United Nations Development Programme

Adaptation Learning Mechanism

Learning Through Experience

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Adaptation Knowledge Management (AKM) Workshop

Harnessing Adaptation Knowledge in the Asia-Pacific Region

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ALM

ADAPTATION LEARNING MECHANISM

What type of knowledge is ALM managing?

- **Knowledge gaps:** Determining what type of knowledge and in what areas knowledge is lacking or needed
- **Innovative approaches:** Sharing innovative approaches based on new research and experiences
- **Lessons learned:** Exchanging lessons (what worked, what did not and why) from existing projects
- **Good practices:** Disseminating good practice (important considerations and actions to be taken in approaching adaptation and designing projects) for climate change adaptation

Emerging Lessons

- ALM is working to **understand the successes, failures and “good practices” of adaptation planning, implementation & mainstreaming**.
- Help **identify key gaps in adaptation knowledge** & develop responses to a core set of questions facing adaptation planners and implementers.
- Collection, synthesis, and dissemination of adaptation-related data at regional and national levels: **ALM Country Profiles, ALM Project Profiles, ALM Case Studies, Lessons Learned**

1 Policy/Planning	2 Capacity Building	3 Knowledge management	4Financing, Investment and Harmonisation	5 Coordination, Inclusion and Engagement	6 Integration and Alignment	7 Country sensitivity	8 Robustness	9 Cross-sectoral cooperation
Establish clearer communication processes and specific timetables (Albania). Involve district authorities and local communities at an early stage of project design and (Bangladesh)	Bolster local institutional capacity (Cambodia)	Learn from past interventions (Zimbabwe)	Harmonise co-financing agreements with similar projects (Burkina Faso)	Ensure better coordination during implementation stage (Albania) and ongoing cooperation and consistent support between the stakeholders and the government (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Niger)	Integrate the operational programmes within ministries, community projects, regional offices (Namibia, Ethiopia)	Utilise indigenous knowledge (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Zimbabwe)	Allow for modifications to the proposal (Ecuador)	Link sectors (both in financial analysis and in the structure of the project design) (Zambia)
Remain focused, pragmatic and strategic about scope, objectives and outcomes (particularly during inception stage). (Albania, Cape Verde) and focus project activities based on assessments conducted prior to project implementation. (Namibia)	Focus on capacity building and ensure that capacity development is an integral part of project design (Ethiopia, Zambia)	Institute measures that speed up production of technical information (Tanzania)	Fund individual objectives within projects appropriately (Burkina Faso). Work to establish long-term funding for climate change adaptation projects (Cape Verde). Develop incentives for adaptation (Cambodia).	Identify synergies with similar projects and ensure there is between them (Tanzania, Uruguay). Encourage coordination by close physical proximity (e.g. share work spaces) (Burkina Faso). Involve stakeholders from different government departments to create appropriate adaptation measures (Bangladesh, Armenia, Bhutan). Further, involve key stakeholders early in the process to ensure that outcomes and outputs are appropriately aligned (Ecuador)	Innovate through an integrated approach merging different sectors (Samoa). Identify complementarities and establish linkages at regional and sub-regional levels (particularly through the NAPA and NCSA process) (Ecuador, Hungary, Regional Shoreline, Eritrea).	Engage a range of stakeholders drawn from the regional, national and community level: (Regional Shoreline). E.g. Partner with an academic institution (PACC)	Revisit and reassess project proposal, outcomes and outputs during project implementation (PACC)	Merge disaster risk management and adaptation plans (when possible) (Ecuador, Kenya). Identify risk management/ vulnerability and areas for synergies with other sectors during the initial stages of the project (Bangladesh)
Develop institutional capacities and policy frameworks at national and local levels. (Armenia, Zimbabwe). Carefully determine the appropriate Executing Agency (Cambodia) and identify adaptation responses on the basis of assessments/analysis and evidence (Zimbabwe)	Limit international partnerships to deliver know-how and methodology rely more on local capacities for actual implementation (Hungary)	Make monitoring and evaluation a priority. (Zimbabwe). Stocktaking is an important element in the project preparation cycle (Armenia)	Offer direct grants and funding opportunities to local stakeholders, for the implementation of adaptation measures (Hungary)	Coordinate efforts and cooperate with similar initiatives to ensure success and cost effectiveness and (Cambodia, Mozambique). Target local stakeholders for implementing adaptation measures, facilitate dialogues and help cooperation between local governments and NGOs (Hungary). Establish stakeholder commitment via comprehensive stakeholder consultation (Samoa)	Involve district authorities and local communities at an early stage of project design. (Bhutan)	Tailor regional project to individual country needs, while maintaining overall cohesion. (PACC). Develop a model for project execution that is tailored to the region/country (PACC).	Roles and responsibilities at national and regional level should be clearly defined (Regional Shoreline)	Involve stakeholders from different government departments to create appropriate adaptation measures (Niger). Identify synergies and complementarity with different sectors (Eritrea)

- ALM Table - **Clustering lessons learned**

Website: http://adaptationlearning.net

Twitter: http://twitter.com/almplatform

Ms. Andrea Egan

Email: andrea.egan@undpaffiliates.org