NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PNUMA

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA

Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action

REGATTA

REGATTA First Regional Roundtable, Panama City, Panama – 27-28 April, 2011

Summary Report Adaptation Sessions

Defining REGATTA's support in the area of climate change adaptation

Note from the editor:

This draft report has been compiled to capture the key information and main outputs of the adaptation sessions. Due to the sheer volume and scope of the rich and productive discussions during the two days of the workshop, a selection had to be made and certain omissions were necessary to allow focusing follow-up efforts and limited resources on the very core issues identified during the event. Within this context, the REGATTA secretariat will be grateful for any observations, critique and corrections relative to the selections and omissions made and edit this document accordingly to produce an agreed report reflecting the regional consensus to the greatest extent possible.

Introductory Session

The adaptation sessions of the 1st Regional REGATTA Roundtable started with an overview of the Post-Cancun context vis-à-vis the adaptation support that REGATTA can provide. The presentations covered the conceptual background and key concepts and opportunities for climate change adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Lessons learnt were shared by RIOCC and PIACC as well as by UNEP on its experience with global and regional networks, i.e. Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN). The introductory session ended with presentations and group discussions on key opportunities at the regional and sub-regional levels for ecosystem-based adaptation actions. Linkages were drawn between those opportunities and how REGATTA could provide support within its stated objectives, time frame and scope, particularly but not limited to the water and agriculture sectors.

Session A1: Post Cancun Context – CC Adaptation Support that can be provided through the REGATTA Climate Knowledge and Technology Centre

1.1 Climate Technology Centres - Conceptual background and key concepts for CC Adaptation

The key decisions taken at UNFCCC COP16 in Cancun in the area of climate change adaptation include the agreement on the Cancun Adaptation Framework and its components, as well as the establishment of the Technology Mechanism. While there are many challenges related in particular to the operationalization of the various structures and mechanism put in place, these decisions provide a conducive framework for REGATTA's work programme in the LAC region, as well as many opportunities for REGATTA to link with and feed back into the UNFCCC processes.

The Cancun Adaptation Framework includes a number of elements aimed at enhancing action on adaptation. A set of priority areas for action are outlined in the decision, including e.g. capacity development, technology development and transfer, and strengthening of knowledge systems. A process was established to enable LDCs to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the modalities and guidelines of which are to be elaborated for adoption at COP17. An Adaptation Committee was created for promoting, supporting and guiding the implementation of enhanced action of adaptation, and a work programme established to consider approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries.

In the context of REGATTA, it is also worth noting that the decision invites the strengthening and establishment of regional centres and networks – an issue which has been prominent in the UNFCCC discussions for some years already. There are also other clear opportunities for REGATTA to respond the Cancun Adaptation Framework, including through facilitating the implementation of the identified priority areas of work, and supporting countries in the preparation of National Adaptation Plans.

Although discussions on technology transfer to address climate change have in the past largely focused on mitigation issues, technologies and their transfer also play a crucial role in the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of adaptation interventions. While technology transfer has been a key objective of the Convention since its inception, for a long time little progress was made in strengthening this pillar. The establishment of the Technology Mechanism at Cancun to enhance action on the development and transfer of technologies to support mitigation and adaptation action represents a significant step forward in this area. It offers potential for a more dynamic approach to technology transfer under the climate regime, and an opportunity for countries to work together to accelerate the deployment of adaptation technologies.

The Technology Mechanism consists of two main components: a Technology Executive Committee, and a Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). The specific roles and responsibilities of these structures, as well as their linkages are still to be defined. There are also many other questions that need to be resolved, in particular regarding institutional arrangements and funding, before the Technology Mechanism can be operationalized. Nonetheless, building on UNEP's experience in facilitating regional networks, REGATTA will be well positioned to contribute to the work of the Technology Mechanism, for example through providing support to the implementation of the identified priority actions (such as the preparation of national technology plans) and delivering training and capacity building services.

1.2 Lessons learnt from existing Networks and opportunities for exchange

1.2.1 Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

The development of the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) was initiated to meet the needs for mobilizing and sharing of knowledge, and facilitating access to it by different user groups. It set up following a series of regional consultation meetings, including one held in Mexico City for Latin American and the Caribbean Region, which has informed the design of REGATTA and its adaptation components. In terms of structure and function, the Regional Networks undertake activities around knowledge

mobilization, technical support and advisory services, and institutional capacity development, while global support structures are being developed for facilitating inter-regional co-operation, global knowledge initiatives, and support and guidance to the regional networks.

The longest-established and most advanced of the UNEP-facilitated adaptation networks is in the Asia-Pacific region, where the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) was established in October 2009 as part of the GAN. Some experiences and lessons learnt are starting to emerge from its inception phase that can guide REGATTA's development and its work in the area of adaptation.

The implementation of the APAN work programme is led by a Regional Hub, which was selected to be co-hosted by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and AIT/RRC.AP, with the Secretariat housed at the UNEP Regional Office. APAN's work is guided by a Steering Committee, composing of government and expert members. In its first 18 months of operation, the regional network has focused on consolidating its structures (including through the selection of sub-regional nodes), and implementation of activities aimed at improving access to knowledge. These have included the establishment of a web portal, organization of knowledge sharing and learning seminars and workshops, as well as undertaking a review of assessment frameworks, methods and tools, and compiling good adaptation practices in selected sub-regions. Starting from 2011, the APAN work programme also includes facilitating access to adaptation finance mechanisms, and building capacity of national and regional institutions through training.

While the specific needs for adaptation support vary between the Asia-Pacific and LAC regions, as well as between the LAC sub-regions, there are some inputs and lessons learnt that can be drawn from the first stages of GAN and APAN development to support the process of establishing REGATTA. For example, the importance of maintaining flexibility to respond to changing needs and to capitalize on opportunities has become apparent, as has the need for involving stakeholders well beyond environment ministries and national climate change focal points. In terms of opportunities for exchange, the global-level GAN structures, when operational, should facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experiences between the regional networks and foster collaboration among them.

1.2.2 The Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) and its Ibero-American Programme on Climate Change Adaptation (PIACC)

The key objectives of the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) are to provide a forum for ongoing dialogue on climate change issues, and to integrate climate change in policy dialogue on economic development and environmental protection at the highest level. The Network brings together national climate change offices from the 21 countries that make up the Ibero-American Community of Nations. Its main areas of work include Systematic climate observation and research; Capacity building; Adaptation; Climate change and development co-operation; and other activities aimed at institutional strengthening and education, training and outreach. RIOCC operates under the supervision of Ibero-America's Environment Ministers, who present the main conclusions reaching

within the RIOCC at the Ibero-American Summits of Heads of State. RIOCC's work is guided by a Co-ordination Committee, made up of the Directors of the member states' climate change offices.

The Ibero-American Programme on Climate Change Adaptation (PIACC) is the instrument used by RIOCC since 2005 to implement climate change adaptation measures. Its objectives are to foster development and implementation of adaptation strategies in the region, and to support its members in assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options. It provides a continuous and cumulative process designed to generate and share knowledge and strengthen capacities in the region, and to contribute to adaptation negotiations under the UNFCCC. Progress in implementing PIACC is assessed periodically at the RIOCC annual meeting, where the priority work areas are identified. This allows for the maintenance of flexibility to redefine objectives according to results of the programme.

Some lessons learnt have been identified from the work of RIOCC and PIACC to date, which will be useful for guiding REGATTA's operationalization:

- The regional approach is a useful way for advancing action in the field of climate change adaptation.
- RIOCC provides a strong guarantee of continuity and stability for its actions in the short, medium and long term horizons. Strong institutional support for RIOCC drives its success.
- RIOCC is based on transparency and inclusiveness, promoting a multilateral process in the region.
- Building links between different communities of interest as well as various sectors of particular relevance is crucial.
- The participation of different types of actors (country representatives, representatives of organizations and international and regional centers, independent experts and researchers) in the development and implementation of RIOCC have enriched the Network.

1.3 Ongoing UNEP initiatives – Facilitation of Policy Integration and Technology Transfer for Adaptation

1.3.1 UNEP experience with vulnerability assessment tools and methodologies in LAC

Responding to its mandate to keep the state of the environment under review, UNEP uses the integrated environmental assessment (IEA) methodology to undertake assessments at various levels. The Drivers-Pressures-State-Impacts-Responses (DPSIR) framework employed by the IEA methodology has been used not only at different scales (city, national, regional and global) but also for thematic applications like health and climate change, including a simplified version for youth. At the global level, UNEP has produced four Global Environment Outlook reports thus far, which have analyzed environmental state and trends at the global and regional scales, described plausible outlooks for various time frames and formulated policy options.

In terms of climate change adaptation, a thematic IEA training manual has been developed to build the capacity of governments in carrying out climate change vulnerability and impact assessments for adaptation (VIA). In the LAC region, city level assessment methodologies have been applied and tested in the cities of Canelones and Colonia (Uruguay), Quito (Ecuador), and Trujillo (Peru) using this VIA methodology. Various indicators and indices can be used in measuring and monitoring vulnerability to climate change impacts. These include, for example, the frequency of natural events, population

affected by natural disasters, infrastructure and assets, and indices such as the human development index, environmental vulnerability index, coastal risk index, and social vulnerability index. However, in the ranking of levels of vulnerability between countries, the weight assigned to each component is ultimately a political decision, not a scientific process.

1.3.2 Developing and Testing Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) approaches

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) refers to the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people and communities to adapt to climate change. EBA options form part of an overall adaptation portfolio, and are a complement rather than an alternative to other adaptation approaches. Recent research is starting to show that EBA options are often comparatively cost-effective, as well as being accessible to local communities and providing various co-benefits (such as carbon capture and biodiversity conservation). EBA approaches can be implemented at different levels, from local to regional, and across different sectors and processes, including for coastal defense, flood management, water resources management, agriculture and urban planning.

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation forms a cut-cutting approach across UNEP's programme of work on adaptation, and has been selected as one of UNEPs three climate change Flagship Programmes. UNEP's EBA work, which is implemented in diverse ecosystems including mountains, river basins, drylands and coasts, aims to help vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change through good ecosystem management practices and their integration into policy processes. The activities implemented under the EBA Flagship Programme include development of methods and tools, compilation and dissemination of good practices, assessment of ecosystem vulnerability and value of ecosystem services for adaptation, capacity building, piloting and demonstrating EBA on the ground, and policy support and integration of EBA into national adaptation and development plans.

Some ongoing EBA initiatives implemented by UNEP include a partnership programme with IUCN and UNDP in mountain ecosystems in Peru, Uganda and Nepal, a water management focused transboundary programme in the Nile River Basin, and an initiative to analyze available EBA tools and approaches for evaluating their effectiveness. Building on UNEP's experiences and lessons learnt in the area of EBA, this approach could provide a possible thematic focus for some of REGATTAs adaptation activities.

1.3.3 Mainstreaming adaptation into national poverty-reduction plans: Increasing the resilience of vulnerable groups and ecosystems to climate shocks in the Dominican Republic

Within the programme of activities funded by Spain in the context of REGATTA, selected countries will be supported in adaptation planning and its integration into key national development process. Two or three fast-track countries are being selected, which will directly embark on this mainstreaming work. One of these countries is Dominican Republic, where the UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative has been working for the past 1.5 years on strengthening the enabling environment for the mainstreaming of poverty-environment linkages.

The main objective of the planned interventions is to build climate resilience of vulnerable groups and ecosystems in Dominican Republic. This will be done through supporting evidence-based adaptation

planning and its integration into the development process, and increasing the resilience of poor households that are vulnerable to climate shocks (e.g. tropical storms, drought, floods). The work will be implemented in close collaboration with local partners, including the Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources, the National Council of Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, and the Ministry for Economy, Planning and Development. The three components of the planned project involve the following activities:

Component 1: Implementing actions to build the resilience of vulnerable groups to climate shocks

Component 2: Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national planning, policies and strategies

Component 3: Developing empiric evidence and strengthening the knowledge base for decision making

These activities may also inform national level interventions in other REGATTA countries, and the experiences and lessons learnt from their implementation will be captured to inform the planning of further REGATTA activities.

Session A2: Climate Change Adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean – Overview of key climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and technologies for adaptation in the region

Note: the below summary is based on presentations and discussions during Session A2

The need to focus on adaptation measures for the water and agriculture sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean was confirmed by the issues discussed during the session dedicated to the overview of climate change impacts and vulnerability in the region. Among the key factors identified are: (i) the effects of sea-level rise across low-lying coasts – of particular relevance for the Caribbean sub-region –; (ii) the evidence of increasing surface temperature and change of rainfall patterns – issue prioritized by the Andean sub-region in relation to drylands and agriculture –; the melting of the glaciers and changes in run-off – also highlighted by the Andean sub-region –; and the recent hydrometeorological events in Mesoamerica and the Caribbean.

The interdependence between adaptation and mitigation was also evidenced by the issues brought up by some of the sub-regions. For example, in the case of the Southern Cone, the areas prioritized were water resources in connection to energy and agriculture in connection to REDD, where linkages between adaptation and mitigation are inextricable.

The experiences shared by CATHALAC and UNDP highlighted adaptation options for agriculture and water in three major ecosystems across Latin American and the Caribbean, i.e. drylands, coastal ecosystems and high mountain ecosystems. While some successful practices both at the policy-making/planning and at the practical on-the-ground/local intervention levels have potential to be replicated, it is clear that constraints for scaling up adaptation strategies need to be addressed. REGATTA has a role facilitating the removal of such barriers by supporting (i) access to finance for

investment in infrastructure in rural and coastal areas, (ii) promoting robust and integrated sub-regional systems for monitoring and early warning, (iii) facilitating the transfer and of appropriate technologies, and (iv) increasing the knowledge-base and strengthening institutional capacity particularly at the sub-national levels. A major challenge ahead will be the integration of sound adaptation options into national development plans and strategies that include low-carbon resilient pathways to economic growth. Pilot work in this area through REGATTA´s Fast Track modality could generate valuable experiences to retrofit the regional adaptation trends and tendencies and increase the knowledge base.

Session A4: Climate Change Adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean – Progress and Key challenges to Date: Adaptation progress and challenges – presentations by subregions

Note: the below summary is based on presentations and discussions during Session A4

4.1 Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru)

The Andean sub-region participants emphasized throughout the workshop that adaptation is their climate change priority. Three main areas, within the interface of climate change and water, were highlighted during the presentations and discussions: (i) glacial retreat impacts, (ii) agriculture, irrigation and food security and (iii) disaster risk management. All three areas are interlinked and have direct impacts on vulnerable populations along the Andean sub-region as they depend on run-off from glacial melting in the highlands for access to fresh water access. Since Andean glaciers – predominately in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru – are projected to rapidly recede over the next decades, fresh water access is expected to be under stress in the sub-region, which poses a serious threat to agriculture and hydropower generation, among others. In addition, while there are uncertainties over the effects of climate change on rainfall in the Andean sub-region, it is expected that arid and semi-arid areas will receive even less rain under climate change leading to degradation of agricultural land and impacting food security.

Andean countries are already engaging in the design and implementation of key adaptation measures such as management plans for potable water systems in urban areas, promotion of less water consuming management practices in the agricultural sector, disaster risk management, and measures to increase the natural water storage capacity of highland ecosystems.

During the workshop, the agriculture sector was identified as a key sector that could benefit from REGATTA support. Agriculture in dry climates – or drylands – (i.e. arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid) under threat of drought was prioritized given heightened concerns with food security and rural poverty in the sub-region. It was agreed that a number of research methodologies and assessment tools would be necessary for mapping the vulnerability of drylands (including layers of agricultural land use, drought and precipitation distribution in connection to ENSO and crop yield).

All Andean countries expressed the need for institutional strengthening to promote evidence-based decision making and improved delivery – by sub-national, national and sub-regional institutions– on climate oriented land-use planning.

4.2 Caribbean countries (Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago)

The Caribbean countries prioritized two main sectors for adaptation action: Coastal Zone (i.e. tourism, human settlements, infrastructure, coastal resources), and Water Resources (i.e. floods, drought). In terms of cross-cutting issues, the participants from the Caribbean countries emphasized on the need for capacity building, training, education and awareness-raising. In line with the biogeophysical particularities of the sub-region as Small Island Developing States, the priority areas within coastal zone management and water source management were identified as: technical gap analysis, assessments on water availability and demand, and support on coastal zone management and water access.

In terms of knowledge management needs, stocktaking exercises were seen as key, especially as related to the inventory of capacities in the sub-region to identify what exits and where, and the creation of databases of projects and initiatives. The latter would be critical to avoid redundancy and duplication of efforts, as well as to maximize existing resources through strategic partnerships. Other tools and methodologies identified were systematization and sharing of knowledge products through discussion platforms.

Among the immediate actions that REGATTA can take, the participants pointed out the need to assist countries in identifying stakeholders at the national level (i.e. ministries, institutions, private sector, academia and civil society). National and sub-regional workshops were deemed necessary to identify country-specific gaps. Thematic sub-regional workshops would facilitate a dialogue on coastal zone management and water resource management. Last but not least, the need to have materials and discussions in appropriate languages –English, French and Spanish – was also highlighted as a key factor in ensuring the success of activities in the Caribbean.

4.3 Mesoamerica & México (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama + Mexico)

The Mesoamerican countries prioritized two main sectors for adaptation action: Agriculture (i.e. integrated land management, food security) and Water Resources (i.e. irrigation, harvesting, water treatment). There was a particular emphasis on the need for tools and methodologies to establish vulnerability baselines for current and future vulnerability, as well as for dynamic climate change scenarios and composite indicators. Owing to the sub-region´s high presence of traditional cultures, the inclusion of traditional knowledge was highlighted as a key component for any Knowledge Transfer activities.

Food security issues have also been central to the agenda of countries like Guatemala, for instance, and climate resilient agriculture has also been prioritized. The need for enhanced agricultural practices is confirmed by climate change projections for the end of the century, which indicate that the Central American and Caribbean sub-regions will experience a reduction in precipitation and a corresponding series of drought. An increase in the intensity of hurricanes is also expected, which stresses the need for integrated coastal zone management measures that integrate climate change scenarios. In Mexico for instance, higher temperatures, a greater number of heat waves, fewer days of frost and an increased number of droughts are projected (UNEP-ECLAC 2010). Furthermore, in Central America, biodiversity is one of the sectors most severely threatened by climate change (IPCC 2007). The sub-region already has some relevant experience in management of key ecosystems as related to key productive sectors, and it can be expected that there will be demand from national and sub-national level on specific tools and methodologies that support ecosystem-based adaptation.

Among the immediate actions in which REGATTA could play a key role is support to implementation of Climate Change Action Plans. Facilitating south-south oriented information flow –e.g. for the national communication process- was also identified as a possible immediate action, as well as the provision of technical support to countries in identifying climate and financial additionality for the formulation and negotiation of projects. Participants from the Mesoamerica sub-region agreed that a more detailed prioritization process at the country level would be necessary to identify concrete methodologies, tools and technology transfer needs and the country-appropriate options for systematizing and operationalizing such adaptation measures.

4.4 South Cone (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil)

The South Cone sub-region participants prioritized the sectors of agriculture (including stockbreeding), water resources (associated with energy) and infrastructure (for vulnerable communities). Some of the pressing needs for the sub-region include support for establishing Monitoring and Early Warning Systems, conducting hydroelectricity assessments, and producing integrated water & climate change assessments. Across the sub-region, climate change will have an impact over water resources. For instance, predicted reductions in rainfall may pose a significant threat to hydroelectric projects in Brazil and Chile. The retreat of glaciers is also threatening long-term water reserves, predominately in Chile where ninety percent of the glaciers retreating. In terms of drought "La Niña" episodes increase vulnerability related to water availability for irrigation in places like central and western Argentina, and central Chile (IDRC 2008).

As evidenced by the discussions throughout the workshop, there is a region-wide need to downscale climate change scenarios, linking sectorial and territorial analysis. For the South Cone this has implications in terms of the design and implementation of early warning systems, especially for droughts

and floods and its impact on vulnerable communities. To support the establishment of early warning systems it is necessary to gather, update, integrate and share data – e.g. on hydrology, soil, and water availability-. Socioeconomic and biophysical vulnerability baseline assessments and maps would need to be produced using common criteria to make the information comparable and the sub-regional, national and sub-national levels.

A key condition for investing time and resources on tools and methodologies at the sub-national level is that such tools be replicable in terms of local adaptation measure. In terms for piloting initiatives, the South Cone sub-region highlighted the need for on-the-ground action to provide access to hydropower to isolated communities.

Session A5: Technologies for Climate Change Adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean Defining priorities for REGATTA: Sub-regional working groups

Note: the below summary tables are based on presentations from the sub-regional working groups during Session A5

For the adaptation component, this exercise yielded different results from the different sub-regions. Some sub-regions focused on prioritizing one or two sectors – like the Andean sub-region – while others had a more general approach and listed several sectors expecting to refine the selection at a later stage. Similarly, some sub-regions focused on thematic priorities while others focused on process – the Southern Cone, for instance, highlighted the need to understand better the way in which REGATTA will allocate funds and select projects –. In general terms, all sub-regions called for sub-regional and national workshops, databases, and online discussion platforms. And in terms of technical support, all sub-regions called for support on project formulation, and for baseline, vulnerability assessments and mapping tools and methodologies.

Table 1: Summary of results from working group sessions: Caribbean and Mesoamerica

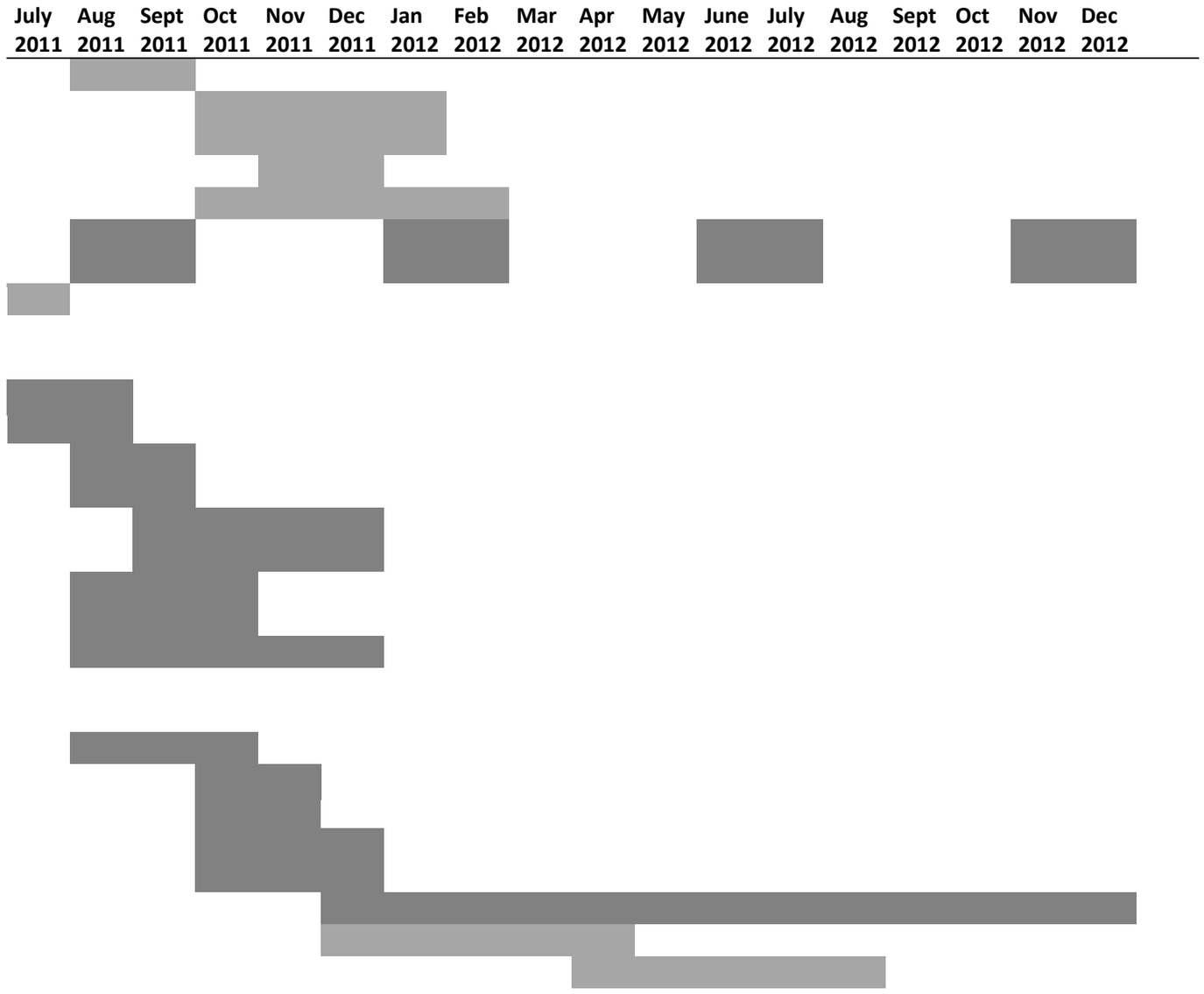
Sub-region	***Priority sectors***	***Needs***	***Knowledge management priorities***	***REGATTA priorities for 2011***
Caribbean (Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago)	1 Water resources: floods, drought *2* Coastal Zone: tourism, human settlements, infrastructure, coastal resources	1 Technical capacity gap analysis 2 Assessments on water availability and demand 3 Support on coastal zone management and water access	1 Stocktaking: database on projects, and Experience Sharing: discussion platform 2 Translation to English/French/ other 3 Sub regional workshops on coastal zone and water resources	1 Nominating national focal points for REGATTA 2 Identify sub-regional country specific gaps 3 Sub-regional workshop 4 Website and database
Mesoamerica (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama + Mexico)	1 Agriculture: Integrated land management , food security *2* Water resources: irrigation, harvesting, treatment	1 Dynamic climate change scenarios, vulnerability baselines, current and future vulnerability 2 Traditional knowledge and knowledge transfer 3 Cost-benefit analysis for integrated policies, composite indicators and action plans	1 Donor mapping, project mapping 2 Support to South-South oriented information exchange *3* Regional workshops *4* Capacity self-assesments	1 Support countries to identify climate and financial additionality for project formulation 2 Assist in project formulation 3 Facilitate information flow in the National Communication process to prioritize actions within climate plans and strategies 4 Assistance and advisory in prioritization of needs at country level

Table 2: Summary of results from working group sessions: Andean countries and South Cone

Note: Both South Cone and Andean countries working groups reiterated that their overall priority in the area of climate change is adaptation.

Sub-region	***Priority sectors***	***Needs***	***Knowledge management priorities***	***REGATTA priorities for 2011***
Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru)	1 Agriculture in dry climates -or drylands- (i.e. arid, semi-arid & dry sub-humid) under threat of drought	1 Mapping vulnerability for dry climates (drylands), agriculture and food security, Irrigation systems, synergies w/ REDD+. 2 Climate oriented land –use planning. Land-use tools and methodologies for sub-national governments.	1 Database and platform for experience exchange 2 Stock-taking of best national practices 3 Sub-regional and national workshops 4 Institutional capacity building for decision making and efficient delivery of projects	1 Support the identification of short term two-year priorities at national level 2 Sub-regional workshop to establish action plan 3 National workshop for establishing priorities, engaging with stakeholders from agriculture and water sectors
South Cone **(Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil)**	1 Agriculture and stockbreeding, links with REDD+ 2 Water Resources: associated w/ Energy 3 Infrastructure and vulnerable communities	1 Monitoring and Early Warning Systems, hydroelectricity assessments, integrated water & CC assessments 2 Access to hydropower in isolated communities.	1 Technical Forums 2 Mapping of funding opportunities and mechanisms	1 Support in identifying replicable local adaptation measures 2 Support in conducting studies on climate change and water resource demand (current and future) 3 Assistance in accessing finance

REGATTA Work Plan - Adaptation	July 2011	Aug 2011	Sept 2011	Oct 2011	Nov 2011	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug 2012	Sept 2012	Oct 2012	Nov 2012	Dec 2012
Governance																		
(i) Selection and Establishment of the Steering Committee																		
- Finalization of TORs, identification of possible members																		
(ii) First and Second Steering Committee Meetings																		
- Preparation of documents for the SC meetings (agendas, work plans, TORs)																		
Online portal																		
(i) Launch of the online portal																		
- Finalization of TORs and recruitment of consultants for online portal development																		
- Development of basic version of online portal																		
- Consultation on the first portal version and finalization of the portal																		
Establishment and start-up of the Regional Adaptation Knowledge and Technology Hub																		
(i) Development of TORs and selection criteria for the Regional Adaptation Knowledge and Technology Hub																		
(ii) Selection process for the Regional Adaptation Knowledge and Technology Hub																		
(iii) Establishment of the Regional Adaptation Knowledge and Technology Hub																		
(iv) Start-up support to the Regional Adaptation Knowledge and Technology Hub																		
- Development of a business plan																		
- Resource mobilization support																		
Regional knowledge-sharing activities																		
(i) Workshop on mainstreaming adaptation in plans and projects, with RIOCC, ECLAC and UNDP (25-28 October, Santiago de Chile)																		
(ii) Workshop on climate observation systems, with the Adaptation Partnership and GCOS (November, Ecuador)																		
(iii) Workshop on regional climate scenarios, with the Adaptation Partnership, AEMET and RIOCC (time tbd)																		
(iv) Regional Adaptation Forum 2012																		



- Identification of key objectives, main topics, venue and format
- Identification and confirmation of speakers and facilitators
- Development of agenda, background documents
- Development of communiciation and outreach materials, invitation of participants
- Logistical arrangements

(v) Development and dissemination of technical reports, policy briefs, etc (Topic selection from workshop discussions?)

- Identification of collaborating institutions and possible consultants

Regional vulnerability, impacts and adaptation planning review activities

(i) Regional stocktaking of existing methods and tools and adaptation of relevant global methods to regional conditions

(ii) Regional stocktaking of good practices for adaptation planning and mainstreaming

(iii) Compilation of regional data on vulnerability indices, and their review and analysis

(iv) Identification of regional capacity needs and gaps for adaptation mainstreaming

(v) Review and compilation of national legislative frameworks, policies and paln

Sub-regional activities

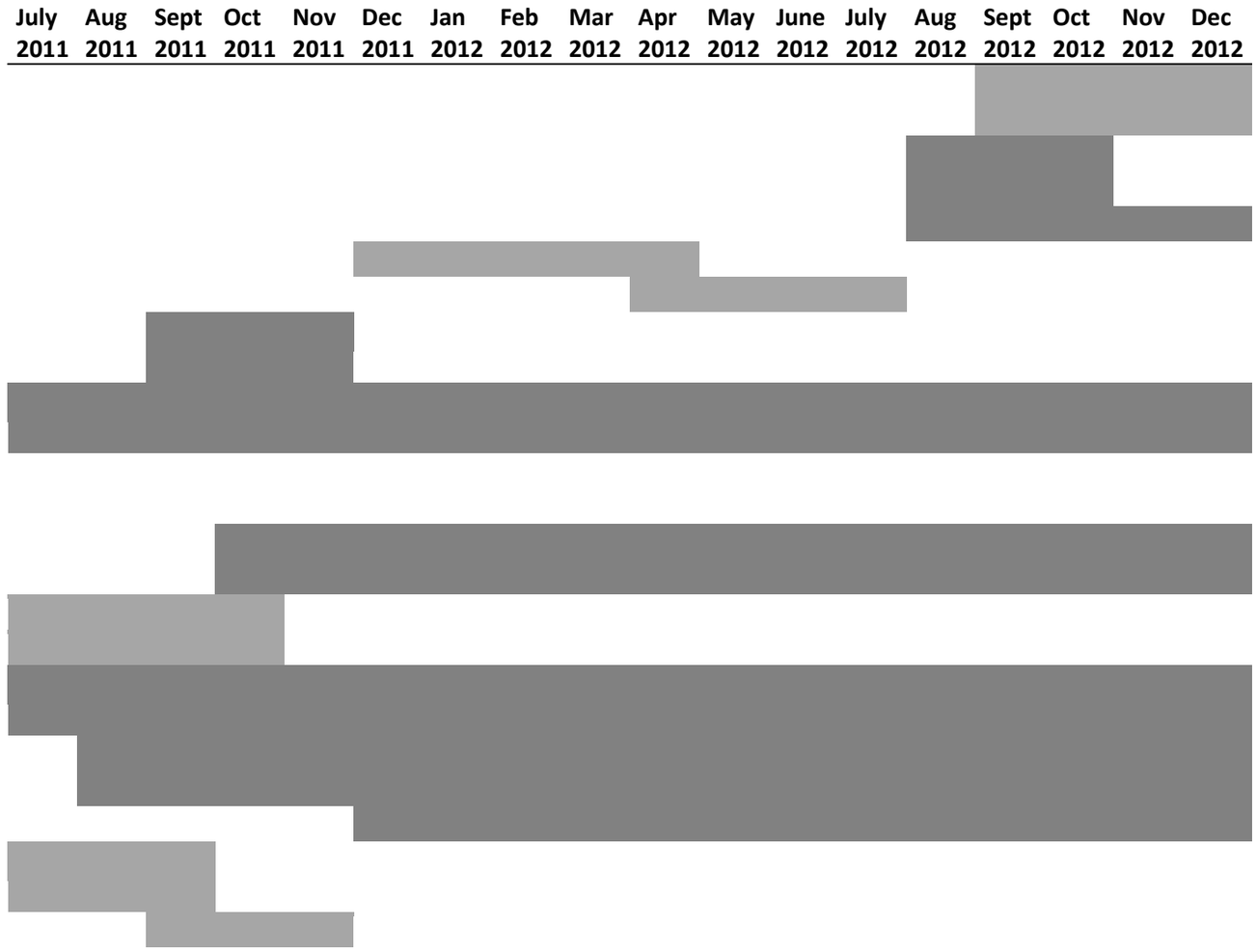
(i) Stocktake and inventory of on-going activities and capacities in each sub-region

(ii) Sub-regional planning workshops with the selected thematic focuses (including development of work plan and selection of a pilot site)

(iii) Compilation of best practices and tools & methodologies in the selected thematic focus areas

(iv) Sub-regional piloting in the selected sites

- Vulnerability and impact assessments at the pilot sites
- Development of adaptation strategies at the sub-regional pilot sites



- Piloting selected adaptation measures at the pilot sites

(v) Sub-regional knowledge-sharing workshops with the selected thematic focuses (including validation of pilot adaptation strategies)

(vi) Training for sub-regional institutions

- Conducting Training Needs Assessments

- Developing the training programmes and manuals

(vii) Development of sub-regional online portals for sharing best practices and tools & methodologies

(viii) Development and dissemination of technical reports and policy briefs on the selected thematic focus topics

National level activities

(i) Provision of technical support and advisory services (for e.g. development of NAPs or project proposals)

- Needs assessment for technical support and advisory services

- Identification of institutions and consultants

(ii) Supporting countries to access adaptation financing, in particular from the Adaptation Fund

(iii) Integrating adaptation and piloting and demonstrating good adaptation practices in the fast-track countries

(iv) Pilot adaptation measures in selected countries

- Identification of project / country selection criteria, and possible collaborating and co-financing opportunities

- Call for proposals, evaluation and selection

REGATTA

Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action