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Overview of the Presentation —





Background Information on Adaptation Projects in the APN

1. Background Information on Adaptation Projects in the APN

Climate Adaptation Projects....where do I start?

Assessing the Cities at risk: Enhancing Implications of change adaptation measures to Communicating Economic vulnerability of Developing adaptive communities and change adaptation measures to capacity of policy-makers for informed coastal mega cities capacity for climate understanding policy implications of implications of government units and scientists in **Removing Barriers to** the Philippines. **Capacity Building in Least** in Asia
in Afraining in science-**Developed Countries:** Developed County

Transferring Tools and

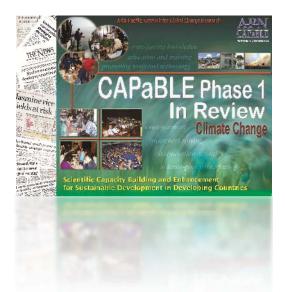
Transferring Tools and

I thodologies for Change policy interfacing to promote the application of scientificative of farmers to knowledge on callacity of farmers to adaptation of for corest adaptation of forestsettreme climate wariability Methodologies to Change Managing Vulnerability Southeast extreme chimate variables of and Adaptation to Climates in and Seast and Change Change Change Impacts on Vuln Pacts forest management to and change Vulnerability Adaptation to Science

Adaptation to Science Adaptation to Sustainable on Kice Production & and Adaptation Climate Change Variability Implications Development in Water resources on Biodiversity - Youth Scenario Simulations and Adaptations

Scientific Activities in CC – Vulnerability, Impacts & Adaptation – clearly became a focus for APN in 2004

Capacity Development and Research in Climate Change under CAPaBLE Phase I



A review in 2008 highlighted that the CAPaBLE Programme had:

- Trained over 300 scientists
- Raised awareness of over 4000 people
- Published over 50 peer-reviewed papers

"In Review" highlighted CAPaBLE as

Policy relevant, conducting underpinning research, developing capacity, creating partnerships, raising awareness, promoting sustainable societies.

Training Institute on Climate and Extreme Events in the Pacific

EWC, NIWA, PACE-SD

Kev Synopsis:

The successful Climate and Extreme Events Training Institute in the Pacific in Fiji (2004), Samoa (2005), and Kiribati (2006) respectively, addressed the need to create a regional network of scientists, decision-makers and institutions skilled in the use of climate information and services to support practical decision-making in key sectors such as agriculture, water resource management, public health and safety, tourism and community planning, and resource development within the

Key Messages:

Pacific Island Countries Region.

- Great achievement to be able to successfully train
 70 participants in the Pacific Island region.
- Much more work needs to be done in more countries, involving more national level stakeholder involvement

Key Impacts:

- Anecdotal evidence that trained personnel are using their skills in professional activities for mainstreaming climate to support policy formulation.
- Trained personnel able to contribute substantially to:
 - > National local awareness building and climate planning and adaptation activities as part of NAPAs
 - > Regional climate projects such as PACC (Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change)
 - > General sustainable development initiatives





The Hon. Natan Teewe, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Kiribati: ...The Kiribitai training institute will provide local participants with tools to review and evaluate existing practices on climate change, and to develop and formulate informed policies and strategies to achieve changes to existing practices. For this to happen successfully, contributions from every government and non-government sector were required.



to meet the

Statements from International Experts:

Agenda 21 sits at the roo sustainable develo

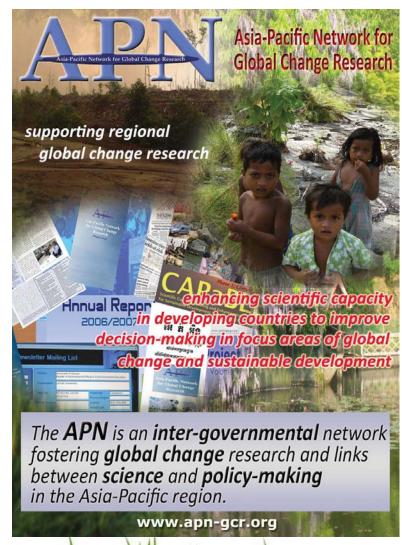
"This project has established a modus operandi for dealing wi change and its impact across the Pacific island region that has the to be applied widely by both the team in this project and by others ways that could have very substantial benef

Island Ssates of thi

"The project has raised the level of knowledge and understal Pacific Island Region and possibly more importantly, the level discussion and collaboration between the individuals at the collevel, directly related to climate variability and change"

Climate Change Challenges that we took to SBSTA28 (2008)

- Climate change is the foremost concern particularly vulnerabilities, impacts and adaptation
- lack of human & institutional capacity & limited financial resources are the main challenges in implementing climate research
- mainstreaming climate research results into national policy



Climate Change Challenges that we took to SBSTA30 (2009)

Sectors Most at Risk

Agriculture, Water (floods, drought, security), Forests, Coastal zones, Mangroves, Maritime resources, etc

mainstreaming adaptation strategies most challenging

2009: APN's Response

Scientific Capacity Building for Climate Impact and Vulnerability
Assessments under the CAPaBLE Programme

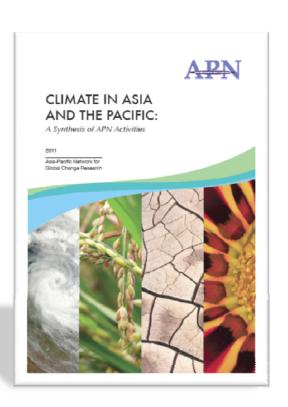


Adaptation Outputs from the APN Climate Synthesis

2. Adaptation Projects from the APN Climate Synthesis

APN Climate Synthesis Report

- •Synthesis of climate-related research and capacity development over **10 years**
- <u>56</u> completed projects in an 78-page synthesis where "policy" is cited <u>143 times</u>



Food, Agriculture and Climate
 Seasonal Climate Prediction & Application
 Climate Variability, Trends and Extremes
 Regional Climate Change Modeling
 Vulnerability & Adaptation to Climate Change
 Climate Change Mitigation
 Climate Change Policy & Outreach

Some Conclusions:

- ☐ Critical to climate adaptation research, practice and policy are downscaled climate data.
- □ Developing Regional Climate Models (RCMs) in Asia helps provide more detailed information on monsoon circulation.
- □ High-resolution regional/local information from RCMs can be used in impact, vulnerability and adaptation studies.
- ☐ There is a need for RCMs and statistical downscaling methods to help localise GCM results.
- ☐ Especially problematic in the Asia-Pacific are small islands states, Southeast Asia and areas in South Asia with rough and steep terrain like the Himalayas.

ONE OF APN'S ACTICITIES WAS CONSIDERED OUTSTANDING AND AN IDEAL ACTIVITY THAT HAD A WEBSITE TO SHARE INFORMATION AND DATA. BUT WHAT WAS THE PROBLEM?

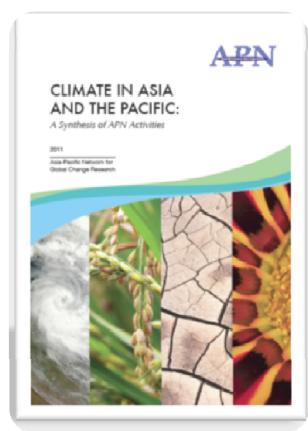
SUSTAINABILITY

WHY?

Gaps: While a web-based platform of RCM had been used by 13 countries and more than 30 scientists, which allowed them to access the RCM; the website is no longer running. This is a common problem with other project-related websites that do not seem to be able to maintain websites long-term due to lack of funding, rapidly changing web-based systems; in-country regulations; lack of institutional memory, etc.

Key Messages for Adaptation.....

- Adapt now!
- Enable adaptation
- Integrate adaptation with development
- Increase knowledge
- Strengthen institutions
- Protect natural resources
- Provide financial assistance
- Involve those at risk
- Use place-specific strategies





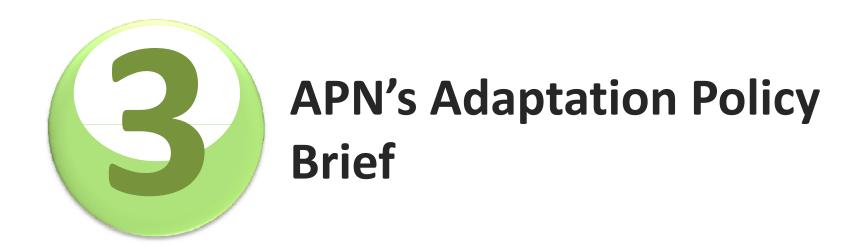












3. APN's Adaptation Policy Brief

Integrating Science and Local Knowledge for Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability Assessments in the Philippines





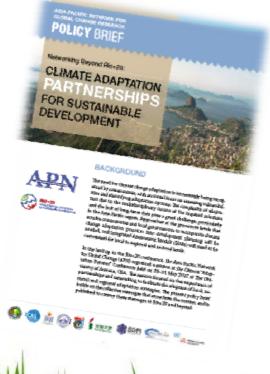
Professor Juan Pulhin:

"Science and local knowledge must be further integrated for a more robust assessment of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation"

Climate Change Modelling in Mangrove Ecosystems

Mr. Kashif Majeed Salik (Pakistan)
"Robust and collective global to
regional responses for climate
change adaptation can be achieved
through joint research and policy
actions by sharing of technology,
knowledge and experiences."







Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Water & Agriculture Sectors



Dr. S.V.R.K. Prabhakar Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)



Professor Joy Pereira (Malaysia):

"Means to reach and address issues at the local level are still at nascent stages. There is also a need to strengthen the channels that connect various stakeholders to the local level."

"Encourage horizontal and vertical institutional collaboration"

"Promote two approaches in climate change adaptation: science-driven and society need-based approach (community-based)"

"Great demand and potential to update knowledge dissemination and research through University higher education networks. Financing these efforts remain the main challenge."

"Robust and collective global to regional responses for climate change adaptations can be achieved through joint research-policy-action by sharing of technology, knowledge and experiences."



for Global Change (APN) organized a sention at the Climate "Adap-tation Puturus" Conference held on 29–21 May 2012 at The Uniprofits of Astrona, USA. The sension formed on the terroritance of tine and networking to facilitate the adoption of local, naal and regional adaptation strategies. The present policy brief be collective messages that arose from the session, and is



















Example of Innovative Community-Based Adaptation

4. Examples of Innovative Community-Based Adaptation

What could RCMs do for Climate Adaptation at the Farming Level?



Thank you for your Attention

