

E-COMMUNIQUÉ

2ND ADAPTATION FORUM

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Welcome to the one platform, which gives you all the information you require or may want to share in the field of adaptation to climate change. This monthly newsletter is brought to you by the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (AKP) and Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN).

We will be happy to spotlight your Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) activities, announcements, events and new initiatives. All you have to do is to send your submissions to info@cliamteadapt.asia

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

SEI and Samdhana Institute Conduct Indonesia Scoping, September 14–October 6, 2011, Indonesia

The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI-Asia) and Samdhana Institute jointly conducted the scoping assessment of adaptation issues and priorities in Indonesia from September 14 to October 6. Formed in 2003, Samdhana is a community of practitioners (conservationists, development practitioners, and human rights activists) based in Bogor, Indonesia, with a regional office in the Philippines. They are committed to 'giving back' what they have learned to the future generations by bringing together skills, knowledge and experience from an extensive local and global network. It has recently been involved in climate change adaptation work in Indonesia and REDD, in addition to its existing work on green grant making.



Representatives of different provincial government agencies and civil society posed for a photo after the focus group discussion in Mataram, Lombok. In the middle is Hassanain Juaini (in black peci), the 2011 Ramon Magsaysay Laureate. (Photo Credits: ASalamanca/SEI-Asia)

After an initial review of the literature, it was decided that the scoping would focus on geographically marginalized, economically peripheral and ecologically vulnerable areas while also taking into consideration Indonesia's existing policy efforts on adaptation. Since 2007, Indonesia has adopted a policy framework known as National Action Plan to Combat Climate Change (Rencana Aksi Nasional dalam enghadapi Perubahan Iklim, RAN-PI). In this context, the scoping pursued a three-fold objective to assess:

- The implementation of RAN-PI at both national and local levels;
- The knowledge and technology needs to enhance adaptive capacity and foster resilience; and
- The capacity needs of different stakeholders, including the government and national agencies/ institutions, to implement adaptation priorities.

The areas chosen for detailed scoping were the island environments of Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat, and Nusa Tenggara Timur). The scoping used key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) at four levels: desa (village), kabupaten (district), provincial, and national. On average, every FGD lasted two hours and had 15 to 20 participants from various sectors, who were facilitated by a local facilitator. In all, 17 FGDs were conducted with more than 300 participants.

The scoping mission found that:

- The RAN-PI is not known at the kabupaten and village levels and its implementation is hampered by the absence of a presidential decree; and
- Climate change as such is not so much an issue at the local level as compared to urgent developmental problems such as poverty and the disruption of traditional natural resource management systems.



Representatives of the several district and provincial government departments, NGOs, political parties and civil society discuss climate change adaptation issues in Tabanan, Bali during a scoping study. (Photo Credits: ASalamanca/SEI-Asia)

Some of the research questions raised were:

- How much of the survival of groups depends on rights? What is the rights angle of adaptation? Would households with better bundle of rights adapt better to climate change impacts?
- What are the bargaining rights of small islands in national decision-making on development?
- What innovations (technologies and seeds) are needed to be able to adapt successfully to food scarcity and heightened impacts of climate change?
- How can the existing assets be used to adapt to extreme events?

Samdhana Institute has already used some of the findings of the scoping assessment as inputs for the Sunda Kecil Maluku Alliance (Lesser Sunda and Maluku Alliance), a network of small islands in Indonesia, and in the discussion on adaptation in Indonesia through its annual "Adaptation Conversation" held in Bali from November 14 to 16 2011.

The final report of the scoping assessment is now being finalized. (Contact person: Albert Salamanca, albert.salamanca@sei-international.org)

Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Environmental Impact Assessment in Asia, October 25 -26 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

On the 25th-26th of October 2011, a regional workshop on "Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Environmental Impact Assessment in Asia" was conducted as a side event to the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2011 in Siam City Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. It was a follow-on event to the Regional Workshop on "Environmental Impact Assessment in Asia: Good Practices and Capacity Needs" held in June 2010 in Manila by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and AECEN. The workshop was jointly organised by the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN). The funding support for this event was received from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and APAN from the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). The workshop was attended by over 30 practitioners and climate change experts from Asia and outside the region and facilitated by experts and resource persons from the Netherlands, Australia, the US and the ADB. The workshop intended to provide a comprehensive overview of current progress in mainstreaming climate change in EIA globally and within individual countries in Asia. The workshop sessions and practical exercise intended to enhance understanding of the participants on the implications of climate change in project planning and exploration of opportunities and constraints in using the EIA tools to enhance climate resilience was fulfilled and it provided a good platform for sharing experiences and advanced practices among the countries in incorporating climate change considerations in EIA.

The interactive workshop had exchanges of information and knowledge regarding climate change in terms of integrating it with EIA in Asia and other regions and identification of actual entry points for climate change considerations in different stages of EIA. Some of the emerging set of international principles and guidelines that provide a pathway and the data and resources that are required for incorporating EIA considerations in climate change related projects and planning processes were fruitfully discussed and reviewed.

Cross-sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Planning, 25-26 October 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

A Regional Training on “Cross-sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Planning” was organized in Siam City Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand by the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), the Korea Environment Institute (KEI) - Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KACCC), and the United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP). The training aimed to improve the capacity of national and local authorities in their adaptation planning for climate change. About 53-55 participants have attended this event of which 35 are trainees and the rest are distinguished guests, resource persons, and organizers. The trainees came from 12 Asian countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka in South Asia; Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam in Southeast Asia; and Mongolia in Northeast Asia. In this two-day training, the trainees were able to get knowledge on concepts of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and risk assessment, climate change adaptation and mitigation; on different dimensions and approaches of climate change adaptation at regional and national levels; and on how to mainstream and integrate adaptation into national planning processes for the different sectors; through several lectures, exercises and case studies. At the end of the training, the organizers provided the training certificates to individual trainees.

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

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



Stakeholder Consultations – ‘Sustainable Dependence on Living Himalayas in South Asia’ November 16, 2011, Thimphu, Bhutan

“The Climate Summit on Living Himalayas 2011” was conducted on the 16th of November 2011 in Thimphu, Bhutan as a side event to the South Asia Climate Change Focal Points and Experts Consultation Meeting. The half day consultation workshop was organised by the Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSA) and its partners in the region. The multi-disciplinary gathering had a forward looking agenda where the experts

linked the national and local actions with regional strategy and their policy impacts pertaining to the region. The meeting also deliberated on idea of 'Green Economy' in South Asia that is also the theme of Rio +20 next year in Brazil.

Recognizing the urgent need for Himalayan nations in South Asia to build resilience to buffer the impacts of CC and generate resources for adaptation, capacity building and technology transfer, the objectives of the workshop were to share best practices being implemented at local and national level; to Identify and bridge key gaps in the existing national/regional/international policies on symbiotic relation of human-nature focusing on Himalayan ecosystem that supports life in South Asia; to encourage exchange of knowledge, skills and resources for strengthening Climate actions across national boundaries within South Asia countries through mutual cooperation; and to propose alternative vision of sustainable development inheriting the concepts of ecosystem based adaptation and mitigation plans for the region.

Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development: Types of Information and Knowledge Needs, November 17, 2011, Thimphu, Bhutan

"Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development: Types of Information and Knowledge Needs" was organised on the 17th of November 2011 in Thimphu as another back to back event to the South Asia Climate Change Focal Points and Experts Consultation Meeting. The objectives of the side event were to introduce UNEP networking approach including APAN and AKP to climate change focal points, adaptation experts and summit participants; to present summary of finding on types of information and knowledge needs for mainstreaming adaptation into development based on adaptation forum 2010 and 2011; and to hold discussion on major challenges to address climate change. It was attended by the climate change focal points, adaptation experts and summit participants in the region.

Climate Summit on Living Himalayas 2011, November 16 to 19, 2011, Thimphu, Bhutan

The Adaptation Knowledge Platform and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network organized a side event to highlight their activities and initiatives at the Bhutan Climate Summit held in Thimphu from November 14 to 19. Dr. Dechen Tsering, Deputy Regional Director, UNEP, delivered the welcome address, while Mr. Mozaharul Alam, Regional Climate Change Coordinator, UNEP; Dr. Puja Sawhney, Coordinator of the Regional Hub for Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation, IGES; and Ms. Roopa Rakshit, Senior Knowledge Management Officer, AIT-UNEP RRCAP, gave presentations on the gaps in climate adaptation in the Asia-Pacific region, and the necessity for adaptation besides dwelling on the importance of knowledge generation, creation, its management and the challenges this process faces. The event was well attended by delegates of the Bhutan Climate Summit.



South Asia Climate Change Focal Points and Experts Consultation Meeting, November 16 to 17, 2011, Thimphu, Bhutan

The 'South Asia Climate Change Focal Points and Experts Consultation Meeting' was held in the Bhutanese capital of Thimphu from November 16 to 17, prior to the Climate Summit for a Living Himalayas on November

19. The objectives of the meeting were a) to introduce UNEP networking approach including APAN to climate change focal points and experts as well as the APAN sub-regional nodes and thematic nodes to the key stakeholders, b) hold discussions and exchange views and ideas on major challenges in addressing climate change (e.g. types of capacity gaps, knowledge and information gaps, gaps in policies and legislations, etc.), c) prioritize and support ways to overcome these challenges, d) identify potential national institutions that the network could support, e) present the gap analysis study on climate adaptation in South Asia.

The meeting was organized by APAN and UNEP in collaboration with the Climate Action Network, South Asia; Royal Society for the Protection of Nature, Bhutan; German Embassy, New Delhi, and Heinrich Bolt Foundation. The meeting was attended by 45 participants, including government representatives, NGOs, practitioners and individuals interested in climate change issues.

KEI International Conference, November 17 to 18, 2011, Seoul, S. Korea

Korea Environment Institute (KEI) and UNEP-ETB co-hosted KEI International Conference 2011 in Seoul from November 17 to 18. Titled “Global Green Growth Partnership,” it aimed to encourage partnerships and future collaborations to introduce green policies and green ODA. The conference successfully led a debate on the creation of Global Green Growth Partnership in a wider and future-oriented way. For more information, visit <http://www.kei.re.kr/>



ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW DATES OF THE SECOND ASIA-PACIFIC CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FORUM, MONDAY, 12 & TUESDAY, 13 MARCH 2012

2nd Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum

The Second Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2011, which had to be put off due to the alarming flood situation in Bangkok in October, will now be held at the United Nations Convention Centre (UNCC) from 12 to 13 March 2012.

The interactive Forum aims to focus on “Adaptation in Action” signifying a shift from deliberations to decisions, plans to policies, and from policies to practices.

Confronted with the threat of flooding, the Forum, earlier scheduled from October 27 to 28, 2011, had to be postponed at the last minute. Bangkok was in the grip of floods, which had led to the closure of the UNCC, besides prompting the Thai Government to declare a long holiday on days that coincided with the dates of the Forum.

We hope the deliberations at the Forum, which will gather leading adaptation practitioners from across the globe, will help put behind us this painful chapter in the history of Thailand.

The format of the Forum will remain the same, with a diverse range of plenary and keynote sessions, panel discussions, roundtables, thematic events, market place and film festival. Sessions will be facilitated by eminent climate scientists, adaptation experts and development planners from the region.

The Forum will focus on:

1. Linking knowledge to adaptation actions;
2. The governance of adaptation decision-making;
3. Insights from practices – Learning from experiences on the ground.

Some sessions will focus on key sectors or areas vulnerable to the impacts of Climate Change impacts whereas others will deal with issues that cut across sectors and places. These broad themes will be discussed in the context of sustainable development, and with the objective of stimulating concrete and practical actions that will impact the most vulnerable ecosystems and societies.

The Adaptation Forum is being organized by the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (Adaptation Knowledge Platform), the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

For more information, please email us at infoclimateadapt@gmail.com



CCA News

CIF Meeting Approves Support to Eight Countries to Address Climate Change

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) approved USD1.08 billion in near-zero-interest loans and grants to support Bolivia, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Lao PDR, Mali, Mexico and Nepal in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The CIF Committees and Trust Fund Committee met in Washington DC from October 31 to November 4, to address a wide range of project proposals. The various decisions taken at the meeting included endorsement of USD775-million investment plan by India to launch its Super-Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP) initiative under the CIF's Clean Technology Fund (CTF). The Initiative aims to: monetize energy savings to encourage consumers to buy high-efficiency fans; enhance the cost-effectiveness of improvements in energy efficiency by large industries and facilities; and lower the cost of financing and facilitation of technology transfer for the establishment of solar parks. The support will also help spur renewable hydropower development. For more information, visit http://climate-liisd.org/news/cif-meeting-approves-support-to-eight-countries-to-address-climate-change/?utm_source=lists.iisd.ca&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Climate+Change+Daily+Feed+-+8+November+2011+-+Climate+Change+Policy+%26+Practice

Pacific SIDS Community-Based Adaptation Project Receives AusAID Funds

The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project, implemented by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), will receive substantial funds from the Australian Government through AusAID. This funding will help to expand adaptation projects in the fields of water supply, coastal management and agriculture in 13 Pacific countries. The contribution is based on the recognition of the need for community-based adaptation support to island countries, and the vulnerability of Pacific island countries to climate change. It is part of Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative. For more information, visit, <http://sids-liisd.org/news/pacific-sids-community-based-adaptation-project-receives-ausaid-funds/>

CCA Events

Philippine media conference on climate change (MCCCA) and inauguration of climate change academy of Albay, November 24-26, 2011 in Legazpi City, Albay, Philippines

The Provincial Government of Albay-CIRCA/Climate Change Academy of Albay, Climate CHANGE COMMISSION (CCC), Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO), Presidential Adviser for Environmental Protection/LLDA, Presidential Adviser on Climate Change, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and Department of Science and Technology (DOST), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Kapisanan ng mga Broadcasters sa Pilipinas (KBP), National Press Club (NPC) in partnership with the Joint Programme MDG-F1656, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Spanish Government - Agencia Espanola de Cooperacion Internacional Para El Desarrollo (AECID) will convene the PHILIPPINE MEDIA CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (PMCCCA) AND INAUGURATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ACADEMY OF ALBAY.

The Conference workshop will promote the importance of considering climate vulnerabilities and extremes in development; highlight the need to accelerate the achievement of MDGs at the local level; advocate the use of science-based analytical and planning tools on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management; provide updates on MDG Achievement Fund:1656 initiatives; and, identify partnerships. Website: www.albaycirca.org or www.lgusummit3i.com

AKP Partners to Host Synthesis Workshop, Dec 12 to 13, 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

Various research partners of AKP will meet in Bangkok from December 12 to 13 to share the findings of several initiatives the Platform has facilitated, and which were made possible by the generous financial support of the Swedish government through the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). First, research partners from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam will present the key insights and outcomes of their research on understanding planning, and the difference between adaptation and development, as well as the policy context of adaptation. Second, partners who have conducted pilot studies in Bhutan, Cambodia, Nepal and Thailand will also present what they have learned from at least a year of piloting adaptation planning and policies at the local level

in these countries. Finally, partners who did the 13 scoping assessments commissioned by the AKP will discuss the highlights of their assessments.

The insights from all these studies will be used in planning the next phase of AKP. It is expected that at least 30 partners will join the event. Important findings of the synthesis will be published as policy briefs and technical reports. (Contact person: Albert Salamanca, albert.salamanca@sei-internationala.org)

Water Learning Week, Nov 7 to 11, 2011, ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines

The Water Learning Week aims to gather Asia's leading water practitioners, researchers, knowledge and funding partners, and ADB staff to share innovative practices and lessons learned. The participants will discuss guidelines for new investments in IWRM in river basins, focusing on water quality, disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, and water security. For more information, visit <http://www.adb.org/water/>

From Post Disaster Reconstruction to the Creation of Resilient Societies- Programs and Actions on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change on Asia and Africa, 16-17 December 2011, Tokyo, Japan

The Second Annual Environmental Innovators Symposium on "From Post Disaster Reconstruction to the Creation of Resilient Societies- Programs and Actions on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change on Asia and Africa" is going to be held on 16-17 December 2011 in Keio University, Mita Campus, Tokyo. The two day symposium is organised by Keio University and supported by Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Asia Development Bank (ADB). For more information visit: <http://www.keio.ac.jp> or www.apan-gan.net

UNFCCC COP 17 and COP/MOP 7, Nov 28 to Dec 9, 2011, Durban, South Africa

The 17th session of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 17) and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 7) will take place in Durban, South Africa, from November 28 to December 9. For more information, visit: <http://www.cop17durban.com>

16th Meeting of the Adaptation Fund Board, Dec 12 to 14, 2011, Durban, South Africa

The Adaptation Fund Board, the operating entity of the Adaptation Fund, will be holding its 16th meeting

to consider matters relating to the operation of the Fund in Durban from December 12 to 14. The Committees of the Board will hold their seventh meeting in conjunction with this board meeting.

Managing Disasters in a Changing Climate: Introducing the IPCC 'Special Report on Extreme Events', Nov 24

The Overseas Development Institute and Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) invite you to attend or participate online as they examine the IPCC's 'Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation'. For more information, visit <http://www.odi.org.uk/events/details.asp?id=2767&title=managing-disasters-changing-climate-introducing-ipcc-special-report-extreme-events>

Global Climate and Health Summit, Dec 4, 2011, Durban, South Africa

The first Global Climate and Health Summit in Durban on December 4 will bring key health sector actors from around the world together with UNFCCC delegates to discuss the impacts of climate change on public health, and solutions that promote greater health, as well as economic equity between and within nations. The summit will address how the UNFCCC process can best protect public health from the impacts of climate change. For more information, and preliminary agenda of the event, and also to register, visit: <http://www.climateandhealthcare.org/action/summit>

Learning Opportunities

Climate Change Research Symposium and Resources for Early-Career Scholars, Oct 13 to 20, 2012, USA

Every year the DISsertations initiative for the advancement of Climate Change ReSearch (DISCCRS, pronounced discourse) hosts a symposium for early-career climate change researchers. The goal is to catalyze international, interdisciplinary collaboration while laying the foundation for dynamic, communicative collegial networks that are better-equipped to understand and respond to the myriad challenges posed by climate change. During the week-long symposium, the 30 invited DISCCRS scholars will have the opportunity to present their research, hone interdisciplinary communication and team-building skills, and discuss emerging research and trends. Scholars will also have the chance to discuss the societal and professional challenges

involved in climate change research with each other and with established researchers invited to serve as mentors.

Applications will be reviewed by an interdisciplinary committee of research scientists. The selection committee will favor applicants who plan to engage in interdisciplinary research careers in any subject relevant to the study of climate change, its impacts or its solutions. DISCCRS encourage applicants from the natural and social sciences, mathematics, engineering, and other fields, so long as their research focus relates to climate change, its impacts or its solutions. Although the emphasis is on the US research system, it also welcomes applicants from other countries who are interested in learning about the US research system or in connecting with US researchers. Airfare and on-site expenses are supported through grants from NSF and NASA. The application deadline is February 29, 2012. For symposium application instructions, visit: http://discrs.org/application_instructions

CCA Information Resources & Knowledge Products

Reports

UNFCCC Synthesis Report on the Process and Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans

The report synthesizes various studies and viewpoints to arrive at a process that least developed countries (LDCs) could follow to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, while building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). For more information, visit <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/sbi/eng/13.pdf>

Publications



Community-Based Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning

A Cook Islands Pilot Project

Asian Development Bank

Community-Based Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning: A Cook Islands Pilot Project

This report was prepared to provide a snapshot of This publication

documents the experience from a pilot adaptation project, "Protecting Island Biodiversity and Traditional Culture in the Cook Islands through Community-Based Risk Management", funded by Asian Development Bank. This publication is part of a series of knowledge products designed to document ADB adaptation projects and outcomes, and to provide a better understanding of what makes adaptation actions effective. <http://beta.adb.org/sites/default/files/climate-change-assessment-coo.pdf>

Current and Future Climate of 14 Pacific Island Countries and East Timor

The Government of Australia has released new information on current and future climate of 14 Pacific island countries and East Timor, in order to help build understanding of climate change, and plan for adaptation in these countries. The brochures can be downloaded from the publications section of the PCCSP's website: www.pacificclimatechangescience.org

Climate Change for Forest Policy-Makers: An Approach for Integrating Climate Change into National Forest Programmes in Support of Sustainable Forest Management

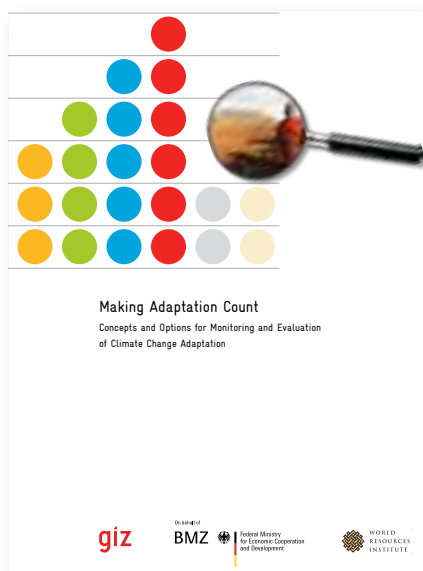
The critical role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation is now widely recognized. Actions to support this role are taken at different levels from international to local. However, in many countries climate change issues have not been fully addressed in national forest policies, nor have the forestry mitigation and adaptation needs been thoroughly considered in national climate change strategies. Also cross-sectoral dimensions of climate change impacts and response measures have not been fully appreciated. The FAO Forestry Department and the NFP Facility are working to support countries on integration of climate change into their national forest programs. The publication is a key part of this support and seeks to provide a practical approach to the process of integrating



climate change into national forest programs. The aim is to assist senior officials in government administrations and stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, in preparing the forest sector for the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change. To download the publication, visit <http://www.fao.org/forestry/climatechange/64862/en/>

Blending Climate Finance through National Climate Funds: A Guidebook for the Design and Establishment of National Funds to Achieve Climate Change Priorities

This guidebook is part of a series of manuals, guidebooks and toolkits that draw upon the experience and information generated by the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) support for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects in some 140 countries over the past decade.



(GIZ) GmbH in cooperation with the World Resources Institute (WRI) has published a new study in order to guide adaptation practitioners to track successes and failures of adaptation initiatives. This publication offers a practical framework on how to design and implement project-level monitoring and evaluation systems. The report proposes a comprehensive six-step process to develop adaptation-relevant M&E systems for use in developing countries. To download the publication, visit <http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib-2011/giz2011-0219en-monitoring-evaluation-climate-change.pdf>

Institutionalizing Climate Adaptation Finance under the UNFCCC and Beyond: Could an Adaptation 'Market' Emerge?

The paper examines how adaptation finance is being institutionalized, and explores whether an adaptation market could emerge, akin to the development of

These resources are intended to enable project managers, UNDP Country Offices and developing country government decision-makers to acquaint themselves with a variety of methodologies most appropriate to their development contexts in support of their transition to green, low-emission and climate-resilient development. To download the publication, visit: http://www.beta.undp.org/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climate_resilient_development/blending_climate_finance_through_national_climate_funds.html

Making Adaptation Count: Concepts and Options for Monitoring and Evaluation

On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit

the carbon market, with adaptation projects traded as commodities. To download the publication, visit <http://sei-international.org/publications?pid=1975>

Strategy Brief: ICTs and Climate Change Adaptation

The brief identifies the contribution of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to national adaptation strategies (e.g. NAPAs) and to specific sectoral adaptations in developing countries. It argues that ICTs provide generic support to the process of information gathering, decision-making, implementation and evaluation for national-level adaptation. Specific ICT applications enable delivery of particular adaptation actions for the vulnerabilities that climate change affects, including poverty, water, agriculture and food security, human

health, terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and disaster management. This document was produced as part of a two-year applied research project on "Climate Change, Innovation and ICTs", led by the University of Manchester, UK, with funding support from Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC). http://www.niccd.org/ICTs_and_Climate_Change_Adaptation_Strategy_Brief.pdf

Review of Climate Change Adaptation Practices in South Asia

Climate change is set to have severe consequences for South Asia, particularly in agriculture, which employs more than 60 percent of the region's labor force. Adaptation efforts in South Asia have so far been fragmented, lacking a strong link between national climate change strategies and plans, and existing disaster risk reduction, agricultural, and other relevant policies. This disconnect partly stems from a lack of conceptual understanding and partly from the ongoing debate as to what constitutes adaptation and what represents good and sustainable development. Focusing on five countries in the region (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), this review captures examples of good practice in climate change adaptation programming, in order to inform Oxfam's learning, enabling it and other organizations to replicate some of these good practices in their own programs, and to advocate their adequate financing and governance. For more information, visit <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/review-of-climate-change-adaptation-practices-in-south-asia-189529>



As the impacts of climate change intensify, developing countries must implement innovative strategies to adapt to changing climatic conditions and uncertainty. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) can play a key role in strengthening adaptive capacity. This brief identifies ICTs' contribution to national adaptation strategies (e.g. NAPA) and to specific sectoral adaptations in developing countries.

It argues that ICTs provide generic support to the process of information-gathering, decision-making, implementation and evaluation for national-level adaptation. Specific ICT applications enable delivery of particular adaptation actions for the vulnerabilities that climate change affects including poverty, water, agriculture and food security, human health, terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and disaster management among others.

The brief concludes by identifying guiding principles for use of ICTs in adaptation processes, suggesting that their role goes well beyond the use of climate-specific applications. The information, productive and transformational potential of ICT tools must be harnessed and designed with a holistic, integrated view of adaptation; one that looks at the complete 'info-system' of mobile phones, Internet applications, telecentres and mass media to foster adaptation at the national, sectoral and community levels.

Adaptation within Vulnerable Contexts

Faced with the unprecedented challenges posed by climate change, developing countries are starting to address the need to adjust and adapt to new, and often uncertain, climatic conditions. Climate change adaptation is a process by which "strategies to moderate, cope with and take advantage of the consequences of climate events are developed and implemented". Within complex developing environments, these processes cannot be understood or addressed in isolation from other development stressors. Climate change and other shocks such as economic crises and conflict are mediated through a set of vulnerabilities – financial, social, political, etc. – that communities face; vulnerabilities that in turn create constraints to adaptive capacity.

Knowledge and information play a key role in overcoming such constraints, and are pivotal for building and strengthening the capacity of multiple stakeholders involved in adaptation strategies at the micro, meso and macro levels. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) – the Internet-based applications, mobile phones, telecentres, community radio, etc. that are increasingly available in developing regions – provide an exceptional opportunity to improve the creation, management, exchange and application of relevant climate change information and knowledge. They should also be recognised for their productive and transformational capabilities.

¹ UNDP (2008) *Adaptation Policy Frameworks (APF) for Climate Change: Developing Strategies, Policies and Measures*.
² Purnell, G., & Hurrell, R. (2011) *ICT-Enabled Development of Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation*. Centre for Development Information, University of Manchester. http://www.niccd.org/ICTs_and_Climate_Change_Adaptation_Strategy_Brief.pdf

Oxfam Research Reports

Review of Climate Change Adaptation Practices in South Asia

Charlotte Sterrett

Climate Change Centre, Melbourne, Australia

16 November 2011



www.oxfam.org 

Papers

Climate Resilience and Sustainable Urban Development in Pacific Developing Member Countries



Climate Resilience and Sustainable Urban Development in Pacific Developing Member Countries

Urbanization in Pacific Developing Member Countries (DMCs)

China are primary contributors to economic development, as well as the centers of major political and social changes in a country.

Urban areas are contributing to expand their share of jurisdiction to accommodate growing populations due to natural increase and rural-to-urban migration. For 2010, 47% of the total population of Pacific Developing Member Countries (DMCs) is projected to live in urban areas. By 2020, this figure is projected to increase to 60%.

In addition, the projected average urban growth rate of 2.1% to 2020 is much higher than the Pacific (DMCs) average population growth rate of 1.2% (mid-2010 estimate). While some Pacific DMCs show decreasing urban growth rates, overall, the rate of change of the urban population is set to gradually increase to 2.7% from 2015 to 2020. This trend is most noticeable for Kiribati, the

Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga.

Expansion areas include post-urban areas, reclaimed lands, converted agricultural lands, and environmentally critical areas. These areas are usually either underdeveloped or are degraded lands because of the lack of infrastructure when planning and construction to urban growth and all land development.

The rapid pace of urbanization in some Pacific DMCs has raised serious concerns about the limited resources and capacity to absorb increasing urban populations. If left unchecked, urbanization issues – such as problems in food supply, water and sanitation, waste disposal, and employment – can pose environmental, social, and economic difficulties to both regions and households within communities. Governments also experience even higher constraints due to the added costs for education, housing, health care, and substitution of supply growing urban populations.



¹ Refer to the population figure as one identified author working in the administrative context and by each country or area, as a percentage of the total population. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2008). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations, 2008.

² The national urbanization rates in the present report are based on the Statistics and Demography Section in Development Programmes and World Urbanization Prospects.

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Market Mechanisms for Adaptation to Climate Change: Lessons from Mitigation and a Pathway to Implementation

The Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS) at University of Zurich and ETH Zurich has published a Working Paper, which argues that there is almost no experience with adaptation taxes, tradable project-based offsets or tradable allowances even though such instruments have been widely used in climate change mitigation during the last two decades. For more information, visit <http://www.cis.ethz.ch/publications/publications/wp71>

Articles

Adapting to Climate Change in China: Achievements and Challenges

With millions of people dependent on natural resources and agriculture, China is very vulnerable to climate change. Now, the need to adapt to future changes is gaining importance in the country's political agenda. The government's latest five-year plan, for example, is the first to include a section on adaptation, and the development of a national adaptation strategy is under way. But there are still major gaps in the knowledge and processes required to develop effective adaptation policies at national and local levels. This brief describes some of the key challenges, and explains how initiatives such as Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) are addressing them. To download the full

document, visit <http://pubs.iied.org/17116IIED.html?s=IIEDBRIEF&b=d>

Urban Adaptation Planning: The Use and Limits of Climate Science

Cities face a mounting challenge from climate change. In developed and developing countries alike, rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, higher sea levels, and more frequent and severe extreme events such as droughts and floods threaten to overwhelm urban infrastructure, services and management systems. City officials recognize the need to adapt to climate change, and use scientific evidence to support their plans for doing so. But the precise details of these changes and the local impacts they will have cannot be predicted. This article explains how decision makers can draw on scientific data while simultaneously managing the uncertainty

analysis can support effective decision making by identifying cross-sector benefits, highlighting areas of mutual interest among different stakeholders and more effectively assessing impacts on adaptive capacity. To download full document, visit <http://pubs.iied.org/17105IIED.html?s=IIEDBRIEF&b=d>
Adaptation: Funds Must be Given Now

Wealthy nations have committed to support developing countries to establish National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) that identify long-term priorities for responding to climate change challenges. But how and when will this support be given? Past experience suggests that national adaptation planning in expectation of future international funding is fraught with difficulties. In this opinion piece, Saleemul Huq says that contributors to fast-start climate finance should release funds to developing countries straight



Adapting to climate change in China: achievements and challenges

With millions of people dependent on natural resources and agriculture, China is very vulnerable to climate change. The need to adapt to future changes is gaining importance in the country's political agenda. The government's latest five-year plan, for example, is the first to include a section on adaptation, and the development of a national adaptation strategy is under way. But there are still major gaps in the knowledge and processes required to develop effective adaptation policies at national and local levels. Some of the key challenges include a lack of accurate regional climate models and vulnerability assessments, little integration across sectors and disciplines, and limited stakeholder engagement. The Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACC2) project is focused on these issues and is expected to significantly contribute to developing effective adaptation planning processes.

Policy pointers

- 1. **Climate change adaptation** is gaining importance in China's political agenda.
- 2. **While several key climate change reports are under way**, China still lacks policy development on key issues.
- 3. **Challenges to effective adaptation** include a lack of accurate regional climate models and vulnerability assessments, little integration across sectors and disciplines, and limited stakeholder engagement.
- 4. **China needs to build its capacity** to develop effective adaptation policies at national and local levels.
- 5. **Stakeholder engagement** is key to developing effective adaptation planning processes.

Changing climate

In China, urban adaptation has been largely an ad hoc process, with no formal policy framework. However, the government has published several reports on climate change, including the recent National Climate Change Report (NCCR) and the National Climate Change Assessment (NCCA).

The National Climate Change Assessment (NCCA) is a key report that provides a comprehensive overview of climate change in China. It highlights the need for adaptation and provides a framework for developing adaptation policies. The NCCA also identifies key areas for research and action, including the need for accurate regional climate models and vulnerability assessments.

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Better economics: supporting adaptation with stakeholder analysis

Across the developing world, decision makers understand the need to adapt to climate change – particularly in agriculture, which supports a large proportion of low-income groups who are especially vulnerable to impacts such as increasing water scarcity or more erratic weather. But policymakers are often less clear about what adaptation action to take. Cost-benefit analyses can provide information on the financial feasibility and economic efficiency of a given policy. But such methods fail to capture the non-monetary benefits of adaptation, which can be even more important than the monetary ones. Ongoing work in Morocco shows how combining cost-benefit analysis with a more participatory stakeholder analysis can support effective decision making by identifying cross-sector benefits, highlighting areas of mutual interest among different stakeholders and more effectively assessing impacts on adaptive capacity.

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The need to adapt

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Aren't we all vulnerable: why do vulnerability analysis?

The idea of 'vulnerability' is widely used shorthand for the disproportionate impacts that climate change will have on high-risk groups and fragile ecosystems. Decision-makers increasingly want to target adaptation funding at these groups and environments most affected by climate change. They need to be able to monitor the effectiveness of their investments. Vulnerability analysis is sometimes presented as a way out, but existing approaches are often of little use. In this article, Marcus Moench suggests that to be truly useful as a basis for dialogue, action and accountability, the meaning of 'vulnerability' must be clarified and the methods for analysing it greatly strengthened. This means establishing standardised national approaches that differentiate between the size and scope of stakeholders, systems and institutions.

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away. These funds must be sufficient to plan longer-term adaptation strategies as well as implement immediate priorities. Equally importantly, recipients of these funds must decide for themselves on how best to spend it. To download full document, visit <http://pubs.iied.org/17117IIED.html?s=SDO&b=d>

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methods for analyzing it greatly strengthened. This means establishing standard, replicable approaches that differentiate between the roles and exposure of stakeholders, systems and institutions. To download full document, visit <http://pubs.iied.org/17110IIED.html?s=SDO&b=d>

Neoliberalism, the Production of Vulnerability and the Hobbled State: Systemic Barriers to Climate Adaptation

This article by Glenn Fieldman explores how neoliberalism has limited governments' ability to respond to climate change and has increased climate-related risks to individuals and communities.

From Adaptation to Climate-Resilient Development: The Costs of Climate-Proofing the Millennium Development Goals in Africa

This article by Samuel Fankhauser and Guido Schmidt-Traub argues for an integrated approach to development and adaptation and estimates the cost of making the MDGs 'climate-resilient' at about 40 percent above the external financing for the MDGs alone.

Would Preferential Access Measures be Sufficient to Overcome Current Barriers to CDM Projects in Least Developed Countries?

This article by Paula Castro and Axel Michaelowa in Climate and Development looks at whether EU import quotas for certified emission reductions (CERs) from least developed countries (LDCs) can help overcome barriers to clean development mechanism (CDM) in LDCs, how programmes of activities (PoAs) are performing, and how CDM projects and PoAs contribute to sustainable development in LDCs. Climate and Development is published by Earthscan in partnership with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). Richard Klein of SEI is its editor-in-chief. For more information, www.sei-international.org

Tools

Climate Change Vulnerability Index

Maplecroft has launched a new climate change vulnerability index, with countries and cities in Asia topping the list of the most at risk. Details are available at http://maplecroft.com/about/news/ccvi_2012.html

World's poorest growing populations increasingly exposed to top risks of climate change

Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2012

The world's poorest populations are increasingly exposed to the top risks of climate change, according to a new report from Maplecroft, a leading international research and advisory firm. The report, the Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2012, ranks 180 countries and cities based on their exposure to the top risks of climate change, including sea level rise, extreme weather, and water scarcity. The report also identifies the countries and cities that are most vulnerable to these risks, and provides recommendations for how to reduce vulnerability.

The report found that the world's poorest populations are increasingly exposed to the top risks of climate change. For example, Bangladesh is ranked as the most vulnerable country in the world, followed by Afghanistan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Haiti, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Yemen.

The report also identifies the countries and cities that are most vulnerable to these risks, and provides recommendations for how to reduce vulnerability. For example, the report recommends that countries and cities should invest in infrastructure that is resilient to climate change, and that they should implement policies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2012

Country	Risk	Vulnerability Index
1. Bangladesh	Sea level rise	100
2. Afghanistan	Water scarcity	95
3. Cambodia	Extreme weather	90
4. Myanmar	Water scarcity	85
5. Laos	Water scarcity	80
6. Ethiopia	Water scarcity	75
7. Mozambique	Extreme weather	70
8. Haiti	Extreme weather	65
9. Democratic Republic of Congo	Water scarcity	60
10. Yemen	Water scarcity	55

About Maplecroft

Maplecroft is a leading international research and advisory firm. We provide expert advice on a wide range of issues, including climate change, infrastructure, and business strategy. Our clients include governments, businesses, and academic institutions.

Contact Us

For more information, please contact us at info@maplecroft.com or www.maplecroft.com

Profile

Climate Access: A new initiative 'Climate Access' has been launched by the Resource Innovation Group. It is a network for climate communications and behavior change practitioners. The Resource Innovation Group has developed Climate Access in partnership with the Rutgers Initiative on Climate and Social Policy and the Stonehouse Standing Circle to be a "network of networks" that provides climate communications practitioners with access to the necessary tools, knowledge and people to increase public support for action on climate. Climate Access will translate the latest thinking on climate communications and public engagement into tools and narratives that can be applied to outreach campaigns and programs. By sharing best practices, analyzing the latest polls and theories, and providing opportunities to exchange ideas with leading thinkers and practitioners, it intends to build a bridge between research and action.

Features of the site include a blog that offers insights and opinions on climate communications and behavior change; a Resource Hub of essential materials on climate communication strategies and public opinion; a Campaign Gallery highlighting examples of compelling outreach efforts; a Tips and Tools page containing tip sheets, interviews and case studies; and a Member Forums section for in-depth conversations with its network of experts.

The motto for Climate Access is "sharing what works." Membership is free, but is limited to those doing climate communications work in government, non-profits and academia. To join the Climate Access network, visit www.climateaccess.org

Project: Economics of Adaptation in the Water Sector: The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) is working with country-based research teams in case study countries to pursue economic analysis using participatory methods. This will bring representatives of major stakeholder group together and provide a forum for different interests to be considered and balanced. This approach is being termed as stakeholder-based Cost Benefit Analysis.

It is hoped that such an approach will support the creation of relevant data sets and allow analysis that takes into account the distribution of costs and benefits in a variety of climate change affected water systems. This should result in better and more equitable adaptation planning with widespread acceptance by affected communities and other stakeholders.

For further information, contact Muyeye Chambwera at muyeye.chambwera@iied.org, Enamul Haque at akehaque@gmail.com (Bangladesh), and Arjun Dhakal at arjun.dhakal@gmail.com (Nepal).

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