

The Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and the Regional Networks

APAN Side Event

"Networking for Adaptation Knowledge and Action in Asia Pacific"

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www.GANadapt.org



GAN Background



- Adequate and appropriate knowledge is crucial for the planning and implementation of successful adaptation actions
- While much knowledge exists, it is often fragmented and not always accessible at the right place, at the right time, and in the right format
- A "network": Unique convening power and partnershippotential, as well as longer-term continuity and flexibility
- Repeated within UNFCCC process for strengthening of regional centers and networks
 - In response, the development of the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) was initiated in 2008 and 2010 through a UNEP-facilitated consultative processes

The Regional Networks



- Overall GAN objective: To help build climate resilience of vulnerable communities, ecosystems and economies through the mobilization of knowledge for adaptation
- Has developed from the ground up, starting with the establishment of Regional Networks
- Four Regional Networks launched, starting with the Asia Pacific (APAN) in 2009, and followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA), West Asia (WARN-CC), and Africa (AAKNet)













Up-scaling of global GAN activities

- Now up-scaling global GAN activities, building on the strength and experiences of the Regional Networks, and adding value by connecting regions to exchange knowledge and learning
- GAN Steering Committee convened to guide the process
- Honorary GAN Co-chairs:
 - Mr. Nobuteru Ishihara, Minister of the Environment, Japan
 - Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP
 - A Co-chair from Africa to be announced



GAN structure





The role of the Regional Networks in Adaptation

What do the Regional Networks do?

 They provide adaptation knowledge services in the regions, sub-regions and countries, with the aim of helping target groups to access knowledge for planning and implementing adaptation

How do they do it?

- Targeted capacity building and training events, dialogues, seminars and webinars
- Online knowledge platforms
- Development and dissemination of knowledge products (technical papers, policy briefs)
- Technical support and advisory services
- Networking and sharing through workshops, newsletters, etc



The collaborative partnership approach

- The multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral nature of adaptation means that partnerships bringing in different actors and disciplines are a key to impact and effectiveness
- The Regional Networks have taken a variety approaches to harnessing the power of partnerships:
 - APAN: Sub-regional nodes, thematic nodes, and national implementing partners
 - REGATTA: Thematically-focused regional knowledge centers and Communities of Practice
 - AAKNet: Activities focused on convening knowledge platforms and initiatives



Knowledge-networking: Lessons learnt and challenges

- Ensuring responsiveness to real needs and demand
- Need for common goals and incentives
- Identifying the appropriate and most effective channels and approaches for sharing knowledge, as well as the right timing
- Online exchanges cannot substitute for in-person meetings
- Monitoring and evaluating impact and effectiveness of knowledge-sharing and networking activities







THANK YOU!





