



# 2013 Annual Report (January- December 2013)





# Preface

The Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) is the first regional network under the Global Adaptation Network 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 from January- December 2013. During 2013, APAN enhanced its operations through the Regional Hub (RH) and the Secretariat of the Steering Committee (SC) with the support from partners. In addition, APAN organised various training workshops and conferences to contribute to build capacities for climate adaptation. The training workshops and 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 strengthened ties with partner institutions including APAN nodes and the United States Agency for International Development- Climate Change (USAID ADAPT Asia Pacific); and expanded its partnership with international agencies such as UNEP- DTIE (Division of Technology, Industry and Economics) and for knowledge sharing and exchange with Institute of Development Studies supported ELDIS.

Main activities conducted by APAN during 2013 included management and improvement of the web portal for information dissemination, produced outreach materials; conducted ten training and capacity building workshop; conducted four sub regional annual conference; prepared synthesis report on the emerging and critical issues for adaptation in the region; conducted research, analysis and integrating idea for an institutional arrangement of Loss & Damage, produced improved training modules for climate change adaptation capacity building; strengthened and extended the network by participating at international conferences including COP 19; supported the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) in organising its events including the GAN launch event at COP 19, and the GAN steering committee meeting; and organised an international conference on Loss & Damage.

A few of the major achievements of APAN in 2013 include the successful organisation of the 3rd Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaption Forum, 18-20th March, Incheon, Republic of Korea; conduct of 10 training workshops and four sub annual conferences; further strengthening of knowledge management to improve the availability and accessibility of knowledge for adaptation; and provision of a platform for experts to sharing and exchange knowledge and ideas on new and emerging topics. Eg. L&D conference, 30-31 August, Bangkok by successfully organising an ' International Conference on Adaptation and Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change in the Asia Pacific: Integrating Scientific Aspect', amongst others.

APANs work in 2013 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 Chair

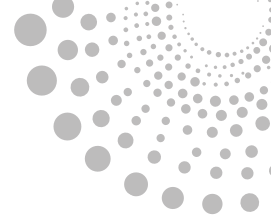
(Prof. Masataka Watanabe)

APAN Co-Chair

(Dr. Saleemul Huq)

# 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	IGES 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



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# 1. 2013 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. The Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), since its inception, has been building capacities through trainings and by organising sub regional conferences. A total of ten training and four sub regional conferences were organised in order to enhance the capacity of knowledge by key actors at different levels for addressing Climate Change Adaptation (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 APAN sub regional nodes (SRNs) and Thematic Nodes (TNs), experts and the Regional Hub (RH). Capacity building was carried out through various means including capacity building workshops, sub regional conferences and the 3rd Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum. 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 Training and Capacity building workshop

Capacity building is a continuous process to respond to the need identified in each sub-region including adaptation finance. Nine trainings/capacity development workshops were organised in the sub regions in order to respond to the needs expressed by the stakeholders in the region.

#### (1) Central Asia

The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) co-organised a regional training-workshop on "Adaptation to Climate Change through Climate Risk Reduction, Disaster Preparedness and Response in Central Asia" on 29-30 of July 2013 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The training brought together 20 experts representing national agencies responsible for



emergency preparedness and response, climate forecasts, water management and healthcare from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. The workshop familiarised the participants with important concepts related to climate risks and disaster risk reduction including risk management components such as risk assessment, risk mitigation, retention and transfer; led to a common understanding regarding climate risk reduction and disaster preparedness; facilitated mutual exchange of information amongst the participants; and developed skills in developing strategies and adaptation plans to reduce local communities' vulnerability to natural disasters.

#### (2) Northeast Asia

The Research Centre for Climate Change Adaptation (RCCCA) of Keio University, APAN's sub-regional node for Northeast Asia, co-organised the "6th International Workshop on Remote Sensing and Environmental Innovations in Mongolia" on 10-11 June 2013 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, along with the National University of Mongolia, Oxford University, and Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Science. The workshop helped improve understanding on cutting-edge geo-information technology and applications, painted a broad picture of the needs of the local communities and the nation in the face of climate change, highlighted some of the gaps in policy and capacity in the face of the issues before them and





provided an opportunity to discuss how to respond effectively to the regional environmental changes while strengthening international cooperation and advanced use of Remote Sensing technology. A total of 98 participants from 13 countries (Mongolia, India, United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Japan, Pakistan, USA, Canada, Korea, Russia, and China) participated at the workshop.

### (3) South-east Asia

(i) The ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability co-organised a regional training workshop on "Strengthening Capacity on M&E of Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives in SEA Region" on 13-14 August 2013. The workshop brought together 14 participants from seven Southeast Asian countries. The participants deliberated on a number of topics during the training: including : relevance of M&E for CCA; developing indicators and measurement schemes; country experiences on M&E; and framework for M&E of CCA. The inclusion of local government units (LGUs) in the training served as a milestone for APAN and ICLEI's training design. Recognising that it is at the local level that adaptation starts, partner organisations have now begun involving selected LGUs in its capacity building initiatives. Coupled with the involvement of experts and policy-makers from the sub-region, participating cities can tailor-fit current and future CCA interventions based on the national agenda resulting to more coherent strategies to combat climate change.

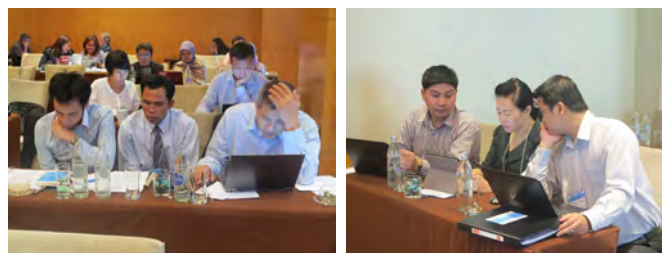


(i) (b) In collaboration with SEAN-CC, a project implemented by UNEP DITE, ICLEI jointly organised a Regional Training Workshop on "Building Capacity on Access to Funds for Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives", 24-26 June 2013, Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop brought together participants from all countries in Southeast Asia. The workshop aimed at, amongst others, to raise awareness of SEAN-CC

focal points on the different financing options available internationally and regionally, increase the knowledge of available financing sources and improve the capacity of the participants in developing fundable adaptation project proposals and provide hands on training on developing proposal. (with support from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; ICLEI)

The results from the workshop (<http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/events/regional/training-workshop/building/capacity/sean/cc/focal/points/access/funds/climate/change>) include:

- Identification of challenges on access to climate change financing.
- Increased knowledge on possible financing partners and potential arrangements for future projects.
- Enhanced technical capacity of participants in proposal writing and lowered technical barriers on access to financing.



(ii) The Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) as the thematic node for agriculture of APAN organised the regional training-workshop on "Climate Change Adaptation in Watersheds for Water, Food, and Environmental Security in Southeast Asia", 15-18 October 2013 at SEARCA, College, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines. The participants came from 17 organisations including government agencies, higher education institutions in agriculture, a sub-regional node of APAN and a private organisation in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam.

The results from the workshop (<http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/events/workshop-climate-change-adaptation-watersheds-water-food-and-environmental-security-southeast>) include:

- This workshop served as a good platform to exchange knowledge on watersheds among the countries in the region. The participants felt the need to address the following issues in the future:
  - Collaborations and international co-operations;
  - Capacity building of government and local officials;

- Integration of watershed management in national policies; and
- Involvement and empowerment of multi-stakeholders.
- It was proposed that CCA in watersheds be included in the existing research agenda at different levels and community needs assessment conducted in the field.
- The academe group from SEARCA tentatively decided to conduct seminars on CCA in watersheds in the near future and examine their curricula to include watershed management studies.
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation, specifically at the local government level.



#### (4) South Asia

(ii) (b) In collaboration with SEAN-CC, a project implemented by UNEP DITE, SEARCA jointly organised a Forum-workshop on “Vulnerability, Impact and Adaptation Assessment for Climate Change: Approaches, Methods and Tools”, 10-12 July 2013 in Hanoi, Vietnam. The workshop brought together participants from all countries in Southeast Asia. The workshop aimed at, amongst others, to identify and describe replicable approaches, methods and tools for assessing vulnerability of agriculture and natural resource management sectors to climate change and variability, and for assessing their impacts on these sectors; narrate step-by-step procedures and requirements of vulnerability, impact and adaptation assessment for CCA action planning; and plan how to integrate VIAA in CCA planning for development. (with support from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; SEARCA)

(i) The Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) organised the workshop on “Options for an Innovative Climate Finance Regime for South Asia” on 19- 20 August 2013 in New Delhi, India. National policy and sectoral decision makers, climate change focal points, civil society representatives, and regional and international experts came together to strengthen knowledge in the region on options for accessing international climate change finance. The workshop highlighted some of the key issues and knowledge gaps in understanding climate finance. It also identified the means for filling those gaps through research on the availability, nature or suitability of new and innovative sources of finance, and explored possible avenues for continuing national and regional coordination. Forty four participants from seven countries of South Asia participated at the workshop.



The results from the workshop [http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/events/forum/workshop/vulnerability/ impact/and/adaptation/assessment/climate/change/approaches](http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/events/forum/workshop/vulnerability/impact/and/adaptation/assessment/climate/change/approaches)) include:

- Showcasing approaches and tools in vulnerability, impact, and adaptation assessment in agriculture, forestry and biodiversity, coastal and marine resources, water resource management, and economics of climate change adaptation;

(ii) Global Water Partnership South Asia (GWP-SAS) as the thematic node on water for APAN organised the regional workshop on “Training Needs and Gaps Assessment on Adaptation and Resilience to a Changing Climate in South Asia” on 4-5 September 2013 in Kathmandu, Nepal. 46 participants from seven countries of South Asia along with representatives from regional bodies



such as SAARC, SACEP, NARBO came together to focus on assessing the gaps and needs in climate change resilience in South Asia in water. The workshop showcased good practices from the region on water security progress, indigenous knowledge and modern technology working towards resilience in water sector; underlined the need of water cooperation for climate resiliency; and laid emphasis on the framing of coherent policies and strategies in relation to IWRM in the region.



The trainings and capacity development workshop were organised successfully to address the needs identified through trainings and sub regional consultations. 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. It also underlined the need for interfacing science-policy and practice and inclusive participation of stakeholders, specifically the solutions to be tailored to the needs of the target community. In addition, new and emerging areas of concern and well as areas requiring further training and capacity building needs in the region were also identified. 'Mainstreaming' climate change in the development policy process as well as fostering 'cross sectoral integration' of climate change continues to be the biggest challenge.

(ii) International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) as the thematic node on mountain for APAN organised the regional workshop on "Supporting Climate Change Policy Action in the HKH region: Strengthening Communication Approaches for Science-Policy-Practice interfacing" on 3-4 December 2013 in Kathmandu, Nepal, along with their partners. Forty eight participants gathered to discuss strategies and measures aimed at strengthening communication approaches for Science-Policy-Practice interfacing that included representatives from the national and provincial governments, climate experts, media persons, researchers, international organisations and development agencies. The workshop sought to identify effective communication approaches to support climate change adaptation policy and action in the Hindu Kush Himalayas.



### 1.1.2 Annual sub-regional conference

In order to discuss key issues (gaps and needs), and to report on APAN activities, annual conferences were held in the five sub regions. As mentioned above, in the case of the Pacific, the workshop and sub annual conference were combined as one event.

The annual sub regional conference is an attempt to bring diverse stakeholders to the knowledge sharing platform and create an overall understanding of the mandate of APAN as a regional network within the community of experts. This step 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. (Annex 1.2.6).

#### (1) Central Asia

The CAREC co-organised the sub-regional annual conference on "Role of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Adaptation Practices Linking Agriculture, Water and Forest Management" with Drynet on 25-26 November, 2013 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

More than 40 representatives from government agencies, private sector, NGO and international organisations from the five countries of Central Asia participated in the two days event. The main objective was to improve the exchange of information and experience in partnership of various agencies and organisations, and stimulate extensive dialogue in Central Asia regarding implementation of adaptation to climate change for sustainable development in agricultural, water and forestry sectors. Participants learnt about best practices in the field of PPPs. The conference provided the participants with an opportunity to exchange information on adaptation practices being implemented through various types of partnerships in Central Asia by means of joint resource management, small grants for farmers, educational programs in schools and tax benefits to businesses that contribute to sustainable development.



## (2) South-east Asia

(i) The conference on “Adaptation Trends in South-east Asia”, in Jakarta organised by ICLEI on 17-18 February, 2013, Jakarta, Indonesia, aimed to showcase and share knowledge on the current trends in climate change adaptation in South-east Asia. The main objectives of the conference were:

- Bring together climate change focal points, policy makers and experts to share and discuss knowledge on climate change adaptation in Southeast Asia
- Capture the latest learning and good practices in Southeast Asia
- Integrate lessons learned into national and international development programmes in order to ultimately enhance the capacity in the region on climate change adaptation
- Disseminate activities conducted by APAN

(ii) The ICLEI organised the sub-regional annual conference on “Towards Climate Change Resilience: Integrating Urban Biodiversity with Climate Change Adaptation” 18-20 December 2013, Chiang Rai, Thailand. Approximately 28 participants from eight countries of SEA requested APAN to support building the capacities in CCA in the countries. They felt the urgent need for mainstreaming CCA into SDGs as well as for developing M&E framework and tools. During the reflection session, participants highlighted how the knowledge gained from such conferences organised by APAN is passed onto the different levels within each countries. There was a request to maintain an APAN Alumni list so that the participants from each of the countries could visit the list and get in touch with the concerned official to develop a holistic strategy with regard to the role that networks like APAN has been playing and can do so in future.





### (3) South Asia

The CANSA organised the sub-regional annual conference on “South Asian Parliamentarians and Policy Makers at Work: Putting Climate Adaptation, Food Security, Population Dynamics back in the Agenda” on 16-18 December 2013 in Islamabad, Pakistan. It aimed to enhance the knowledge of climate change issues amongst various stakeholders in South Asian countries, especially parliamentarians, government officials and civil society organisations. A total of 80 participants attended the conference. Key issues and challenges concerning public policy formation across South Asia in the context of climate change were identified and explored. Potential responses to those issues involving social, economic, political and technological policy tools were also examined.



### (4) Pacific

The sub-regional annual conference in the Pacific was organised on 19- 21 February, 2013, Ponphei, Federated States of Micronesia. The conference was organised in partnership with a meeting for the Northern Pacific countries, focusing on the provision of training for climate change practitioners and others on knowledge management, with a focus on the Pacific Climate Change Portal.



### 1.1.3 3<sup>rd</sup> Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum was held in Incheon, Republic of Korea on 18-20 March 2013. The Forum was hosted by the Korean Environment Institute (KEI) in association with the Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KACCC) and co-organized with the APAN. The Forum brought together more than 550 policy-makers, scientists, donors, international organizations, regional intergovernmental bodies, youth, media, researchers, NGOs and other representatives from the Asian and Pacific countries and beyond.

Key leanings from the Forum included:

- Current adaptation strategies have merits, but also many limitations. There is value in starting with existing policies and practices and learning from experience, but there is also a need to develop more robust, learning-oriented strategies to effectively handle change and uncertainty.
- There are still many critical groups that need to be more directly and meaningfully engaged in adaptation conversations. This includes disadvantaged and marginalised people as well as powerful and influential actors such as international businesses.
- Different sectors and systems face specific challenges, but there are many opportunities to learn from one another's experiences and strategies. Adaptation will benefit from building more relationships across sectors and systems.
- Effective knowledge management fosters multi-way exchange of diverse kinds of knowledge, increasing rates of learning and building capacity to adapt; shared learning can be fostered with good facilitation and engagement that builds trust and mutual respect.
- Development can reduce vulnerability to climate change, but it must be sustainable. Social-ecological systems are important sources of resilience to deal with a range of disturbances, including those from the climate system, and should not be undermined by forms of development that create large inequalities, poverty or environmental degradation.



#### 1.1.4 L&D Conf

## 1.2. Knowledge generation

Since its launch, generation of knowledge especially on a pertinent topic within the context of climate change adaptation has been an important core activity of APAN. The APAN nodes have contributed technical reports in each Fiscal Year.

### 1.2.1 Technical paper on emerging and critical issues for adaptation in the region

In line with these reports and as a follow-up to the recommendations from other activities within APAN, in FY 2013, a report to communicate the “Emerging Issues in Adaptation to Climate Change” was felt and developed. This report attempts to address emerging issue/s on climate adaptation in the region on pertinent and relevant issues in the respective sub-regions. For example: climate-smart agriculture in South east Asia where we have the world’s largest exporter of rice as well as the importer of rice; climate resilience and water security in South Asia, which has faced the worst year so far when it comes to flooding and its impacts; science-policy-practice interfacing and the need to address the communication needs for

improved resiliency within the communities who bear the brunt of climate change ultimately. This is critical for raising awareness and for building capacity, especially of policy makers to deal with the issues; a document to supplement the outputs from the training workshops and conferences that have been convened in 2013.

### 1.2.2 Improved training modules for climate change adaptation capacity building

The training modules were pilot tested in Laos, Mongolia and Nepal successfully. The modules used for piloting were developed earlier to support policy makers and practitioners in water and agricultural sectors for adaptation policy planning. The modules included:

- Concept and types of climate change vulnerabilities and its regulatory framework in the country
- Causes of climate change and its physical, socio-economic and emotional impacts on agricultural sectors
- Meteorology and weather forecasting for agriculture
- Suitable cropping pattern and appropriate cultivation techniques of different crops for flood and drought areas



- Livelihood adaptation to climate change in agriculture
- Gender discrimination in climate change shocks
- Duties and responsibilities of national, district and community level officials for climate change adaptation
- Duties and responsibilities of national, district and community level officials for climate change adaptation

The pilot testing of training modules was conducted for village and district level agriculture officers in Nepal, Cambodia and Laos. The training programs were attended by both male and female participants, agri-extension officers and coordinators from the Department of Agriculture. The training programs were delivered by qualified trainees and the trainees were taken through the pre- and post-training evaluation procedure and the difference was analysed. Towards end of the training, information was collected on additional topics that participants thought would add value to the training module to incorporate in the future training programs. The results of the training evaluation have been put in the form of a country report by the country collaborators.

The above pilot testing and evaluation shed light on the factors contributing to the successful testing in twofold: firstly the development of evaluation criteria for testing trainees before and after training programs and secondly the involvement of partners who developed the training modules in the first phase of the project.

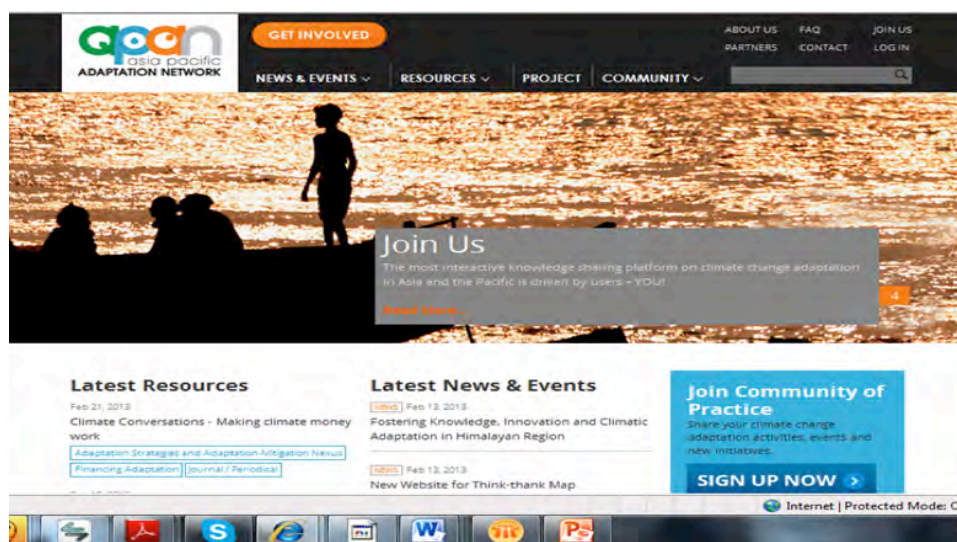
### 1.2.3 Conducted research, analysis and integrating idea for an institutional arrangement of Loss & Damage

An online survey was conducted by IGES on loss and damage associated with climate change with the aims to obtain opinions on the concept of loss and damage from stakeholders who are engaged

with the APAN, in order to identify the role of the network when addressing the concept. About 100 participants, most of them active in the area of environment and climate change have turned in their responses. Many of the respondents were familiar or active in APAN with representatives from various countries such as Bangladesh, Philippines, India, Thailand, Australia, Pakistan, Vietnam etc. Representatives from both governmental and non-governmental backgrounds have participated as well as those who were and weren't associated with APAN. The results have indicated a diverse opinion among different stakeholders on various aspects of loss and damage while there was also convergence of opinion in few areas. For example, the lack of technical capacity to work on loss and damage was found to be major bottleneck among government stakeholders while the non-governmental stakeholders thought the lack of means to address uncertainty as a major bottleneck. Lack of sufficient modelling tools and insufficient understanding on the past and current climate change impacts, lack of tools for downscaling the projected risks to a specific location and lack of means to address the uncertainty was also identified as an important bottleneck in understanding the loss and damage associated with climate change.

Regarding current institutional mechanisms though reported to be helpful, issues such as lack of coordination at the local governments and among non-environmental ministries appeared to pose major limitation.

With regards to the role of different actors in Loss and damage, respondents thought that the research and academic organisations as worthy agencies that can assist national governments in effectively addressing the issue, however, very few respondents, selected the private sector as an important ally in assisting governments in addressing the L&D.





### 1.3. Knowledge management

#### 1.3.1. Web-based knowledge management

In order to disseminate information and activities undertaken by APAN and share knowledge on climate adaptation, the web portal ([www.asiapacificadapt.net](http://www.asiapacificadapt.net)) was continuously updated and upgraded.

The number of users accessing information on the web portal has increased steadily during 2013 as compared to the previous year:

**Table 1 Web portal users**

	2012	2013	Difference
Visits	11,453	33,997	197%
Unique visitors (i.e. repeat visitors)	8,018	23,286	190%
Page views	31,929	97,593	205%
Pages per visit	2.79	2.89	3%
Average visit duration	3:17	4:20	31%
Bounce rate	60%	56%	-6%

APAN has continued strengthening its collaboration with other CCA knowledge sharing platforms in 2013. In particular, APAN made a progress in making an arrangement with the Eldis, climate change knowledge platform operated by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Sussex University to share relevant climate change adaptation content between the APAN web portal and the Eldis website. This effort seeks to improve both knowledge sharing platforms, through which APAN can also expand its outreach.

APAN also made strides in expanding outreach via social media through continual engagement with the broader CCA community through social media on its Facebook page and Twitter feed, and pushing related CCA information and knowledge products to stakeholders. Currently APAN has 296 "Likes" on Facebook and 276 "Followers" on Twitter.

The adaptation technology information data base of the "FY 2013 Adaptation technology transfer promotion project for climate change in the

Asia-Pacific region" was uploaded, maintained and managed as part of the database. The performance of the database was assessed on a continuous basis. On an average there were 250 page views per month. The technology database accounted for 2.5% of total traffic to the APAN web portal (Annex 1.2.3). In order to further improve the technology database recommendations were made to the database developer to improve user friendliness. A few other recommendations to improve the technology database is to showcase it more prominently on the website, advertise the technology database through the monthly e-communicate, invite individuals and organisations to contribute to the database to make it a 'live' database etc.

In order to strengthen stakeholder outreach, APAN has developed a Branding and Outreach Strategy with a new tagline and a stronger, more consistent visual identity across all printed and online knowledge products to better present itself as Asia-Pacific's leading network for climate change adaption knowledge mobilisation and capacity building. Standardised templates were developed for APAN publications and the brochure and PowerPoint presentation revised/revamped.

It is challenging to deal with the increasing number of publications and knowledge being generated on CCA in the region. Continuous maintenance of information and updating information poses another challenge.

#### 1.3.2. Materials for outreach

In addition to disseminating information through the website, outreach materials were developed including APAN brochure, capacity building workshops and sub annual Conference Flyer, 3rd Climate Change Adaptation Forum, Loss and damage Conference Flyer, APAN COP 19 flyer, activity briefs, to name a few. These materials were developed and disseminated at the major events such as COP19 in consideration of the points that are considered essential to present APAN. APAN also produces an e-communicate (monthly newsletter).



Mobilising Knowledge and Building Capacities for Climate Resilience

APAN Brochure:

**Our Mission**  
APAN's mission is to assist countries to build climate change resilient and sustainable human systems, ecosystems, as well as economies – thereby improving the environmental, social and economic well-being of all citizens living across the Asia-Pacific region.

**What is APAN and How does it Benefit the Region?**  
APAN – or the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network – is a regional network of dedicated practitioners responding to the growing and urgent needs in climate change adaptation. Working with international organizations, development agencies and other partners across the region, the network serves to equip key actors, particularly government officials, with critical knowledge to design climate change adaptation measures, to access, finance and technologies, and to build capacity to integrate climate change adaptation into national development policies.

**What is Adaptation and Why is APAN Important?**  
Adaptation to climate change is an urgent response to reduce the vulnerabilities of human populations and systems, and to increase its resilience to climate variations. Countries need to better respond to these new climate realities – and to do this requires applying critical adaptation knowledge at the national and local levels. Sharing scientific knowledge and adaptation lessons are keys.

**How is APAN Supporting Climate Change Adaptation Efforts?**  
APAN is working to effectively manage and disseminate diverse climate change adaptation knowledge and meet on-ground demands of climate change practitioners.

**Web-Based Knowledge Management**  
APAN's web portal serves as the primary knowledge platform and resource repository for climate change adaptation practitioners. It also seeks to deliver synthesized knowledge from Asia and the Pacific to people who can influence global dialogues.

**Sub-Regional and Thematic Conferences and Trainings**  
These events provide unique learning opportunities for climate change adaptation practitioners to discuss sub-regional or sector specific issues, such as water and agriculture. Emerging issues such as loss and damage and others have also been taken up.

**Knowledge Generation**  
APAN is continually developing its knowledge base with updated information about policy development and scientific findings on emerging and priority issues in climate change adaptation.

**APAN Adaptation Forum**  
This bi-annual event provides a unique opportunity for large numbers of diverse stakeholders and climate change experts to get together to learn the latest in adaptation knowledge from each other and to expand their networks.



3<sup>rd</sup> Climate change Adaptation Forum:



**apan**  
asia pacific  
ADAPTATION NETWORK

## 3rd Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum

The 3rd Adaptation Forum will provide excellent opportunities for a range of actors working in different sectors and systems to share their knowledge about successes, and failures, to effectively adapt to climate. The needs and interests of critical and neglected groups will be highlighted alongside the need for improving knowledge management.

The interactive 3rd Adaptation Forum will gather adaptation practitioners at global, regional, national, and sub-national levels. These could include government representatives from various line ministries, researchers, practitioners, NGOs, international organizations, regional intergovernmental bodies, youth, media and the private sector.

The mixture of plenary and panel discussions as well as diverse side-events will provide participants with an outstanding opportunity to interact and learn about the latest ideas and practices in mainstreaming adaptation. The key outcome of the 3rd Forum will be improved adaptation strategies and actions.

**Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development with a focus on  
Strategies and actions on a changing climate**

Monday, 18 - Tuesday, 20 March 2013  
Incheon city, Republic of Korea

Loss and damage Conference Flyer:



**IGES**      環境省  
Ministry of the Environment

**apan**  
asia pacific  
ADAPTATION NETWORK



## Adaptation Loss & Damage

**ORGANISED BY**  
Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)  
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**FUNDED BY**  
Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)

**CONFERENCE INQUIRIES**  
Id-conference@asiapacificadapt.net

**International Conference on Adaptation and Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change in the Asia Pacific: Integrating Scientific Aspects**

*Over 100 internationally renowned scientists, climate change practitioners, policy makers, and the general public will meet for two days to discuss the emerging and pressing issue of loss and damage as it relates to climate change and adaptation.*

**30-31 AUGUST 2013**  
The Westin Grande Sukhumvit Hotel - Bangkok, Thailand

[www.asiapacificadapt.net/loss-and-damage-2013](http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/loss-and-damage-2013)



Logos of partner organizations: ADB, ICCAD, KEI, Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change, RRC-AP, SEI, UNEP.





**A COP19 SIDE EVENT**

## NETWORKING FOR ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE AND ACTION IN ASIA PACIFIC

**Monday 18 November 2013 • 18:30-20:00**  
Japan Pavilion • Room 47 Zone D4 Level 1 The National Stadium

The Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) is hosting a side event with representatives from APAN strategic partners and government policy makers. The theme is "Role of networking for adaptation knowledge and action in the Asia Pacific region."

Speakers (tentative):

- **Prof. Masataka Watanabe**, Keio University  
*Co-Chair, APAN Steering Committee*
- **Dr. Saleemul Huq**, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)  
*Co-Chair, APAN Steering Committee*
- **APAN Partners: Mr. Sanjay Vashist**, Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA); TBA, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- **Government Representatives**
- **Prof. Hironori Hamanaka**, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)  
*Chair, IGES Board of Directors*
- **Dr. Puja Sawhney**, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)  
*Coordinator, APAN Regional Hub*

[www.asiapacificadapt.net/cop19](http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/cop19)




Example of activity briefs:

### ACTIVITY BRIEF

## 6<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Remote Sensing and Environmental Innovations in Mongolia

10-11 June 2013 | Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

**BACKGROUND**

Mongolia is struggling with radical changes to both its cities and its rural areas as climate change and economic transformation reshapes the entire nation. Dealing with the scale and nature of that change is daunting, but it can be grasped in part from intelligent use of new technology. The challenge is to first of all understand which technology to use and how to fit it to a country still coming to terms with the opportunities a high-tech world has to offer.

Satellite data is becoming increasingly available and widely used in the natural, social and human sciences. Advances in Remote Sensing and Geospatial Information System (GIS) in particular offer a novel way of obtaining accurate data on land use and land cover changes, both of which are essential if environmental problems are to be addressed effectively and in a timely way.

Mongolia's changing economic and social lifestyle patterns are intensifying environmental pressures, including overgrazing, pollution from industrial and urban growth, desertification, and forest and steppe fires. Mongolia is also prone to natural disasters driven by climate change, including both droughts and floods.

The 6<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Remote Sensing and Environmental Innovations in Mongolia was co-organised by The Research Center for Climate Change Adaptation (RCCCA) of Keio University – the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network's (APAN) sub-regional node for Northeast Asia, along with the National University of Mongolia, Oxford University, and the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Science.

The workshop drew 98 participants from 13 countries (Belgium, Canada, China, France, India, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States) and eight Mongolian provinces. They included leaders from NGOs, governmental agency representatives, as well as academics and local community leaders.

**OBJECTIVE**

The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the complex challenges that are bringing about a considerable wave of change to Mongolia, with a special emphasis on the shared issue of climate change. Perhaps more than any other nation in Asia, Mongolia is working to creatively balance the dual challenges of economic growth and climate change.

**WORKSHOP PARTNERS**



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### ACTIVITY BRIEF

## Policy Roundtable on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector towards Food Security in Southeast Asia

6-7 February 2014 | Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**BACKGROUND**

The agriculture sector constitutes a major aspect of climate change adaptation (CCA) within the National Adaptation Program of Action on Climate Change of countries in Southeast Asia (SEA). Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, for example, have listed agriculture as a priority sector with many urgent and immediate needs. Further delay may increase vulnerability and could lead to bigger costs later.

Mainstreaming CCA can be defined as the process of integrating adaptation at the national, sector and subnational levels (UNEP-UNEP 2011). The expected benefits include avoided policy conflicts, reduced risks and vulnerability, greater efficiency compared with managing adaptation separately, and leveraging the much larger financial flows in sectors affected by climate risks than the amount available for financing adaptation separately (Lobel et al. 2012).

The Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that for successful CCA, there should be "development of climate change policy that is specifically geared towards the more vulnerable sectors of the country, with emphasis on poverty reduction" and "the establishment of public policy that encourages and supports adaptation at local or community levels and in the private sector." This would translate to the integration of adaptation concerns into current or planned policies and development efforts and spreads the responsibility of implementing adaptation to all administrative sectors and civil society rather than just on individual government institutions.

This roundtable would be in accordance with the commitment of parties, as stated in the UNFCCC, for the promotion and cooperation in the "exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies." Likewise, this activity could be considered as part of the education, training and public awareness components of the Convention as it contributes toward overcoming barriers to mainstreaming the dearth of science-based information, of communication between the science and policy communities, of a knowledge base on successful processes and policy communities, resources/instruments.

**WORKSHOP PARTNERS**



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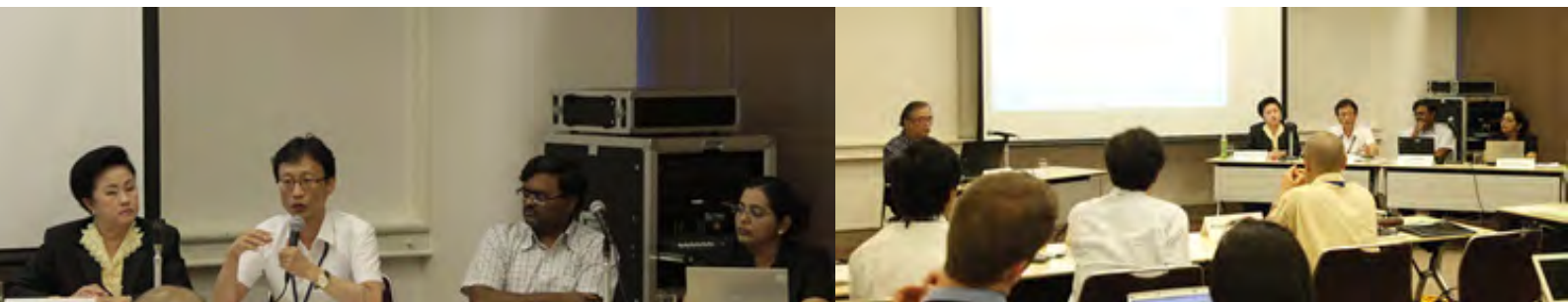


### 1.4. Networking and others

With the increasing acknowledgement of APAN's activity and new partnerships with various stakeholders in the region, APAN staff participated at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP), Yokohama, Japan and COP 19 where APAN organised a side event on APAN, a side

event on Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and the 1st GAN SC meeting. During the past year, APAN was invited to collaborate, participate and present in various activities related to climate change adaptation (2.2.6 and Annex 6). Relationship was strengthened with other Regional Networks under GAN.

#### International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP), July 2013. Session on: Adapting to Climate Change: Experience and Challenges for Asia





## APAN side event at COP 19, November 2013: “Networking for Adaptation Knowledge and Action in Asia Pacific”



### 1.5. Supported Global Adaptation Related events

#### (a) GAN launch event at COP 19

A side event on GAN “The Global Adaptation Network: Experiences on knowledge-sharing from Africa, Asia, and Latin America” was held on 18 November, 2013. Approximately 120-130 people attended the side event.

The objectives of the Side Event were to (i) provide an introduction to the GAN and the Regional Networks (the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), the Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action (REGATA) in Latin America, and the Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet)), their objectives and activities; (ii) share experiences and lessons learnt from adaptation knowledge-sharing and

capacity building activities undertaken by the Regional Networks in Asia, LAC region, and Africa, (iii) discuss opportunities and limitations of various modalities for knowledge mobilisation, together with the challenges of tracking progress in access to knowledge ; and (iv) catalyse future cooperation and commitment in promoting knowledge mobilisation for adaptation.

The side event was the first GAN event focusing on showcasing work across the Regional Networks of the Global Adaptation Network (GAN), and sharing the lessons learnt from their experiences. It will therefore provide a unique opportunity to hear from practitioners across three continents on the similarities and differences in their experiences and the contexts they work in, and to identify opportunities for inter-regional learning and collaboration.





### **(b) GAN first steering committee meeting**

The GAN steering committee meeting was organised with the aim of guiding and advising on the direction and further development of GAN activities at the global level. These include facilitating inter-regional knowledge-sharing and collaboration between the Regional Networks, representing them in various international fora, and undertaking global knowledge-sharing and capacity building activities. The SC meeting was organised on 17 November, 2013, for about one day. The meeting

saw participation of approximately 30 participants including interim SC members and representatives from the different regional climate adaptation networks.

The GAN events at COP 19 provided an opportunity to strengthen linkages with GAN, provided a platform for recognition of APAN as the pioneer network amongst the regional networks of GAN and provided an opportunity to interact with different stakeholders.





## 2. 2013 Hub operations at a glance

Operation of the RH and its secretariat was strengthened during the implementation of "Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network RH Support Project" with the continual cooperation of existing partners as well as the establishment of new partnerships in the region. In order to expand adaptive capacity and resilience in the region, information and knowledge collection of adaptation and effective information sharing and dissemination were promoted through the following:

1. Operated the regional hub and the Secretariat
2. Organised APAN steering committee meeting
3. Managed and improved the web portal for information dissemination
4. Produced outreach materials
5. Conducted eight raining and Capacity building workshop
6. Conducted five annual sub regional conference
7. Prepared synthesis report on the emerging and critical issues for adaptation in the region
8. Conducted research, analysis and integrating idea for an institutional arrangement of Loss & Damage
9. Improved training modules for climate change adaptation capacity building
10. Networked by participating at international conferences
11. Supported Global Adaptation Related events: GAN launch event at COP 19, and GAN steering committee meeting

During this FY, the activities of APAN became increasingly visible and its presence appreciated by the relevant stakeholders in the region. In order to further mainstream climate change adaptation in the region and to make APAN's activities more effective and active, the following sub sections summarise the activities, evaluation, and achievements of FY2013 projects.

### 2.1. Operation of the Regional Hub and assistance to the Secretariat

The RH and the Secretariat operate the activities of APAN. The RH serves as a regional knowledge centre for adaptation with technical assistance through collecting, synthesising, packaging and disseminating adaptation-related information/data, reports and other knowledge products at the regional level UNEP-ROAP acts as the secretariat of the APAN and promotes the APAN's activity with the

RH through coordination with the SC members and providing technical inputs.

The activities of the APAN are undertaken through collaborative efforts of the RH, SRNs and TNs. The SRNs and the TNs of APAN implement activities in the region in coordination with the Regional Hub. They lead and act as the nodal points for conducting APAN activities in the five sub-regions.

The countries in the region for the expansion of APAN activities, especially for conducting more capacity building and training workshops; forging new partnerships; streamlining and revamping APAN's image; and a continuous efforts to remain 'the' adaptation network in the region with the proliferation of new networks in the region.

### 2.2. APAN SC meeting

The APAN SC provides strategic advice on the implementation of APAN activities. This year, at the SC meeting in February 2014 held in Pattaya, Thailand, substantial progress was made in terms of getting concrete suggestions for finalisation of the APAN operational guidelines a (revised) and the APAN sustainability strategy (revised); and guidance for conducting activities in the coming fiscal year including the 4th Adaptation Forum. In the SC meeting, progress of APAN activities and annual APAN work plan were also shared and discussed among the participants.



## 2.3. Financial snapshot

The total amount of funding received for APAN operations from different sources for the period of 2012-13 (April 2013- March 2014) was approximately USD 2.38 million. Most of the funds were used for conducting sub regional level activities including trainings and conferences.

S.No	Funding Source	Contribution (USD)
1	Ministry of Environment, Japan*	928,500
2	ADB (Forum, actual amount)	37,000
3	USAID**	135,314
4	Korean Environment Institute and others (Forum )	500,000
5	APAN Nodes	600,000
6	UNEP	120,000
	UNEP-DTIE	66,000
		186,000
	Total	2,386,814

\*Project cycle: April 2013-March 2014 \*\*Project cycle: December 2012-September 2013



### 3. Outcomes

- Adaptation Forum- has emerged as 'the' biggest Forum on CCA in the region with many countries willing to host the Forum in their countries- Eg-3rd-Korea, next in Malaysia
- Knowledge transfer of disaster reconstruction experts from New York City and global NGO to activists working in Tohoku Japan
- Strengthened connections to the academic community and local residents
- Knowledge generation and exchange
- Awareness-raising and capacity building
- Improved accessibility of adaptation financing (e.g. in South east Asia)
- enhanced skills on developing adaptation proposals
- Increased recognition of the importance of urban biodiversity in the context of CCA
- Improved knowledge on ways to integrate urban biodiversity into CCA initiatives through specific case studies
- Improved networks of climate adaptation practitioners policy-makers, and experts
- Increased dialogue between national & local governments
- Provided a platform for experts to sharing and exchange knowledge and ideas on new and emerging topics. Eg. L&D conf, Aug, BKK
- Research and knowledge produced by nodes has helped in shaping opinions and plans in some of the sub regions. E.g- SPREP on L&D (Framed common positions)
- Allowed the bringing together of Pacific government climate change focal points to feed directly into the review of the Pacific Island Framework for Action on Climate Change
- Allowed Pacific climate change officials to feed into the development of a Pacific region wide integrated CCA and DRR Strategy
- Provided a platform to bring together governments in the sub region together to discuss about common challenges and solutions related to CCA
- Involved 'new' stakeholders in the network's fold e.g. Parliamentarians in South Asia
- Increased visibility of APAN with sisters in The Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) and partners in the ASEAN
- Increased linkages with new potential partnerships (e.g., MECF-Myanmar, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries -Cambodia)

### 4. Lessons learnt

- Need for flexibility in APANs operations to adapt and deal with the changing situation, especially while conducting activities at the sub regional level
- Strike a balance between the available finances, demand from the region and delivery of those activities which are identified and required in the region.
- Forge networks with other initiatives and networks in the region to avoid duplication
- Actively seek additional funding for APAN activities



