and post-training evaluation have indicated substantial improvement in the knowledge on climate change adaptation among the trained officers. After the training, the participants were able to enlist the adaptation practices in agriculture sector, provide details related to their implementation and policy implications. In Bangladesh, the pilot testing of training modules was carried out for two levels of agriculture extension officers i.e. district and upazila agriculture officers and Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officers operating at the village level. Pre- and post-training evaluations were carried out through structured questionnaires and the results were statistically tested using

paired t-test. The pre-training evaluation of trainees revealed that half (50%) of the trainees had low knowledge and rest of the half (50%) had medium knowledge on climate change adaptation (CCA) (None of the trainees had high knowledge on CCA). Therefore, it may be concluded that there was a necessity to conduct training for the district and upazila Level Officers of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and Lecturer of Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka. The post-training evaluation revealed that most (70%) of the trainees achieved high knowledge and rest 30% of them achieved medium knowledge on CCA. None of the trainees had low knowledge after receiving training. Therefore, it can be concluded that conducting training had led to increase in their knowledge on CCA.

1.3 Knowledge management

Knowledge Management (KM) is a critical tool for generating and sharing knowledge and useful information. For the former, KM can increase the capacity of learning new processes, methods, systems, tools, technologies and techniques for adaptation, and more importantly it can provide peer-to-peer learning opportunities as web-based KM makes it easy for practitioners in the region to interact. The Knowledge management activities undertaken last year led to improved understanding on how to adapt to current and future climate conditions across the region and targeted different stakeholders interested in CCA scientists, policy maker, practitioners, donors, students etc.

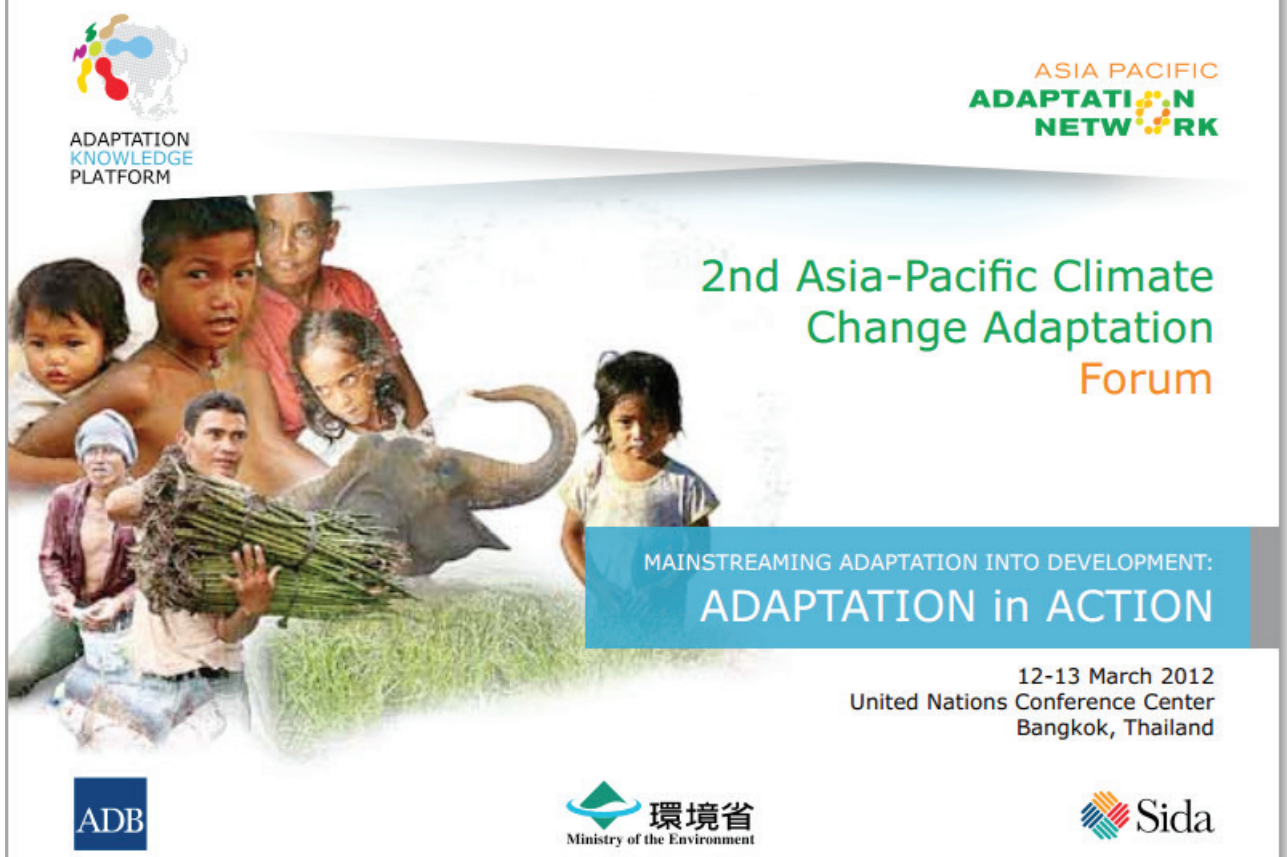




1.3.1 2nd Adaptation Forum

A brief summary of outputs produced include :

- 167% increase in the number of knowledge products from 3 to 8 by the second forum (2012)
- 23% increase in forum participants from 611 to 750 participants by the second forum (2012)
- 26% increase in the number of participating countries from 47 to 59 by the second forum (2012)
- 550% increase in the number of partner organizations or sponsoring organizations from 2 to 13 by the second forum (2012)



The 2nd Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum was organised in Bangkok on March 12 – 13, 2012. The forum was funded by the Governments of Sweden and Japan, ADB and many other institutions. The 2nd Forum garnered more interest and participation from wider range of stakeholders compared to the 1st Forum. The Forum was quite successful and attended by all major stakeholders from the region and beyond. It provided an opportunity for adaptation and development practitioners, policy makers, donors and researchers from different institutions, countries and regions to share frontline findings and innovations, opportunities and challenges in mainstreaming Climate Change adaptation into development. The Forum was attended by more than 800 people (<http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/adaptationforum2012/>).

The Forum's main theme was on "Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development: Adaptation in Action." The thematic focus of the forum was on (i) linking knowledge to adaptation actions; (ii) the governance of adaptation decision-making; and (iii) insights from practices through learning from experiences on the ground. A total of 25 panels were organised focusing on various aspects of climate adaptation with collaboration from various organisations.

In addition to the panel discussion and parallel sessions, the Forum also aimed to provide venues for (i) showcasing knowledge, practices and experiences; (ii) providing "an interactive space" to promote networking to maximize synergy, stimulate actions and facilitate experiential learning that supports the process of adapting to climate change; and (iii) linking local level adaptation initiatives with those at national and regional level.

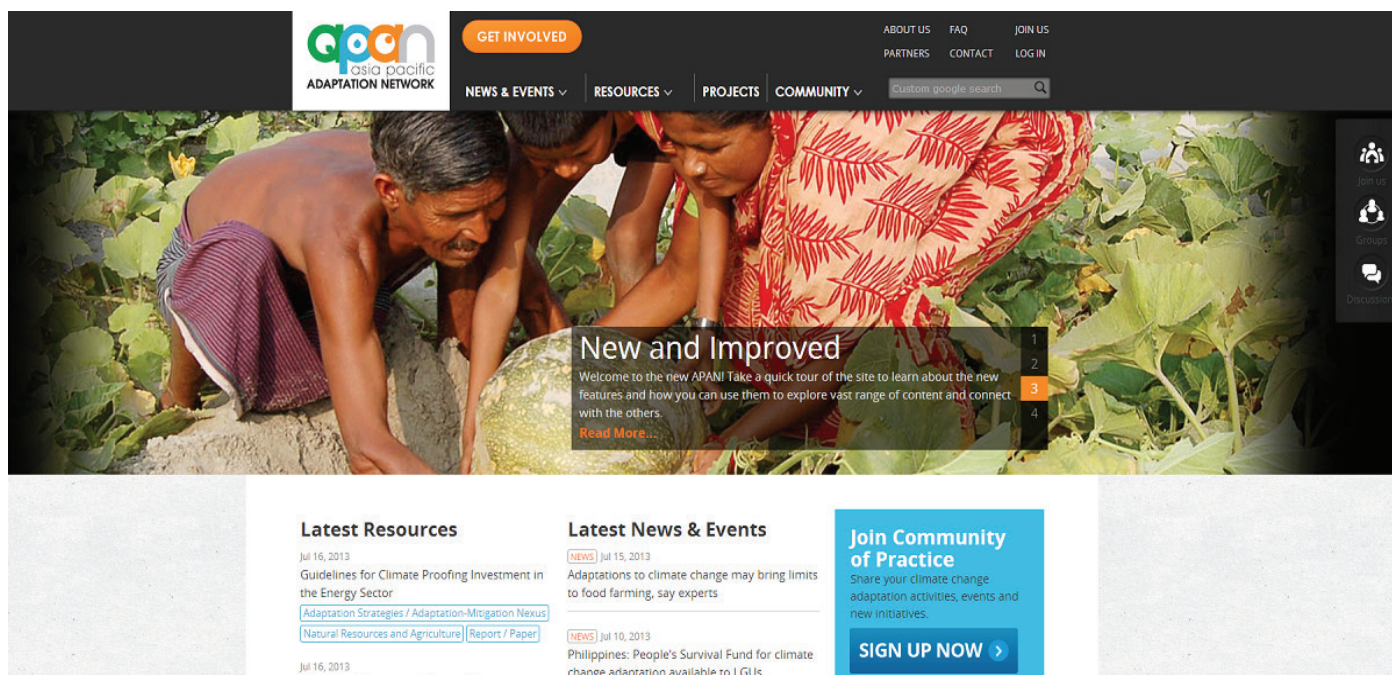
The key learning's from the Forum can be grouped into four clusters: practice-governance, knowledge and support-

- existing practices provide an important foundation for adaptation with insights into opportunities, barriers and capacities. Experiences with development planning and actions as well as with dealing with past climate are relevant but not always sufficient for dealing with uncertain and changing future risks;
- there is no governance blue-print for adaptation. In most cases it is about starting with existing institutions and policies. However, more attention needs to be given to longer-term policies, dealing with uncertainties, and the adaptive transformation of governance systems themselves; vertical and horizontal coordination are important to national policies and strategies on adaptation.
- mainstreaming climate adaptation into national action plans and policies, is the need of the hour but requires inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration as well as support from the highest levels; how decisions are made about adaptation projects and plans influences the extent to which they are accepted and ultimately their long-term sustainability.
- major knowledge-action gaps remain with respect to adaptation. Past efforts at closing knowledge gaps have had mixed success. It is therefore very important to learn from the very diverse set of experiments now underway across the Asia-Pacific region. Asia has many lessons to share when it comes to adaptation; and
- capacity building and financing for climate adaptation is still needed in many countries of the region.





1.3.2 Web-based knowledge management



The Web Portal – Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific (www.asiapacificadapt.net) was launched at the Asia Pacific Adaptation Forum in October 2010. Post the decision to merge the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform (AKP) and APAN in May 2012 and endorsement at the 2nd APAN steering committee meeting, it was decided to merge the information on the AKP and APAN websites into one integrated and improved website (www.asiapacificadapt.net).

An online survey was undertaken in June-July and a discussion paper developed to improve the contents, user friendliness and look of the website. Based on the outcomes of the survey and discussion, integration and improvement of the integrated website was undertaken with support from [support from United States Agency for International Development- Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia - Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific) and Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOEJ)]. Following this, the web portal was revamped by the end of the year.

The portal is an interactive portal meant for sharing information and knowledge on climate change adaptation and developing adaptive capacities in Asia and Pacific countries. The portal has been designed and developed to increase access to information regarding climate adaptation projects and good practices on climate adaptation in the region. It also promotes the exchange of adaptation knowledge, experience, tools and identifies gaps in terms of capacities and knowledge regarding climate adaptation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The services of the portal include climate change adaptation information and knowledge assimilation, generation, management, sharing and exchange. It also aims to provide concise information on projects; information resources; and knowledge products on climate change adaptation in Asia and the Pacific region, and share with the climate adaptation community at different scales, from practitioner to decision-maker as well as to donors and the media.

Indicators to measure the portal's performance include:

- Number of page view
- Number of visitors
- Average page view per visit
- Average time spent per visit
- Number of registered users

In addition to the above performance indicators, the following information is being tracked in order to improve the portal according to its usage:

- Most viewed and downloaded content
- Incoming traffic sources
- Visitor information such as location, browser type, operating systems, etc.

1.3.3 Major knowledge products generated



Based on the activities conducted in 2012 a number of outputs were produced which can be used for the national policy and plan development and implementation, e.g. national climate change adaptation strategy, sector-specific adaptation plan, investment programme, etc. These included:

- Outreach materials (APAN brochure, banner)
- 5 Training/workshop proceedings
- 5 Proceedings of the annual sub regional conferences
- 1 Proceedings of thematic conference on Agriculture
- 2 Technical reports
- 1 Forum proceedings

2. 2012 OPERATION AT A GLANCE

2.1 Steering Committee

The APAN Steering Committee (SC) acts as the ultimate decision making body of the activities of APAN and provide strategic advice to the projects of APAN through tight communication with the APAN secretariat. Although two SC meetings were planned around October and March, the plan was changed due to the massive floods in Thailand around October. Accordingly, SC meeting was held on 11 March 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand. In the SC meeting, progress of APAN activities, future plan for the APAN development phase, the role of SRNs and TNs were shared and discussed among the participants. This year, the substantial progress was made in terms of the official endorsement of SRNs and TNs in the SC meeting on March 2012 (Table 5). In addition, new SC members for the APAN development phase were nominated based on the selection processes of the APAN inception phase SC members. New members in the development phase include SC members in the APAN inception phase, governmental members from each subregion, nongovernmental members, donor members, and the APAN secretariat.

The main discussion points included:

- Agenda of APAN meeting
- The importance of Adaptation based on the experiences of Thai Floods and Japanese Earthquakes
- Activities carried out by regional hub and secretariat in the Inception Phase (outputs, SRNs/TNs, and introduction of new SC)
- Activities for the Development Phase
- (Consultation meetings, trainings, thematic conference, Forum, database, partnerships and activities with the partner institutes)
- Future vision of network and platform
- New SC members and co-chair
- Discussion on work plan, fund, and future vision

The demands of APAN are increasing which can be understood from the numbers of the registration of the Forum (more than 800 people). The value added of the APAN is 1) network expansion capacity in the region through the events such as Adaptation Forum, 2) various partners, and 3) multi-stakeholders approaches. With the support from MOEJ, ADB, SIDA, APAN is enhancing the knowledge collection and dissemination as well as capacity buildings. Adaptation is broad issue which consists of different elements on timescale, areas, and region; hence, it is important to plan in long term not just 2-5 years but also 20-30 years. The clarification on the operational methods of publication documents for managing APAN's logo, copyright, web information was suggested.

2.2 Financial snapshot

The total amount of funding received for APAN operations from different sources for the period of 2012-13 (April 2012- March 2013) was approximately USD 2 million. Most of the funds are used for conducting sub regional level activities including trainings, conferences and pilot testing.

No.	Funding Source	Contribution (USD)
1	MoEJ	1m
2	ADB	172,000
3	USAID**	100,000
4	UNEP	125,000
5	APAN Nodes	560,000
	Total	1.957m

*Project cycle: April 2012-March 2013 **Project cycle: December 2011-September 2012

Apart from the figures above, substantial contribution- both financial and in-kind were also made by the APAN SRNs and TNs.

3. APPENDIX: ABOUT APAN

3.1 APAN's long-term visions, objectives, and framework

3.1.1 Mission and Purpose

The mission and purpose of APAN builds on a hierarchy of objectives. The mission or ultimate objective of the programme is:

climate change resilient and sustainable human systems, ecosystems and economies built through the mobilization of knowledge, enhanced institutional capacity and informed decision-making processes, and facilitated access to finance and technologies.

The purpose or intermediate objective of the programme is:

key actors in Asia and the Pacific Region with adequate knowledge for designing and implementing climate change adaptation measures, building capacity to access technologies and finance in support of climate change adaptation, integrating climate change adaptation into policies, strategies and plans.

3.1.2 Immediate Objectives

To achieve its mission and purpose, APAN has three immediate objectives:

1. Improve understanding and knowledge on how to adapt to current and future climate conditions across the region;
2. Enhance capacity of key actors at all levels to apply knowledge to assess technologies, access finance, and design interventions to adapt to climate change;
3. Increase ability to integrate climate change adaptation into development policies, strategies, plans and actions.

3.1.3 Target or Boundary Audience

Climate change policy makers including climate change focal points, planning departments/units in sectoral ministries, sectoral technical departments, local government and their planning units, academia, civil society organizations, and the media

3.1.4 Key Principles

1. Integration of principles enshrined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness i.e. a) Ownership (APAN reflects the needs and priorities of the region and countries); b) Alignment (APAN builds on existing strategies and priorities of the region and countries); c) Harmonization (APAN facilitates a harmonized and effective donor interventions); d) Results focus (APAN sees the achievement of outcomes as an important focus); e) Mutual accountability (Boundary partners, strategic partners, core partners and donors are accountable for the achievements of APAN).

2. Consideration of gender dimensions in all aspects of policy and project development and implementation under this framework, for the purpose of ensuring equal rights for men and women and equal access to the benefits resulting from project implementation. Special emphasis will be given to ensuring that women are able to actively take part in project design and development of program interventions.
3. Consideration of poverty reduction shall be given priority, wherever feasible, in the implementation of activities under the framework.

3.1.5 Framework

The focus areas under each immediate APAN objective, such as “risk and uncertainties” under the objective “improving understanding,” or “agriculture and food” under “adaptation integration,” and the menu of services cutting across these objectives like “information management,” are organized around a framework of knowledge management, capacity development, and adaptation integration, corresponding to the three immediate objectives of the programme (Figure 1).

Understanding adaptation knowledge fills gaps when several adaptation domains need improved understanding, such as in identifying ways to better manage risk and uncertainty or build resilience, overcome limits to adapt, etc, or where there is a need for improved dissemination of existing knowledge. Adaptation integration covers different adaptation domains or areas of particular concern such as agriculture and food security, water resources, health and sanitation, disaster management, coastal and islands, and mountains etc. Capacity development recognizes the need for both strengthening the knowledge and skills for different actors at different levels to plan, design, implement, evaluate appropriate adaptation measures, and to acquire financing and technologies for implementation as well as integration adaptation into development planning at different levels and for different adaptation domains.

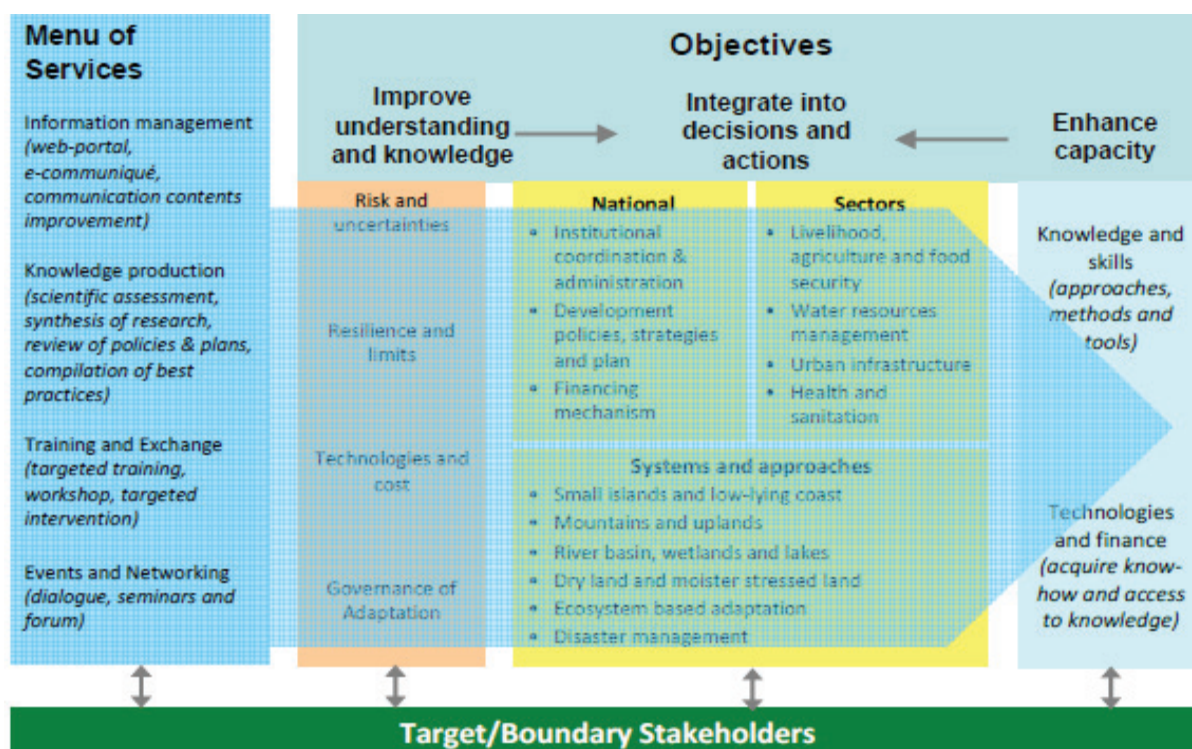


Figure 1. The APAN Framework

3.2 Organizational structure of APAN

APAN operates through its regional hub located in Bangkok. Sub-regional activities of APAN are carried out by the sub-regional nodes and thematic nodes of APAN located in the five sub-regions of Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and the Pacific. The sub-regional nodes operate with the help of national implementing partners located in the countries falling within each sub-region. The core partners are Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) located at Asian Institute for Technology (AIT), and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). UNEP ROAP acts as the secretariat in charge of Steering Committee and for providing technical inputs to APAN.

Sub regional Nodes

Central Asia	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC)
Northeast Asia	Keio University (Keio)
Pacific	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
South Asia	Climate Action Network for South Asia (CANSA)
Southeast Asia	Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)

Thematic Nodes

Water	Global Water Partnership (GWP)
Mountain	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
Agriculture	Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)

3.3 APAN Charter

Network Activities

Regional and sub regional-level activities, coordinated by the Regional Hub (RH), will be stipulated in an annual work plan developed by the RH see in partnership with the Sub regional nodes (SRNs) and Thematic Nodes (TNs) (see Section F9). An annual work plan and annual report will be presented to the Steering Committee (SC) (see Section F1) for its endorsement. Principal working methods include:

- Knowledge Generation : APAN will generate, manage and integrate existing knowledge through a regional mechanism to promote dialogue, improve exchange within and between countries on climate change adaptation, emerging networks, and initiatives, lead to integrated decision-making and action;
- Knowledge Management: Regional and sub-regional events will exchange information, improve understanding on adaptation, share best practices, and capture lessons learned on climate change adaptation;
- Developing and maintaining a Network web portal, databases on good adaptation practices and adaptation technologies, and up-to-date information on relevant topics, online community of practice;
- Establishing and maintaining linkages with other international and regional networks;
- Capacity Building: APAN will also conduct capacity building training, exchange visits, and workshops to develop the knowledge and skills, primarily of Government officials to design, implement and evaluate adaptation actions, and acquire the financing and technologies to integrate adaptation into development planning processes and implement those actions.

Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

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