ADAPT ASIA-PACIFIC 1st ANNUAL FORUM FINAL REPORT

Proceedings

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Message from the Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum brought together approximately 120 participants from Asian and Pacific Island countries and managers of key climate change funds, for useful discussions on available climate funding resources and adaptation project priorities.

This was also an opportunity to introduce the new USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific program and enjoy lively debate about the key issues of climate change adaption resourcing, fund access and capacity development needs.

On behalf of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific program team, I would like to thank all participants for taking part and joining in the highly productive discussions and networking sessions. We look forward to forthcoming Annual Forums and the opportunity to work closely with all delegates, representatives and organizations, as we progress with the program over the forthcoming five years.

In this final report for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum we review the proceedings and the key outcomes. We also highlight some of the main points within the highly productive presentations and discussions.

ADAPT Asia-Pacific has also prepared a website containing all information from the ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum, including downloads of presentations and background information. Please see: http://www.adaptasiapacific.org/forum/2012-forum.

Throughout the ADAPT Asia-Pacific program we will continue to provide opportunities for knowledge sharing and knowledge management to enhance the process of resourcing climate change adaptation financing across the Asia-Pacific region. This report is part of this process.

Once again, we thank you for your ongoing collaboration and support for ADAPT Asia-Pacific.

Sincerely,

Lee Baker
Chief of Party, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Acronyms

ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
APAN	Asia Pacific Adaptation Network
ASLR	Accelerated Sea Level Rise
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency of the Republic of Indonesia
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCPL	Climate Change Program Loan
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds
CIRCA	Center for Initiative Research for Climate Change Adaptation
COPs	Conference of the Parties
CSE	Centre de Suivi Ecologigue of Senegal
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
EC	European Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Financing
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEAD	Leadership, Empowerment, Advocacy and Development
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
MCPAs	Marine and Coastal Protected Areas
MIEs	Multilateral Implementing Entities
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Kingdom of Thailand
MRC	Mekong River Commission
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plans
NIEs	National Implementing Entities
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ONEP	Office of Environmental Policy and Planning of the Kingdom of Thailand
PhilCCAP	Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Project
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
RDMA	Regional Development Mission for Asia
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RIEs	Regional Implementing Entities
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TA	Technical Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework for Climate Change
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNU	United Nations University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRI	World Resources Institute

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum was convened to facilitate access to international climate change adaptation fund allocations by governments in the Asia-Pacific region. The Forum provided a platform for discussion on financing climate change adaptation, available adaptation funds and access to capacity building and technical assistance. The ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum also facilitated the building of partnerships for mutual benefit and knowledge sharing.

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum was held as a side-event to the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum (APAN) 2012 'Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development: ADAPTATION in ACTION' which provided additional opportunities to learn about the latest climate change adaptation work in Asia and the Pacific and to build a network with the larger adaptation community.

Participants: [For full list of participants – please see Annex 3] Approximately 120 participants attended –comprising representatives from more than 20 Asian and Pacific Island country government institutions, international development agencies and donor agencies, and representatives from the following major climate change funds:

- Adaptation Fund
- Least Developed Country Fund
- Special Climate Change Fund
- Climate Investment Funds
- Global Climate Change Alliance
- Multilateral institutions (UNEP, UNDP, ADB, WB)
- Bilateral donors (JICA and AusAID)

ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum Program

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum opened with a reception on the evening of March 13, 2012. This was followed by one and a half days of forum sessions, featuring keynote speeches, a special presentation and four panel sessions. The Forum facilitator was **Ms. Veronica Pedrosa**, a leading news journalist. Her input contributed to lively interaction between the speakers, panelists and audience. Four panel discussions were moderated by the ADAPT Asia-Pacific program staff. Keynote speeches were delivered by **Dr. Kit Batten, USAID Global Climate Change Coordinator; Dr. Bindu N. Lohani, Vice President of the Asian Development Bank; and Ms. Elisea Gillera Gozun, Presidential Assistant on Climate Change for the Republic of the Philippines.** A special presentation was given by **Dr. David McCauley, Asian Development Bank.** [For complete Forum Agenda, please see Annex 1.]

Panel Sessions:

Panel Session 1: Adaptation Finance: Global Landscape of Available Resources and Discussion with Fund Managers

Panelists for this session were drawn from representatives of key climate change funds. The session focused on the objectives and requirements for accessing global financial resources which are available to support climate change adaptation projects in Asia and the Pacific. The panelists emphasized the following:

- Proposed projects should be consistent with each nation's development strategies.
- Proposed projects should also show potential to be able to generate tangible outcomes and synergistic benefits across sectors.
- Proposed projects should complement and coexist with other ongoing efforts on climate change mitigation.

Panel Session 2: The Role of Multilateral Organizations in Facilitating Access of Developing Countries to Global Adaptation Funds

The second panel session was designed to enhance understanding amongst developing country project proponents about the roles of multilateral organizations. Multilateral organizations can support climate change adaptation project preparation, as well as facilitate access to adaptation funds and other resources. Representatives from major multilateral institutions emphasized the need for cross-sectoral coordination among governmental agencies. They also reiterated the benefits of mainstreaming and institutionalizing government expenditure on climate change adaptation, as well as leveraging additional resources from the private sector.

Panel Session 3: Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds

The third panel session provided opportunities to share beneficiary experiences in preparing climate change adaptation projects and accessing funds. Representatives from selected government institutions identified their national challenges and provided examples of how to bridge the gap between national adaptation needs and available resources. In each case, the climate change adaptation project was shown to be consistent with national adaptation strategies. The benefits of cross-agency coordination and national capacity building were also emphasized.

Panel Session 4: Capacity Building for Adaptation Project Preparation in Asia and the Pacific

The fourth panel session focused on the needs, challenges, and opportunities for capacity building to prepare adaptation projects. Representatives from training and capacity development institutes shared their views on successful capacity building, stressing the need for local/community level capacity building, as well as national level – since it is at the local level where climate change impacts are most apparent.
[For the list of presentations and links to online presentations please see Annex 2.]

Summary of Outcomes

The urgent demand for accessing climate change adaptation financing was reconfirmed. The roles that ADAPT Asia-Pacific can play in supporting fund recipient counties in developing project proposals and providing associated training opportunities were identified. The requirement of countries to be able to access adaptation funds - preferably through direct access - became clearer. It was agreed that this direct access requires both strong will from fund recipient countries, and also effective technical assistance from adaptation funds to make that possible.

ADAPT Asia-Pacific committed to providing relevant knowledge-sharing opportunities, a networking platform, technical assistance and capacity building training, focusing on "fast-start" strategies, which include: (1) focusing on established/in-pipeline adaptation projects/programs based on national development plans; and (2) collaborating with existing applied training programs and opportunities.

2. INTRODUCTION

The people of Asia and the Pacific islands are highly vulnerable to climate change, sea level rise and extreme weather events, particularly the millions who live in low-lying coastal areas and river basins and depend on farming and fishing for their living. Much of the region has experienced floods, droughts, and extreme climate events of increasing frequency and intensity in recent years. As a result, the viability of key economic sectors such as fishing, farming, and timber harvesting are being threatened as never before.

As part of the 2009 Copenhagen Accord, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed to provide eligible developing countries worldwide $30 billion in "fast-start" financing for 2010-2012, while setting a goal of mobilizing $100 billion per year by 2020. These funds represent

a major opportunity for the countries in the Asia-Pacific region to adapt their people and their economies to the changing circumstances. However, gaining access to these funds can pose difficulties as many of the region's developing countries lack the expertise and trained personnel to prepare the sophisticated technical proposals the donor community requires.

The Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific) is a newly launched program from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA). Starting in October 2011, the main objective of the five-year, US$17 million regional program is to help governments in Asia and the Pacific accelerate their access to the existing pool of international climate change adaptation funds.

ADAPT Asia-Pacific brings government agencies and fund managers together to clarify the procedures for the different funds and provide a marketplace for adaptation investment project proposals; strengthen capacity to prepare financeable adaptation investment projects; assist selected government agencies in preparing their project proposals for climate change adaptation funds; and share information on best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures to target countries in Asia and the Pacific through an annual forum and web-based knowledge sharing. Principal activities under ADAPT Asia-Pacific include an ADAPT Asia-Pacific Annual Forum, the first of which is reported in this the Final Report.

Target countries for ADAPT Asia-Pacific in Asia are: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. Eligible nations in the Pacific include: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The project is implemented by AECOM International Development in collaboration with partner institutes including the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

As part of its knowledge-sharing objective, the ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum brought together government agencies and fund managers to clarify the procedures for the different funds and provide a marketplace for adaptation investment project proposals. There was also an identified need to strengthen capacity to prepare financeable adaptation investment projects, and assist selected government agencies in preparing their project proposals for CCA funds. The ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum was also an opportunity to share information on best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. The proceedings ran for one and a half days, consisting of an opening session, three keynote speeches, one special presentation, four panel sessions and a wrap-up session. [For the Agenda, please see Annex 1.]

This Final Report contains the full proceedings of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum, with background information, outcomes and recommendations, together with an Annex containing the Agenda, Speaker Profiles, Participants List and the event Press Release. Further details for ADAPT Asia-Pacific are available online at http://www.adaptasiapacific.org. More information for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum is also available online at http://www.adaptasiapacific.org/forum/2012-forum.

3. RATIONALE

A significant role of ADAPT Asia-Pacific is to serve as the facilitator for linking project proponents/recipients and fund managers. Governments in Asia-Pacific have identified the need for support to finance climate change adaptation projects. However, major barriers exist in rapidly mobilizing adaptation funds. Part of the problem is the lack of a common platform for fund managers and project proponents to explore possible projects, learn from each other, and identify capacity strengthening requirements.

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific Annual Forums aim to provide this necessary common platform through discussion sessions, trainings and face-to-face liaison and networking. There will be Annual Forums throughout the duration of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific program.

4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum were:

- To raise awareness and understanding of potential adaptation project proponents in Asia and the Pacific of available climate funding resources and the requirements for accessing these funds.
- To identify priority capacity gaps and country needs in preparing climate change adaptation project proposals.
- To introduce the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project and its potential role in facilitating country access to adaptation funds.

5. FORUM PROCEEDINGS DAY 1

ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum (March 13, Evening)

Welcoming Session

The welcoming session was introduced by Forum Facilitator, **Ms. Veronica Pedrosa**, who was the lead news presenter at Al Jazeera English, an international news network. [For all speaker profiles, please see Annex 4.]

Ms. Pedrosa introduced **Dr. Daisuke Sano, Director of IGES Regional Centre**, and **Mr. Winston Bowman, Regional Environmental Director of USAID/RDMA**, and welcomed the participants and expressed appreciation for the participants' contribution, particularly the input of keynote speakers and panelists for the scheduled sessions.

Mr. Bowman said that ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum was convened for the benefit of participants and he expected lively discussion.

Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party of ADAPT Asia-Pacific, briefly introduced an overview of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific program.

The subsequent reception provided a networking opportunity for participants.

6. FORUM PROCEEDINGS DAY 2

ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum (March 14)

6.1. Opening Session

- **Mr. Lee Baker** from ADAPT Asia-Pacific introduced the Forum with an overview of ADAPT Asia-Pacific and its overall focuses and goals.
- **Dr. Daisuke Sano** from IGES provided an outline of the Forum objectives for each session.
- Three keynote speeches were delivered from global, regional and national level perspectives on the issues of CCA.

6.2. KEYNOTE SPEECH 1: Global Climate Change Adaptation Challenges

[For a full list of all presentations and links to online presentations please see Annex 2.]

Speaker: Dr. Kit Batten, Global Climate Change Coordinator, USAID

Review: Dr. Kit Batten emphasized that adaptation is a challenge which all nations should tackle in cooperation with other nations. She highlighted that 2011 was a year of extreme natural disasters, which called for enhanced financing of CCA and integration of disaster risk reduction, health and gender considerations. She noted that the livelihoods of 2.5 billion people depend directly on climate-sensitive economic activities such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and tourism globally. About 19% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to be needed for climate-induced disaster management by 2020. Health threats from epidemics such as malaria and dengue may increase by ten times.

Dr. Batten explained USAID's new approach to climate change, which includes:

- Helping countries to transition into a low emission economy through investment on clean energy
  - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation+ (REDD+)
  - Sustainable landscape management
  - USAID's Leadership, Empowerment, Advocacy and Development (LEAD)
- Increasing resilience of human and ecological systems through accessing adaptation finance and supporting knowledge management in the most vulnerable regions such as mountains, glaciers and small islands
  - ADAPT Asia-Pacific program
- Supporting integration of climate change strategies into sustainable development
  - Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) project

Dr. Batten said that USAID expects ADAPT Asia-Pacific's new and pioneering approach will produce best practices that will be replicated worldwide.

6.3. KEYNOTE SPEECH 2: Regional Climate Change Adaptation Challenges in Asia and the Pacific

Speaker: Dr. Bindu N. Lohani, Vice President, Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, ADB

Dr. Lohani reiterated that vulnerability to climate change in the Asia-Pacific region is intrinsically linked to geographical characteristics. He described how mountain ecosystems, especially at higher altitudes, are prone to glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF), and how coastlines and small islands are vulnerable to sea-level rise and typhoons. In the Pacific islands, most of the major infrastructure is located within 2 km. of the island coastlines, whilst deserts in China are expanding.

Dr. Lohani indicated that the most vulnerable sectors are energy, water and agriculture, and their nexuses (water-energy and water-food) are critical. He explained how currently ADB spends US$15 billion per year for investment. He called for a greater emphasis on integrating climate change into development, taking lessons from experiences in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Social Impact Assessments (SIA), and integrating disaster risk reduction into the project cycle.

Dr. Lohani described how the cost of adaptation is estimated at US$40 billion per year whereas globally available funds are about US$4.4 billion. Therefore, the gap is huge and financing has a critical role to play. He indicated that ADB's decades of experience in investment in the region can facilitate climate-proofing for many years to come in vulnerable countries. He advised that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is something to look out for in delivering future opportunities for adaptation financing, together with private sector involvement. He concluded by saying that ADB welcomes ADAPT Asia-Pacific as a collaborating partner.

6.4. KEYNOTE SPEECH 3: National Response to Climate Change Adaptation Challenges

Speaker: Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun, Presidential Advisor on Climate Change of the Republic of the Philippines

Ms. Gozun observed that countries cannot deal with climate change alone. In the case of the Philippines, the country is vulnerable to natural disasters such as typhoons, heavy precipitation, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Projected wetter and more extreme weather and sea level rise will affect agricultural and fishery production and cause coral bleaching which then leads to a decrease in marine biodiversity. These projected climate change scenarios would significantly affect livelihoods in the Philippines. Ms. Gozun indicated that the Philippines needs to share responsibilities among the government, civil society organizations (CSOs), and private organizations (see Figure 1 below).

Ms. Gozun described how the Philippines has adopted an ecosystems approach and developed the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2011-2028 (see Figure 2 below). Seven priority areas were identified: food security, water sufficiency, human security, environment and ecological stability, sustainable energy, climate-smart industries and services, and capacity development; in which local governments have a major role, especially related to disaster risk reduction. Currently, the financing of adaptation measures for local government in the Philippines comes from various sources: 5% of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (previously known as the "calamity fund"), 20% of the development fund, and from the Legislators' Philippines Development Assistance Fund. Ms. Gozun highlighted the positive example of the National Economic and Development Authority which integrates disaster risk management and CCA into Provincial Physical Framework Plans in 27 highly vulnerable provinces.

Ms. Gozun indicated that gaining strong political will is a challenge. She stressed that the local communities need further capacity development in many sustainable development areas, since they are standing in the front-line of climate change (see Figure 3 below).

Figure1 (Slide 23) Presentation from Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun on Challenges for Climate Change Adaptation: National Perspective, showing the need to collaborate on climate change adaptation.

Figure 2 (Slide 25) Presentation from Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun on Challenges for Climate Change Adaptation: National Perspective showing National Climate Change Action plan in the Philippines, with the National Vision and Goal.

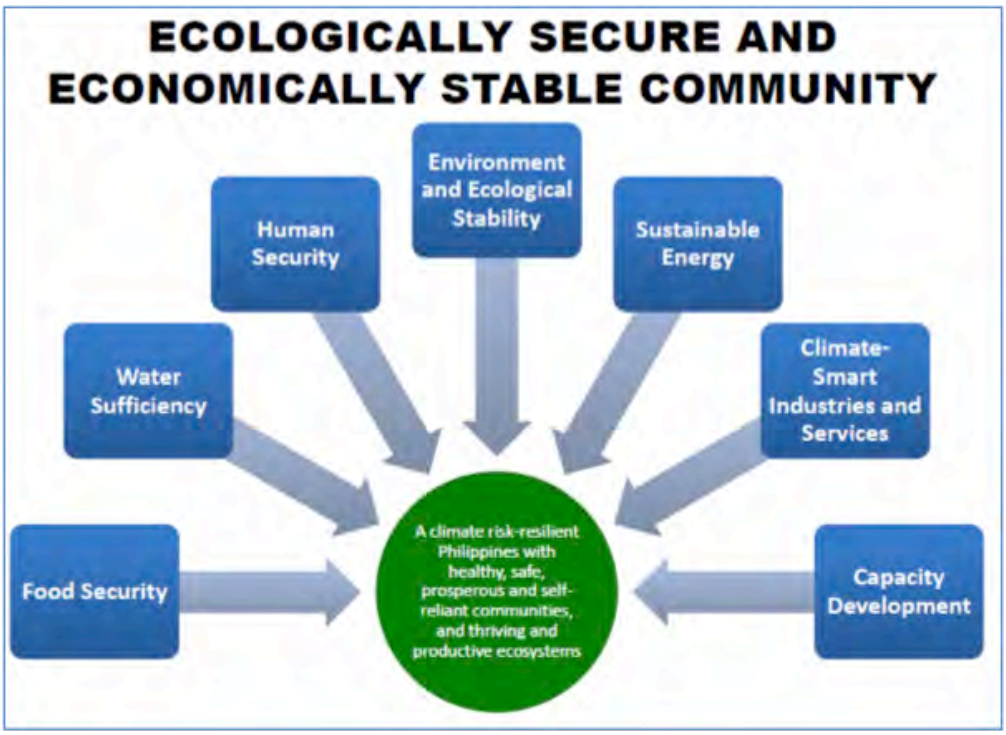

Figure 3 (Slide 27) Presentation from Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun on Challenges for Climate Change Adaptation: National Perspective – illustrating the components of resilient communities.

Question and Answer Session

The Facilitator Ms. Veronica Pedrosa asked each speaker one question.

Question: (To Dr. Batten) What role does ADAPT Asia-Pacific play in the facilitation of USAID's vision of climate resilient, low emission, sustainable economic development?
Answer: (From Dr. Batten)

- Climate change is not merely an environmental issue but also a development concern.
- The project is expected to mobilize USAID's resources to address climate and development issues in an integrated manner.
- Partnership can be fostered in related events such as the forthcoming forum on adaptation in cities to be held in June 2012.

Question: (To Dr. Lohani) How should sound infrastructure be designed considering local specific conditions and vulnerabilities?
Answer: (From Dr. Lohani)

- Firstly we need to know what will be the impacts with and without climate change using available methodology and tools – in order to design climate change adaptation projects effectively:
  - For example, in Bangladesh, water reservoirs are required to respond to existing demand. However, in anticipation of worsening drought, a larger reservoir may be needed.
  - Another example is the construction of hydroelectric dams which require consideration of rainfall patterns and agricultural production plans in the affected areas.

Question: (To Ms. Gozun) Who are the key players for CCA?
Answer: (From Ms. Gozun)

- Local governments are critical as they need to deal with the impacts directly.
- Capacity building needs to start from the local level.
- The private sector's participation (climate resilient businesses and investment) should be also considered.

6.5. PANEL SESSION 1: Adaptation Finance: Global Landscape of Available Resources and Discussion with Fund Managers

Moderator: Ms. Ornsaran (Pomme) Manuamorn, Regional Technical Coordinator, ADAPT Asia-Pacific
This session aimed to provide an overview of global financial resources which are available to support CCA projects in Asia and the Pacific. Invited fund managers described the objectives and requirements for accessing each fund. Ms. Pedrosa opened the session by asking participants for a show of hands of those country representatives who were familiar with adaptation funds. A few hands were raised, indicating that the Forum had gathered an appropriate audience for this purpose.

Ms. Ornsaran (Pomme) Manuamorn noted that global funding sources for adaptation were diverse and access conditions differ. She indicated that this session aimed to facilitate participants' understanding of what funding opportunities were available and what their key features and access requirements are. The intention was to catalyze interactions between country representatives and the fund managers and encourage further inquiries on accessing these funds.

Dr. Bonizella Biagini, Head, Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Operations of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), introduced LDCF and SCCF. She explained that the GEF established and manages both LDCF and SCCF as a result of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework for Climate Change (UNFCC). Currently 21 out of 39 existing projects under the SCCF are adaptation-related. GEF also acts as secretariat for the AF. There are already many concrete adaptation projects carried out that go beyond vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Some projects may need to be scaled-up and can be improved by communicating with organizations that are interested in implementing similar activities. The National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) from least developed countries (LDCs) have been shown to be significant in building initial capacity and moving ahead to the investment phase. The GEF is improving funding modalities to encourage direct access from developing countries by simplifying the application process. A very good record was made by Timor Leste's case where the process was completed within 75 days. Challenges, however, are often found in: (i) access to relevant information; (ii) misunderstanding of baseline conditions; and (iii) development plans that don't consider climate change which leads to the danger of mal-adaptation.

Dr. David McCauley, Advisor, Climate Change Program Coordination Unit of the ADB, explained that the CIFs are a joint initiative of recipient and contributing countries (the US, UK, Japan, Germany, France, Australia, etc.) and multilateral banks, which hold a pool of funds comprising both grants and concessional loans. This fund has generated in excess of US$6.5 billion and offers two different trust funds, i.e., the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). Under the SCF, ADB and World Bank are implementing in access of US$300 million under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. Déthié Soumaré Ndiaye, Coordinator of the Adaptation Fund (AF) Bureau, Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) of the Republic of Senegal, explained the AF on behalf of the Fund. The Fund was created under the Kyoto Protocol, with 2% of monetized carbon emission reductions under the Clean Development Mechanism (plus voluntary donor contributions). Its most significant characteristic is that it allows direct access from developing countries with swift dispersal procedures. The Fund does not have prescribed sectors or approaches but aims to address a country's specific needs. The Adaptation Fund Board consists of 16 countries, mostly from developing countries. The Fund has raised US$271 million and currently US$147 million is available.[1] There are three ways to access the Fund: (i) by National Implementing Entities (NIEs) as the direct access modality; (ii) through Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs); and (iii) through Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs) nominated by a group of interested parties. Project proposals can be submitted in two ways: (i) one-step approval process which requires a fully-developed proposal; or (i) two-step approval process

[1] Recently the Fund announced a public call for suggestions on how to raise an additional US$100 million.

which requires a concept note and then, if approved, a full proposal. The Board meets every three months to review proposals. He noted that direct access fosters ownership of the projects and that local priorities and assessment methods need to be identified in proposal preparation.

Ms. Manuamorn noted that these globally-available funds are accessed mainly by either NIEs or through multilateral/regional agencies which is different from bilateral funds to be presented in the following session.

Mr. Sean Batten, Director, Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Section of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), explained Australia's CCA financing that has provided US$599 million for "fast-start" funding covering mitigation (48%) and adaptation (52%) in developing countries over a period of 3 years. About 33% of the funding goes to small island developing states (SIDS). Of this amount, 80% has already been allocated and 33% disbursed. AusAID first conducted pilots in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) then expanded to Southeast Asia, South Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. The funding can be accessed by national implementing entities or regional/sub-regional institutions. For the case of the former, the entities need to apply for accreditation. AusAID also made a contribution to CIFs and PPCR (US$40 million), and will contribute to the AF (US$50 million).

Mr. Kyosuke Inada, Advisor (Climate Change), Global Environment Department of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), shared a few key points on how to access JICA's funds. Applicant countries need to clarify and justify the specific activities for investment. This entails comprehensive discussion with the central government on which projects should be prioritized. Mr. Inada noted that implementing a large-scale project such as climate-proofing or green infrastructure is a difficult task. Therefore, the initial preparation is very important, since it guides the entire project cycle and resource allocation. This requires strong institutional capacity to make such thorough preparation. Mr. Inada stressed that developing domestic processes to access adaptation funds is important, with the process of screening and prioritizing projects within a country even more important than developing proposals.

Mr. Walter Kennes, Environment, Forestry, Climate Change, DEVCO H2 Coordination, Regional Programmes-Asia of the European Commission (EC), noted that GCCA is part of development cooperation and is not specific to adaptation projects. The most vulnerable LDCs are the initial target countries. Mr. Kennes explained that the EC is active in almost all LDCs, except for Afghanistan, Myanmar and Yemen. EC usually contacts countries and develops proposals together with the central government. This complicated aspect stems from the fact that public money has to be justified. It was suggested that potential recipient countries need to be more proactive in seeking assistance. Mr. Kennes gave the example of Bhutan, which catalyzed the project development process through direct interaction between the responsible Minister and the GCCA. In some cases such as Cambodia, Tanzania, and Maldives, ambassadors facilitate the interactions with GCCA. Mr. Kennes also indicated that the EC also works with regional organizations such as Mekong River Commission (MRC) and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD).

Question and Answer Session

The Facilitator received several questions from the floor.

Question: (From a participant from Cambodia) Why did Cambodia get only 3 National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) projects implemented from GEF? Why not more?
Answer: (From Ms. Biagini) Cambodia can access up to US$15 million and has already accessed US$4 million. Therefore, GEF is waiting for Cambodia to submit more proposals.

Question: (From a participant from Cambodia) How are gender issues treated in projects?
Answer: (From Dr. McCauley) Each multilateral agency has a procedure for mainstreaming gender. ADB has a specific department that ensures gender mainstreaming, especially in the case of PPCR funded activities in Cambodia.

Question: (From a participant from Indonesia) What are the key aspects and procedures for getting accreditation as a NIE to receive funding from the AF?
Answer: (From Mr. Ndiaye) It is challenging and requires an intense and demanding process, but it is possible. More details will be given in the afternoon session.

Question: (From a participant from India) Is there a broad umbrella agreement between the fund providers of the Government of India and other donors/countries?
Answer: (From Mr. Inada) Usually the process goes through official channels like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Finance (From Dr. McCauley and Mr. Inada). Small-scale projects could be put in a basket or program approach to improve efficiency.

Question: (From Facilitator to panelists) What are adaptation actions like in reality?
Answer: (From Ms. Biagini) First vulnerability is assessed and the most appropriate intervention is sought. An example is an early warning system in Bhutan, in response to GLOF, being implemented through UNDP.
(From Mr. Kennes) In the case of Africa, food security is critical. Adaptation must be incorporated into development and should make a difference at the local level.
(From Dr. Batten) Soft measures such as climate change education in the school curriculum and capacity building of local government officials also work.
(From Mr. Inada) JICA is not just a funding agency but it also provides technical assistance. For instance in Samoa, JICA is upgrading the country's meteorological services and supporting capacity building. In general, more work could be done in implementing solutions.

Question: (From a participant from Bangladesh) Are there any mechanisms to assist in formulating projects in line with the common criteria set by the development partners? What is the fastest time of fund approval from development partners?
Answer: (From Mr. Kennes) Bangladesh has been relatively privileged to receive funds among LDCs. There are expert groups that can support proposal formulation for LDCs. GEF has the shortest record of 75 days from project formulation to approval.
(From Ms. Biagini) A programmatic approach like PPCR often takes time.
(From Dr. Batten and Dr. McCauley) Multilateral development banks are also under pressure to process fast. There is an inherent tension between the desire to move quickly and the need to remain a responsible executing agency.
(From Dr. McCauley) The AF has a fund to provide assistance (up to US$90,000) for developing proposals. Having logistical and technical assistance is also important.
(From Mr. Ndiaye) AusAID has been sending missions to assist countries in project formulation. Aligning with national development strategies is also important.
(From Dr. Batten) The EC provides support in project preparation for the GGCA. Direct access is the rule for GGCA.

Question: (From a participant from Mongolia) How can developing countries overcome difficulties in fulfilling the access criteria since the criteria are different from one multilateral agency to another?
Answer: (From Ms. Biagini) When public money is concerned, agencies must follow rigorous procedures to ensure accountability.
(From Mr. Ndiaye) It is not so difficult to meet the criteria, but making each proposal consistent with national priorities in the development plans and having financial management capability are important considerations.

The Facilitator asked each panelist to deliver their key message.

Dr. McCauley noted that the speed and quality of project approval has been an issue. Projects in a national development pipeline would have a good chance to move quickly. Recipient countries need to frame their national strategies and plans in such a way that they can be funded by development agencies.

Dr. Batten recommended that the project's coherence with the national development plans is critical. Sustainability of the project also needs to be considered. In the case of the Pacific, working with regional organizations is a key.

Mr. Kennes suggested that developing counties explore synergies between mitigation and adaptation in the context of Rio+20, quoting the example of forest communities in the context of REDD+ and securing their livelihood. Innovative funding should provide tangible benefits to local communities, which is often not enough, and the private sector has a role to play.

Ms. Biagini emphasized that the quality of the work and how well money is spent is more important than how much money is spent.

Ms. Manuamorn closed the session by thanking panelists for sharing information and noted that ADAPT Asia-Pacific will synthesize and analyze the key information on finance in the region and share it through ADAPT Asia-Pacific's website.

6.6. SPECIAL PRESENTATION: Outlook for Future Adaptation Funding

Speaker: Dr. David McCauley, Advisor, Climate Change Program Coordination Unit of the ADB

Dr. David McCauley delivered his presentation on the outlook for future adaptation funding. He commenced his presentation with a brief history of adaptation funds (AF) development showing that the international funds began in developing countries when bilateral and multilateral organizations initiated pilot projects before climate change became widely recognized.

Dr. McCauley recalled that as the challenges of achieving mitigation targets became clearer, adaptation became a strategic priority. At this time many donor countries initiated multilateral funding through the GEF. The SCCF and LDCF followed, and subsequently the Kyoto Protocol initiated AF, followed by PPCR. Now GCF is expected to provide the major source of funding.

Despite the large amounts of funding for climate change, only 5% of total funding used in 2010 was dedicated to adaptation (see Figure 4 below). Existing mechanisms and instruments do not mobilize funds well enough to cover the adaptation actions needed. In reality, most of the money for climate change is from the private sector for mitigation actions, where a profit is expected. .

Dr. McCauley argued that adaptation is expensive, but today's actions can save a lot of money later on. He argued that investment in infrastructure and climate resilient structures is a better investment than spending more on rehabilitation and rebuilding later on. Therefore, financing adaptation is critical. Turning to future resources, insurance can generate about US$40 billion, although new mechanisms are needed. There are still limited multilateral and bilateral sources for adaptation funding. The GCF was envisioned to correct the balance in the funding mix. Private sector investment on adaptation is still limited. Dr. McCauley emphasized that more work must be done to deal with the risks of financing adaptation projects.

Dr. McCauley reiterated that it is important to keep the pressure on developed countries to help developing countries cope with climate change, according to the historical responsibility standpoint, but also that developing countries need to step up to seek financial assistance from donors.

Dr. McCauley explained the amount of financing pledged by developed countries for the "fast-start" fund and potential new sources of funding in the long-term that can come from both public and private sources such as carbon market levies, bonds, private foundation donations, risk re-insurance for disaster risk reduction and new taxes or levies. He also gave some preliminary details of the design and governance of the GCF. The GCF is a new and inclusive package for financing agreed upon under the Durban platform. The governing panel consists

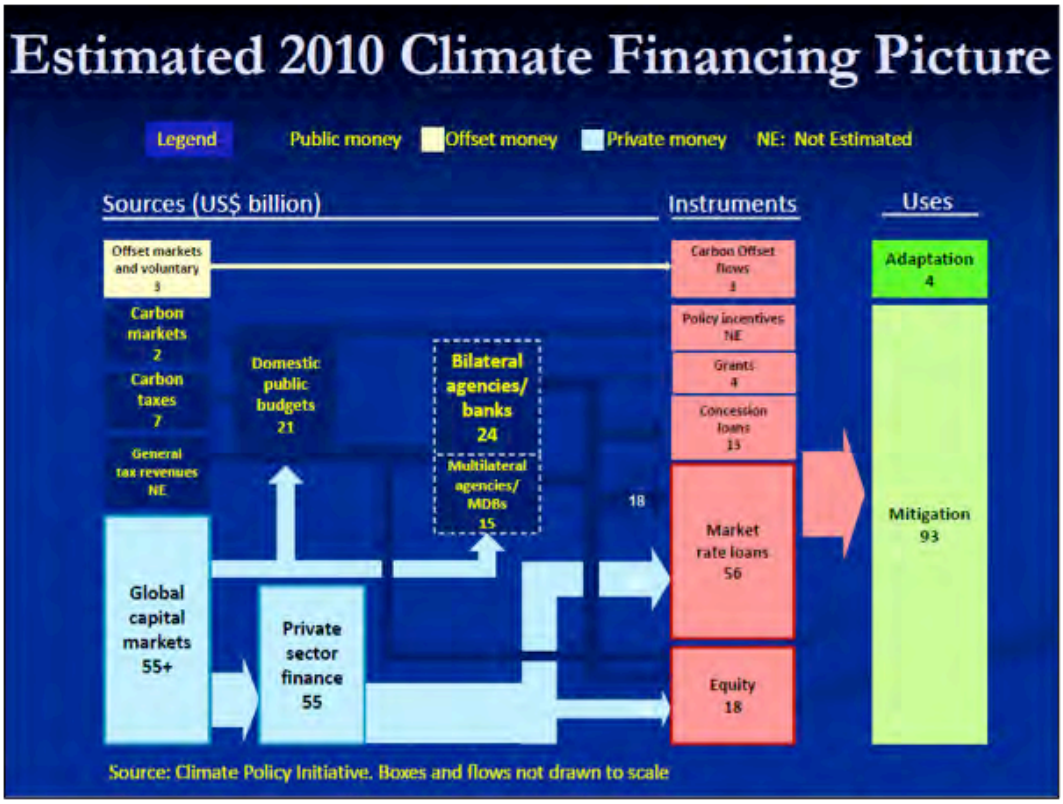

Figure 4 (Slide 6) Presentation from Dr. David McCauley Challenges for Climate Change Adaptation: National Perspective – the Estimated 2010 Climate Financing Picture.

of 40 members, a majority of which are from developing countries. The GCF is programmatic in its approach, similar to CIFs and PPCR and offers a wide variety of modalities, including the important direct access modality. Allocation of funds is open for both adaptation and mitigation programs and projects. The World Bank will serve as interim trustee as it did with CIF. However, Dr. McCauley noted that the GCF's relationships with other funding mechanisms are still unclear.

Question and Answer Session

Question: (from the Facilitator) How much funding is actually available for adaptation and what proportion of adaptation funding is actually reaching the countries?
Answer: (from Dr. McCauley) Around 30% of climate financing resources should go for adaptation. Multilateral development banks are looking at climate aid-effectiveness (Busan conference). US$100 billion will get developing countries started on an adaptation pathway and new and additional funds are hoped to follow, catalyzed by the public or private funds.

Question: (from Dr. Peter King) What tracking mechanisms are being put into place to ensure that funds are really new and additional and to assist in avoiding double counting?
Answer: (From Dr. McCauley) Climate finance has become a new category for development assistance. Calculating the additional funds is done by comparison between aid "with" and "without" climate change. However, branding problems exist in some areas, such as "post-disaster measures".

Question: (from Dr. Batten) Have there been any cost-benefit analyses for making these large CCA investments in relation to the estimated cost of climate-related extreme events of US$40 billion a year?
Answer: (From Dr. McCauley) The US$40 billion estimate came from the World Bank's study and it could be calculated by comparing an adaptation scenario with business-as-usual, taking into consideration various economic factors such as growth rate.

6.7. PANEL SESSION 2: The Role of Multilateral Organizations in Facilitating Access of Developing Countries to Global Adaptation Funds

Moderator: Dr. Peter King, Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader, ADAPT Asia-Pacific
The session aimed to enhance understanding of developing country project proponents on the role of multilateral institutions both as adaptation fund implementing agencies and as co-financiers of adaptation projects. The Facilitator commenced the session by asking the session moderator to outline the two key messages that he would like this session to deliver.

Dr. Peter King, Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader of ADAPT Asia-Pacific, explained that the key messages were: (i) multilateral development banks are not just intermediaries of specialized adaptation funds but are funding sources in their own right; and (ii) the resources available to the United Nations agencies are important, especially in relation to capacity building, but they are relatively small in relation to resources available at multilateral development banks.

Dr. Magda Lovei, Sector Manager, Social, Environment and Rural Development (EASER), Sustainable Development Department, East Asia and Pacific Region of the World Bank, gave an introduction of key areas of climate change impact in East Asia and the Pacific. Dr Lovei illustrated the potential cost of adapting to a 2-degree warmer world (see Figure 5 below). She outlined the key elements of identifying priority adaptation measures including balancing between hard and soft measures and seeking synergy with mitigation, with the example of "climate-smart agriculture," as well as no-regrets/low-regrets options. There is also a need for a longer-term perspective for funding climate-proofed infrastructure especially in rapidly expanding economies such as China, Vietnam and Indonesia. Dr Lovei indicated that the infrastructure that is being built today will last for at least 20 years – so the construction process and cost is fundamental. A World Bank study on accelerated sea level rise and flooding in Bangkok found that the capital city was particularly vulnerable to flooding. Using a probabilistic risk assessment model, the study was able to predict the magnitude of the impact that floods would have in Bangkok and the amount Thailand needs to invest in infrastructure to mitigate the impacts. Dr. Lovei recommended that social dimensions should be also taken into account in strategy development.

Dr. Lovei referred to the World Bank's annual World Development Report. In the 2010 edition the focus was on development and climate change (CC). The World Bank has specific targets and mechanisms on how to integrate CC financing into its projects and programs. There is a significant shortfall between how much is needed and how much is available, but what we have today is still significant. The World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) provides total funding of around US$323 million. Paying attention to the synergy between climate change and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) enables countries to address both simultaneously. The World Bank has several disaster risk financing projects in countries such as the Philippines, Viet Nam, PICTs and Mongolia ranging from development of policy loans, DRRM, risk assessment and financing initiatives and livestock insurance schemes. Dr. Lovei concluded her presentation by discussing future challenges (see Figure 5 below).

Figure 5 (Slide 21) Presentation from Dr. Magda Lovei on Climate Change Adaptation Priorities and Financing in East Asia and the Pacific – showing the strategies to address future challenges.

Mr. Charles Rodgers, Senior Environment Specialist (CCA), Environment and Safeguards Division Regional and Sustainable Development Department of the ADB, explained that ADB has been involved in climate change via mitigation for the last 2 decades, but it was only recently that it became fully involved in adaptation. Since 2008, ADB's major work in adaptation has been on climate proofing and managing specific risk on investments. Around 43 technical assistance (TA) and 14 investment projects were carried out. Although definite figures on how much ADB spent on adaptation for each project are not available, the incremental cost is around 5 to 10%, sometimes higher, on top of business-as-usual project costs. Mr. Rodgers explained that the ADB leverages the limited financial resources for adaptation by focusing on high impact and strategic projects with high potential for replication. The ADB also manages multilateral funds such as PPCR and has mobilized at least US$50 million. The bank also acts as an executing agency of GEF managing US$6.5 million. Mr. Rodgers recommended that overall, there are many entry points for private sector in mitigation, especially related to new technologies, but not in adaptation because of the high risks involved.

Mr. Rodgers stressed that ADB also believes that accessing funds is a major challenge for developing countries. There is a need for greater coordination of global adaptation fund managers. PPCR has taken some initiatives on this matter already. Assistance to developing countries would be strengthened if funds and resources are pooled together. Mr. Rodgers emphasized that ADB fully supports the principle of direct access and is committed to assist in capacity development for this. In doing so, getting rapid approval is important as a long process may discourage fund managers. He indicated that the concept of adaptation as a regional public good is an emerging issue that needs to be discussed by regional initiatives.

Question and Answer Session

Question: (From Bangladesh) Do the World Bank and ADB have a funding strategy for the next five years for CCA, especially in terms of countries or regions? Is Bangladesh featured in their funding plan?

Answer: (From Dr. Lovei) The World Bank has country strategies for each developing country where key pillars of the partnership are laid out. While climate change is outlined as one of the major development considerations, the World Bank does not have estimates on how much should be specifically spent for each program or project. Adaptation is not something that we can put specific numbers on currently. Rather, we should focus on the quality of the outputs and outcomes of the project or program.

Answer: (From Mr. Rodgers) ADB works in the same way. ADB identifies pipeline projects where climate change is a component but with no specific timeframes. ADB has a desire to expand adaptation finance and adaptation is being built into country assistance strategies.

Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Senior Technical Advisor - Adaptation (Global), Green Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies, UNDP, explained that UNDP has supported a large number of LDCs in accessing funds managed by GEF. UNDP has managed to shorten the time for countries to receive funds from 3 years to 8 months. Programs and projects also must be aligned with national development planning and priorities. Dr. Kurukulasuriya underlined that synergies between mitigation and adaptation should be capitalized on, and UNDP can facilitate this process. US$500 million has already been mobilized by UNDP. The landscape of climate change finance is developing and Dr. Kurakulasuriya noted that it is projected to get even more complicated. He stressed that public finance will never be sufficient and therefore countries need to leverage scarce public funds to tap additional finance from other sources such as the private sector, foundations and carbon markets.

Dr. Dechen Tsering, Deputy Regional Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), noted that many countries ask UNEP for assistance on scientific assessment such as climate projections. Lack of such data and institutional fragmentation, resulting in climate change not being mainstreamed into national planning processes, are key challenges. Dr. Tsering indicated that many projects are small and community-based and therefore how to align these projects is also an issue. Assessment of public expenditure on environment can be a good tool to highlight where additional financing is needed. Effectiveness of adaptation has been often discussed and it has a lot of opportunities to work on.

To mainstream climate change adaptation, Dr. Tsering recommended to work with local governments – since they hold adequate knowledge of applied adaptation requirements and capacity. However, she noted that funds need to be mobilized to utilize this knowledge. UNEP provides assistance to target countries and helps to negotiate accessing funds. She stressed that the climate community should know about political negotiations, but it also needs to learn about climate finance too, in order to influence negotiations. She concluded her presentation by saying that the adaptation community now has critical mass to bring about significant change.

The Facilitator received a few questions to UNDP and UNEP presenters from the floor:

Question: (From a participant from the Philippines) Is UNDP or UNEP considering helping governments to design financial packages to attract additional funding, including from the private sector?
Answer: (From Dr. Kurukulasuriya) All of these funds basically adjust national policies to incentivize changes in behaviors in the climate-affected sectors. This involves regulatory measures, pricing structures, market schemes, etc. Dr. Kurukulasuriya considered what incentivizes climate-resilient practices and commented that maybe there aren't many incentives. He emphasized that it is not just about the amount of funds we can mobilize but how to adjust policies.

Dr. King summarized the session by commenting that we now know that neither sector agencies nor finance counterparts often talk to each other. There is a need for cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies, utilizing a climate change adaptation lens. This can be a starting point for ADAPT Asia-Pacific to contribute.

6.8. PANEL SESSION 3: Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds

Moderator: Mr. Sarvat Maharramov, Deputy Chief of Party of ADAPT Asia-Pacific
In this session, speakers shared each country's experience in championing CCA projects and/or having accessed internationally available climate funds. Speakers also shared thoughts on key challenges, capacity gaps and ways forward in bridging the gaps between country adaptation needs and global resources. The session moderator explained that this session is aimed at sharing experience at the national level in accessing adaptation funds and introduced five speakers.

Mr. Wilbur Dee, Program Manager, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) from the Republic of the Philippines, explained the Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP) funded by SCCF aims to develop and demonstrate approaches to targeted communities that enhance resilience. Mr. Dee presented the details of the project such as the goal, expected outcome, and associated preparations for the project including several appraisals. He stressed that there is no sense in setting up a project management office after the project started. Rather, the staff must be involved from the earliest stage to become familiar with all procurement processes and practices. Also, two main lessons were shared from their experience in developing and implementing the project – practical ways of launching a pilot project and time secured for advanced preparation (see Figure 6 below).

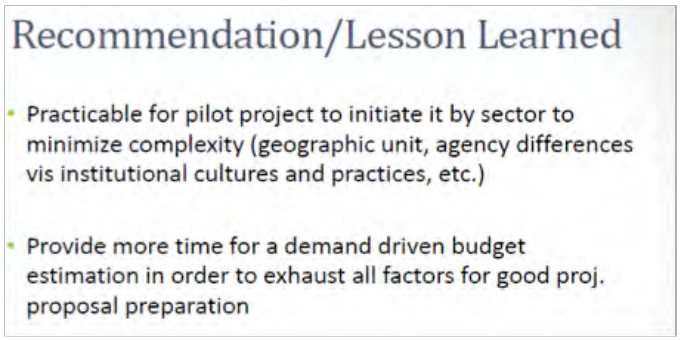

Figure 6: (Slide 9) Presentation of Mr. Wilbur Dee on The Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Project (SCCF-World Bank) – showing Recommendations and Lessons Learned.

Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala, Director of Climate Change Office, Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment from Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), shared Lao PDR's experience in preparing an adaptation project with special focus on its effective governance for the Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate project. Mr. Sengchandala noted that Lao PDR's current sources of adaptation financing come from Official Development Assistance (ODA), from new climate change funding initiatives (non-UNFCCC related), and from the SCCF and LDCF. The Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness project funded by LDCF is focused mainly on the governance of rural water infrastructure based on an initial request from Lao PDR. The details of the project such as the composition of the project preparation team, project's objective, components, and budget were presented. He concluded that CCA projects should be driven by the country's needs and combined with governance reform and recommended the use of national and planning delivery mechanisms for CCA (see Figure 7 below).

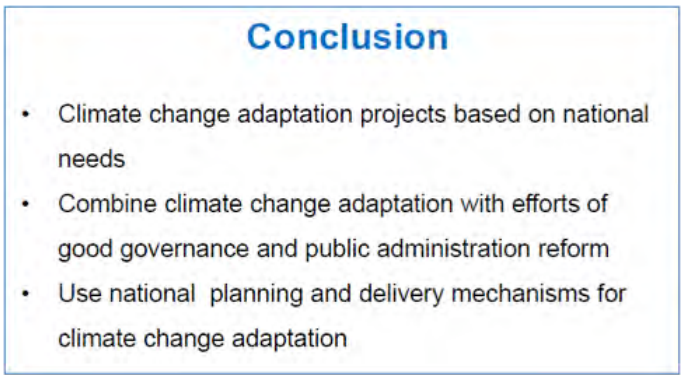

Figure 7 (Slide 11) Conclusions from the presentation of Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala on Lao's Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Funds (LDCF-UNDP).

Ms. Tri Dewi Virgiyanti, Deputy Director of Environmental Pollution and Degradation Control, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) from the Republic of Indonesia, shared Indonesia's experience from establishing the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) and implementing the Climate Change Program Loan (CCPL). ICCTF (see Figure 8 below) is a non-refundable climate financing facility funded through contributions from multilateral and bilateral organizations. It receives political support from the ministerial level. The Fund is currently managed on an interim basis by UNDP. It was launched during the 15th Conference of Parties (COP) in Copenhagen in 2009 and is currently under transition to national implementation with three pilot projects on mitigation (renewable energy), awareness, and adaptation (agriculture). ICCTF is applying for accreditation as the NIE for the AF. Currently, UNDP acts as a 'preparatory' trustee for ICCTF but a national bank is envisaged as the ultimate trustee. CCPL is a policy loan to support Indonesia's general budget, covering cross-sectoral issues, in exchange for policy reform. This is a joint initiative of the Indonesian and Japanese Governments and is also supported by the French development aid agency (AFD).

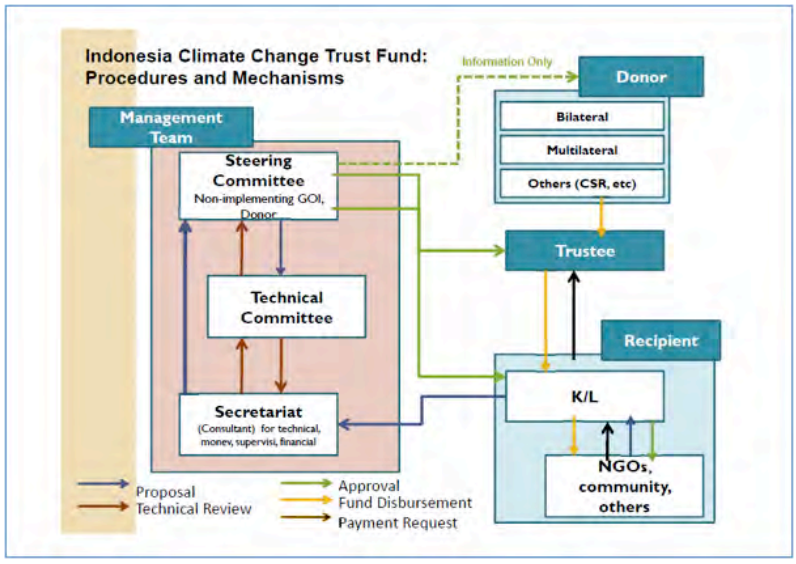

Figure 8: (Slide 17) Presentation from Ms. Tri Dewi Virgiyanti on Establishment of Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) and Formulation of Climate Change Program Loan (CCPL).

Ms. Diane McFadzien, Climate Change Adaptation Adviser of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), presented on adaptation projects in Pacific island countries. She gave a background briefing on SPREP explaining its mandate and climate change programs and then shared the Pacific island countries' challenges and strategies for overcoming these challenges, often through regional cooperation. Ms. McFadzien noted that PICTs are constrained by common challenges including lack of human resources, confusing funding landscape where there is no one-stop shop for receiving assistance coupled with stringent requirements imposed on NIEs and additionality. Currently, there are no NIEs in the Pacific. A case study, the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project, funded by SCCF, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the Government of Australia was presented. The project covers 13 PICTs focusing on water, food and coastal management. While the project has succeeded in developing national climate change action plans (NCCAP) in four countries, some lessons were drawn, including lowered transaction costs to donor agencies through implementation by a common regional initiative, pooling experts, and sharing solutions to overcome human capital scarcity. Ms. McFadzien concluded her presentation by presenting recommendations for regional projects in which she emphasized the importance of project designing (see Figure 9 below).

Figure 9: (Slide 12) Presentation from Ms. Diane McFadzien on Pacific Islands Experiences in Accessing Adaptation Funds – Recommendations for Regional Projects.

Mr. Déthié Soumaré Ndiaye, Coordinator of the Adaptation Fund Bureau, CSE from the Republic of Senegal, shared his experience in obtaining accreditation as an NIE for the AF. After a brief introduction to CSE, he explained the main milestones involved in accreditation procedures and benefits gained. He stressed that he believes accreditation is not an end to a means, but a starting point of an iterative effort. CSE also initiated a project proposal soon after it attained the accreditation. Based on CSE's experience in the project preparation for the AF, Mr. Ndiaye summarized several lessons and stressed that prioritizing the most vulnerable people and communities, finding the most cost-effective interventions, and avoiding duplication and seeking synergies with other stakeholders are the keys to success (see Figure 10 below).

PROJECT PREPARATION: LESSONS LEARNED

✓Proposed activities should be related with the situation analysis

✓Project activities should prioritize the most vulnerable people and communities

✓The proposal should explain the selection of economically important sectors, but also why the proposed set of interventions is the most cost-effective one, compared to other possible interventions that were not chosen

✓Clearly explain coordination among projects, including synergies to be found through economics of scale, and cross-learning ⇨ to ensure strength and cost-effectiveness of the project/programme

✓Indicate how the activities would avoid duplication and utilize synergies with other stakeholders in the same area

✓Clarify ways and tools that will be used to take up and disseminate lessons learned

Figure 10: (Slide 11) Presentation from Mr. Déthié Soumaré Ndiaye on The Experience of the CSE in Direct Access (Adaptation Fund) Lessons Learned from Project Preparation.

Mr. Maharramov summarized the key messages as follows:

- It is important to align adaptation projects to national economic and social plans, ensuring ownership of the projects.
- It is necessary to gain commitment from the national governments, and ensure they provide continuous support.
- It is the decision on the scale of the project (i.e., multiple or single sectors) which determines the resources needed.
- There is a need to evaluate climate change impacts across nations.
- There is a need for vertical and horizontal coordination.
- There is a need for associated capacity building to conduct environmental, economic and social assessments for project proposals.

The Facilitator received a few questions in response to the presentations.

Question: (From a participant from Cambodia) What is the methodology of identifying vulnerable communities/people?
Answer: (From Mr. Dee) To supplement the analysis with available data, local/indigenous knowledge can be used to assess the vulnerability on the ground. (From Mr. Sengchandala) In Cambodia, the NAPA was used as a guide for the process of the assessment. Cambodia's second NAPA is almost already.

Question: (From a participant from Indonesia) How to overcome the differences in the procedures for accessing funds from different donors?
Answer: (From Mr. Ndiaye) It is not that difficult. It is just a matter of making clear your country's priorities and making minor adjustments as needed. The World Bank is flexible in this regard (From Mr. Dee). Although the processes are conflicting, our designated national authority provided strong support and developed our own procurement procedures.

Question: (From ADB) Did you have to provide microfinance for seeds and fertilizers? Could you find international funds or did you have to mobilize your own resources?
Answer: (From Mr. Dee) The issue is how to help beneficiary farmers adjust to appropriate practices. It should be a combination of both.

Question: (From a participant from Fiji) In a worst-case scenario, what are the less successful stories and how were you able to overcome them?
Answer: (From Mr. Maharramov) Failure arises when programs and projects have insufficient preparation, have mixed priorities, or have unrealistic budgets. We will share common mistakes or why proposals failed in our

project report. (From Ms. McFadzien) Good communication is vital in designing, implementing and evaluating projects.

Question: (From a participant from Fiji) In the case of Indonesia, why was it not politically incorrect to request external loans for national adaptation funds?
Answer: (From Ms. Virgiyanti) Support to developing countries is desired to be in the form of grants not loans, wherever possible.

Mr. Maharramov asked each panelist to share "dos and don'ts" in project preparation process as a take-home message.
Expressed "dos" were:

- Start a project with the establishment of a project management office (Mr. Dee).
- Have good consistency between situation analysis, activity and expected results (Mr. Ndiaye).
- Take time to communicate and consult with stakeholders (Ms. McFadzien).
- Ensure active involvement of beneficiaries and align the country objectives with the development partners (Ms. Virgiyanti).
- Coordinate ministries and stakeholders to get appropriate assistance (Mr. Sengchandala).

Summary and Wrap-up of Day 1

The Facilitator invited Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, ADAPT Asia-Pacific, to wrap up the sessions on Day 1.

Mr. Baker recalled the adaptation financing gap, where out of the needed US$40 billion, only US$4.4 billion is available. To fill the gap, innovative ways will be needed to raise additional funds through bonds, engagement of the private sector, or making better use of the existing funds. Mr. Baker also noted the requirement for project preparation to align with national economic development plans. He drew attention to the desirability of direct access to adaptation funds, which was expressed by several countries. He again reiterated the importance of getting local governments and communities involved in adaptation planning process, as well as providing a platform for their concerns and to get their voices heard by the national government or development organizations. Mr. Baker concluded by saying that all these points will be considered in implementing the ADAPT Asia-Pacific program.

7. FORUM PROCEEDINGS Day 3 ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum (March 15)

7.1. PANEL SESSION 4: Capacity Building for Adaptation Project Preparation in Asia and the Pacific

Moderator, Mr. Robert Dobias, Adaptation Funds and Capacity Building Team Leader of ADAPT Asia-Pacific
This session focused on discussing capacity building in preparing adaptation projects from technical, financial and global fund processes perspectives. The training gaps and the need to strengthen country adaptive capacity, including the ability to prepare adaptation projects, were discussed.

The Facilitator introduced the session. The session moderator opened the discussion by stressing that there is a real need for capacity development for project preparation. The session moderator introduced each panelist by briefly reviewing their expertise – and noting why they were selected as panelists for this session.

Dr. Srikantha Herath, Academic Director, Postgraduate Programmes and Senior Academic Programme Officer, Institute for Sustainability and Peace of the United Nations University (UNU), Japan, emphasized that CCA is a local issue and therefore national development planning should take into account local vulnerabilities

and impacts. Since the impacts are diverse across sectors, no single methodology can assess vulnerability or adaptive capability. This necessitates a multidisciplinary approach and a critical mass of technical experts. Dr. Herath stressed that there are uncertainties in climate projections, and that plans need to be tailored, revised and improved with local information. Collaboration between academia and practitioners is also important and climate change needs to be incorporated into education curricula. He emphasized two issues: (i) provision of funding for capacity development programs; and (ii) provision of high resolution spatial and temporal climate projections.

Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Senior Technical Advisor- Adaptation (Global), Green Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies, UNDP, noted that mainstreaming of CCA started with traditional ministries (meteorological agency, ministry of environment, etc.) and is now extended to ministries of finance, economic development and other line ministries. Capacity development at the ministry level is critical to make CCA more sustainable. Another issue drawn out by Dr. Kurakulasuriya was that adaptation funding relies heavily on project-based funds, leaving transaction costs high. Multi-stakeholder dialogue is essential. Without private sector's involvement, scaling up of adaptation efforts would be difficult. Lastly, he propounded that prioritization at the national level should be made with an appropriate set of selection criteria.

Questions from the Facilitator.

Question: (The Facilitator to Dr. Herath) What activities are undertaken by UNU?
Answer: (Dr. Herath) UNU convened a meeting in 2009 on how to train practitioners to tackle the adaptation challenge. As an adaptation program itself can be adaptive, UNU tries to set a moving target, which is a challenge. UNU's consortium of universities offers 18 courses to professionals and NGOs and is developing a 2-week training program for floods and food security.

Question: (The Facilitator to Dr. Kurukulasuriya) What are UNDP's current activities related to public climate finance?
Answer: (Dr. Kurukulasuriya) UNDP has set up a dedicated unit to unlock the complex web of public climate finance and uses that knowledge to access finance. UNDP intends to set up a system whereby a country can leverage money to attract finance from multiple sources. This moves away from relying on grant-based funding alone.

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana, Secretary General, Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Thailand, explained that Thailand primarily needs adaptation which responds to diverse conditions from coastal to mountainous terrain. However, Dr. Supat explained that Thailand does not have a national adaptation plan yet because Thailand still does not know the impacts of climate change in enough detail to plan for adaptation. Thus the first requirement for Thailand is capacity development. Secondly, capacity building is needed for local governments and communities to enhance ability to implement plans. The response to the extensive flood last year seemed to mainly come from instinctive reactions to the crisis – and small-scale containment such as building dikes. Dr. Supat indicated that MONRE needs capacity building in climate projections and risk assessment. Dr. Supat noted that, currently, fewer than 10 people oversee climate change for the whole country. Lastly, he emphasized that financial capacity is critical for developing countries such as Thailand.

Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun, Presidential Advisor on Climate Change of the Republic of the Philippines, called for capacity development at the local level and presented an example from Albay Province in the Philippines. This demonstrates a successful case of pioneering climate change efforts at the provincial level. She underlined that Albay is highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as heavy precipitation, typhoons, volcanic activities and earthquakes. The provincial government established the Center for Initiative Research for Climate Change Adaptation (CIRCA) and also developed its provincial DRRM framework targeting zero casualties. The 1,000 casualties which occurred in 2006 were actually reduced to only 2 in a recent similar disaster. The provincial government also mainstreamed climate change into the education curriculum, by conducting training for trainers - for teachers and school superintendents – and adopted a weather forecasting model (SimCLIM) to customize local weather data.

The provincial government in Albay also established the Albay in Action in Climate Change, which is composed of 15,000 barangay officials and the Climate Change Academy. The UN has declared the whole province as a global model for local adaptation.

Mr. Steve Why, Senior Advisor on Climate Change of the Office of Environmental Planning & Policy Coordination (OEPPC), Office of the President, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, presented the main issues faced by the Marshall Islands, which are: unprotected coastlines, eroding coastlines, waste, salt-water intrusion, El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), and droughts. Due to these environmental problems, the main challenges are how to access fresh water and generate energy. Mr. Why stressed the importance of "champions" for successful adaptation programs, drawing on two examples of renewable energy and water catchment programs. He noted that the opposite is also true, in that this strategy of developing "champions" can lead to unsustainable programs, which tend to fizzle out when these capable leaders leave. Moreover, he noted that institutionalization of sustainable adaptation programs at the local level is most important, since "champions" are just individuals, whilst authorities are often in charge of implementing multiple development programs - which should include mainstreamed CCA elements.

Questions from the Facilitator.

Question: (From the Facilitator to Dr. Supat) What are the keys to capacity building at the local level?
Answer: (Dr. Supat) Local governments are still young in many instances. They need to raise awareness of climate change and enhance capacity so they can handle issues by themselves. It is a challenge to sustain momentum and if local needs are not met, local governments will not act.

Question: (From the Facilitator to Ms. Gozun) What are the key policy considerations for successful implementation of CCA activities?
Answer: (From Ms. Gozun) The Philippines utilizes funds such as calamity funds for adaptation programs and uses guidelines to incorporate CCA and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into landscape plans and the housing regulatory framework.

Question: (From the Facilitator to Mr. Why) How can experience at the national level be applied at the local level?
Answer: (From Mr. Why) There are examples at the local level of setting up a local coastal management councils to assist island settlements, and help them to manage land use. These coastal management councils are now also trying to establish 30% of marine and coastal areas as protected (Marine and Coastal Protected Areas - MCPAs). Training courses are also offered.

Ms. Lisa Kircher Lumbao, Capacity Building Consultant, ADAPT Asia-Pacific, shared the findings and recommendations from her rapid assessment of ongoing capacity building projects conducted between 2009 and 2012 where 110 courses, mostly conducted by USAID and ADB, were reviewed. She explained that the most common sectors are agriculture and DRRM. Cambodia had the largest number of training projects. She concluded her presentation with six recommendations, emphasizing the importance of training for government staff on the topics of climate-proofing infrastructure, economics of CCA, accessing funds and accreditation; collaborating with existing South-South knowledge platforms and twinning arrangements; and training on-the-job.

Figure 11: (Slide 11) Presentation of Ms. Lisa Kircher Lumbao on Assessment of Existing Adaptation Capacity Building/Training Programs – Recommendations for ADAPT Asia-Pacific.

Question and Answer Session

Question: (From World Resources Institute (WRI)) It is quite challenging to target capacity building for CCA. Who should we target? Who should be the champions? Are mandates within institutions critical in sustaining capacity building? What are the lessons from failing examples?

Answers: (From Mr. Why) Education systems on environmental science need to be improved.

(From Dr. Herath) Multidisciplinary studies and dialogues between researchers and policy makers, climate change mainstreaming to school curriculum should also be pursued.

(From a participant from Nepal) More funds are being put into capacity building than implementation, ending up spending a lot of money and delaying projects.

(From a participant from Fiji) Use of local knowledge would be easily understood by local people.

7.2. OPEN SESSION: Challenges and Way Forward to Facilitate Access to Global Adaptation Finance

This open session provided an interactive discussion between the participants and panelists on the topics covered during the Forum. The session also aimed to discuss potential collaboration modalities between countries and ADAPT Asia-Pacific and set priorities for the way forward.

The Facilitator invited three panelists from USAID/RDMA and ADAPT Asia-Pacific.

The Facilitator asked what has been learned by ADAPT Asia-Pacific, since it became operational in October 2011.

Mr. Bradford Philips, Regional Climate Change Adaptation Advisor, USAID/RDMA, shared the activities conducted in preparation of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project and stressed the need for accelerating adaptation financing. He stressed that the demand for financing exceeds the existing supply of funds. He explained that the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project aims to facilitate success in utilizing funds with the provision of a tailored knowledge platform, technical assistance and capacity building. He recommended that a knowledge platform can use a social network such as an online forum or even social media, such as Facebook, to invite experts and practitioners to interact and learn from not only successes but also failures.

Question and Answer Session

Question: (from the Facilitator) How does ADAPT Asia-Pacific program plan to identify projects to be supported?

Answer: (Dr. Peter King, Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader of ADAPT Asia-Pacific) The ADAPT Asia-Pacific project reviewed NAPAs, national plans and LDCF projects under preparation to

identify project demand and found out that most of the projects included in NAPAs were just good ideas and not analyzed to the feasibility study level. UNDP also confirmed that it has inadequate funds for the project preparation phase of LDCF-funded projects. The project also reviewed ADB's projects in the 3-year country assistance pipeline and will short-list quick-wins. Pacific island countries will be added later as the project has not completed a review of those countries yet. The program will start with countries that need immediate support and will subsequently introduce a more systematic way of selecting projects to maximize the limited resources available.

Question: (from the Facilitator) How will capacity building be developed as a major component of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project to improve access to adaptation funds?
Answer: (Mr. Robert Dobias, Adaptation Funds and Capacity Building Team Leader of ADAPT Asia-Pacific) ADAPT Asia-Pacific will first finish the initial assessment of capacity development programs in Asia where a close correlation between capacity building and technical capacity needs was observed. The Pacific region may be dealt with separately from Asia. The project is looking at immediate needs, such as skills and opportunities needed for capacity building activities. A peer-to-peer capacity development setting and learning through doing are important. ADAPT Asia-Pacific will identify organizations with successful training records and will start working with one to three countries out of the selected 27 countries covered by ADAPT Asia-Pacific.

Questions: (from a participant from Cambodia) Will there be a focal person for each country for consultation? (From a participant from Mongolia) How will each country be contacted? (From a participant from Indonesia) How can ADAPT Asia-Pacific help science-based adaptation at the province-level?
Answers: (From Mr. Philips) Some countries may need a scientific assessment for policy making prior to financing; the program team will be visiting Mongolia in June. ADAPT Asia-Pacific is a regional program and each country can scale-up the developed training modules into its national and/or provincial level. (From Dr. King) The program team will be contacting countries by e-mail in responding to the selection method introduced in brief to the participants. The Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) will be used for sharing knowledge to develop a community of practice, thus avoiding creating a new network. There is already a pool of experts and thus the project will try to coordinate them.
(From Mr. Dobias) The Philippines's training at the local level is a good example.

7.3. Closing Session

The Facilitator invited **Mr. Winston Bowman, Regional Environment Director, USAID/RDMA, and Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, ADAPT Asia-Pacific**, as panelists for the closing session.

Mr. Baker summarized the Forum's discussion in three broad themes: gaps in financing and the need for the private sector's involvement and critical roles that international organizations play in facilitating developing countries' direct access; mainstreaming CCA; scaling-up and capacity development from local to national level. He stressed that capacity development at the local level would be a challenge.

Finally Mr. Bowman thanked Ms. Veronica Pedrosa for successfully facilitating the Forum and concluded the Forum by saying that ADAPT Asia-Pacific had made a good start and stressed that the project's aim is for countries to become champions in adaptation.

8. SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES AND NEXT STEPS

- Speakers and panelists emphasized that adaptation to climate change is a cross-sectoral challenge which all nations need to tackle cooperatively.
- It was agreed that there is a large gap between the financial needs of developing countries and access to currently available specialized adaptation funds.
- A consensus was reached amongst all participants that adaptation is set to become much more costly in the future if nations do not act now.
- National representatives expressed a clear desire to be able to access adaptation funds preferably through direct access.
- Fund managers and donors acknowledged that effective technical assistance and capacity building are prerequisites for recipient countries to directly access adaptation resources.
- Fund-recipient representatives recognized that fund-recipient countries benefit from a coordinated and consistent approach.
- All participating stakeholders reconfirmed the urgent demand for accessing CCA financing.
- Stakeholders agreed to support the process of technical assistance and capacity building to enable fund-recipient countries to directly access adaptation funds.
- ADAPT Asia-Pacific will support stakeholders by providing a networking platform for knowledge management and shared learning.
- ADAPT Asia-Pacific will facilitate technical assistance and capacity building training programs to assist access to climate change adaptation funds through various strategies, which are designed for ease of institutionalization and rapid results.

Annex 1: Agenda

Tuesday March 13, 2012 ADAPT Asia-Pacific Forum Reception

Venue: Kamolthip Room, Siam City Hotel

18.30 – 19.00	Cocktails and Registration
19.00 – 19.10	Welcoming and Opening Remarks

Greetings and Introduction
Ms. Veronica Pedrosa
Forum Facilitator

Welcoming and Opening Remarks
Dr. Daisuke Sano
Director
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Regional Centre in Bangkok
Knowledge Management Team Leader, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Welcoming and Opening Remarks
Mr. Winston Bowman
Regional Environment Director
Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID

19.10 – 19.15	Remarks by ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Mr. Lee Baker
Chief of Party, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

19.15 – 21.00	Buffet Dinner Reception

Wednesday March 14, 2012 ADAPT Asia-Pacific 1st Annual Forum

Venue: Chadra Room, Siam Kempinski Hotel
Forum facilitator Ms. Veronica Pedrosa will facilitate the flow of events throughout the day

8.30 – 9.00	Registration
9.00 – 10.15	Opening Session

Introductory Remarks
Mr. Lee Baker
Chief of Party, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Dr. Daisuke Sano
Director
IGES Regional Centre in Bangkok
Knowledge Management Team Leader, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Keynote Addresses: Challenges for Climate Change Adaptation: Global, Regional and National Perspectives

Facilitator: Ms. Veronica Pedrosa
Speakers:

Global Climate Change Adaptation Challenges
Dr. Kit Batten
USAID Global Climate Change Coordinator

Regional Climate Change Adaptation Challenges in Asia and the Pacific
Dr. Bindu N. Lohani
Vice President
Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development
The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

National Response to Climate Change Adaptation Challenges
Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun
Presidential Assistant on Climate Change
The Philippines

10.15 – 10.30	Group Photo
10.30 – 10.45	Coffee Break
10.45 – 12.15	Adaptation Finance: Global Landscape of Available Resources and Discussion with Fund Managers

This session will provide an overview of global financial resources which are available to support climate change adaptation projects in Asia and the Pacific. Invited fund managers will describe the objectives and requirements for accessing each fund. This will be followed by Q&A.

Moderator: Ms. Ornsaran Pomme Manuamorn, Regional Technical Coordinator, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Speakers:

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
Dr. Bonizella Biagini
Head, Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Operations
Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
Dr. David McCauley
Advisor, Climate Change Program Coordination Unit
The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Adaptation Fund(AF)
Mr. Déthié Soumaré Ndiaye
Coordinator of the Adaptation Fund Bureau
Centre de Suivi Ecologigue
Senegal

Australia's Climate Change Adaptation Financing
Mr. Sean Batten
Director
Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Section

Australian Agency for International Development
(AusAID)

Integrating Adaptation into Development Finance - Experience of JICA
Mr. Kyosuke Inada
Advisor (Climate Change)
Global Environment Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)
Mr. Walter Kennes
Principal Administrator
Environment, Forestry, Climate Change, DEVCO H2 Coordination
Regional Programmes Asia
European Commission (EC)

12.15 – 13.30 Networking Lunch
Developing country participants will have lunch with fund managers for follow-up discussion and networking

13. 30 – 14.00 Outlook for Future Adaptation Funding

Dr. David McCauley
Advisor, Climate Change Program Coordination Unit
The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

14.00 – 15.00 The Role of Multilateral Organizations in Facilitating Access of Developing Countries to Global Adaptation Funds

The session will enhance understanding of developing country project proponents on the role of multilateral institutions both as adaptation funds' implementing agencies as well as co-financiers of adaptation projects. The discussion by speakers will be followed by Q&A.

Moderator: Dr. Peter King, Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Speakers:

Dr. Magda Lovei
Sector Manager
Social, Environment and Rural Development (EASER)
Sustainable Development Department
East Asia and Pacific Region
The World Bank

Mr. Charles Rodgers
Senior Environment Specialist (Climate Change Adaptation)
Environment and Safeguards Division
Regional and Sustainable Development Department
The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
Senior Technical Advisor- Adaptation (Global)
Green Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies

UNDP - Global Environment Facility
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Dr. Dechen Tsering
Deputy Regional Director
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

15.00 – 15.15	Coffee Break

15.15 – 16.45	Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds

Speakers will share country experience in championing climate change adaptation projects and/or having accessed internationally available climate funds. Speakers will share thoughts on key challenges, capacity gaps and ways forward in bridging the gaps between country adaptation needs and global resources.

Moderator: Mr. Sarvat Maharramov, Deputy Chief of Party, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Speakers:

The Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Project (SCCF-World Bank)
Mr. Wilbur Dee
Program Manager
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
The Philippines

Lao PDR: Effective Governance for Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate (LDCF-UNDP)
Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala
Director of Climate Change Office
Department of Environment
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Lao PDR

Indonesia Climate Change Policy Loan
Ms. Tri Dewi Virgiyanti
Deputy Director of Environmental Pollution and Degradation Control
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
Indonesia

Adaptation Projects in Pacific Countries
Ms. Diane McFadzien
Climate Change Adaptation Adviser
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas (Adaptation Fund)
Mr. Déthié Soumaré Ndiaye
Coordinator of the Adaptation Fund Bureau
Centre de Suivi Ecologigue
Senegal

16.45 – 17.00	Summary and Wrap-up of Day 1

Ms. Veronica Pedrosa
Forum Facilitator

Mr. Lee Baker
Chief of Party, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

THURSDAY MARCH 15, 2012 ADAPT ASIA-PACIFIC 1st ANNUAL FORUM

Venue: Chadra Room, Siam Kempinski Hotel
Forum facilitator Ms. Veronica Pedrosa will facilitate the flow of events throughout the day

9.00 – 10.30	Capacity Building for Adaptation Project Preparation in Asia and the Pacific

The session will discuss capacity building in preparing adaptation projects from technical, financial and global fund process perspectives. The session will discuss training gaps and needs to strengthen country adaptive capacity including ability to prepare adaptation projects.

Moderator: Mr. Robert Dobias, Adaptation Funds and Capacity Building Team Leader, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Speakers:

Dr. Srikantha Herath
Academic Director, Postgraduate Programmes and
Senior Academic Programme Officer
Institute for Sustainability and Peace
United Nations University (UNU), Japan

Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
Senior Technical Advisor-Adaptation (Global)
Green Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies
UNDP - Global Environment Facility
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana
Secretary General
Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun
Presidential Assistant on Climate Change
The Philippines

Mr. Steve Why
Senior Advisor on Climate Change
Office of Environmental Planning & Policy Coordination (OEPPC)
Office of the President
Marshall Islands

Ms. Lisa Kircher Lumbao
Capacity Building Consultant
ADAPT Asia-Pacific

10.30 – 10.45 Coffee Break

10.45 – 11.45 Challenges and Ways Forward to Facilitate Access to Global Adaptation Finance

This will be an open and interactive discussion session whereby participants are invited to respond to the panelists by sharing perspectives on topics covered during the Forum. The session will discuss potential collaboration modalities between countries and ADAPT Asia-Pacific and set priorities for ways forward.

Facilitator: Ms. Veronica Pedrosa

Panelists:

Mr. Bradford Philips
Climate Change Advisor
Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID

Dr. Peter King
Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader
ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Mr. Robert Dobias
Adaptation Funds and Capacity Building Team Leader
ADAPT Asia-Pacific

11.45 – 12.15 Closing Session

Ms. Veronica Pedrosa
Forum Facilitator

Mr. Lee Baker
Chief of Party, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Mr. Winston Bowman
Regional Environment Director
Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID

12.15 – 13.30 Networking Lunch
Developing country participants will have lunch with fund managers for follow-up discussion and networking

Annex 2: List of Forum Presentations and Links to the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Website

Presentation files are available for download in PDF format. To obtain soft copies, please visit http://www.adaptasiapacific.org/forum/2012-forum-presentations.

Title: Challenges for Climate Change Adaptation: National Perspective
Session: Keynote Address
Prepared by Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun

Title: Accessing Resources from the Adaptation Fund (Note: not presented)
Session : Adaptation Finance: Global Landscape of Available Resources and Discussion with Fund Managers
Prepared by Mr. Déthié Soumaré Ndiaye

Title: Building Experiences in Asian Countries (Note: not presented)
Session: Integrating Adaptation into Development: Lessons Learnt from Financing and Capacity
Prepared by Mr. Kyosuke Inada

Title: Outlook for Future Adaptation Funding
Session: Outlook for Future Adaptation Funding
Prepared by Dr. David McCauley

Title: Climate Change Adaptation Priorities and Financing in East Asia and the Pacific
Session: The Role of Multilateral Organizations in Facilitating Access of Developing Countries to Global Adaptation Funds
Prepared by Dr. Magda Lovei

Title: The Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Project (SCCF-World Bank)
Session: Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds
Prepared by Mr. Wilbur Dee

Title: Laos' Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Funds (LDCF-UNDP)
Session: Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds
Prepared by Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala

Title: Establishment of Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) and Formulation of Climate Change Program Loan (CCPL)
Session: Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds
Prepared by Ms. Tri Dewi Virgiyanti

Title: Pacific Islands Experiences in Accessing Adaptation Funds
Session: Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds
Prepared by Ms. Diane McFadzien

Title: The Experience of the CSE in Direct Access (Adaptation Fund)
Session: Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds
Prepared by Mr. Déthié Soumaré Ndiaye

Title: Assessment of Existing Adaptation Capacity Building/Training Programs
Session: Capacity Building for Adaptation Project Preparation in Asia and the Pacific
Prepared by Ms. Lisa Kircher Lumbao

Annex 3: List of Participants

Participants

Title	Name	Organization	Position
Bangladesh			
Mr.	S.M. Ahsanul Aziz	Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Deputy Director
Mr.	Md. Monirul Huda	Ministry of Environment & Forests	Senior Assistant Secretary
Mr.	Md. Mozaharul Islam	Department of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Assistant Chief Conservator of Forests
Mr.	Sheikh Shoebul Alam	Ministry of Environment & Forests	Deputy Secretary
Cambodia			
Ms.	Channay Prak	Gender & Climate Change Committee, Ministry of Women Affairs	Under Secretary of State
Mr.	Chea Chan Thou	Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment	Deputy Director
Mr.	Heng Chan Thoeun	Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment	Deputy Director of Climate Change Department
Mr.	Hok Kimthourn	Project Support Unit, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	National Project Manager
Mr.	Pisith Sok	Gender & Climate Change Committee, Ministry of Women Affairs	Secretariat
India			
Mr.	Lokendra Thakkar	Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO), Government of Madhya Pradesh, India	Advisor and Coordinator of Climate Change Cell
Mr.	Manohar Dubey	Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO), Government of Madhya Pradesh, India	Director
Mr.	Mukesh Sinha	Ministry of Water Resources	Senior Joint Commissioner (Policy & Planning)
Indonesia			
Mrs.	Sri Apriatini Soekardi	Minister of Public Works Indonesia	Advisor
Mr.	Haneda Sri Mulyanto	Climate Change Vulnerability Division, Ministry of Environment	Head
Mr.	Haryo Suwakhyo Suharto	Center for Climate Change Financial Policy and Multilateral, Ministry of Finance	Designation Deputy Director
Ms.	Klaudia O. Sembiring	Minister of Public Works Indonesia	Head of section
Mr.	Raldi Hendro Koestoer	Ministry of Economic Affairs	Senior Adviser to the Minister in the area of Innovation, Technology & Environment
Dr.	Singgih Riphat	Technical Team for Climate Change, Ministry of Finance	Head
Lao PDR			
Mr.	Bouathong Theothavong	Climate Change Office, Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Technical Officer
Mrs.	Keophouthone Inthavong	International Finance Cooperation Division, Department of External Finance, Ministry of Finance	Deputy head of Division
Mr.	Vongphet Ratsabouth	Promotion and Handicraft Management Division, Department of Industry, Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Deputy Director
Mongolia			
Mr.	E. Zorigt	Office of President of Mongolia	Environmental Policy Advisor
Ms.	Khishigjargal Jambal	Development Bank of Mongolia	Head of Corporate Finance Division
Ms.	Selenge Saran	Climate Change Coordination Office, Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	Officer
Nepal			
Mr.	Arjun Kumar Thapa	Climate Change Section, Climate Change Management Division, Ministry of Environment	Under Secretary and Chief
Mr.	Bhuvan Karki	Foreign Aid Coordination Division, Ministry of Finance	Under-Secretary (or a Senior Officer Assigned by the Ministry of Finance)
Mr.	Chatur Bahadur Shrestha	Environment Section, Policy & Foreign Coordination Division, Ministry of Energy (MOEn)	Engineering Geologist
Mr.	Gauri Shankar Timala	Department of Forests	Deputy Director General

Philippines			
Ms.	Cristina B. Hernandez	Climate Change Commission (CCC)	Chief, Admin and Legal Division
Mr.	John Narag	Department of Finance (DOF)	Climate Finance Group Focal Person
Thailand			
Dr.	Jarupong Penggliengg	Environment Department, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	Environmentalist
Ms.	Panyalan Thawonrat	Environment Department, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	Environmentalist
Ms.	Rachanee Sonkanok	Office of Agriculture Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Economist Expert Level
Dr.	Sucharit Koontanakulvong	Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University	Associate Professor
Ms.	Suwanna Jungrungrueng	Air Quality and Noise Management Division, Environment Department, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	Director
Mrs.	Sasiphand Bhanarai	International Economic Policy Bureau, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance	Executive Director
Ms.	Sansucha Ratanadirek	World Bank Cooperation Sub-Division, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance	
Ms.	Anupit Supnithadnaporn	Office of National Economic and Social Development Board, Ministry of Finance	Plan and Policy Analyst
Dr.	Prasit Prapinmongkolkarn	Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University	Professor
Mrs.	Nirawan Pipitsombat	Senior Professional Level and Office of Climate Change Coordination, Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Environmentalist and Acting Director
Ms.	Nichanan Tadkeaw	Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Environmentalist, Professional Level
Mr.	Prattana Meesincharoen	Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Environmentalist, Professional Level
Mr.	Komkrit Onsrithong	Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Environmentalist, Professional Level
Vietnam			
Dr.	Đinh Vũ Thanh	Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Vice Director
Ms.	Nguyen Thanh Hai	Science-Technology and International Cooperation Division, Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam	Official
Mrs.	Nguyen Thi Hong Khanh	Administration of Technical Infrastructure, Ministry of Construction	Expert of Water Supply and Drainage Management Division
Mrs.	Nguyen Van Huong	Public Procurement Agency (PPA), Ministry of Planning and Investment	Coordinator
Mr.	Pham Hong Hien	Standing office of the Steering committee for climate change mitigation and adaptation, Department Science Technology and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Official
Cook Islands			
Ms.	Ana Tiraa	Cook Islands Climate Change Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister for the Cook Islands to represent the Cook Islands.	Director
Fiji			
Mrs.	Alisi Vosalevu	Political and Treaties Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Senior Climate Change Advisor
Mr.	Luke Koroisave	Ministry of Strategic Planning	Acting Principal Economic Planning Officer
Kiribati			
Ms.	Conchitta Tatireta	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development	Senior project officer
Marshall Islands			
Mr.	Warwick Harris	Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination	Deputy Director
Nauru			
Mr.	Nodel Neneiya	Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment	Senior Climate Change Officer

Palau			
Mr.	Gustav N. Aitaro	Bureau of International Trade & Technical Assistance, Ministry of State	Director
Solomon Islands			
Mr.	Rence Sore	Ministry of Environment, Conservation & Meteorology	Permanent Secretary
Tuvalu			
Mr.	Iete Avanitele	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment	Assistant Secretary
Vanuatu			
Mr.	Victor Rory	Department of Strategic Policy Planning, Aid Management and Negotiation Unit, Prime Minister's Office	Principal Aid Negotiator

Speakers (in order of appearance)

Country	Title	Name	Organization	Position
USA	Dr.	Kit Batten	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Global Climate Change Coordinator
Philippines	Dr.	Bindu N. Lohani	Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development The Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Vice President
Philippines	Ms.	Elisea "Bebet" Gozun	The Government of Philippines	Presidential Advisor on Climate Change
Philippines	Dr.	Bonizella Biagini	Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Operations Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Head
Philippines	Dr.	David McCauley	Climate Change Program Coordination Unit The Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Advisor
Senegal	Mr.	Déthié Soumaré Ndiaye	Adaptation Fund Bureau Centre de Suivi Ecologique Senegal	Coordinator
Australia	Mr.	Sean Batten	Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Section, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	Director
Japan	Mr.	Kyosuke Inada	Global Environment Department Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Advisor (Climate Change)
Belgium	Mr.	Walter Kennes	Environment, Forestry, Climate Change DEVCO H2 Coordination Regional Programmes Asia European Commission	Head
USA	Dr.	Magda Lovei	Social, Environment and Rural Development (EASER), Sustainable Development Department, East Asia and Pacific Region, The World Bank	Sector Manager
Philippines	Mr.	Charles Rodgers	Environment and Safeguards Division Regional and Sustainable Development Department The Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Senior Environment Specialist (Climate Change Adaptation)
Thailand	Dr.	Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	Green Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies UNDP - Global Environment Facility United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Senior Technical Advisor- Adaptation (Global)
Thailand	Dr.	Dechen Tsering	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Deputy Regional Director
Philippines	Mr.	Wilbur Dee	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Program Manager
Lao PDR	Mr.	Syamphone Sengchandala	Climate Change Office, Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Director
Samoa	Ms.	Diane McFadzien	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Climate Change Adaptation Adviser
Japan	Dr.	Srikantha Herath	Institute for Sustainability and Peace, United Nations University (UNU)	Academic Director, Postgraduate Programmes and Senior Academic Programme Officer

Thailand	Dr.	Supat Wangwongwatana	Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Secretary General
Marshall Islands	Mr.	Steve Why	Office of Environmental Planning & Policy Coordination (OEPPC), Office of the President	Senior Advisor on Climate Change
Philippines	Ms.	Lisa Kircher Lumbao	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Capacity Building Consultant
Indonesia	Ms.	Tri Dewi Virgiyanti	Environmental Pollution and Degradation Control, Directorate of Environment, State Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)	Deputy Director

Observers

Country	Title	Name	Organization	Position
Thailand	Mr.	Albert Salamanca	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	Research Fellow
Philippines	Dr.	Ancha Srinivasan	Southeast Asia Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Principal Climate Change Specialist and Climate Change Focal Point
Thailand	Mr.	Angus Mackay	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Climate Adaptation Advisor
Thailand	Dr.	Annette Huber-Lee	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	Centre Director
Thailand	Mr.	Arie Istandar	Eco-Asia	Water and Sanitation Team Leader
Philippines	Mr.	Bart Edes	Poverty reduction, Gender and Social Development Division, Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Director
Australia	Mr.	David Geyer	Climate Change, Policy & Adaptation Section, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	Program Manager
Thailand	Mr.	David Jackson	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	Head, Senior Technical Advisor in Local Development
USA	Mr.	David Wall	AECOM	Senior Vice President –Programs
Japan	Ms.	Harumi Kodama	Department of External Relations, Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Senior Communications Specialist
USA	Ms.	Heather McGray	Vulnerability& Adaptation Initiative, Climate and Energy Program, World Resources Institute (WRI)	Co-director
Japan	Mr.	Hideyuki Mori	The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	President
Belgium	Ms.	Isabelle Boutron	Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources and Water Unit (C2) DG Development and Cooperation, European Commission	Climate Change Officer
USA	Mr.	James K. Ligh	US Army Corps of Engineers	Chief, Business Management
Philippines	Mr.	James Roop	Pacific Asia Regional Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Environment Specialist
Thailand	Mr.	Jay Tecson	Eco-Asia	Regional Program Coordinator
Philippines	Mr.	Jeremy Stickings	Central and West Asia Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Senior Social Development Specialist (Gender and Development)
Sweden	Mr.	Johan Kuylenstierna	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	Executive Director
Thailand	Dr.	Kai Kim Chiang	ISET	Senior Staff Scientist - Adaptation and DRR, Deputy Chief of Party, M-Brace
Philippines	Mr.	Kotaro Kawamata	Environment and Safeguards Division, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Environment Specialist
USA	Dr.	Lexine T. Hanse	EGAT/AA Office, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Global Climate Change Coordinator
Philippines	Ms.	Loreta Rufo	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Consultant
Japan	Mr.	Masaya Fujiwara	General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director
Thailand	Mr.	Mozaharul Alam	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Regional Climate Change Coordinator
Thailand	Mr.	Paul Violette	Eco-Asia	Chief of Party
USA	Mr.	Philip Estermann	East-West Center	Grants Officer/Project Development

Philippines	Mr.	Phil Morley	University of New England	Programme Leader
Australia	Mr.	Robert Kay	Adaptive Futures	Director
Japan		Robert Kipp	The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Senior Policy Researcher
USA	Mr.	Ruslan Monolbaev	AECOM	Proposal Coordinator
USA	Ms.	Sara Ahmed	AECOM	Program Manager
Cambodia	Mr.	Suos Pinreak	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	National Project Advisor
Philippines		Ursula Flossmann-Kraus	Environment and Rural Development (EnRD) Program, Solid Waste Management for Local Government Units, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Program Adviser / Chief Adviser
France	Ms.	Virginia Sonntag-O'Brien	UNEP National Climate Finance Institutions Support Programme - 'Fit for the Funds'	Head of Secretariat

Organizers

Title	Name	Organization	Position
USAID/RDMA			
Mr.	Bradford Philips	Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID	Climate Change Advisor
Mr.	Saengroaj Srisawaskraisorn	Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID	Program Development Specialist
Mr.	Winston Bowman	Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID	Regional Environment Director
Facilitator			
Ms.	Veronica Pedrosa	Al Jazeera English	Journalist
ADAPT Asia-Pacific			
Dr.	Daisuke Sano	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Director& Knowledge Management Team Leader-ADAPT Asia-Pacific
Ms.	Jihyun Kim	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Knowledge Management Coordinator
Mr.	John Chandratat	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Website & Database Manager
Mr.	Lee Baker	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Chief of Party
Ms.	Ornsaran Pomme Manuamorn	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Regional Technical Coordinator
Dr.	Peter King	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader
Mr.	Robert Dobias	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Adaptation Funds and Capacity Building Team Leader
Mr.	Sarvat Maharramov	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Deputy Chief of Party
Ms.	Suthira Suwanarpa	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Operations Manager
Ms.	Unchulee Lualon	ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Administrative Assistant
IGES Bangkok Regional Centre			
Ms.	Aileen Guirnela	IGES Bangkok Regional Centre	Travel Assistant
Mr.	Deo Gabinete	IGES Bangkok Regional Centre	Researcher
Mr.	Jacopo Milano	IGES Bangkok Regional Centre	Intern
Ms.	Merina Lohani	IGES Bangkok Regional Centre	Researcher
Ms.	Narudee Lerdphornsuttirat	IGES Bangkok Regional Centre	Administrative Officer
Ms.	Nuntanit Bumrungsap	IGES Bangkok Regional Centre	Assistant Website and Outreach Manager
Dr.	Puja Sawhney	IGES Bangkok Regional Centre	Asia Pacific Adaptation Network Regional Hub Coordinator
Ms.	Supaporn Phusatorn	IGES Bangkok Regional Centre	Administrative Assistant

Annex 4: Speakers Profiles

Forum Facilitator

Named 'Best News Anchor'' at the ninth Asian Television Awards, **Ms. Veronica Pedrosa** is a veteran of more than 20 years' international news experience. She has lived and worked in three continents, and during her career she has made significant contributions to the world's best known news broadcasts. Veronica has built up a reputation as one of the world's most recognizable Asian journalists.

Opening Session
Introductory Remarks: Mr. Lee Baker (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)
Dr. Daisuke Sano (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)

Dr. Kit Batten is the Global Climate Change Coordinator for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). In this capacity, Dr. Batten serves to coordinate all climate change activities across all bureaus in the Agency. Prior to her appointment at USAID, Dr. Batten was Senior Science and Policy Fellow and Program Director at the Heinz Center's Institute for Science Communication and Policy Development. In this role, she taught scientists from academia, government, and non-governmental organizations how to communicate about the results of their research with policy makers and the media.

Dr. Batten has a strong working relationship with members of Congress, White House offices, many Federal Agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities, and other stakeholders. She has frequently participated in television, radio, and print media communication about science, climate change policy, and energy policy. She received a B.A. in chemistry from Oberlin College and an M.S. and Ph.D. in ecology from the University of California (UC), Davis.

Mr. Bindu N. Lohani is Vice-President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development and a member of the ADB's Management Team. He is responsible for ADB's Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Economics and Research Department (Office of the Chief Economist), Office of Regional Economic Integration, Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD), and Office of Information Systems and Technology. Prior to assuming his current post, Mr. Lohani was Vice-President for Finance and Administration of ADB. During his 25 years in the Bank, Mr. Lohani held several positions, including Director General of RSDD (responsible for sectoral and thematic areas like energy, water, transport, urban development, education, environment, gender and social development, and governance). Concurrently he was Chief Compliance Officer; Special Advisor to the President on Clean Energy, Climate Change and Environment; Secretary of the Bank; and Deputy Director General for the Infrastructure Department and Office of Environment and Social Department. Dr. Lohani holds a doctorate degree in Environmental Engineering. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering of United States, a diplomat of the American Academy of Environmental Engineers, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Council. Dr. Lohani served on the 18-member Blue Ribbon Committee for Grand Challenges for Engineering for the 21st Century, an American National Science Foundation's project, to identify the world's greatest challenges and opportunities in the next century.

Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun is Presidential Assistant II for Climate Change for the Philippines Government. She also serves as a member of the Manila Bay Advisory Committee providing support to the Supreme Court in implementing the continuing mandamus for the Manila Bay clean up. She served as Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources from December 2002 to September 2004. Before rejoining the government, she chaired and was a President of the Earth Day Network Philippines, a movement which aims to make caring for mother earth the concern of all. She was also Program Director for the environment of Gawad Kalinga and a Project Director of the City Development Strategy (CDS) project of Cities Alliance with League of Cities of the Philippines. An activist involved with many NGOs, she also served as consultant on environmental management and urban development for many development agencies and was the 2007 UNEP Champion of the Earth for Asia and the Pacific.

Adaptation Finance: Global Landscape of Available Resources and Discussion with Fund Managers
Moderator : Ms. Ornsaran Pomme Manuamorn (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)

A physicist by training, **Dr. Bonizella (Boni) Biagini** has worked on climate change mitigation and adaptation over the last 20 years in Europe and United States and in cooperation with developing country partners worldwide. She has also an extensive experience in climate change negotiations, having participated in all 16 Conference of the Parties (COPs), from Berlin in 1995 to Cancun in 2010. As Head of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Operations Unit at the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Boni Biagini helped shaping the operational programmes that financed some of the first concrete adaptation investments at the World Bank, UNDP, IFAD, FAO, AfDB and ADB in partnership with the GEF.

She is currently responsible for the GEF Adaptation programme and portfolio of the GEF and manages the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). She is managing a $650 million project portfolio aimed at financing adaptation in vulnerable countries. She was selected to be part of the group of scientists who shaped the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report, is a contributor and reviewer of the IPCC Third and Fourth Assessments Report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, and is the author of numerous publications on climate change science and politics, including the report Confronting Climate Change: Economic Priorities and Climate Protection in Developing Nations.

Dr. David McCauley heads ADB's Climate Change Programme Coordination unit, providing policy and technical direction to ADB's climate change programmes at the project, country and regional levels.

He is also responsible for the coordination of ADB's climate change efforts with external parties, and serves as frequent spokesperson for ADB's climate change work.

Dr. McCauley has worked at ADB for 8 years and previously served as a Senior Consultant Advisor to the ADB, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, and others, having lived and worked in Asia and the Pacific region for over 20 years, including as a resident of Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Kazakhstan and with ADB in the Philippines.

Prior to joining ADB, he worked for the Ford Foundation, Harvard Institute for International Development, East-West Center, International Resources Group and USAID. He holds a doctorate degree in resource economics from the University of Hawaii; with undergraduate trainings in environmental policy, biology and meteorology.

Mr. Dethie S. Ndiaye, forestry expert, is Coordinator of the Adaptation Fund Bureau at the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) in Dakar, the first National Implementing Entities (NIEs) accredited by the Adaptation Fund. He is also Senior Programme Officer in charge of the Major Programme "Natural Resources Management and Local Development," at the CSE.

Mr. Dethie has been a panellist at the Pan African Parliament Workshop on Climate Change, organized by the Heinrich Böll Stiftung (HBS) Southern Africa Office in 2011. He was also a speaker at the Adaptation Fund's side event on the fringe of the UNFCCC COP17 in Durban.

In the 4.11 issue of the journal Perspectives, Dethie gave an interview on "Direct access as an act of empowerment and ownership".

Mr. Sean Batten has been Director for Climate Change Policy and Adaptation of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) for the last two years, managing AusAID's portfolio of adaptation programs (and also AusAID's REDD+ programs for part of that time). Prior to that he was an advisor to Australia's Foreign Minister on a range of aid and Pacific issues. Before 2008 he held a number of other roles in the Australian Government on broadcasting, finance, health and education policy.

In his current role he manages Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Inititaive ($A328.2 over five years) which funds a range of activities - basic science, adaptation planning, capacity building and on-the-ground activities. He holds a Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Engineering and a Master of Public Policy.

Mr. Kyosuke Inada is the Advisor for Climate Change at the Global Environment Department of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), responsible for strategy planning and agency-wide coordination of climate change issues. He has been engaged in Japan's international development finance for nearly 20 years. He has served as 1) Representative, Beijing Office. 2) Deputy Director for Corporate Finance, contributing as a core member of the team that designed Japan Carbon Finance Ltd. 3) Deputy Director for an operation in Africa.

He studied Economics at the Keio University in Japan, before obtaining a Master of Science in Environmental Change and Management at the University of Oxford. He studied Chinese at the Peking University.

Mr. Walter Kennes has worked more than 25 years for the European Commission on development cooperation-related issues. He started working with food security and moved on to macroeconomic adjustment, and later to trade and development. He has been a head of the sectors of regional integration (1995-2002) and environment and natural resources (2006-2011). Since mid-2011 he was appointed to implement the coordination of EU regional cooperation in Asia, focusing in particular on ASEAN as well as on environment, forestry and climate change issues.

Outlook for Future Adaptation Funding

Dr. David McCauley (see above the session 'Adaptation Finance: Global Landscape of Available Resources and Discussion with Fund Managers')

The Role of Multilateral Organizations in Facilitating Access of Developing Countries to Global Adaptation Funds Moderator: Dr. Peter King (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)

Dr. Magda Lovei has been working at the World Bank since 1993, focusing on environmental policy, institutional and financing issues, investment projects, policy-based lending operations, and analytical and technical assistance programmes for Africa, Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Currently she is Sector Manager for Social, Environment and Rural Development for the East Asia and Pacific regions, overseeing social development, environment, and rural development operations and programmes. She holds a doctorate degree in Economics from Hungary, and MBA in finance from George Washington University (GWU) in the United States. She is an author of the Bank's first Environment Strategy and other several publications.

Dr. Charles Rodgers is a Senior Environment Specialist with the ADB, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, where he serves as ADB's adaptation focal point. Dr. Rodgers joined ADB in 2009 as a Senior Water and Climate Change Specialist to support and assist water experts at ADB and in client and partner institutions on issues related to climate change. He has worked with the International Food Policy Research Institute, the Center for Development Research (ZEF) at Bonn University, and as a consultant on a wide range of international projects emphasizing climate change, water resources and irrigated agricultural production. Dr. Rodgers holds a PhD in Civil Engineering and Hydrology from the University of Wisconsin, where he was a U.S. Department of Energy Global Change Fellow; and an MS in Agricultural and Natural Resources Economics from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya is Senior Technical Advisor for Adaptation at UNDP. He leads UNDP's support to countries around the world to access finance from vertical funds such as the GEF's Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), recently established funds such as the Kyoto Protocol's Adaptation Fund (AF) and bilateral finance. In 2011, the UNDP Environmental Finance team supported over 24 countries around the world to access and start utilizing grant funding to address adaptation priorities in the context of green low emission, climate resilience development. Dr. Kurukulasuriya holds a doctorate degree in Environmental Economics from Yale University and his works on the economics of adaptation are published in international journals.

Dr. Dechen Tsering has been with UNEP since 2006 and in the position of Deputy Regional Director of UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP. RRCAP) since July 2008. In Asia and the Pacific, UNEP operates through its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and works in 44 countries and covers the six cross-cutting thematic priority areas namely, i) Climate Change; ii) Disasters and Conflicts; iii) Ecosystem Management; iv) Environmental Governance; v) Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste; and vi) Resource Efficiency. Dr. Tsering has over 20 years of experience in national governments and intergovernmental organizations including the World Bank. She has considerable experience in international environmental negotiations and has been involved in the Rio processes, particularly the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Dr. Tsering holds a doctorate degree from the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, a master's degree from the Georgetown University.

Developing Country Experience in Preparing Adaptation Projects and Accessing Adaptation Funds
Moderator: Mr. Sarvat Maharramov (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)

Mr. Wilbur Dee is currently Director at Global Partners, Inc., a new import corporation. He is Chairman and President at Techair Global, Inc. which is a three year old corporation that manages a plant to recycle and treat oil sludge. In November 2011, he was appointed as Program Manager of the Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCAPP) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Science and Technology, funded by the GEF-World Bank.

Mr. Dee holds a Bachelor of Science in Forestry from the University of the Philippines and a Master of Science in Environmental Science form the State University of New York under the scholarship of the United Nations food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala is a Director of the Climate Change Office, Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) in Lao PDR. He is a national focal point of the UNFCCC and Adaptation Fund (AF). His experiences have involved developing key documents and activities for: First National Communication activity (to implement the UNFCCC), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), Technology Need Assessment, National Strategy on Climate Change, NAPA follow up 1: Climate Resilient Agriculture Project, NAPA follow up 2: Effective Governance for Small-Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate, and Capacity Enhancement for Coping with Climate Change.

Ms. Tri Dewi Virgiyanti (Virgi) has been working at Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) of the Republic of Indonesia since 1997. BAPPENAS is a national agency responsible for formulating Indonesia National Development Plan in cooperation with the line ministries and local governments. BAPPENAS is also responsible for coordinating the formulation of national programs funded by external donors. Ms. Virgi has been positioned in Directorate of Environment as Deputy Director for Environmental Pollution and Degradation Control since 2008. One of her tasks is to coordinate the formulation of Climate Change Adaption Strategy and National Action Plan, and its mainstreaming process into the national development program and budgeting. She has been actively involved in the formulation and establishment of Climate Change Program Loan, Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund and Indonesia National Action Plan on Reducing GHG Emissions. She graduated from Bandung Institute of Technology, majoring in Environmental Engineering in 1995 and obtained a master's degree from Australian National University in Environmental Management and Development in 1999.

Ms. Diane McFadzien is the Climate Change Adaptation Advisor at the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in Apia, Samoa. Originally from the Cook Islands, Ms. McFadzien previously worked as National Climate Change Coordinator at the Government of Cook Islands, as Pacific Climate Change Coordinator at the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in Fiji, and as Asia-Pacific Policy Coordinator for WWF International, before moving to Samoa to work for SPREP in 2010. Ms. McFadzien's work at SPREP involves supporting a variety of adaptationprojects across the Pacific region, as well as assisting countries within the international climate policy negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Mr. Dethie S. Ndiaye (see above the session 'Adaptation Finance: Global Landscape of Available Resources and Discussion with Fund Managers')

Capacity Building for Adaptation Project Preparation in Asia and the Pacific
Moderator: Mr. Robert Dobias (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)

Dr. Srikantha Herath is currently Academic Director of the Postgraduate Programmes and Senior Academic Programme Officer at the Institute of Peace and Sustainability of United Nations University in Tokyo Japan. He is trained as Civil Engineer and received his Ph. D. from the University of Tokyo in Hydrology and Water resources. His work experiences include Civil and Irrigation Engineer in Sri Lanka, Senior Research Engineer and Consulting in Japan, and as Associate Professor and Guset Foreign Professor at the University of Tokyo. He has wide experience in conducting research programs in water and disaster risk reduction fields in a number of Asian countries and is engaged in collaborative programs in EU and Oceania. Currently he coordinates University Network for Climate and Ecosystems Adaptation Research, which is a consortium of leading universities in Asia, developing common educational and research programs for climate and ecosystems change adaptation

Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya (See above the session 'The Role of Multilateral Organizations in Facilitating Access of Developing Countries to Global Adaptation Funds')

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana is the Secretary General of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand. The Office is the primary organization responsible for Thailand's climate change policies and negotiations. Last year, he attended the UNFCCC conference at Durban, South Africa as part of the Thai delegation. Before joining ONEP, Dr. Supat worked as a Director General of Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for more than 5 years. He has also been closely involved in the WHO Expert Advisory Panel in the area of air and water pollution, and has been Chairperson of Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network, and Director of Thailand Air Pollution Center of Excellence (TAPCE). Furthermore, he has been teaching on environmental and engineering programs in various universities and institutes.

Dr. Wangwongwatana received his Ph.D. (Air Pollution Engineering) from University of Cincinnati, U.S.A. in 1988. He was also awarded Honorary Degree (Air Quality Training and Management) by Air Pollution Training Institute, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S.A..

Ms. Elisea "Bebet" Gozun (See above the 'Opening Session')

Mr. Steve Why has worked in the beautiful coral atolls of the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) since 2004 on partnerships promoting conservation, environment, and solid waste management improvements. Originally from the UK, Mr. Why has enjoyed living and working on development opportunities with the Pacific Islands people since 1980. Now, deeply concerned about global warming, he recently completed a master's degree at UK's Plymouth University researching and better understanding sea level rise, coastal processes underlying atoll morphological resilience, and adaptation strategies. He was recently recruited by RMI national government as Senior Climate Change Advisor at the Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination, Office of the President, supported through a two-year US Embassy/OES grant.

Ms. Lisa Kircher Lumbao is a Senior Environmental Expert with over 19 years of professional experience in Asia. She is currently a consultant on the USAID Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) Programme and USAID Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific) project. Most recently, she was Chief of Party of the USAID Philippine Sanitation Alliance, which worked with cities, the private sector and water utilities to develop low-cost wastewater treatment and sanitation projects. Ms. Lumbao is certified as Qualified Environmental Professional by the Institute of Professional Environmental Practice and has a master's degree in Environmental Management from Yale University.

Challenges and Ways Forward to Facilitate Access to Global Adaptation Finance
Facilitator: Ms. Veronica Pedrosa

Mr. Bradford Philips is Regional Climate Change Adaptation Adviser with USAID's Regional Environment Office in the Regional Development Mission for Asia. He has lived and worked in the Asia-Pacific Region for over 30 years, and was most recently engaged in the areas of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and the World Bank. His previous tenure with Asian Development Bank (ADB) spanned 20 years. His last two positions prior to his retirement in 2006 were those of Country Director for Vietnam and Director of ADB's regional Agriculture, Natural Resources and Social Sector Division. Mr. Philips has worked in most countries across Asia and has lived for a year or more in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Dr. Peter King (See below 'ADAPT Asia-Pacific')

Mr. Robert Dobias (See below 'ADAPT Asia-Pacific')

Closing Session
Facilitator: Ms. Veronica Pedrosa

Mr. Winston H. Bowman is Regional Environment Director with USAID's Regional Environment Office in the Regional Development Mission for Asia. As USAID's Regional Environment Director for Asia, Mr. Bowman manages regional environmental programs in a wide range of areas, including climate change and clean energy, clean water and sanitation, biodiversity conservation, and environmental governance.

Prior to joining USAID in October 2003, Mr. Bowman was the Program Director for the EcoLinks Partnership Grants Program in Eastern Europe. This USAID-funded program was administered by the Institute of International Education and designed to develop market-based solutions to urban and industrial environmental problems. Prior to that assignment, he was Deputy Director for Programs at the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), an independent organization supported by 26 governments, dedicated to promoting regional cooperation in environmental problem-solving. Mr. Bowman also served as a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer in Hungary. He received his undergraduate degree from Claremont McKenna College and his MBA in international management from the UCLA Anderson School of Management.

Mr. Lee Baker (See below 'ADAPT Asia-Pacific')

Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)

Mr. Lee Baker is Chief of Party for USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific, with overall programmatic and technical responsibility for program implementation. Mr. Baker is an urban development specialist and senior AECOM manager with more than 30 years of broad-based urban project formulation and implementation, policy development, and program management experience principally on major donor-assisted assignments. Prior to joining ADAPT Asia-Pacific, he was based in New Delhi for AECOM as Chief of Party of the long-running USAID FIRE-D project, which achieved a number of firsts in South Asia in the financing of municipal infrastructure and participation of the private sector in the provision of urban water and sanitation services. For over 20 years, Mr. Baker has led project teams across the Asia region, including Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. Mr. Baker holds a B.S. in Civil Engineering and a Masters in Urban Planning from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sarvat Maharramov is the Deputy Chief of Party for the USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific. He has more than 10 years of experience in project development and implementation, capacity building and training, and program monitoring and evaluation.

Prior to his current position, Mr. Maharramov worked as a Program Manager for AECOM International Development and Program Development Specialist for USAID managing large scale technical assistance programs in Asia, Middle East and Eastern Europe. Originally from Azerbaijan, Mr. Maharramov received his Master of Public Affairs from Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs, where he specialized in public management and policy analysis. He also received his Master in International Affairs at Baku State University in Azerbaijan.

Mr. Robert Dobias is Adaptation Funds and Capacity Building Team Leader for ADAPT Asia-Pacific project has lived and worked in Asia continuously since 1978 when he came to Thailand as a US Peace Corp volunteer. He spent his first 16 years working in the villages and forests of Thailand, Nepal, and Lao PDR, and with policy makers, to promote the integration of economic growth and environmental protection. In 1994 he joined the Asian Development Bank as an Environment Specialist. He left ADB in December as Senior Advisor and Head of ADB's Climate Change Coordination Program.

Dr. Peter King has been an avid environmentalist since undergraduate days at Melbourne University and has maintained an abiding passion for 40 years. He started his career in the Soil Conservation Authority in the state of Victoria and became a Land Studies Coordinator in Victoria's first Ministry for Conservation. He spent some time at the Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center in Hawaii and then set up his own environmental consulting company. Following some successful work for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as consultant in 1984-88, he started working with the ADB in March 1991 as Environment Specialist in the Office of Environment. He established a sound reputation as ADB's leading natural resources management ("green") expert, with responsibility for over 50 loan and Technical Assistace (TA) projects.

In 1998, he was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy in Environmental Science from Murdoch University in Perth, with a thesis entitled Integrated Economic and Environmental Planning at Sub-national Level in Asia.

In 2005, he took early retirement from ADB and is currently Senior Policy Advisor for the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), heads the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) secretariat, and is Team Leader for the Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance of the Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific) project.

Dr. Daisuke Sano is Knowldege Management Team Leader of ADAPT Asia-Pacific. He has been with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) since 2005 and is currently a Director of the IGES Regional Centre based in Bangkok. He has been engaged in various projects including climate change adaptation, biofuels, sustainable agriculture, and the impacts of trade liberalization. He has been working on the agricultural/environmental issues for 20 years since he started his career at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan as a technical officer. He holds a doctorate degree in Food and Resource Economics from the University of Florida.

Ms. Ornsaran Pomme Manuamorn is Regional Technical Coordinator for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project. At ADAPT Asia-Pacific, she currently analyzes global financial resources for climate change adaptation focusing on multilateral and bilateral funds.

Concurrently, she serves as Environmental Governance Specialist for the USAID-funded Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) project, where she handles projects related to mainstreaming climate change in environmental impact assessments and enhancing capacity in water resources planning the Mekong region.

Between 2004-2009, Ms. Manuamorn was Operations Analyst at the Agriculture and Rural Development Department at the World Bank in Washington DC, during which she provided technical and operational support to countries in Asia to develop innovative agricultural insurance schemes and improve access to rural finance.

Ms. Manuamorn holds a MPA in International Development from Princeton University, USA and a M.Phil in International Relations from Cambridge University, England. She received a B.A. in Political Science from Chulalongkorn Univerisity, Thailand.

Annex 5: Press Release

USAID | ASIA
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Date: March 12, 2012
Press Inquiries: Warren Harrity (66-2) 257-3109
Email: Wharrity@usaid.gov
www.usaid.gov

USAID Forum to Help Asian-Pacific Nations Access Climate Change Adaptation Funds

BANGKOK, THAILAND (March 12, 2012) – Government officials from 27 Asian and Pacific nations will meet with managers of six major climate adaptation funding organizations here today to discuss how governments can compete more effectively for international climate change adaptation funds. This is the first time that these nations and fund managers will have met as a group.

The meeting will take place at the first annual ADAPT Asia-Pacific Forum, organized by the U.S. Agency for International Development Agency's (USAID) new ADAPT Asia-Pacific project. The Forum is designed to help the 27 governments understand the technical and scientific demands required to apply for some $20 billion in existing climate adaptation funds, as well as the $100 billion a year that was pledged in the Copenhagen Accord of 2009.

Gaining access to these funds poses difficulties for many governments in the region, as they lack the expertise and trained personnel to prepare the sophisticated technical proposals adaptation fund managers from the donor community require.

The Forum features three keynote speakers: Dr. Katharine Batten, USAID Global Climate Change Coordinator; Dr. Bindu N. Lohani, Vice President for the Asian Development Bank; and Elisea Gillera Gozun, Presidential Advisor on climate change in the Republic of the Philippines.

Dr. Batten, USAID's Global Climate Change Coordinator, is expected to draw attention to USAID's new Climate Change and Development Strategy, which "recognizes climate change as one of the greatest economic, social and environmental challenges of our time, and USAID's important role of working to help countries accelerate their transition to climate resilient, low emission development, advancing the global green economy."

"The Forum will address one of the key challenges in addressing global climate change – funding," said Winston Bowman, Director of the Regional Environment Office at USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia. "It also gives us the chance to introduce the ADAPT Asia-Pacific program and USAID's support for climate adaptation strategies to our partners in the Asia-Pacific region."

Government officials attending the Forum will be drawn from various finance, planning, environment and line ministries and represent the countries of Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, as well as the Pacific Island nations of the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Fund managers from the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Country Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Climate Change Alliance are expected to attend the Forum. Representatives from Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Australia's AusAID will also participate to highlight funding opportunities in their nations.