

**AFRICA**



# ADAPTATION NEWSLETTER

March 2013, Issue 1

[www.aaknet.org](http://www.aaknet.org)



Participants during the AAKNet Workshop at UNEP Headquarters on 5 - 6 February 2013

( Story on page 3 and photos on page 11)

**Welcome to our first issue of the Adaptation Newsletter for Africa Volume 1. This covers the latest in the field of climate change adaptation in Africa and beyond.**

**We will be happy to spotlight your Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) activities, announcements, events and new initiatives. All you have to do is to send your submissions to [info@aaknet.org](mailto:info@aaknet.org)**

## Inside this issue

### **Using Adaptation to tackle food insecurity**

A local Case fo Action in Xai Xai, Mozambique

2

### **AAKNet Endorsed**

AAKNet endorsed as continental network

3

### **Boosting coastal resilience in Ghana**

4

### **CARE Adaptation Impact**

CARE's Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa.

6

### **Malawi's Climate Change Programme to Pioneer a Radio Station on Climate Change**

7

## **Eight steps to climate-proof development in Africa**



As the quest looms for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) after 2015, integrating climate change into the post 2015 agenda is imperative as ignoring it may condemn many Africans and others elsewhere to a life of

poverty. Read more from the link below.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development-professionals-network/2013/apr/08/mdgs-climate-change-agenda-africa>

# USING ADAPTATION ACTIONS TO TACKLE FOOD INSECURITY

## The Local Case for Action in the Xai Xai, Mozambique

In the city of Xai Xai, Mozambique, many households were experiencing an average of 4 to 5 months of food shortage every year, affecting mainly fishers. Coupled with the current drought crises and changing climate, this coastal community needed to draw from other sources of food productivity such as the seascape in addressing the need for additional sources of food supply. Against this backdrop, ecosystem-based adaptation approaches were used to address this food insecurity and build resilience of the local communities.

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) with technical backstopping and financial support helped the Centre for Sustainable Development of Coastal Zones (CDS ZS) and introduced an EbA approach to solve this problem by implementing EbA activities to increase community resilience and to ensure the recovery and the sustainable future use of the mangrove ecosystem. The EbA approaches used were fish farming, crab farming, and mangrove reforestation. These community-based and community-led interventions helped enhance the adaptive capacity, resulting in the establishment of fish ponds and crab growth cages, directly benefiting 98 households (490 people), including 10 households in crab farming, 20 households in fish farming, and 68 households in mangrove reforestation including four that are permanently involved in the mangrove nurseries



Local residents in the Xai Xai province in Mozambique dig swampy areas to plant mangroves which will serve as a fish habitat and a harbor for coral reefs.

## What does the 'Doha Climate Gateway' mean for Africa?

As the world looks into the upcoming 19th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP19) slated for 11-22 November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland, putting in perspective what the last session (COP18) new agreement called the "Doha Climate Gateway," meant for Africa will help in charting the way forward for the continent. Read more from the link:

<http://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/may-2013/what-does-'doha-climate-gateway'-mean-africa>







# AAKNet endorsed as Continental Network

The pressing need for a "continental network for Adaptation in Africa" was the conclusion of the workshop entitled Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) workshop: "Convening Adaptation Knowledge Networks and Platforms in Africa".

Around 70 representatives from some 20 regional adaptation knowledge platforms and other organizations together endorsed the Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) as the continental network to be responsible for coordinating, facilitating, harnessing and strengthening the exchange of information and knowledge and fostering and supporting strategic planning and policy processes.

The event was hosted at the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) HQ to provide a forum for facilitating learning and exploring the potential for synergies and concrete collaboration between the various initiatives with a view to optimizing the use of resources for adaptation under the current financial resource constraint.

Coming just after the Eighteenth Conference of Parties (COP18) that took place in Doha and injected some energy and momentum for advancing the adaptation agenda and also when there are many disasters such as severe droughts in the Sahel in 2012 and the Horn of Africa in 2011 that have brought into sharp focus the serious impacts of climate change on the continent, the need for capacity building for CC Adaptation as a priority in providing sustainable solutions to reduce vulnerability of a great majority of the population from the impacts of climate change has never been so urgent.

On the final days of the workshop, all the regional adaptation networks highlighted Knowledge has a critical role to support planning and Implementation of CC Adaptation but there are challenges such as fragmentation, lack of alignment of practices, insufficient understanding of end users and overlap.

Against this backdrop the regional networks adopted a declaration endorsing the Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) as the continental network to be responsible for:

- Coordinating, facilitating, harnessing and strengthening the exchange of information and knowledge.
- Building new alliances to enhance collaboration and innovation,
- Harmonizing and aggregating knowledge in useable packages tailored for addressing particular climate risks.
- Fostering and supporting strategic planning and policy processes
- Building capacity to provide short, midterm and long-term solutions to climate change.

The Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) aims to harness the valuable knowledge and experiences gained from such initiatives, and to share these with governments, regional authorities, and communities facing similar climate challenges.

Read more from <http://www.aaknet.org>



# BOOSTING COASTAL RESILIENCE IN GHANA

*By Mairi Dupar with Delali Dove*

Ghana has urbanised rapidly in the past century, and now a half of Ghanaians live in cities. A full quarter of the population inhabits cities along Ghana's coast-line, in a land area of just 15 square kilometres. Politicians have considered how these demographic shifts could affect the country's economy, but "risk analyses have been focused on fiscal economics, not on biophysical impacts such as climate change," says Dr Delali Dove of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), University of Ghana. With CDKN support, Dr Dove and the RIPS team are looking to redress the imbalance: they are working to integrate climate risk analysis and disaster preparedness into coastal cities' development and contingency plans.

During the past six months, RIPS have held capacity building workshops with municipal leaders. They've brought participants on study tours to witness coastal erosion and livelihood impacts first hand and discuss solutions. Together, they have used the Community Based Risk Screening Tool - Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL) to identify social and economic vulnerabilities to climate change —and resources within the communities themselves that can reduce vulnerability.

As a result, the focal communities have prepared district-level contingency plans for climate disaster risk. Capacity building workshops have trained 40 local leaders in methods for climate vulnerability assessment.

Awareness raising and planning doesn't stop at the local level. "The contingency plans will inform district level and regional preparedness plans and ultimately contribute to national level disaster management planning," said Dr Dove. Following the collection and validation of site-level information about climate vulnerability, government, NGO and civic representatives held district and regional level 'platform' meetings to identify policy challenges. The process has been one of "community-based, popular participation in policy communication, participatory awareness creation, targeted law enforcement, and community level ownership of policies," Dr Dove said.

Finally, the inputs from these subnational assessments and discussions were 'rolled up' into a national level policy roundtable in the capital, Accra – Ghana's largest coastal city. Here, inputs from the platform meetings were shared with national ministries including the Ministries of Environment, Science and Technology; Local Government; Water Resources, Works and Housing; and National Development Planning Commission. Participants used diverse communications tools and participatory methods, including drama, discussions, films, animations, toys and environmental objects, to debate the challenges of coastal climate change impacts and form recommendations for mainstreaming climate disaster risk management.

There are some early signs of policy influence. Daniel Benefor of the Environmental Protection Agency indicated that lessons from the roundtable will "impact greatly" on Ghana's emerging climate finance framework and associated policies. Winfred Nelson, of Ghana's National Development Planning Commission said he was optimistic that the project would guide climate and development planning in the country's coastal zones.

In late 2012, RIPS brought its policy findings to Nigerian policy, research and scientific communities as part of the project's comparative learning approach with its sister organisation, the University of Calabar (UNICAL), Nigeria. "It was a moment to note the interest of state level participants including lawmakers who were ready to lead knowledge sharing and direct project implementation," said Dr Dove. Francis Bisong of Nigeria's Senate Working Group on Climate Change Impact welcomed both the seminar and the broader project, calling for "regional dissemination of the innovative model being used by RIPS under this project."

*This article is taken in its entirety from the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)'s new publication on **Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management**™. You can find the full publication on CDKN's website - <http://cdkn.org/resource/climate-resilience-and-disaster-risk-management/>*

# How serious games can prepare us for climate impacts

You may wonder what games have to do with climate resilience. The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre has been pioneering the use of role-playing games with communities and policy-makers on this challenging subject. Pablo Suarez, Deputy Director, began developing 'serious games' around climate risk when he realised that powerpoint presentations and journal articles did not adequately – in his words – “engage people’s brains.”

Dr Suarez’ collaborator Janot Mendler de Suarez, explains: “Games can be a way [for players] to inhabit a dynamic system. It gives you an opportunity to test systems you wouldn’t in real life. We can’t have an experience of trying different strategies in any other way.”

“The games leave you happy, angry, excited, sad,” said Pablo Suarez. “They are confusing... and designed to push your brain power to the edge of its absorptive capacity.”

Pablo and Janet Suarez and colleagues at the Climate Centre and the Prototyping, Evaluation, Teaching and Learning Lab (PETLab), at Parsons, The New School for Design (USA), have now collaborated with many developing country agencies to run role-playing games that impress the seriousness of climate risk management on participants. With CDKN support, during 2012 alone, more than 120 game events in at least 30 countries reached some 3,000 stakeholders ranging from subsistence farmers developing contingency plans for flooding, to World Bank staff integrating games into their risk assessment methodology.

Find the paper on [www.cdkn.org](http://www.cdkn.org)

*This article is taken in its entirety from the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)’s new publication on [Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management](http://cdkn.org/resource/climate-resilience-and-disaster-risk-management/)™. You can find the full publication on CDKN’s website - <http://cdkn.org/resource/climate-resilience-and-disaster-risk-management/>*

## Managing Climate extremes and Disasters

### *Lessons from the IPCC SREX report for the water sector*

This thematic brief is part of a four-part series by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) which highlights lessons learned from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) special report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (known as SREX). It summarises the key findings of the report relevant to water resources and management drawing exclusively on material from SREX. The brief includes an assessment of the science and the implications for society and sustainable development. The brief is intended for policymakers, decision-makers and planners, locally, nationally and regionally. It makes suggestions for immediate action to avoid further damage from climate extremes and to build a more resilient future with benefits that go beyond water management. [http://cdkn.org/resource/srex-lessons-for-the-water-sector/?loclang=en\\_gb](http://cdkn.org/resource/srex-lessons-for-the-water-sector/?loclang=en_gb)

### *Lessons from the IPCC SREX report for the health sector*

This thematic brief argues that climate change has both direct and indirect impacts on people’s health. Extreme events such as floods can cause deaths, injuries and disability, and can be followed by infectious diseases (such as cholera) and malnutrition due to crop damage and disruption of food supply. Indirect health impacts are often associated with mental health impacts such as stress, anxiety and depression. The summary advises planners and policy makers to assess possible risks to public health and develop strategies to support community level adaptation and preparedness to extreme weather events. The brief is part of a four-part series by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) which highlights lessons learned from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) special report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (known as SREX). [http://cdkn.org/resource/srex-lessons-for-the-health-sector/?loclang=en\\_gb](http://cdkn.org/resource/srex-lessons-for-the-health-sector/?loclang=en_gb)

### *Lessons from the IPCC SREX report for the Agriculture sector*

This thematic brief is part of a four-part series by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) which highlights lessons learned from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) special report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (known as SREX). It summarises key findings relevant to the agricultural sector, and although not an official publication of the IPCC, it has been written under the supervision of co-authors of SREX. The summary argues that transformational approaches are required in the management of natural resources, including new climate smart agriculture policies, practices and tools; better use of climate science information in assessing risks and vulnerability; and increased financing for food security. Planners and policymakers have a key role to play in creating a favourable policy environment and securing financing for such transformation. [http://cdkn.org/resource/srex-lessons-for-the-agricultural-sector/?loclang=en\\_gb](http://cdkn.org/resource/srex-lessons-for-the-agricultural-sector/?loclang=en_gb)

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# CARE ADAPTATION IMPACT



By Fiona Percy

***Climate change is already having a significant impact on communities living in Sub-Saharan Africa. Changing weather patterns and extreme events are affecting land use options and productivity, and disrupting the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and herders.***

That's why increasing the capacity of vulnerable people, particularly women, to adapt to climate variability and change is essential. Not only for sustainable and resilient development, but also to ensure future economic growth in Africa. These vulnerable communities already have a range of knowledge, capacity and assets. Building on this foundation is vital for effective adaptation.

One answer is Community-Based Adaptation (CBA). It provides a holistic and participatory approach for communities and local governments to plan their adaptation actions, strengthen people's adaptive capacity and enable them to advocate for more favourable policies. CARE

International, through its Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP), is developing and promoting innovative CBA approaches locally and nationally in Ghana, Niger, Mozambique and Kenya. And we're already seeing positive progress. As a result of CARE's work,

**We have learnt that successful CBA requires good analysis of existing vulnerabilities and capacities**

these countries' national adaptation strategies, plans and programmes are now starting to embrace the community-based approaches involved.

We have learnt that successful CBA requires good analysis of existing

vulnerabilities and capacities; recognition of local knowledge, and multi-stakeholder dialogue between communities, local government and meteorological services. Together, these approaches are enabling communities to carry out flexible and dynamic planning and make decisions on seasonal and longer-term adaptation strategies – all part of helping people adapt to and thrive in a climate-damaged world.

Fiona Percy is the Program Coordinator for CARE's Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa. To find out more about CARE's work on climate change and ALP, visit: [www.careclimatechange.org/adaptation-initiatives/alp](http://www.careclimatechange.org/adaptation-initiatives/alp)

Visit us online – [www.careclimatechange.org/adaptation-initiatives/alp](http://www.careclimatechange.org/adaptation-initiatives/alp)

**Further ALP publications**

Economics of Community Based Adaptation

Latest issue of Joto Afrika, Community-Based Adaptation in action

CARE's Participatory Scenario Planning approach (link embedded)

Case studies: Community Based Adaptation

# Malawi's Lake Chilwa Basin Climate Change Adaptation Programme to Pioneer a Radio Station on Climate Change

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues affecting communities in Malawi, particularly because 80% of the population lives in rural areas and depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. Addressing climate change requires innovative approaches that overcome the many information and communication challenges faced by rural communities in developing countries.

The Lake Chilwa Basin Climate Change Adaptation Programme, spearheaded by LEAD Southern and Eastern Africa in conjunction with WorldFish and the Malawi Department of Forestry, has pioneered a radio station focusing on climate change adaptation, known as Chanco Community Radio. The station, which will broadcast programs for 14 hours a day in English and local languages, is set to reach the most difficult to access households in the Lake Chilwa Basin. It aims to educate local communities on climate change and other development issues including: HIV/AIDS, gender equity and health, and plans to offer career guidance to the youth. It is anticipated that the radio station will have a positive contribution on teaching,

research and outreach in Malawi. Chanco Community Radio is scheduled to go on the air in June 2013.

Further details on the LCBCCAP can be found on

[www.lakechilwaproject.mw](http://www.lakechilwaproject.mw)



## INCREASING LOCAL RESILIENCE TO IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH ADAPTATION MALAWI

Climate change is threatening Malawian communities in a variety of ways such as increased occurrence of floods or droughts, strong winds and increase in temperature. This has caused significant damage to crops, livestock and infrastructure such as roads and houses leading to food insecurity, increased expenses on infrastructure development and maintenance, loss of property and lives in some cases. The local communities have felt the impact most due to the low adaptive capacity as a result of extreme levels of poverty and over reliance on natural resources which are vulnerable to climatic hazards. Furthermore, the country depends on rain fed agriculture which is susceptible to climatic variability such as delayed onset of rains, erratic and unpredictable rains and dry spells.

In view of this, the Government of Malawi through the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management embarked on various adaptation programs to support community resilience to these impacts. Resilience to climate change implies that the communities are being helped to absorb the climate change disturbance and return to stability. In Malawi, the programmes are getting funding from various development partners namely; Japanese Government, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through the African Adaptation Programme (AAP) and Climate Change and Development Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability (CCDARE) Programme. At the local level the projects aim at building mechanisms for promoting resilience to climate change through implementation of measurable and demonstratable adaptation projects.

The programmes are being piloted in seven districts of the country namely; Nsanje, Chikhwawa, Mulanje, Zomba, Salima, Kasungu and Karonga. The adaptation interventions includes; irrigation cropping, planting of alternative food crops, afforestation, capacity building, river-line and stream rehabilitation, waste paper recycling, construction of fish ponds and fish smoking kilns, water infiltration improvement, local production and use of energy saving stoves and irrigation weir construction.

## PAST EVENTS

Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) workshop: Convening Adaptation Knowledge Networks and Platforms in Africa.

**Dates:** 5-6 February 2013

Africa is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Adaptation is a knowledge-intensive undertaking, and access to relevant and usable knowledge is an important prerequisite for successful adaptation efforts. Against this backdrop, the Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network facilitated by UNEP under the umbrella of the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) is functioning as a knowledge hub on adaptation, promoting cooperation and collaboration in seeking robust solutions to climate change impacts using experiences and lessons learnt from the implementation of independent actions in different locations.

*Read more - <http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/contentall-comcontent-views/61-regional-adaptation-networks-endorsed-the-africa-adaptation-knowledge-network-aaknet-as-the-continental-network-for-adaptation-in-africa>*

### UNEP GC SIDE EVENT: BUILDING THE ECOLOGICAL FOUNDATION OF FOOD SECURITY

**20 February 2013**

With global population approaching 8 billion by 2025, this will place a huge demand on governments and the environment to provide sufficient food. The challenge in building sustainable and resilient food systems will require innovative solutions. Adopting ecological based approaches will help build resilient food systems in achieving global food security in a changing climate.

*Read more - <http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/contentall-comcontent-views/62-unesp-gc-side-event-building-the-ecological-foundation-of-food-security>*

## Upcoming Events

### HARNESSING ECOSYSTEM BASED APPROACHES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA

**Nairobi, Kenya, 20-21 August 2013**

The key objectives of the workshop are:

- Aggregate the lessons shared into common solutions for food security and climate change adaptation across country application, in building the capacity of the practitioners, supporting policy processes at all levels as well as empowering countries in undertaking bigger actions.
- Share information on targeted ecological actions that provide opportunities for addressing perennial food insecurity in Sub Saharan Africa.
- Identify key challenges and bottlenecks hindering the scaling-up of ecosystem based adaptation practices, and how can they be overcome

*For more information this event, keep checking the AAKNet Website [www.aaknet.org](http://www.aaknet.org)*

### AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FORUM 2014

**18-21 March 2014, Kampala, Uganda**

The first Africa Adaptation Forum is an opportunity for dialogue and learning between adaptation actors and networks in Africa. It aims to share progress in Africa on a range of adaptation themes, showcase successes, build capacity, support policy processes, and empower countries in undertaking adaptation actions. Successful adaptation to a changing climate needs strategies that are guided by and learn from best practice and ongoing actions.

The key objectives of the workshop are both strategic and practical:

- To provide a forum for knowledge sharing by actors addressing common climate change risks, building on lessons learnt from the implementation of concrete actions across Sub Saharan Africa.
- To reflect, learn and aggregate lessons identified into common good practices, principles and challenges
- To identify the best approaches in delivering adaptation solutions in Africa.
- To engage diverse actors with a stake in adaptation in Africa in a range of sharing and learning activities.

*For more information this event, keep checking the AAKNet Website [www.aaknet.org](http://www.aaknet.org)*



## Investing in Ecosystem Services and Adaptation

for Food Security is key to building sustainability and resilience in countries.

Read more from the link below.

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/pubs/two-decades-experience-investing-ecosystem-services-and-adaptation-food-security>

## Ecological methods can help solve food insecurity issues

Using ecosystem-based approaches can provide sustainable food sources and reduce impacts of climate change. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development-professionals-network/2013/mar/05/climate-change-food-security-ecology-ecosystem>

## Banana-coffee intercropping as a climate-smart adaptation practice.

Read more from the link

<http://www.cgiar.org/consortium-news/coffee-bananas-a-climate-smart-combination/>

## One man's future is another man's present: Farms of the Future hits Tanzania

Read more of this project <http://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/one-mans-future-another-mans-present-farms-future-hits-tanzania>

## Bee Farming spurred in Ethiopia, Charting Local solutions to addressing Food Crisis and unemployment.

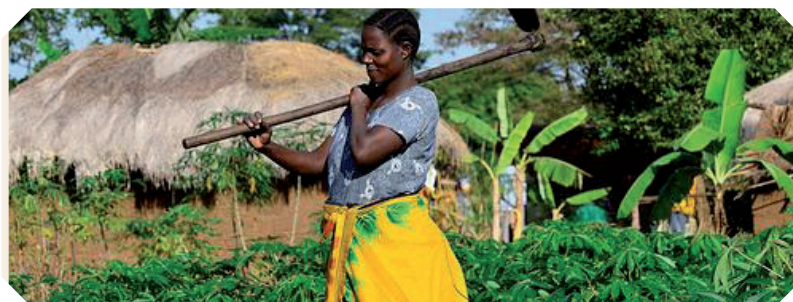
Read more from: <http://www.unep.org/newscentre/Default.aspx?DocumentID=2656&ArticleID=8897&I=en>

## Targeted water adaptation solutions in Africa



In North America, landfall of Hurricane Sandy in New York, and the ensuing 40 billion dollars of damage caused, may have sparked a new political realisation that a changing climate is no longer an abstract issue. For smallholder farmers in Africa, with limited resources and capacity to respond to climate change impacts, this reality has been in the forefront for years. <http://www.stakeholderforum.org/sf/outreach/index.php/component/content/article/161-cop-18-day-8-oceans-and-water/1232-targeted-water-adaptation-solutions-in-africa>

## Better rankings of climate vulnerability needed - experts say



Which fares worse in a world of climate shifts, drought-ridden Burundi or flood-prone Bangladesh? As poorer countries are hit by the effects of climate change and their resources to respond remain inadequate, richer nations have promised \$100 billion a year by 2020 to help them adapt to the impacts and try to curb their own climate-changing emissions. But experts say dividing up the money requires answering one very tough question: Who is the most vulnerable to climate change?

Read more on the link below

<http://www.trust.org/alertnet/news/better-rankings-of-climate-vulnerability-needed-experts>

## POLICY PAPERS

The role of ecosystem services in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/97\\_1640c8f1f5bcae0a9e42a2d55281566d](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/97_1640c8f1f5bcae0a9e42a2d55281566d)

Using Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Actions to Tackle Food Insecurity

[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/89\\_edb-6796d822787bbe475bd92bc611538](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/89_edb-6796d822787bbe475bd92bc611538)

Climate change and Ecosystem-based Adaptation- a new pragmatic approach to buffering climate change impacts

[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/87\\_c0200da938036c922e0d47f8741d3fc6](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/87_c0200da938036c922e0d47f8741d3fc6)

Climate change and Ecosystem-based Adaptation

[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/82\\_17e79cd1df67b08af6886d4e016a3b6a](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/82_17e79cd1df67b08af6886d4e016a3b6a)

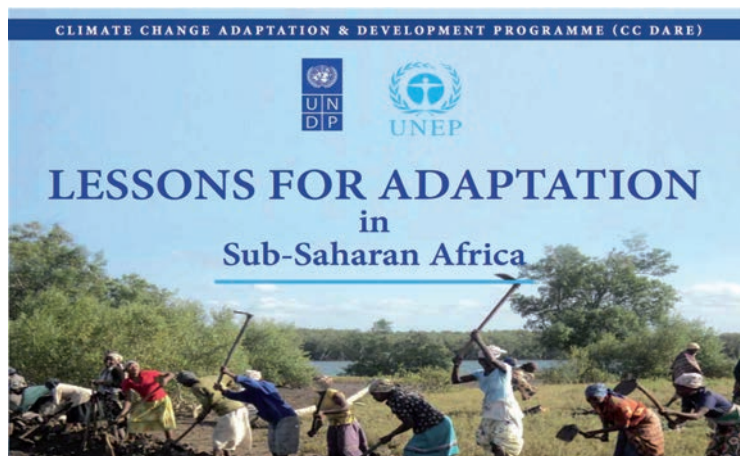
Climate change policy paper

[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/79\\_16bb00ce25def5739a46fb297d52103f](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/79_16bb00ce25def5739a46fb297d52103f)

A guide on adaptation options for local decision-makers

[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/81\\_e09b-9d85976777e95367c8301a13cccc](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/81_e09b-9d85976777e95367c8301a13cccc)

## LESSONS FOR ADAPTATION IN AFRICA



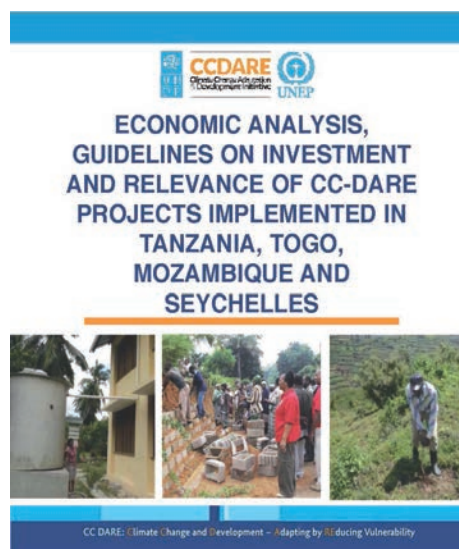
[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/4\\_768b71a97196b9e9cafc44aaadf57904](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/4_768b71a97196b9e9cafc44aaadf57904)

## CLIMATE RISK SCREENING TOOLS



[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/1\\_3d52cba162b472b0366533cfeabc9499](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/1_3d52cba162b472b0366533cfeabc9499)

## ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ADAPTATION PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN AFRICA



[http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/2\\_babb9b8169f1ba8b2a619b-8da5a4123d](http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/knowledge-base/publications/item/download/2_babb9b8169f1ba8b2a619b-8da5a4123d)



## Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) workshop: Convening Adaptation Knowledge Networks and Platforms in Africa.

Dates: 5-6 February 2013



UNEP ROA Regional Director, Mounkaila.Goumandakoye addresses the workshop alongside Keith Alverson (Right) and Richard Munang (left) of UNEP



Participants during the workshop



Participants during the workshop



Participants during the workshop



Participants during the workshop



Participants during the workshop



# AAKNet Blog



*How can better use be made of existing knowledge to support adaptation efforts?  
How can learning from success and failure become more systematic?*

**Noah Zimba** - Thursday, 04 April 2013

It has remained an important aspect of human development to share best practices. Community of practice need to accelerate sharing of existing knowledge using multiple approaches as a way of increasing local adaptation actions. These lessons should be packaged in appropriate format and content to allow uptake at various levels. Documentation and publishing of these lessons will bring the lessons in the reader domain

**Karani** - Thursday, 04 April 2013

the divergence emanates from super imposed academic approaches as opposed to practical local content that might not be structured or systematic but high in value addition. The bottom line is that the Community of Practice ought to be integrative and inclusive of local content

**Paul** Thursday, 04 April 2013

Thanks Karani and Noah for your posts. The best way to promote use of existing knowledge is through developing an evidence-based culture to guide decision making at all levels. We need to be able to anticipate and plan as appropriate and coupled with this is the need to demonstrate that value add for embracing the evidence-based approach; i.e., what is the opportunity cost or otherwise. Paul  
Reply

*For more on this discussion go to <http://www.aaknet.org/index.php/easyblog/entry/aaknet-blog>*

**JOIN OUR LIVE  
DISCUSSION  
BLOGS**

Our discussions are on Climate Change Adaptation Issues in Africa. You can also post your question or a discussion topic and our experts and contributors will react/respond to it

# WWW.AAKNET.ORG

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