



# GLOBAL ADAPTATION NETWORK FORUM

6-7 March 2015. Tryp Hotel, Panamá City, Panamá



## Organizers



United Nations Environment Programme



Global Adaptation Network



International Center for Tropical Agriculture

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## Acronyms

AAKNet	Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network
APAN	Asia Pacific Adaptation Network
CC	Climate change
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
COP	Convention of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Center Network
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
GAN	Global Adaptation Network
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
REGATTA	Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USPs	Unique selling propositions
WARN-CC	West Asia Regional Network on Climate Change

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#### Session 9, Adaptation Finance

- Discussion items:
- Finance opportunity: Are there key pre-conditions to access/participate?
- Challenges encountered when implementing the opportunity/funding source: What have you done to overcome these challenges?
- Major lessons learned in implementing these funding opportunities.

## 1. Introduction

### The Forum

As a global community we face unprecedented environmental change. Ecosystems, economies and communities will face unparalleled challenges as a result of climate change, and the need for well executed climate change adaptation approaches will only grow stronger. Humans have adapted for centuries, but the speed at which climate change adaptation will soon be required and the demands on high value infrastructure and vulnerable areas of decreasing biodiversity will stretch already weakened systems. A variety of actors operate in the field and work to address these challenges. While hard science surrounding effective adaptation exists, this often does not reach adaptation actions on the ground. This is a result of many barriers including separations between scientific and political practices, competing demands for resources (financial and environmental), and prioritization of other objectives. Out of this scenario arises a need to mobilize and streamline knowledge generation between diverse actors to ensure effective adaptation reaches the sectors and communities where it is needed most.

On 6-7 March 2015, the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) in collaboration with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) organized the first Global Adaptation Network Forum, sponsored by the governments of Japan, Spain and Norway. The first ever **GAN Forum** brought together almost one hundred participants from various adaptation knowledge networks and institutions, government officials, and experts working in the field of Climate Change Adaptation, providing an opportunity for dialogue and learning between adaptation actors and networks inter-regionally and globally.

The **Second Adaptation Forum**, organized by the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee, was held in conjunction with the GAN Forum and focused on institutional arrangements, building partnerships and strengthening regional networks.

### Executive summary

On 6 and 7 March 2015, the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) in collaboration with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) organized the first Global Adaptation Network Forum, sponsored by the governments of Japan, Spain and Norway. The first ever GAN Forum brought together almost one hundred participants from various adaptation knowledge networks and institutions, government officials, and experts working in the field of Climate Change Adaptation, providing an opportunity for dialogue and learning between adaptation actors and networks inter-regionally and globally.

The GAN Forum took place over two days, and consisted of a variety of learning and sharing sessions in plenary and breakout groups, with an emphasis on interactive participation and the co-creation of knowledge. The topics of the 10 sessions varied from discussing the Global Gap Adaptation Report to addressing adaptation knowledge gaps, available adaptation technology, and adaptation finance. The GAN Forum was closed a session in which the participants subscribed their personal goals on a list of intended actions for adaptation knowledge collaboration.

## The GAN

The **Global Adaptation Network (GAN)** was launched in 2010 with the objective “to build climate resilience of vulnerable communities, ecosystems and economies through the mobilization of knowledge for adaptation”.

The GAN, with its secretariat in Nairobi, operates through its four regional networks in Africa (AAKNlet), Asia and the Pacific (APAN), Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA), and West-Asia (WARN-CC). The Regional Networks provide adaptation knowledge services in the regions, sub-regions and countries, while GAN serves the umbrella network that links the regional networks together and to global processes.

### Scope and objectives of the GAN Forum

The First Global Adaptation Network Forum aimed to provide an opportunity for dialogue and learning between adaptation actors and networks inter-regionally and globally.

The **key objectives** of the Forum were both strategic and practical:

- 1** To mobilize GAN members to share adaptation knowledge and engage in joint activities (i.e. fill adaptation gaps together);
- 2** To assemble adaptation practitioners and experts in order to build closer linkages between GAN affiliated/ adaptation organizations;
- 3** To identify and improve upon successful approaches for empowering organizations and network to help countries and communities in their delivery of adaptation solutions by building capacity for adaptation and supporting policy processes;
- 4** To encourage knowledge sharing and generation, on issues of coordination, network building and joint mobilization as well as on thematic adaptation issues through sharing, reflection, learning and collectively developing common good practices, principles and challenges for regional and global adaptation networks and actors;
- 5** To mobilize collaborative action and joint initiatives that address knowledge gaps and avoid redundancy.

## 2. Summary of the GAN Forum

The GAN Forum took place over two days, and consisted of a variety of learning and sharing sessions in plenary and break-out groups, with an emphasis on interactive participation and co-creation of knowledge. This chapter will give a chronological summary of the GAN Forum activities.

### Day 1

March 6, 2015

#### Opening and Introductory Remarks

Mr. Barney Dickson (UNEP-GAN Secretariat) opened the meeting and introduced several high level opening speakers.

H.E. Mirei Endara (Minister of the Environmental Authority of Panama) welcomed all participants to Panama, and thanked the governments of Japan, Spain and Norway for their contributions to GAN. Ms. Endara stressed the relevance of the GAN Forum in the context of climate change, a challenge that needs to be faced by a worldwide collaborative approach. She gave an overview of Panama’s activities in climate change adaptation, and encouraged all participants to share their experiences on the topic.

*“Climate change is the greatest collaborative challenge that humans have ever faced”*

-Mirei Endara -

Subsequently, Ms. Margarita Astralaga (UNEP Regional Director Latin America and the Caribbean) elaborated on the role of REGATTA in the region, and emphasized that networks are key to learning from one another and to promote connections between knowledge institutes and governments. As there is a need for the GAN regional networks to reach out to the municipality level where differences can be made, Ms. Astralaga considered the GAN Forum as a good opportunity to discuss ideas and opportunities for the future.

Finally, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (SBSTIA chair) emphasized that the dangers of climate change affect everybody, as access to food, water and energy depends on climate variability. He highlighted that climate change adaptation is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Therefore, action should be undertaken by all. Mr. Chruszczow identified the GAN Forum as the best tool to translate the needs of people on the ground into the language of policymakers, and wished all participants two very fruitful days.

*“GAN is probably the best tool to translate the needs of people on the ground into the language of governments, local governments and regions.”*

- Tomasz Chruszczow -



## Overview of the Forum and Participants Speed Meeting

Ms. Felice van der Plaet (UNEP-GAN Secretariat) again welcomed all attendees to the GAN Forum, and thanked the governments of Japan, Norway and Spain for their support in making the Forum possible. She explained that the first day of the Forum would focus on defining climate change adaptation (CCA), adaptation knowledge and gaps, while the second day of the Forum would concentrate on how to solve the gaps. After this introduction, Ms. Van der Plaet invited the attendees to a short participants speed meeting.

## Session 1 What is the Global Adaptation Network?

Mr. Barney Dickson (UNEP-GAN Secretariat) proceeded by giving a short presentation on the **Global Adaptation Network** (GAN). GAN was initiated through a UNEP-facilitated consultative process with key partners and stakeholders between 2008 and 2010, in response to calls within the UNFCCC process for strengthening regional centers and networks on CCA. The Network's overall objective is to help build climate resilience of vulnerable communities, ecosystems and economies through the mobilization of knowledge for adaptation.

Four **Regional Networks** have been launched since 2009, in Africa (AAKNet), Asia Pacific (APAN), Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA), and West Asia (WARN-CC).

On a global level, GAN works on prioritizing knowledge for adaptation, sharing knowledge for adaptation globally, connecting the Regional Networks, and raising awareness of GAN and the Regional Networks. So far, GAN's **main achievements** include the annual Adaptation Knowledge Days in Bonn, the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI), and the GAN Forum.

## Session 2 Global Adaptation Gap Report

The GAN Forum proceeded with a presentation on the **Global Adaptation Gap Report** by Ms. Anne Ohloff, Head of Programme of the UNEP-Danish Technical University Partnership, and Coordinating Author of the Global Adaptation Gap Report (AGR)<sup>1</sup>. The aim of the AGR is to contribute to the development of clearer goals and targets and to facilitate setting the direction for and tracking progress on adaptation by providing a preliminary framework for and assessment of adaptation gaps, complementary to the UNEP Emissions Gap Reports. The report's focus is on development countries for the period 2010–2050, while it builds on adaptation gaps associated with the long-term global goal as characterized by a 2 °C level of warming relative to pre-industrial levels.

The **adaptation gap** can be defined generically as the difference between implemented adaptation and a societally set goal. Estimating the adaptation gap is far more challenging than calculating the emissions gap, because 1) there is no globally agreed goal or metrics for adaptation, and 2) adaptation is a response to specific climate risks and impacts that are local in nature and vary over time. However, studies highlight the role of finance, technology and knowledge in realizing the adaptation potential. The **adaptation funding gap** can be defined and measured as the difference between the costs of meeting a given adaptation target and the amount of finance available to do so. It is likely that a major adaptation funding will occur, particularly after 2030, unless new and additional finance for adaptation becomes available. As adaptation costs and risks and needs are emissions dependent and risks and needs are not equally distributed, scaling up global adaptation finance flows is a pressing priority.

Within the report, **adaptation technology gaps** are defined as the gaps perceived by countries between available technology needs assessments and requests made to technology support mechanisms. Accelerating the diffusion of existing technologies is a major issue, whereby research and development have a significant role in adjusting existing technologies to local conditions. With regard to the **adaptation knowledge gap**, key areas to focus on are knowledge production, knowledge integration and knowledge transfer and update. Key actions to bridge the knowledge gap are more efficient use of existing knowledge,

<sup>1</sup><http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/gapreport2014/>

systematic approaches and analysis, and tailoring knowledge to user needs. Ms. Olhoff ended her presentation by emphasizing that there is significant potential to reduce the overall adaptation gap in the short and medium term through knowledge and technology.

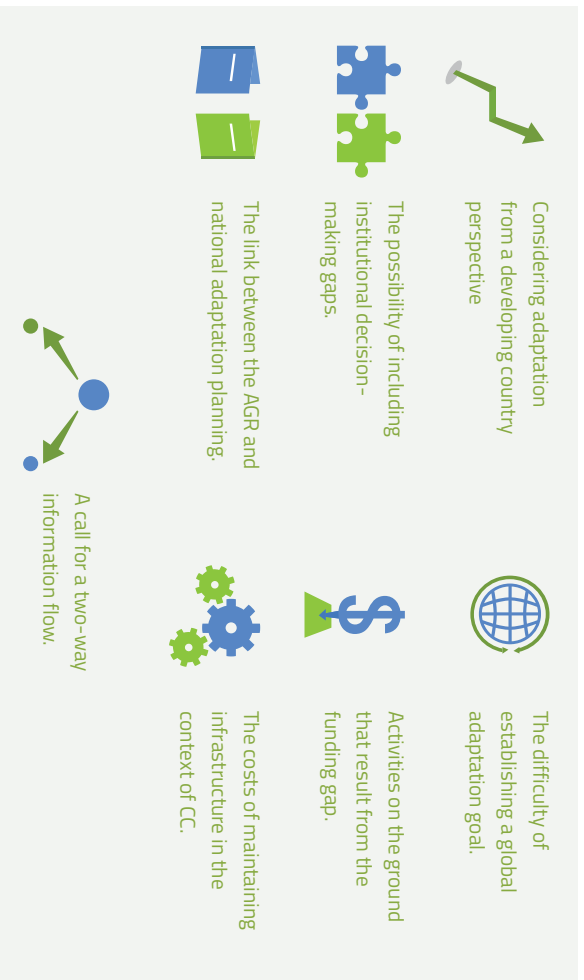
The **questions, remarks and recommendations** regarding this session included the following topics: considering adaptation from a developing country perspective; the difficulty of establishing a global adaptation goal; the possibility of including institutional decision-making gaps; activities on the ground that result from the funding gap; the link between the AGR and national adaptation planning; the costs of maintaining infrastructure in the context of CC; and a call for a two-way information flow.

### Session 3

#### Addressing knowledge gaps: the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI)

During this session, Ms. Xianfu Lu, Team Leader on Adaptation at UNFCCC, and Mr. Andy Jarvis, Director of the Decision and Policy Analysis Area in CIAT, gave an introduction on the concept and methodology of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI), and its linkages to the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP).

To open the session, Ms. Lu elaborated on the **origins of the NWP**, explaining how the Programme transferred from being the adaptation agenda under the COP in 2005 to the knowledge item to support a range of

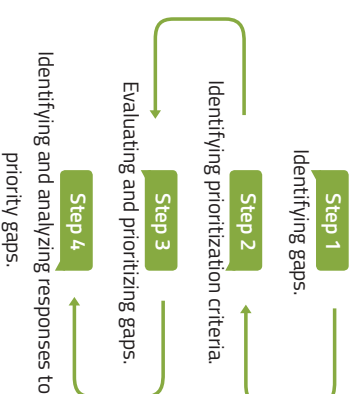


adaptation work streams in 2015. There is a growing need for and emphasis on action and climate risk management has become part of 'industry standards', making the private sector more engaged in discussions on CCA. The NWP works through its many partner organizations. The NWP faces challenges on **1)** how to make better use of information, **2)** how to link global knowledge management to knowledge end users, and **3)** how to institutionalize knowledge management to ensure its effectiveness and long-term sustainability.

In response to these challenges, NWP partners developed the **Adaptation Knowledge Initiative**, which was renamed the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative after endorsement from the COP20 Lima Presidency. The USPs of the LAKI are **1)** prioritizing strategic knowledge gaps, **2)** addressing these gaps through better dissemination of existing information and knowledge, and **3)** bringing together actors and organizations. The implementation framework of the LAKI is focused on a priority-setting workshop that results in a list of priority knowledge gaps for the region.

Mr. Jarvis continued with a presentation sketching the **methodology of the LAKI**, which identifies and prioritizes knowledge gaps in climate change adaptation in the Andes. This methodology was developed by UNEP to quickly and efficiently identify and prioritize knowledge gaps, and subsequently piloted at a workshop in Bogotá by CIAT and CCAFS (CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security). During the workshop a carefully

selected, multidisciplinary group of stakeholders gathered to prioritize previously identified knowledge gaps on CCA in the Andean sub region using the **Delphi method**:



The piloted methodology was perceived by participants as an efficient and effective tool that could easily be applied to other thematic sectors and regions. Legitimacy is created by the fact that within the robust set of participants, each person has the same influence over the process.

Following Mr. Jarvis' presentation, the workshop participants were invited to participate in a **brief simulation exercise** to experience and work with the presented methodology themselves. After being divided in four groups, each group identified three prioritization criteria and ranked those criteria on a scale from 1 to 5, based on urgency. It was explained that although workshop participants would have different opinions and select different criteria,

the LAKI methodology is a means for a diverse group to result in agreement. During the LAKI workshop in the Andean region, multiple rounds of consultation were organized to finally arrive at a robust set of criteria and priorities.

The questions, remarks and recommendations regarding this session included the following topics: identification of knowledge gaps at initial stage through a background study; robustness of the ranking criteria; guaranteeing the consistency of the participants' answers; defining the baseline and stakeholders; facilitation of the process by a neutral person.

## Session 4

### What adaptation knowledge is needed to inform policymaking and what gaps are experienced?

Mr. Andy Jarvis (CIAT) introduced the panelists and asked them to share their role in the institute they work for, how CCA is connected to it, and which challenges they are facing with regard to CCA, in particular in accessing information and knowledge.

Mr. Michinobu Aoyama, Senior Adviser at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), gave a short introduction on the organization. JICA is the executing agency of Japanese ODA (Official Development Assistance) to assist and support developing countries through integrated implementation of grant aid, technical cooperation and concessional loans. Mr. Aoyama

elaborated on the adaptation knowledge and the implementation gaps that JICA has identified, and gave suggestions for future work. He focused on the need for reliable quantitative information and evaluation methods, databases of good CCA practices, coordination between the ministries, and avoiding the duplication of CCA practices.

Ms. Anne Rasmussen, Assistant Chief Executive Officer for GEF, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Samoa, explained that by working on a National Adaptation Program of Action, and organizing programs and strategies on CCA across the government sectors, the Ministry has aimed to develop a holistic CC policy. Challenges identified are a lack of CCA applications and mechanisms across the sectors, the need to implement infrastructural protection measures based on solid research and feasibility studies, and the difficulty of accessing finance as it is very hard to meet the criteria of the donors and small island states when writing proposals.

Mr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah introduced himself as Senior Programme Officer at the Environment Protection Authority, the main agency for climate-related issues in Ghana. He leads the national working group on CCA. Ghana's CC policy was officiated in 2014, and focuses on five key sectors, one of them being CCA. Ghana has a national CC Strategy and has made substantial progress in the field of CCA. Currently the country is trying to link up to the UNFCCC NADPs process. Mr. Amoah explained that he perceives properly gathering and disseminating CCA information as a challenge.



Ms. Ruleta Camacha, Senior Environment Officer, Ministry of Health and the Environment, Government of Antigua and Barbuda, set forth that the Ministry is the CC focal point in Antigua and Barbuda, responding to all public demand regarding the environment. Recently the National Environment Management Bill was developed, filling the gap of having no legislation in this sector. However, the Ministry is facing both data and budget gaps. Ms. Camacha explained that the Ministry is aware of the needs. The problem is that there is no sustainable budget to implement and sustain local environmental planning.

Based on the speeches, Mr. Jarvis identified the main gaps on CCA to be: coordination between ministries and sectors, data access, political and financial issues. He asked the audience for solutions to fill the gaps. Subsequently, the audience engaged in a discussion on the tension between top-down (using policymakers) and bottom-up (learning by doing) paradigms

to capture CC knowledge. Several participants stressed the need to combine bottom-up and top-down approaches, as CCA policies often have to be changed to fit specific scales and contexts.

## Session 5

### Available Adaptation Technology

During the fifth Forum session, Mr. Jason Spensley of the Climate Technology Center Network (CTCN) elaborated on available technology options for adaptation and how they can be implemented. In particular, Mr. Spensley would like to explore how CTCN could add to existing climate networks and vice versa, as there are many opportunities for synergy and collaboration. CTCN was created as the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. Its mission is Stimulating technology cooperation and enhancing the development and transfer of technologies to developing country parties at their request; CTCN is a UNEP-led US\$25 million/



annum consortium that works through a large network of knowledge and technical assistance providers. At the time of the presentation, CTCN had 110 national designated entities.

CTCN's action areas are: **1)** Technical assistance, **2)** Knowledge management and training, and **3)** Linking technology needs with financing opportunity. **Technical assistance** is provided to developing countries on request and free of charge. The assistance is delivered through consortium and network members and distributed over Asia and the Pacific (38%), Africa (35%), and LAC (27%), focusing on both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Secondly, CTCN works on **knowledge management and training** by delivering and supporting in-person and web-based training, managing the CTCN Technology Portal, and supporting LDCs through the 'Request Incubator Programme'. Lastly, CTCN services include **linking technology needs with financing opportunity** by delivering training in designing and selling bankable projects, introducing project developers and sponsors to investors, and brokering financing partners.

Lastly, Mr. Spensley gave an overview of **opportunities for synergy** with ongoing adaptation knowledge networks and initiatives. There are opportunities to:

- 1)** Deepen national action to address gaps/priorities through technical assistance brokered by CTCN;
- 2)** Use CTCN as a platform for technical assistance providers to share their experience;
- 3)** Jointly deliver thematic workshops and webinars;
- 4)** Broker financing for 'bankable projects';
- 5)** Linkages and visibility within UNFCCC context for implementation technology transfer for adaptation.

The **questions, remarks and recommendations** regarding this session included the following topics: acknowledging already existing information strategies in developing countries; the need to take into account indigenous and traditional knowledge and technologies.

## Session 6

### GAN Regional Adaptation Networks lessons on strategic focus and effective delivery

Session 6 focused on how to design and circulate the most appropriate adaptation knowledge based on users' highest priorities, delivery mechanisms, collaboration between regional networks and partners, and the synergy between regional adaptation and global adaptation networks. An overview was given of the **four regional adaptation knowledge networks** that are linked to GAN: REGATTA, APAN, AAKNET, and PROVIA.

First, Mr. Roberto Borjabad, REGATTA Coordinator, presented the origins and progress of REGATTA, the Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action. The objectives of REGATTA are to i) Promote knowledge exchange, technology transfer and regional cooperation on climate change issues in the LAC region, and to ii) Promote the inclusion of priorities for adaptation and mitigation in national development processes in the region. REGATTA delivers adaptation knowledge through pilot projects, technical assistance, in-person workshops, an online platform, communities of practice, and webinars.

Secondly, Mr. Mozaharul Alam, APAN Coordinator, gave a presentation on APAN. The Asia Pacific Adaptation Network was established in 2009 after a consultative process with many stakeholders and partners. Within the region, APAN focuses on developing countries. APAN has 4 areas of focus: **1)** knowledge management and synthesis, **2)** the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum, **3)** sub-regional and thematic conferences, and **4)** targeted training workshops. Generally, the partners are the key drivers building the network. They generate the knowledge while the network manages it.

Thirdly, Mr. Barney Dickson, standing in for AAKNET Coordinator Mr. Richard Munang, gave an overview of the work of AAKNET, the Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network. Some of AAKNET achievements in the last years include creating increased visibility in Africa through a website and a regular newsletter, and organizing various high-profile events such as the Food Security and Adaptation Conference. AAKNET has also had a dominant role in the identification of adaptation gaps in the African Adaptation Gap Report. The main challenge for AAKNET is that it has very limited resources in comparison to the other networks. Thereby, AAKNET has so far been mainly focused on policymakers and has been detached from people on the ground.

The final presentation was given by Mr. Janak Pathak on PROVIA, the Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation. PROVIA started in 2010, and became effective in 2011. The programme focuses on capacity building on several levels, and acts on the need to mobilize, synthesize and communicate the growing knowledge base in CCA. PROVIA provides an interface between the research community, decision makers, and practitioners on multiple scales. In addition, PROVIA is a co-organizer of the Annual Climate Change Adaptation Conference. Mr. Pathak would like to see how PROVIA can work with GAN on building a platform that provides CCA knowledge to a larger group of actors.

Mr. Jason Spensley, the session's moderator, emphasized the importance of financial sustainability to grow incrementally and evolve over time. He then introduced a discussion with the panel and the audience on how to ensure focus based on users' highest priority adaptation priorities and challenges. First of all, it was deemed important to look at the type of audience you are trying to address; who are the knowledge users at different levels; and what are their needs? Interaction with the stakeholders is necessary to find answers to these questions, for example through workshops and trainings. There needs to be feedback between a network's activities and its users, possibly by working through a solution-based approach.

Secondly, in the design of a CCA network and its activities it was agreed that there must be long-term sustainability, taking into account what will happen when the program ends. This could for example be achieved by integrating the network's activities with partners' annual activities to ensure long-term continuity. However, it should be taken into account that CCA is a long-term project, where immediate results are not always visible. Lastly, the point was made that more should be done to incorporate social science dimensions into CCA activities.

### Special Briefing

The final presentation on the first day of the GAN Forum was given by Ricardo Mena, Head of the UNISDR Regional Office for the Americas, on the expected outcome of the **UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** in Sendai, Japan 2015, and the implications for CCA.

Mr. Mena explained that although the Kyoto Framework for Action (2005) has informed much policy-making on DRR, we have not been successful in reducing disaster risk. We therefore need perseverance, and we need to start doing something else. The new framework for DRR (still nameless) has an **objective** to be reached in the next 15 years: to achieve substantial reduction in risk and the loss of life, health and assets of people, enterprises, communities and countries. To achieve this goal there is a need to emphasize on prospective and corrective risk reduction. How can we make sure that our development practices do not generate new

risks and how can we best handle the risks that have already come to existence?

The new framework for DRR is focused on preventing the generation of new risk, and reducing existing risks through the implementation of integrated measures. Based on the level of risk we have accumulated, we already know that the greatest disasters have not happened yet. We have to build capacity to prepare for both disasters and recovering & reconstruction activities, and we need to improve the implementation capacity of developing and middle-income countries. These actions have to be accompanied by a movement of international cooperation for DRR.

The new Framework proposes **four priority areas of action**:

- 1 Developing our understanding of risk vulnerabilities and exposure, and improving risk communication and use of information;
- 2 Strengthening national institutions that deal with DRR;
- 3 Investing more in DRR, resilience and sustainable development;
- 4 Continuing work on disaster preparedness and recovery & reconstruction.

The **expected results** of the UN World Conference on DRR will be a political commitment, a new framework for DRR, and voluntary commitments towards the new Framework from a broad range of stakeholders.

### Closing of Day 1

The first day of the GAN Forum is closed, and all participants are invited to join the social hour.

## Day 2

March 7, 2015

### Opening and Key Note Address

Mr. Barney Dickson opened the second day of the GAN Forum and invited Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), to the stage.

*"One does not have to believe in climate change as it is not a religion but a fact."*

- Mr. Chruszczow explained -

Simultaneously, we have to understand the nature of what is happening, take actions to limit the impact, and adapt. During the **COP21 in Paris**, for the first time in history we are going to agree on something that will be legally binding, applicable to all and employed by all. Everyone from government to private parties and cities has to be involved as participants in a collaborative effort that deals with climate change, and therefore with security, development, education, access to food, drinking water, energy, and basic human rights. Everyone needs to feel ownership of the problem, and be a participant of action.



To achieve this global participation we need to collaborate, share knowledge and experiences. It is not enough to focus on short term fixes; they will just buy us a little time. GAN is the place for participants from all over the world to share the experiences and knowledge we need, to generate ideas and cooperation, and to learn how to listen to each other rather than to fight. Although steps are being made, climate action needs to gain more political recognition. No one is safe, everyone has to take action, and we have to cooperate with others. These messages need to be conveyed on all levels in all areas. Otherwise we will just have detached initiatives. The full picture, the planet, will not be safe.

Adaptation is not only about risks, but also about opportunities and making the best possible use of what the climate offers us. For many years, adaptation was presented as a result of insufficient mitigation. This is not the right approach: no matter how many mitigation measures, we still need to adapt as we will be facing more frequent extreme climate events in the future. Adaptation is the best way to wisely use opportunities to protect ecosystems and

humans from the impacts of climate change. Community-based development should be the linking factor that brings together efforts on biodiversity, desertification and climate change. Mr. Chruszczow finalized his speech with a call to involve others in the joint action to fight climate change.

## Session 7 Making Adaptation Knowledge Networks work

The seventh session of the GAN Forum was opened by Mr. Blaine Harvey of the International Development Research Center, who gave a presentation on best practices in making adaptation knowledge networks work. Mr. Harvey stated that knowledge networks are necessary because complex problems require collaborative approaches, working across organizational boundaries and building relationships, creating a shared understanding of the problem from early stages. This is not always easy. As a result of the existing barriers, a spectrum of brokering functions has come into existence that aims to provide an enabling environment. In recent

years, online knowledge networks have risen to fill the demand, often resulting in duplication.

Based on a study Mr. Harvey co-authored, he shared the following recommendations for online knowledge networks: get to know your users/members, keep it simple and use appropriate tools, link open and offline engagement, and invest in your own capacity for facilitating engagement.

Mr. Harvey then introduced the first issue for panel discussion: *Identifying your network's added value/niche*. Ms. Jessica Hitt, Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange (CAKE), explained that CAKE was filling a gap, as there was not such a platform in the USA in 2009.

The main question the CAKE initiators asked and keep asking themselves is: what do people need from an online platform on climate adaptation knowledge? The goal of CAKE is to provide a centralized access point to where

resources exist online. Since 2009, the needs of the users have changed. Through consistent stakeholder consultations (surveys, focal groups, etc.), new and changing needs are identified and CAKE is modified to fulfill the users' needs. Ms. Hitt stressed the importance of making platforms useful to users and continually questioning the usefulness of the platform's components.

Mr. Sigmund Kluckner, Climate Knowledge Brokers Group (CKBG), set forth how CKBG's online platform tries to link bits of information that exist online so that it becomes easier for users to find information. The aim is not to build a knowledge platform, but to link the different existing platforms on climate knowledge through open data and consisting tagging, e.g. through the climate tagger. The CKBG created a theory of change, and works towards the following goal: 'climate decision makers and individuals faced by climate change take decisions based on high quality, comprehensive data, information and knowledge'. For the sake of effective user communication, users are brought together for joint projects, and there is a workshop for the community of practice every year.

Subsequently, the discussion continued on the second issue: *what are the most important tools or services you are providing to your users?* Mr. Anthony Socci, Durban Adaptation Charter (DAC), gave a brief explanation on the origins of the DAC. He illustrated that the Charter was born out of the COP17, based on a desire to develop an actual vehicle for adaptation action and not another piece of paper. Since then, the charter has gathered 1200 signatories, mostly from the global south. Core elements of the pledge include the creation of the Secretariat and Steering Committee to drive implementation, facilitate access to training, form strategic partnership, and city to city exchange. The Charter is a template for self-driven local action.

Mr. Leif Kindberg, African and Latin America Resilience to Climate Change Program (ARCC), gave an introduction on ARCC in which he stipulated that the program works on vulnerability/assessments on multiple scales and levels, addressing topics such as food security, DRR, and biodiversity. Tools and services provided include providing technical services, filling knowledge gaps, and addressing climate information needs at the local level. ARCC aims to build a foundation on CC information with policymakers and planners by giving them reliable information at the pace at which they need it. The results of the program must be relevant to the stakeholders' needs.

The third topic of discussion was: defining and measuring impact & effectiveness in your network. Mr. Sigmund Kluckner explained that for CKBG this is challenging, as M&E has to

take place on three different levels (Knowledge brokers, users, CKBG). To measure impact CKBG looks at predefined indicators, numbers of users, and qualitative user information.

Additionally, advice given by users is frequently implemented later. Ms. Jessica Hitt set forth that CAKE measures its impact by looking at analytics, view numbers and information use. Success is measured through a user survey, and by reviewing the types and numbers of interactions on the website. To measure impact, it is important to understand what you are trying to achieve.

Lastly, the panelists discussed the *future contributions of their networks to the adaptation space*. Mr. Leif Kindberg thinks it is important for all networks to find a way to clearly capture and communicate information, as the adaptation space is very complex. Effective tools are needed to assist policymakers, as well as participatory tools to engage stakeholders in the process of designing adaptation assessment and knowledge. It is important to link knowledge generation with dissemination and sharing, to know our audience, and help establish a common vocabulary. Finally, we should make sure we capture traditional adaptive practices. Mr. Anthony Socci added that in case of the Durban Adaptation Charter, the Charter can provide a sense of family in which the members service each other's needs. Furthermore, local actors can be given the confidence that with regard to CCA, steps can be taken now as there are resources and capacity.



The questions, remarks and recommendations regarding this session included the following topics: identifying the most effective ways to reach out to users; knowledge management and IPR; the limitations of online networking for local communities that do not have access to online and/or written materials, followed by a recommendation to use videos; the fact that access to a mobile phone does not always entail access to some components of platforms when referring to online information.

## Session 8 Parallel Sessions

During Session 8, forum participants were able to attend one of three sessions that focused on a particular thematic area of adaptation knowledge and networking.

### ➤ Session 8.1 The National Adaptation Plan Process and the NAP Global Network

A presentation was given by Fred Kossam (UNFCCC Adaptation Committee Non-Annex I Parties Representative) on the newly formed Global NAP network. The network aims to enhance support for the NAP process in developing countries by **1)** facilitating learning and exchange on the NAP process, **2)** improving coordination and collaboration among bilateral development partners, and **3)** supporting and enhancing leadership on adaptation at the national level in developing countries. The audience raised several questions regarding value addition of the network, coordination of the network with similar initiatives, and how it

will engage with UNFCCC, UN agencies, etc. The Global NAP network is due to have a meeting to design the work plan in the coming week.

Following Fred, Peniamina Leavai (Adaptation Planning Officer PACC, SPREP) gave a presentation on the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) experience in Samoa. He noted that successes included building stronger institutional arrangements and countries teams, the development of knowledge products, and policy change. Weaknesses included a lack of emphasis on the private sector and financial resources, and lack of a nationally endorsed framework and subsequently the inability for donors to engage in (and fund) NAPA activities. The audience raised questions on how to use the NAPA experience to inform the NAPs. The speaker responded that the wheel did not need reinventing but that NAPs should focus more on financing options, and integration of the NAP into national communications.

Mr. Tanaka Satoshi then gave a presentation on Japan's experience in developing their NAP. The Japan NAP is still in its early stages. Mr. Satoshi gave an overview of the NAP process indicating the scientific review of literature that was undertaken by a team of scientists and then discussed the political barriers that the NAP may face. Japan's NAP has been led by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry is hopeful that policymakers from across different sectors of Japan's government can be brought on board to support the process more fully. The audience then raised points regarding the usefulness of pushing adaptation policy into legislation. Examples from Malawi and Ghana were given. There was

general consensus that a legal framework yields stronger results as does the strengthening of internal institutional arrangements.

➤ **Session 8.2**

**The Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative: Acting on results**

As given in Session 4, the aim of the LAKI is to identify concrete actions to use and generate adaptation knowledge that can effectively promote CCA actions. In the context of the Nairobi Work Programme and with technical and scientific support from CIAT, the first pilot of LAKI was organized in the sub-tropical northern Andes region in 2014. The product of the pilot was a list of 10 adaptation knowledge gaps.

The exercise of Session 8.2 was based on a tool developed by UNFCCC, aimed at obtaining more concrete deliverables/outcomes associated to the 10 prioritized gaps. A second tool with a list of types of adaptation measures was also provided to the participants with the sole purpose of orienting thinking towards concrete/action items on adaptation. The exercise initiated with a plenary to explain the methodology and then the group was divided into 3 working groups. The session served to validate the original assumption that the identified gaps can be broken down into more concrete items. The discussion was highly proactive/participative and in general terms participants appeared to be comfortable with the tool provided and the basic information included in it.

➤ **Session 8.3**

**Effective Communication by PROVIA**

After a short introduction on the origins and activities of PROVIA, the participants of this session were asked to think about effective communications practices in CCA. It was stipulated that while there is a lot of information available, it is crucial to find ways to improve the level of communication between scientists and end-users of information. The participants were asked to fill out an individual survey on **good and poor practices in CCA communication**, giving examples from their own experiences. Afterwards, experiences were discussed in small groups and main findings were shared with all participants.

**Identified good practices in CCA communication were:**

<p><b>1</b> Using creative methods such as music, theater, comedy sketches, debate, games, simulations, maps, storytelling and videography.</p>	<p><b>2</b> Working through existing local institutions such as radio stations, churches, schools, and youth groups.</p>
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**The participants identified the following poor practices in CCA communication:**

<p><b>1</b> Assuming that everyone is literate and has access to the internet.</p>	<p><b>2</b> Disregarding sociocultural characteristics of the target audience.</p>
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Generally, creating a feeling of ownership and engagement within the local community was identified as a prerequisite for effective local-level communication on CCA.



## Session 9 Adaptation Finance - Micro to Global

Ms. Mayte Gonzalez, moderator of session 9, introduced the topic of adaptation finance and emphasized that the costs of CCA in developing countries are enormous and underfunded. To increase participants' understanding of the CCA finance dimension, three panelists were invited to discuss opportunities for accessing funds for adaptation.

Ms. Ana Jiu, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), gave an overview of IADB funding possibilities in climate change issues. By 2015, 25% percent of total Bank lending will support operations in climate change, environmental sustainability, and sustainable energy. The three key areas of focus in the Bank's Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2012-2015 are CCA, greenhouse gas emission reduction, and technology development, social engagement, and resource mobilization. The IDB's plans of action on CCA include plans on strengthening knowledge management, building capacity, and increasing private sector involvement. Several funds are available for CCA projects. Pre-conditions for accessing the funds are that initiatives should be country-driven, located in LAC, and responding to current or future climate risks.

Subsequently, Mr. Mozaharul Alam, National Implementing Entity (NIE) Support Programme, explained how the Programme supports countries to be accredited to international sources of CCA funding, in particular focusing on

the Adaptation Fund. As many support programs exist, there is a clear need for coordination or collaboration with different actors to avoid the duplication of efforts. Generally Ministries of Environment are nominated as NIE. National benefits of going through the accreditation process include improving fraud and corruption protection, improving coordination between sectoral ministries and organizations, and lifting CCA related issues to the national level. However, as building capacity may be too costly for some NIEs, not all potential NIEs will be accredited, and accreditation does not guarantee funds.

Finally, Mr. Jacinto Buenfil, Microfinance for Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change (MEBA), gave an overview of the MEBA project. With support from UNEP, this project is implemented in the Andean regions of Colombia and Peru. The project provides technical assistance to microfinance institutions so they can assist in ecosystem-based adaptation projects for smallholders. It is an example of a successful public-private partnership in CCA. Through the use of small loans, smallholders become more resilient to CC. At the same time, the capacity of the microfinance institutions is increased by offering tools and technical assistance, and by establishing strategic linkages with technical institutions. So far, 1300 credits have been given out and more are pledged. The mainstreaming of ecosystem-based adaptation would provide a setting for private participation in CCA.

The questions, remarks and recommendations regarding this session included the following topics: implementation challenges; high interest

rates in microfinance because of high payment risk and high costs in assessing individual clients; financial assistance in submitting funding proposals; and the importance of involving relevant stakeholders from the start and learning lessons from people on the ground. It can be concluded that there are CCA funding opportunities and knowledge products available for both public and private institutions.

## Session 10 Intended Actions for Adaptation Knowledge Collaboration

An intended action was defined as an activity that individuals or organizations intend to implement in partnership with other organizations in order to fill an adaptation gap as a result of engagement at the GAN Forum. The activities are intended to be implemented in the 2015 calendar year.

This session was a highly participatory session where participants in the crowd highlighted their intended actions. It finished by summarizing the main outcomes of the Forum in a GAN Pledge, read by Mr. Barney Dickson. A list of Intended Actions for Adaptation Knowledge Collaboration can be found in Annex C.

## High Level Closing

Mr. Satoshi Tanaka (Deputy Director-General, Global Environment Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Japan) expressed his thanks towards the organizers of the Forum, the UNFCCC AC, funding partner colleagues, and the hosting country of Panamá. The Ministry of Environment of Japan supported the GAN Forum with two objectives: **1)** to offer opportunity to exchange knowledge on adaptation interregionally, and **2)** to support value-added GAN activities on the global and regional level, and to establish stronger linkages with the UNFCCC AC. From these points of view, the first GAN Forum was a great success. The government of Japan is committed to continue supporting GAN on developing adaptation activities. Mr. Tanaka thanked everyone for their participation, and expressed the hope that GAN will act as an open and flexible network that facilitates knowledge and information exchange on CCA on a global scale.

Mr. José Ramón Picatoste (Head of the Adaptation Unit, Spanish Office for Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Spain) thanked the audience for their active participation during the first GAN Forum. According to Mr. Picatoste, the forum objectives in terms of participation,



representation and information sharing have been largely achieved. He emphasized that CCA is context specific and refers to geographical, socioeconomic and biophysical circumstances that frame the exposure, sensibility, capacity, vulnerability and risk associated with climate change. Networking is a key component of the global CCA process. Both the regional networks and the GAN have the ability to add great value in providing a comprehensive framework for adaptation, and by connecting CCA initiatives and activities. On behalf of the Spanish

representatives, Mr. Picatoste thanked the organizers, the government of Japan, the National Environmental Authority of Panamá, and all audience members for sharing information.

### Close of Forum

Finally, the GAN Secretariat thanked CIAT, the governments of Panamá, Japan and Spain, and all active participants of the GAN Forum, wishing everyone a safe trip back home, and closing the First GAN Forum.

## 3 Conclusions/key lessons learnt

The following recommendations and lessons learnt are specifically tailored for networks or organizations working on adaptation knowledge and in certain cases the advice specifically targets online networks.

### Consider sustainability of activities:

- Adaptation is a long-term process. The transfer of knowledge surrounding this should also be put in place for the long term. This could for example be achieved by integrating the network's activities with partners' annual activities to ensure long-term continuity. The importance of financial sustainability to grow incrementally and evolve over time as a network cannot be underestimated.

### Remember limitations:

- There are restrictions in virtual networking for local communities that do not have access to internet webpages and/or written materials. Mobile connections can be used but the limitations of the mobile connection should be remembered.

### Employ best practices in communicating information:

- Forum presenters recommended that online platforms should get to know their users/ members, keep it simple and use appropriate tools, link open and offline engagement, and invest in their own capacity for facilitating engagement.
- Forum participants identified using creative methods such as music, theater, comedy sketches, debate, games, simulations, maps,

storytelling and videography as effective communication tools in many of the target communities and working through existing local institutions such as radio stations, churches, schools, and youth groups as key elements in reaching target communities.

- Forum participants also acknowledged the importance of videos for communicating a message, citing that videos can elaborate complicated information in a more easily digestible way as compared to long text, videos are often more entertaining and shareable, and experts captured on video can interact with visual diagrams or references to the topic they are trying to explain.

- The participants also identified the following as poor practices: assuming that everyone is literate and has access to the internet and disregarding sociocultural characteristics of the target audience.

### Be fit for purpose:

- To measure impact, it is important to understand what you are trying to achieve. It is important to have clear targets so you can define concrete indicators. It is important for all networks to find a way to clearly capture and communicate information. Tools needed to assist policymakers are different from those for practitioners as are participatory tools to engage stakeholders.

### Understand that M&E of knowledge transfer and influence is challenging:

- When undertaking M&E managers should consider predefined indicators such as numbers of users, and information use, and should evaluate the impact through qualitative user surveys and by reviewing interactions on website. Advice given by users should be investigated, and implemented if applicable.

### Develop a sense of community:

- It is important to link knowledge generation with dissemination and sharing, to know your audience, and to help establish a common vocabulary. Generally, creating a feeling of ownership and engagement within the local community was identified as a prerequisite for effective and sustainable local-level communication on CCA.

- A Charter can also provide a sense of family by allowing the signing members to define their purpose together and commit to working together to meet each other's needs. Furthermore, it instills a sense of commitment and confidence in the sustainability of the project.

### Remember that effective transfer of knowledge is an iterative process:

- It was generally agreed that network coordinators should keep asking themselves one single question that defines the added value of the network. It will be different for each network/organization but may include: "what do



people need? ...from an online platform? ...from the knowledge product? ...on climate change adaptation knowledge?"

- Changes should be measured through consistent stakeholder consultations (surveys, focal groups, etc), new and changing needs can then be identified and services modified to fulfill the users' needs. Importance of making platforms useful to users and continually questioning the usefulness of the platform's components is a moving target and the importance of meeting this objective cannot be understated.

### Facilitate regular communication sessions and feed-back loops:

- Regular, predictable, and often times face-to-face communication is key to effective engagement. For example, successful networks have held a workshop for the network each year.

### Diversify NAP processes:

- National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) should focus more on financing options, and integration of the NAP into national communications and development frameworks.

- Forum participants in the NAP session identified the usefulness of pushing adaptation policy/into legislation, citing that a legal framework yields stronger results, as does the strengthening of internal institutional arrangements.



6-7 March 2015, Panama City, Panama

## Introduction to the meeting

From 6-7 March 2015, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is organizing the first Global Adaptation Network (GAN) Forum, sponsored by the governments of Japan, Spain and Norway.

## Meeting objectives

The key objectives of the Forum are both strategic and practical. Global, regional and national adaptation networks, adaptation experts and policy makers will:

- 1 Discuss ways of sharing adaptation knowledge and identify adaptation knowledge gaps;
- 2 Present the available sources and networks for adaptation knowledge and explore the links among them;
- 3 Mobilize collaborative action and joint initiatives that will address knowledge gaps and avoid redundancy.

The GAN Forum will bring together participants from various Adaptation Knowledge Networks, Government Officials and experts working in the field of Climate Change Adaptation. The first Global Adaptation Network Forum provides an opportunity for dialogue and learning between adaptation actors and networks inter-regionally and globally.

The Adaptation Forum, organized by the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee, will be held in conjunction with the GAN Forum, with a focus on institutional arrangements, building partnerships and strengthening regional networks.

Time	Session Title	Room
8:00	Check-In & Group Coffee	
8:40 – 9:00	Opening and Introductory Remarks H.E. Mirei Endara, Administrator, National Environment Authority (ANAM), Panama. Margarita Astralaga, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Director, Regional Office of Latin America and the Caribbean. Juan Hoffmeister, Co-Chair, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Adaptation Committee.	
9:00 - 9:25	Overview of Forum & Participants Speed Meeting	
9:25 - 9:35	<b>Session 1</b> <b>What is the Global Adaptation Network?</b> Presentation by: Barney Dickson, UNEP-GAN Secretariat. <i>What does the GAN seek to accomplish? How does it work? How was it created? What are GAN activities? How can you work with the GAN?</i>	Miraflores
9:35 – 10:45	<b>Session 2</b> <b>Global Adaptation Gap Report</b> Presentation by: Anne Olhoff, Head of Programme, UNEP-Danish Technical University Partnership. Moderated by: Felice van der Plaats. <i>Presentation on UNEP's Global Adaptation Gap Report that was launched at Conference of Parties 20 in Lima. What are the different adaptation gaps? What challenges do the gaps pose? What role can the GAN audience play in filling the gaps?</i>	
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee Break	

Time	Session Title	Room
11:00 - 12:30	<b>Session 3</b> <b>Addressing Knowledge Gaps: The Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI)</b> Presentations by: Xianfu Lu, UNFCCC Andy Jarvis, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Moderated by: Mayte Gonzalez. <i>This session is an introduction to the concept and methodology of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative</i>	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 14:30	<b>Session 4</b> <b>What adaptation knowledge is needed to inform policymaking and what gaps are experienced?</b> Panelists: Michinobu Aoyama, Japanese International Cooperation Agency, Japan. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah, Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana Ruleta Camacho, Senior Environment Officer, Ministry of Health and the Environment, Antigua and Barbuda Anne Rasmussen, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa. Moderated by: Andy Jarvis, CIAT. <i>This session learns from policymakers when adaptation knowledge is needed, and how it is requested and delivered including reflection on cross-sectoral uptake of the adaptation knowledge throughout various ministries.</i>	Miraflores

Time	Session Title	Room
14:30-15:00	<b>Session 5</b> <b>Available Adaptation Technology</b> Presentation by: Jason Spensley, Climate Technology Center Network (CTCN). Moderated by: Roberto Borjabad, REGATTA. <i>This introduces available technology options for adaptation and briefly discusses how they can be implemented.</i>	
15:00 - 15:15	Coffee Break	
15:15 - 16:45	<b>Session 6</b> <b>GAM Regional Adaptation Networks lessons on strategic focus and effective delivery</b> Presentation and Panel Discussion: Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in the Latin American and the Caribbean - REGATTA (Roberto Borjabad). Asia Pacific Adaptation Network - APAN (Mozaharul Alam) Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network - AAKNet (Barney Dickson) Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation – PROVIA (Janak Pathak). Moderated by: Jason Spensley, CTCN. <i>This session focuses on designing content based on users' highest priorities, delivery mechanisms, how regional networks can best work with partners, and how regional adaptation networks can best benefit from and add value to global adaptation networks.</i>	Miraflores
17:00 - 17:20	<b>Special Briefing</b>	
17:30-18:30	<b>Closing of Day 1</b> Social Hour. The Expected Outcome of the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction Sendai, Japan 2015 and Implications for Climate Change Adaptation.	Darién



## Day 2 GAN Forum

Time	Session Title	Room
8:30	Opening of Day 2	
8:45 – 9:15	Key / Note Address Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) Chair.	
9:15 – 10:15	<b>Session 7</b> <b>Making Adaptation Knowledge Networks Work</b> Presentation and Discussion by: Blane Harvey, International Development Research Center. Panelists: Sigmund Kluckner, Climate Knowledge Brokers Jessica Hitt, Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange Anthony Socci, Durban Adaptation Charter Leif Kindberg, African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change Program. <i>This session discusses best practices and challenges in sharing knowledge and influencing policy from adaptation networks around the globe.</i>	Miraflores

Time	Session Title	Room
10:15 – 10:30	Introduction Adaptation Committee Forum and Coffee Break.	
10:30 – 12:30	<b>Second Annual Adaptation Forum UNFCCC Adaptation Committee</b> Moderated by: Ms Inelda V. Abano <i>“Institutional arrangements to build partnerships and strengthen regional networks”</i>	Miraflores
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	Gastro-Bar
13:30 – 14:45	<b>Session 8</b> <b>Parallel Sessions</b> These 3 sessions focus on a particular thematic area of Adaptation Knowledge and Networking: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The National Adaptation Plan Process and the NAP Global Network.</li><li>2. Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative: Acting on results (Spanish).</li><li>3. Effective Communication by PROVIA.</li></ol> <i>*Please sign up in advance, sign-up sheets will be in the main hall.</i>	Miraflores Darlen 1 Darlen 2
14:45–15:00	Coffee break	
15:00-16:00	<b>Session 9</b> <b>Adaptation Finance – Micro to Global</b> Adaptation efforts are limited without adequate access to funding. This session will present funding options from small to large, including micro-financing, and access to the Green Climate Fund. Panelists: Jachto Buenfil / Christoph Jungfleisch, MEBA Mozaharu Alam, National Implementing Entity Support Programme Ana Jiu, Inter-American Development Bank Moderated by: Mayte Gonzalez.	Miraflores

Time	Session Title	Room
16:00-16:45	<b>Session 10</b> <b>Intended Actions 1 for Adaptation Knowledge Collaboration</b> Moderated by: Barney Dickson, UNEP-GAN.	
16:45-17:00	This session will highlight intended joint activities from participants in the crowd and finish by summarizing the main outcomes of the Forum. <i>An Intended Action is defined as an activity that you or your organization intends to implement in partnership with another organization in order to fill an adaptation gap or as a result of engagement at this conference. These activities should be intended for the 2015 calendar year. Be creative!</i> <b>High Level Closing</b> Satoshi Tanaka, Deputy-Director-General, Global Environment Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan. José Ramón Picatoste, Head of the Adaptation Unit, Oficina Española de Cambio Climático Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente, España.	Miraflores
17:00	Close of Forum	

## Second Adaptation Forum, organized by the UNFCCC

### Adaptation Committee

#### "Institutional arrangements to build partnerships and strengthen regional networks"

Panama, 7 March 2015, 10:30- 12:30

#### In conjunction with the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) Forum Agenda

*Draft @24.02.15*

**ROOM: Miraflores**

Welcome and opening remarks (5 mins):

*Moderator: Ms Inelda V. Abano.*

Introduction and background to the UNFCCC

Adaptation Committee (10 mins):

*Mr Juan Hoffmeister, Adaptation Committee Co-chair.*

Institutional arrangements for national adaptation planning and implementation - 2014 AC Thematic Report (10 mins):

*Ms Renske Peters, Adaptation Committee member.*

Regional experiences: Interventions on institutional arrangements (40 mins).

Discussion: Building on regional experiences and institutional arrangements (40 mins).

- What are the priority areas for cooperation to support improved regional institutional arrangements for adaptation?

- How can partnerships be built and regional cooperation strengthened to support adaptation?

- What actions undertaken through regional cooperation have been successful?

- What can be done better?

- How can the AC engage more with regional networks and institutions?

Next steps and closing remarks (10 mins):

*Moderator, Ms Inelda V. Abano; Mr Juan*

*Hoffmeister, Adaptation Committee Co-chair.*

## Annex B List of Participants

### Full List GAN FORUM of Participants

Full Name	Title
Alicia Quezada	Regional Consultancy Manager, Soluciones Practicas
Ana Saori	Climate Change Consultant in the Climate Change and Sustainability Division, Inter-American Development Bank
Andrea Brusco	Coordinator, EUROCLIMA-UNEP
Andrew Jarvis	Director of the Decision and Policy Analysis Area in the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
Anne Olhoff	Head of Programme, Technical University of Denmark & Coordinating Author of the Global Adaptation Gap Report
Anne Rasmussen	Assistant Chief Executive Officer for GEF, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa
Anthony Soggi	Senior Adviser on Climate and Energy, Office of Global Affairs and Policy, US Environment Protection Authority
Antwi-Boasirako Amoah	Senior Programme Officer, Environment Protection Authority
Barney Dickson	Climate Change Adaptation Unit Head, GAN Secretariat
Blane Haywey	International Development Research Center
Camillo De la Garza Guevara	GIZ MX
Carla Friedrich	Programme Officer, Climate Change sub-programme adaptation lead, RONA UNEP
Carlos Alfredo Orellana Pérez Gómez	Carlos Alfredo Orellana Pérez Gómez
Clifford Mahlung	Adaptation Committee Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) Representative

Full Name	Title
Emilio Sempris	Viceministro de Ambiente
Felice van der Plaats	GAN Secretariat
Felipe Carazo	Executive Director FUNDECOR
Festus Luboyera	Team Leader, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC Secretariat, Bonn
Fredrick Kossam	Adaptation Committee Non-Annex I Parties Representative
Gabor Vereczi	Regional Technical Advisor for Climate Change Adaptation, UNDP-GEF
Gianluca Merlo	Regional Technical Analyst, Climate Change Mitigation, Environment and Energy Group, UNDP
Giovanna Egas	Adaptation Specialist, Ministry of Environment - Perú
Gladys Santis	Adaptation Officer, Ministry of Environment - Chile
Imelda V. Abano	UNFCCC media fellow (2008-present), Board, Society of Environmental Journalists (SEJ), President, Philippine Network of Environmental Journalists (PNEJ)
Irene Suárez	Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean
Izaiar Gonzalez	Responsable de programa OTG Panamá
Jacinto Buenfil	Regional advisor for Microfinance for Ecosystem based Adaptation (MEBA), UNEP ROLAC
Janak Pathak	PROVIA Secretariat
Jason Spensley	Climate Change Adaptation Manager, Climate Technology Center Network
Jeimar Tapasco	Post-Doctoral Fellow at CIAT, International Center for Tropical Agriculture
Jessica Andrews	GAN Secretariat

Full Name	Title
Jessica Hit	Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange
Joel Pérez	Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC)
José Ramón Picatoste	Head of Adaptation Unit, Oficina Española de Cambio Climático Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente Spain
Juan Hoffmeister	Co-Chair Adaptation Committee
Julio Garcia	Programme Officer, UNISDR The Americas
Kennedy Samaneka	Deputy Head of Mission & Deputy Permanent Representative to UNEP & UN-HABITAT
Kerricia Hobson	Programme Manager, Environment Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries, Forestry & the Environment
Leif Kindberg	African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) Program
Liaarel Hunt	Loyola Marymount University, Mediterranean City Climate Change Consortium
Mahmoud Hussein Shedaïwa	Manager, PPCR, EPA
Maite Martín-Crespo	Steering Committee, Donor, AECID Spain
Malia Talataki	Advisor, Republic of Nauru
Margaret Mukahanana	Adaptation Committee Africa Representative
Mariana Rojas Laserna	Adaptation Group, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Marta Moneo	Climate Change Vulnerability, Impact Analysis and Adaptation Planning Advisor, REGATTA-UNEP
Masataka Watanabe	Chuo University and APAN Chair
Mayte Gonzalez	Climate Change Policy and Finance Advisor, REGATTA-UNEP



Full Name	Title
Michael Makonombera	Assistant Director, Environment Affairs Division, Malawi
Michinobu Aoyama	Senior Adviser, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Miguel Saravia	Executive Director, Consorcía para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina (CONDESAN)
Miriam Caridad Bermúdez	Centro del Clima - Instituto de Meteorología
Mozaharul Alam	APAN, GAN Regional Network Coordinator
Mr Sandor Salai	President of the Carpathian Convention Working Group on Adaptation to Climate Change
Mr. Adao Soares Barbosa	National Focal Point for UNFCCC National Directorate for International Environmental Affairs and Climate Change, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Mr. Chhun Seïha	Acting Head of Vulnerability and Adaptation, Ministry of Environment
Mr. Donovan Campbell	Deputy Regional Director, CARIBSAVE

Full Name	Title
Mr. Jesús Molina	Coordinator AECID Costa Rica
Ms. Miroslava Marañ	Water Resources Specialist, Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC)
Muneyuki Nakata	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (Contractor of Ministry of Environment Japan)
Nelciandria Pereira de Oliveira	Especialista em Políticas Públicas e Gestão Governamental Secretaria de Mudanças Climáticas, Ministry of Environment Brazil
Oscar Guevara	WWF
Pablo Imbach	Coordinator of the Environmental Modeling Laboratory (LMA), Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE)
Pablo Pierre Dourojeanni Alvarez	Knowledge management coordinator for Amazone EBA project, UNDP
Peniamina Leavai	Adaptation Planning Officer PACC, SPREP
Pier Carlo	Programme Officer, Climate Change Sub-programme, ROE UNEP
Professor Jeremy Pal	Loyola Marymount University, Mediterranean City Climate Change Consortium
René López	Autoridad Nacional de Ambiente
Renske Peters	UNFCCC Adaptation Committee Member
Ricardo Mena	Head of Regional Office, UNISDR The Americas
Richard Klein	Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute
Robert Kay	Consultant, PROVIA
Robert Ondhowe	Legal Officer, UNEP
Roberto Borjabad	REGATTA, GAN Regional Network Coordinator - UNEP

Full Name	Title
Rosa Azamar	Director of Environmental Health of the Ministry of Health of the State of Veracruz
Rosa Beltran	Coordinadora General OTC AECID Panamá
Rosilena Lindo	Head of Climate Change Unit, National Environment Authority - Panama
Rossana Scribano	Instituto de Desarrollo
Ruleta Camacho	Senior Environment Officer, Environment Division, Ministry of Health and the Environment, Government of Antigua and Barbuda
Saleemul Huq	APAN Co-Chair/ Senior Fellow IIED/ Chairman, BCAS
Sandra Nedeljković	Flood Affected Areas Assistance and Rehabilitation Office, Serbia
Satoshi Tanaka	Deputy Director-General Global Environment Affairs Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Shin Furuno	Independent Consultant
Sigmund Klucker	Climate Knowledge Brokers/ REEEP
Silvia Cazzetta	International Research Fellow, International Ecosystem Management Partnership (IEMP), Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Silvia Giada	Regional advisor for Global Ecosystem based Adaptation (GEBa), UNEP ROLAC
Sofía Alexandra Garcés Santander	Dirección Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Sonia Pérez	Platform manager, REGATTA-UNEP
Tomasz Chruszczow	SBSTA Chair
Toshiko Ogha	GAN Secretariat
Xianfu Lu	Team Lead, Adaptation - Impacts, Vulnerability and Risks, UNFCCC
Yuko Hoshino	Coordinator of International Scientific Activities, Ministry of Environment

## Intended Actions for Adaptation Knowledge Collaboration

### Annex C

Name*	Title
<b>Global</b>	
GAN Secretariat	GAN, under the guidance of its Steering Committee, and with its component Regional Networks will work to: <b>1.</b> Clarify and improve the GAN 'offer' to Regional Networks, in terms of how GAN can facilitate (i.e. Region to region sharing (e.g. on good practice), Linkages between regions and global institutions and processes, and Regional Network Funding strategies); <b>2.</b> Develop, as appropriate, specific, common themes across the GAN family (possible themes include addressing knowledge gaps, support to NAPs, adaptation finance, establishing a shared vocabulary for adaptation, ecosystem based adaptation, community based adaptation), building on synergies with other networks, and avoiding duplication; <b>3.</b> Expand the GAN into a truly global network, working in the first instance with North American and European partners (showing organizational flexibility as needed); <b>4.</b> Commit to effective engagement with, and support to, Adaptation Committee and other relevant UNFCCC bodies; <b>5.</b> Link, as appropriate, with other climate adaptation networks and bodies; and <b>6.</b> Broaden its funding basis.
Jason Spensley, CTCN	<b>1.</b> CTCN to provide technical assistance upon request through National Designated Entities to address priority technology and knowledge gaps; <b>2.</b> CTCN to enlist and broker access to the expertise of adaptation service providers as CTCN Network Members for provision of technical service to developing countries upon their request; <b>3.</b> Contribute to the creation of a comprehensive menu and database of technologies for adaptation that builds on existing taxonomies, databases and includes a comprehensive vision of adaptation options that includes (but is not limited to) ecosystem, traditional, and community-based approaches.
Ministry of Environment, Japan	<b>1.</b> Seek good agreement in COP21; <b>2.</b> Continue to support GAN and APAN.
Irene Suarez Perez	<b>1.</b> Take knowledge I have acquired regarding the GAN to the recommendation I will be making for enhanced institutional arrangements for the UNFCCC.
Saleemul Huq	<b>1.</b> Prepare inputs to the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee on behalf of CBAs (as requested by the co-chair Juan Hoffmeister) by the 30th of April 2015 (last day of CBAs).
Oscar Guevara	<b>1.</b> Strengthen the role of biodiversity in adaptation & loss and damage agenda in the UNFCCC new climate agreement; <b>2.</b> Scale up and replicate good practices and lessons learned on climate smart conservation, contributing to the work plan on protected areas.

Name*	Title
<b>Region to Region</b>	
Jessica Hitt, CAKE	<b>1.</b> Explore Climate Tagger with Sigmund Kluckner (KfB); <b>2.</b> Interact with Sonia (Platform Coordinator Regatta) on webinar series; <b>3.</b> Engage in Community Based adaptation conference with Saleemul (GAN SQ); <b>4.</b> Continue CAKE involvement with GAN.
Jose Ramón Picatoste, Spanish office for climate change and Jesús Molina Spanish Cooperation Representative at Costa Rica	<b>1.</b> Webinar in REGATTA on NWP; <b>2.</b> From Spanish cooperation we have released Araucaria, a climate change regional program. Main lines: Knowledge management, and regional support activities.
Ministry of Environment, Peru	<b>1.</b> Look for benefits and opportunities provided by adaptation networks (GAN, CTCN and others); <b>2.</b> Improve our connection with REGATTA; <b>3.</b> Access CTCN technical assistance to improve the Hydro meteorological network stations connectivity on highly complex geographical areas (jungle, glaciers, mountains, among others); <b>4.</b> Access JICA technical assistance for the development of our National Adaptation Plan.
Silvia Gazzetta	<b>1.</b> Contribute to the activities of EBA community and participate with REGATTA/practical actions; <b>2.</b> Establish a close partnership with the EBA Community of Practice, managed by Practical Action with the intention to scale up this regional initiative, by developing new e-discussion modules and attracting more users/community members from other developing regions, particularly Africa and Asia-Pacific; <b>3.</b> seek GAN Secretariat's endorsement and the involvement of the GAN member networks for the official launch of this "interregional task force on Eba";
Leif Kindberg, ARCC	<b>1.</b> Look for opportunities to collaborate and coordinate USAID programs we work on /implement with EBA and CTCN; <b>2.</b> Ensure tetrarech ARCC's work with USAID on adaptation feeds into key networks such as CBK.
Felipe Carazo	<b>1.</b> Formalize involvement of FUNDECOR in GAN and put in action at least two exercises that foster active transfer of knowledge and information in adaptation monitoring exercises with network members.
Sigmund Kluckner, Climate Knowledge Brokers	<b>1.</b> Work with knowledge brokers on linking up; <b>2.</b> Regional enforcement.



Name*	Title
<b>Africa Region</b>	
Kennedy Samaneka	Work with Environment Management Authority (EMA, Zimbabwe) to approach CTGN and request technical assistance in terms of capacity building on gas exploration in Hwange region of Zimbabwe. The aim is to possess technical know-how to man GAN in the region.
Antwi Amoah	1. Discuss the possibility of setting up a national adaptation platform dubbed "Ghana Climate Adaptation Platform (G-CAPP)"; 2. Will pass on information to Richard/AKKNet Coordinator to reach out to the grass roots.
Fred Kossam and Michael Makomombera	1. Work with existing frameworks to initiate a meeting with civil society and NGOs working in climate to organize a stakeholders forum and exchange views on adaptation with a view to enhance local coordination among civil society and NGOs working in the field 2. Publicize the GAN in various fora.

Name*	Title
<b>Asia Pacific Region</b>	
Benjamin Leawai, SPREP	1. Share use of prioritization methodology with new partner countries; 2. Promote GAN links with other regional organizations; 3. Encourage countries to share the work of UNFCCC AC and of their success stories; 4. Know/learn/share CTGN app forms w/countries NDES; 5. Fill in/write/assist proposal writing to GCF, AF, CTGN, with PICTs; 6. Work with Republic of Marshall Islands and Nauru in write up of AF & GCF proposals before August 2015; 7. Link GAN + PACC work lessons; 8. Share LL + BPs on WeAdapt for PACC project; 9. Promote GAN, APAN and vice versa with SPREP partners.
Ministry of Environment, Japan, Yuko Hoshino	1. Continue to support GAN and APAN taking into account the synergy of these networks; 2. Consider possibility of cooperation with other countries on impact assessment.
Masataka Watanabe, Chair of GAN SC	Implement innovative adaptation measures in Mongolia such as 1. develop early warning system including weather prediction and Zed prediction; 2. Design distribution system of early warning information to community and local government by using mobile telephones; 3. Install meat freezing system driven by renewable energy in Mongolia; 4. Develop management system of meat freezing system by community.

Name*	Title
Muneyuki Nakata	1. Will conduct economic analysis of land-use plan change at one of the river basins in the Philippines; 2. Share the results with GAN forum participants through the APAN networks so GAN forum members can do MRX on this.
Shin Furuno	1. Contribute to APAN activities; 2. Familiarize myself with the work of AAKNET, REGATA, CAKE, KKB, WARNC; 3. Read Adaptation Gap Report; 4. Attend at least 2 forums.

Name*	Title
<b>European Region</b>	
Sandor Salai	1. Strengthen and continue the already started thematic cooperation on Adaptation in mountainous regions (Carpathians, Alps, Pyrenes, Caucasus, etc); 2. Fill the spatial gap and set up a European Adaptation Network (from my SIDA participation); 3. Strengthen the regional adaptation cooperation in the Carpathian region.
Sandra Nedeljković	1. Establish European Adaptation Network as a part of GAN; 2. Data sharing between members should be in open data format so that it can be reusable; 3. Have a portal which will be the one stop shop for all possible activities on adaptation; 4. At governmental level it is good to have a coordination body with strong political support to follow the process.

Name*	Title
<b>Latin American Region</b>	
Kerricia Hobson	1. Pay greater attention to the creation of a language that can bridge the communication gap with local communities and seek to ensure that the coastal EBA project has information provided on a minimum of 3 adaptation and/or knowledge fora; 2. I will follow up with my government on CTGN towards identifying/establishing NDES.
El Salvador	1. Seek accreditation of a National Implementing Entity with the Green Climate Fund.

Name*	Title
Anonymously submitted	<b>1.</b> Support LAC countries (at least 2) to develop National Adaptation Plans, ideally using the outcomes of Vulnerability Assessments; <b>2.</b> Create a Community of Practice on NAPS for REGATTA platform.
Anonymously submitted	<b>1.</b> Explore some new lines of work on adaptation initiatives related to on-going programmes in Panama.
Anonymously submitted	<b>1.</b> Finish preparing documents on experience of EBA and traditional knowledge and spread them through existing networks such as the GAN and REGATTA's community of practice; <b>2.</b> Contribute to the EBA COP.
Pablo Dourojeanni	<b>1.</b> Publish, publish, publish! Vulnerability assessment approaches for EBA in Nor Yavoyos Coches; <b>2.</b> 8 Policy briefs for EBA mountain programme (international); <b>3.</b> Share information with newly met colleagues; <b>4.</b> Visit and study all resources publish in GAN and regional networks; <b>5.</b> Develop knowledge sharing strategy for Peruvian citizens through stand-up comedy show (awareness raising).
Rossana Scribano COP Gran Chaco Americano y Cono Sur	<b>1.</b> Look for opportunities with CATTIE (Costa Rica) to join a project relative to deforestation in Gran Chaco Americano; <b>2.</b> Systematize examples of successful adaptation practices from the region to share (ID/JUNAF/FC - Bolivia/Paraguay/ Argentina) with IDRC found; <b>3.</b> Improve the COP Gran Chaco with experience that I heard in this workshop; <b>4.</b> Explore others' research in Gran Chaco Americano Region (e.g. Water resources measures adaptations).
Mariana Rojas-Laserna	<b>1.</b> Utilize some of the information I got during the forum about many organization not only from the region but from around the world in order to learn about other's experiences and improve what Colombia is doing on adaptation; <b>2.</b> Use the lessons learned from all the networks I met here to replicate at the national level; <b>3.</b> Use the methodology that CIAT developed in order to prioritize knowledge gaps but also other issues.
Ministry of Environment, Brazil	<b>1.</b> Improve Brazil's adaptive capacity based on UK expertise with tools that improve resilience and on policy development for adaptation in the private sector; <b>2.</b> to participate in regional and global networks.
Rosa Azamar	<b>1.</b> Diffuse adaptation networks to the grass roots activists and academics in my country to strengthen the link between the two; <b>2.</b> Reinforce the inclusion of the financial topic in the networks; <b>3.</b> Assist in the realization of local adaptation plans.
Gladys Santis	<b>1.</b> Start the implementation activities for Chile's NAP approved in December 2014; <b>2.</b> Improve the connection between adaptation to climate change actions and policies & disaster risk reduction policies; in Chilean National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to develop joint actions; <b>3.</b> Continue to support and contribute to GAN and REGATTA activities as a member of GAN Steering Committee.

Name*	Title
CATHALAC: Miroslava Morán and Joel Perez	<b>1.</b> Strengthen communication and exchange in the region of Central America and the Caribbean on issues regarding water resources vulnerability and adaptation strategies to climate change; <b>2.</b> Promote capacity building at all levels of government to increase adaptation of water resources management to climate change; <b>3.</b> Provide information and products for decision making that results in adaptation of water resources management to climate change; water security and sustainable development; <b>4.</b> Share experiences of good practices towards adaptation of water resources management to climate change; water security and sustainable development.

Name*	Title
<b>North American Region</b>	
Laurel Hunt	<b>1.</b> Work with Jessica Hitt from CAKE on developing MC-4s online platform for communication and resource sharing; <b>2.</b> Work towards more creative ways to reach a more diverse audience; <b>3.</b> Work with GAN and UNEP to educate others about climate-based global adaptation networks.
Sandra Nedeljković	<b>1.</b> Continue to scope the North American adaptation landscape in preparation for the US National Adaptation forum (May 2015) with the ultimate objective of engaging in a North American network in the GAN; <b>2.</b> As part of this action, we will convene a GAN side event at the NAF as well as a panel discussion on EBA.

Name*	Title
<b>Anonymously submitted</b>	
Anonymously submitted	<b>1.</b> Organize a pilot of webinars to disseminate existing adaptation knowledge products.
Anonymously submitted	<b>1.</b> Continuously pursue NIE accreditation - including the submission of 4 applications.
Anonymously submitted	<b>1.</b> Do analysis and studies on the impact of climate change on agricultural sector at difference levels in many countries.
Anonymously submitted	<b>1.</b> Develop project-specific communication plans from the on-set; <b>2.</b> Gap fill-ensure that the results of our work by 2015 is effectively communicated to the audience; <b>3.</b> National platform for climate change information.
<i>*Names are titled as given by participant</i>	

## Organizers



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