

Knowledge management for climate action

XXV RedLAC Congress Cusco - Peru 2023

Environmental Finance for Biodiversity and Climate Change

Sukaina Bharwani, Senior Research Fellow & weADAPT Coordinator



weADAPT: A community-driven platform for climate change adaptation



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www.weadapt.org



The weADAPT Community



@weADAPT1



SEI

Agenda

"We reached out to weADAPT given their connection/reach and credibility in the adaptation community to share our work. The "incentive" for us was to immediately gain access among a significant member base."

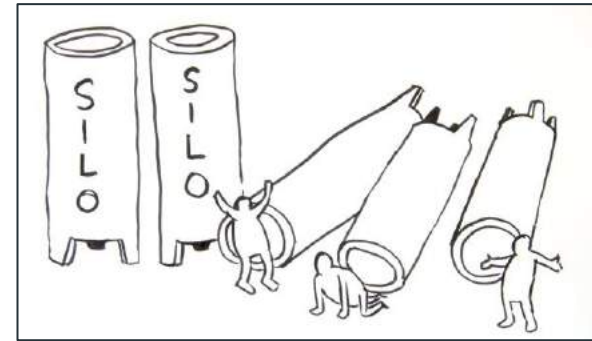
Programme Coordinator and Network Editor - March 2021

- The challenge
- What can weADAPT do for you?
 - Supporting decision-making, inspiring action and building capacity
 - Why share your work on weADAPT?
- **LEARN:** What others are doing
- **SHARE:** Increase the visibility of your work
- **CONNECT:** Networks, Communities of Practice and knowledge for longer-term legacy
- **How can you get involved?**

The climate change adaptation challenge

Information overload:

Leads to confusion, replication and redundancy



weADAPT vision:

To accelerate learning, collaboration and climate action



Climate change adaptation planning, research and practice.

weADAPT is a collaborative platform on climate change adaptation issues. It allows practitioners, researchers and policy-makers to access credible, high-quality information and connect with one another.

weADAPT.org



[Learn](#)

Explore and learn about current and exciting climate adaptation work, methods and tools.



[Share](#)

Share your climate adaptation work through the platform, and increase your visibility.



[Connect](#)

Connect and discuss with other climate adaptation professionals and organisations.



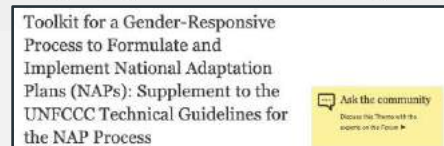
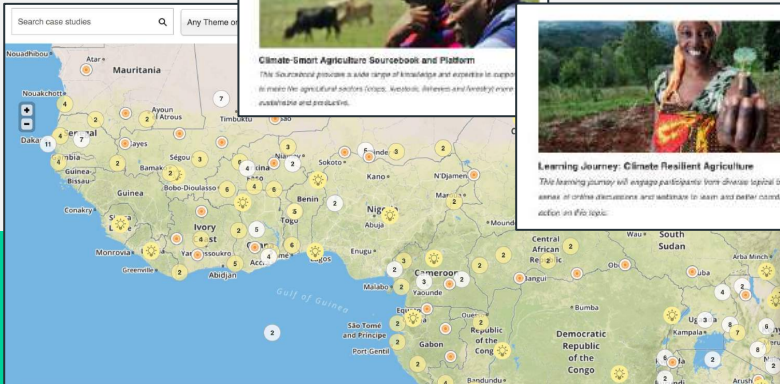
Designing user-driven climate services
This publication outlines the Climate Resilient approach to sustainable farming in the African drylands in the design of services.



Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook and Platform
This Sourcebook provides a wide range of knowledge and expertise to assist all those who agricultural systems (crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry) more sustainable and productive.



Learning Journey: Climate Resilient Agriculture
This learning journey will engage participants from diverse logical backgrounds in a series of online discussions and sessions to learn and better coordinate and guide action in this topic.



Submitted by Cesar Herrera Araya | published 04 Feb 2011 | last updated 17 Feb 2020

Introduction

The impacts of climate change are not gender-neutral. Gender-specific vulnerability to these impacts, whether at the policy level or on the ground, is vulnerable communities, must be gender-responsive.

The Gender Adaptation Plan (GAP) process is a key mechanism for identifying adaptation priorities, channeling resources, and implementing adaptation actions. It involves convening a clear responsibility to address the gender equality of climate change. It is considered a gender-responsive climate.

This book is a joint publication of the NAP Global Network, for Local Government Councils for Women (LGCW) and the Adaptation Decision Centre (ADC) of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is a key reference for government officials developing the NAP process, as well as for researchers and development partners.



Ask the community
Discuss this Theme with the experts on the Forum

Theme
NAP Global Network

Contributors
Angela Diaz, Rosalind Mwanza and Chikweike Okoroafor

View Online

Featured Download
Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) (2016)

An Online Sourcebook: Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals

Submitted by Julia Barlow | published 04 Aug 2011 | last updated 19 Dec 2020

Introduction

The impacts of climate change—drought, floods, extreme weather, and reduced food and water security—affecting women and their households, particularly women who are often dependent on the natural resources threatened by environmental change. Our white women are disproportionately impacted, they have a unique and essential contribution to make in adapting to a changing climate, so many women's knowledge, skills, and expertise are critical.

The online **Gender Adaptation Sourcebook** provides practical guidance to design gender-responsive climate change adaptation measures as well as women's participation in developing countries, by providing regional, sector-specific guidance and use the resources that are easy to follow and designed to help and inspire women.

Ask the community
Discuss this Theme with the experts on the Forum

Theme
Gender and Social Equity

Featured Download
An Online Sourcebook: Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals (April 2016)

Download



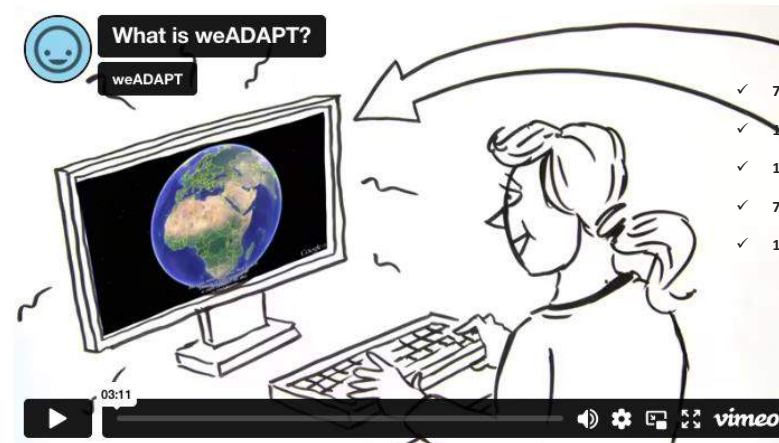


Climate change adaptation planning, research and practice.

weADAPT is a collaborative platform on climate change adaptation issues. It allows practitioners, researchers and policy-makers to access credible, high-quality information and connect with one another.



- ✓ **A range of resources** – Articles, Geo specific Case Studies, Videos, Forums
- ✓ **Accessible information** presented in **22 themes**; users can focus on their areas of interest. *National Adaptation Planning, Nature-based Solutions, Climate Finance, Small Islands and Climate Change, Climate Services*
- ✓ **Multiple contributors** anyone can load appropriate material
- ✓ **Quality assurance** through its review process using specialist theme editors
- ✓ **Capacity development** for its community through training
- ✓ **Measuring impact** through its user interviews.



- ✓ 7000+ members
- ✓ 1500+ organisations
- ✓ 1800+ articles
- ✓ 700+ case studies
- ✓ 150,000 unique site visits last year

Highlights and News



weADAPT's 15th Anniversary: The Future of Climate Change Adaptation

[Edit featured items](#)



Mapping the Evolution and Current Trends in Climate Change Adaptation Science

This study provides a review of climate change adaptation science literature that

Latest

Content Discussions People



Human health and climate change - UN CC:e-Learn course

How is human health directly affected by the weather, climate variability and climate change? This UN CC:e-learn course will explain how mitigation and

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By switching to dark mode you can reduce your energy consumption of our digital service

Search the climate change adaptation community

weADAPT is a global, collaborative community of research, policy and practice on climate change adaptation issues. Find credible information, share your work and connect with others working on similar issues.

I would like to find out about... Search




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Click on a tab below to find the latest content

Articles Case Studies Networks Themes Events Courses Blog Posts



Multiple Authors


How can Africa manage the climate risks it faces?

Understand the primary climate risks in Africa that urgently need management: biophysical, financial, trade, people...

read 0 Comments

11th Aug 2023 4 min read 0 Comments

Africa



Multiple Authors

The high Andean basins face climate change: Results from seven case studies on vulnerability



How weADAPT focuses on eco-friendly design

weADAPT is eco-conscious and has built environmentally friendly concepts into its design. Check out our carbon footprint

Find out more →



Find out who is doing what, and where

Discover climate adaptation projects on a global map, browsable by theme or network, alongside downscaled climate data.

Explore →

An Introduction to weADAPT

weADAPT's vision: To accelerate learning, collaboration and climate action for all

Open, accessible, user-friendly

User-contributed and user-driven

Learning, collaboration and peer-to-peer connections

Capacity development and training

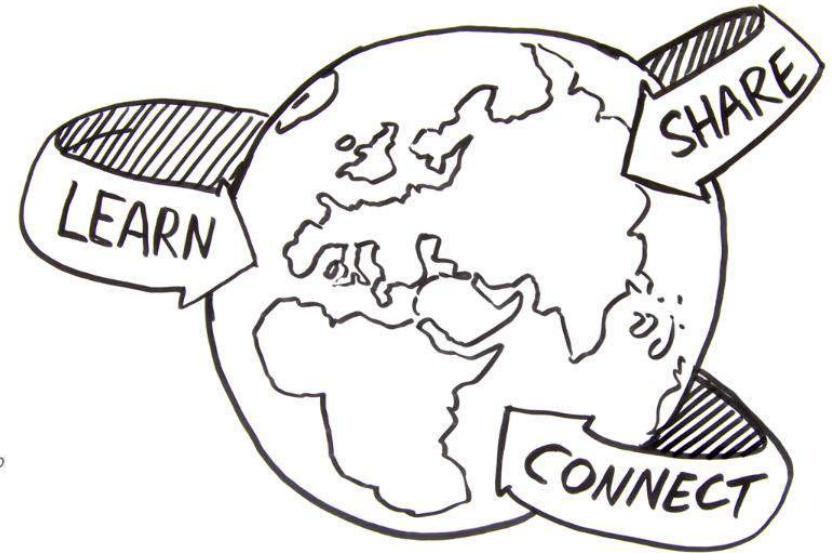
One of top three most used knowledge platforms globally*

Diverse, multidisciplinary, global community.

Translation feature into 130 languages (Google plugin)

* According to 300+ respondents at Adaptation Futures 2016 and 2018.

weADAPT's global reach



People

Search

Search



Nacaniell Speigth

Masters in Environmental Sciences, Policy and Management (MESPOM) Student at CEU

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Dosteus Lopa

Programme Manager at CARE

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Bethany Garfield

Graduate Student at New Orleans Hurricane Resource

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7000+ members



1500+ organizations



1800+ articles



700+ case studies



~4000 LinkedIn followers



7000+ X followers



4000+ Facebook followers

160,000+ unique site visits in 2022

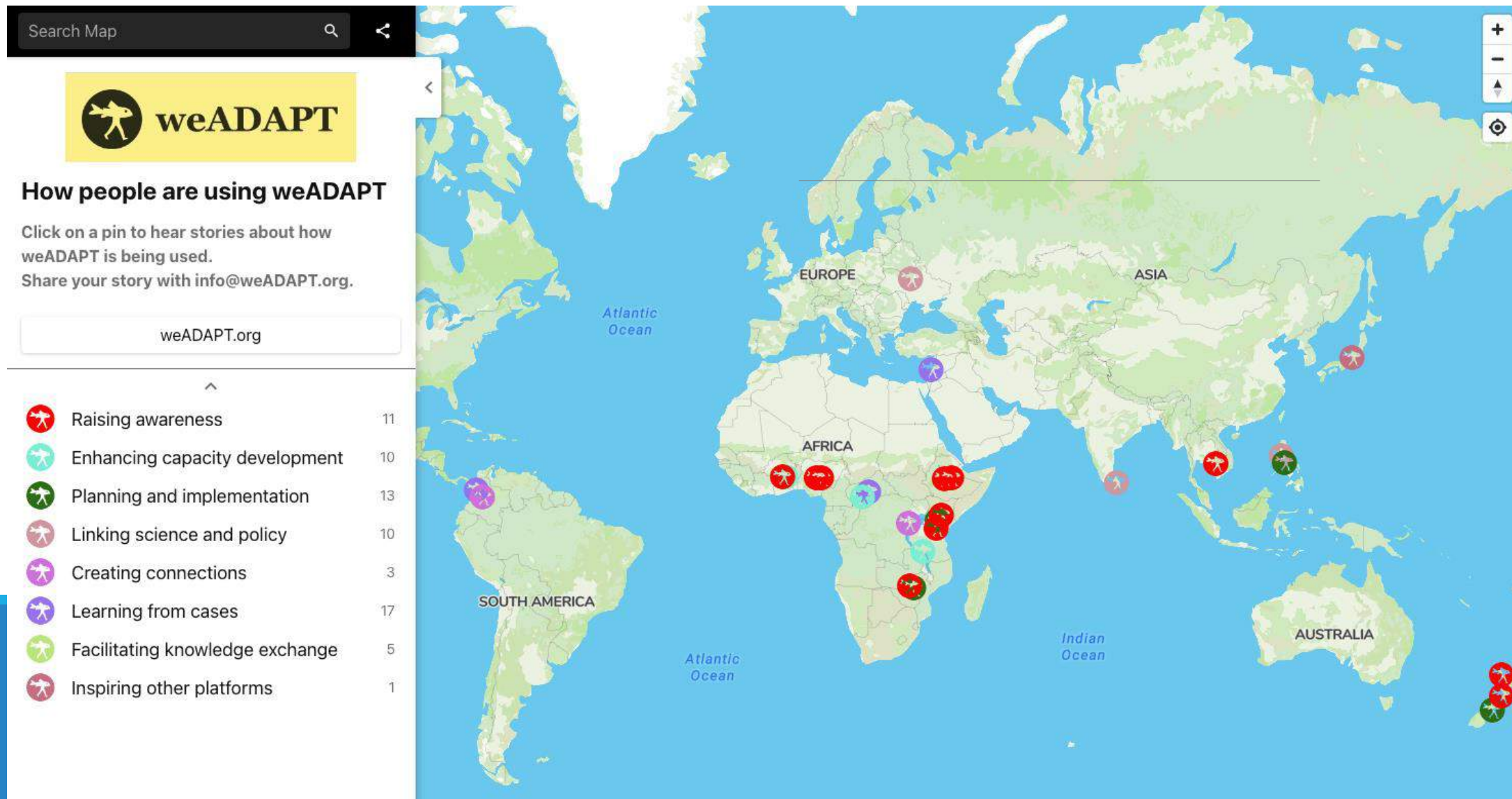
10,000+ newsletter readers

Why share your work on weADAPT?

- **Expand the visibility** of your organization's and your networks' work
- **Connect to different knowledge spaces**
 - Local/regional to global
 - Linking your work to adaptation
 - Development and adaptation
- **Advertise your events**
 - Discussion forums
- **Microsites**
 - Low-cost customized website service
- **Relevant themes**
 - Adaptation in Mountains
 - Adaptation Without Borders
- **This is a flexible platform!**
 - What do you and your partners need?



weADAPT Impacts



Search case studies



Any Theme or Network...



Hide climate stations

Reset all filters

View as a list

Climate information portal data for KORHOGO

Climate Summary

The plot below shows the long term monthly climatology of rainfall for the period 1981-2010. The plot shows the long term monthly climatology of rainfall for the period 1981-2010. The plot shows the long term monthly climatology of rainfall for the period 1981-2010.

Climate information portal data for GARISSA

Climate Summary

The plot below shows the long term monthly climatology of rainfall for the period 1981-2010. The plot shows the long term monthly climatology of rainfall for the period 1981-2010.

Using climate information to support adaptation planning and policy-making: Step-by-step guide

Developed by Michael Pomeroy (published 30 Apr 2015) last updated 20th Feb 2020

Ask the community

Discuss this Theme with the experts on the Future

Theme Content

- Climate Science
- Climate Change Communication
- Assessing Managing And Using Climate Information
- Climate Information In Decision-Making
- Designing Delivering And Evaluating Effective Climate Services
- Capacity Building For Climate Services
- Climate Services Initiatives
- Regional Climate Change Preparedness And Impact Analysis

Introduction

This guide describes how weADAPT can be used together with the Climate Information Portal (CIP) to quickly and easily access climate data for many locations across Africa, using an interactive map. The functionality may be expanded to other regions, based on demand. By linking the best portals, we have enabled users to see the climate data closest to you read about a project.

A map of case studies helps users find out what is happening in their area.

They can also find climate data from local stations through this interface.

The climate data is provided via a collaboration with the Climate Systems Analysis Group (CSAG) at the University of Cape Town.

CSAG and weADAPT have produced a step-by-step guide for users describing how they can use this data to support CCA planning:

<https://www.weadapt.org/knowledge-base/climate-services/step-by-step-guidance-to-using-climate-information>



Local knowledge can help overcome the obstacles in adaptation planning. Understanding local people's perceptions of climate variability and associated risks and their lives are impacted, could lead to better strategies and no-regret measures aimed at protecting the most vulnerable communities.

CIFOR essentials conducted interviews with people in six villages in the Mariboum Raya Regency of Papua - an extensive area covering mangrove swamps and upland forest - gathering detailed information on what changes people believed were taking place in their territories, such as if the seasons seemed unusually dry or wet, or if the forests seemed to be thinning or growing.

Livelihoods were not found to be very sensitive to climate due to the low seasonality, adapted production systems, and the presence of swamps and mangroves that act as "buffers" to different climate hazards.



Themes



Theme

Transnational climate impacts

Climate change – and adaptation to it – will occur in a globalized, hyper-connected world.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)



Theme

Synergies between Adaptation and Mitigation

Exploring the co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)



Theme

Cities and climate change

Views on trends, challenges, findings and case studies of cities adapting throughout the world.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)



Theme

Governance, institutions and policy

Advancing new insights into good governance for sustainable development in the face of social and ecological change.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)



Theme

Ecosystem-based Adaptation

Enhancing ecosystem services to support climate adaptation.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)



Theme

Disasters and Climate Change

Generating knowledge to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) with equitable, sustainable and resilient development, recognizing that development and DRR are interlinked.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)



Theme

Small Islands and Climate Change

Promoting an understanding of the vulnerabilities and resilience of islands not only among SIDS but also among countries with islands.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)



Theme

National Adaptation Planning

Designing robust, flexible adaptation strategies for national adaptation plans.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)



Theme

Economics of adaptation

Assessing the costs of adaptation using multiple lines of evidence.

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Theme

Vulnerability

Guidelines and tools for assessing the social and biophysical vulnerability to climate change.

[View Theme](#) [Articles](#) [Case Studies](#) [Edit](#) [...](#)

A Just Transition for Climate Change Adaptation: Towards Just Resilience and Security in a Globalising World

Submitted by Robin Hocquet | published 1st Apr 2021 | last updated 21st Apr 2021

Introduction

Justice has long been a central element of the international community's approach to climate change, including with regard to financial support for adaptation in developing countries. Yet, even as it has become increasingly clear that climate risks – and adaptation measures – often extend across national borders, a new challenge has emerged: how to ensure globally just resilience.



Satellite image over the Nile River in Sudan. Photo: USGS

This policy brief aims to expand our collective view of justice in adaptation by considering the globally interconnected nature of our economies and societies.

Building on the literature on just transitions for climate change mitigation, it presents a novel framework for a just transition for adaptation, with the objective of achieving globally just resilience. The full brief provides two case studies demonstrating the utility of the framework for analysing and advancing globally just resilience: (1) Agricultural trade and just transitions in the Brazilian coffee supply chain and (2) Just transition for adaptation in the Blue Nile Basin.

The key messages from the brief are provided below. Download the full brief from the right-hand column.

Key messages

- In a globalising world, the impacts of both climate change and adaptation measures are increasingly likely to be felt well beyond the places where they occur – even thousands of kilometres away.
- Ensuring that adaptation is truly just and equitable requires recognising transboundary climate risk and building resilience on a global scale. This involves avoiding actions that simply shift risks to other actors or reinforce existing vulnerabilities.
- A just transition for adaptation is crucial to ensuring both human well-being and countries' security, as resource scarcity and other stresses caused by climate change or by maladaptation can exacerbate conflict and even indirectly fuel violence.
- Going forward, we recommend that policymakers strengthen multilateral cooperation for globally just resilience; develop agreed principles to move from ambition to action; craft incentives to invest in just transitions for adaptation; and advance research to support decision-making.

A novel framework for globally just resilience

Ask the community
Discuss this Theme with the experts on the Forum ▶

Theme Content

- Identifying Transboundary Climate Risks ▼
- Governing Transboundary Climate Risks ▼
- Impacts Of Transboundary Climate Risks ▼

Theme

Adaptation without Borders - Indirect Impacts of Climate Change ▶

Climate change – and adaptation to it – will occur in a globalized, hyper-connected world.

[Explore Theme](#)

Featured Download



AWB Brief: A Just Transition for Climate Change Adaptation (2021)
149 downloads

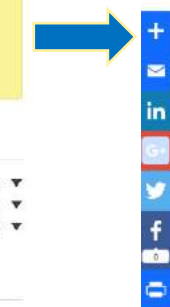
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Contributors

Frida Lager
Research Associate at SEI
[View Profile](#)

- Adaptation Without Borders
- Transboundary Adaptation
- Transboundary Climate Risks
- Transboundary Impacts

Contributing Organisations



Adaptation Without Borders

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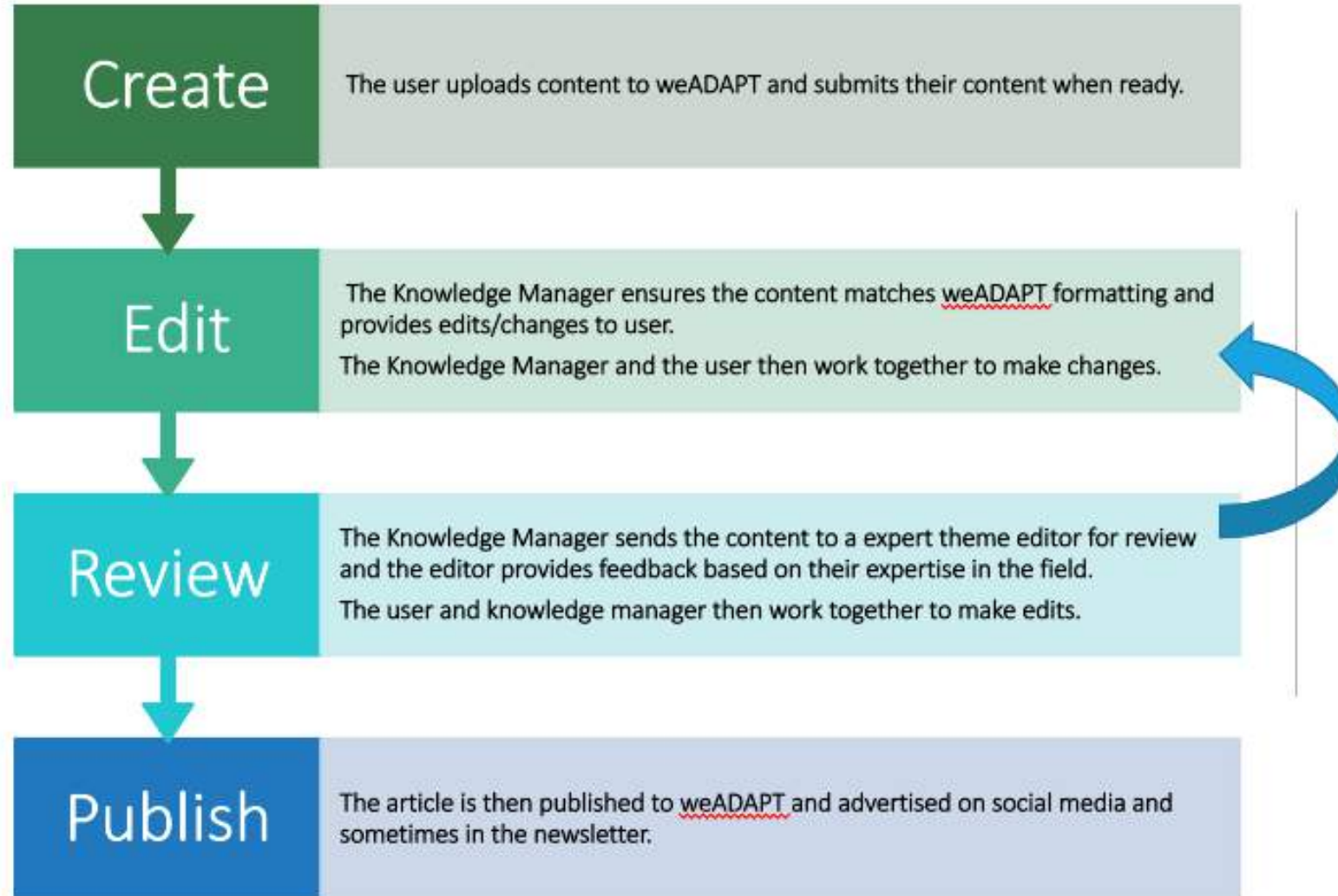
Adaptation Without Borders

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Adaptation Without Borders




The knowledge management process



Accelerating learning and capacity development

<p>Se In V Subm</p>	 <p>Transformational Adaptation: An Introduction <i>This introductory article provides a brief overview of the concept of transformational adaptation and relevant case studies for practitioners.</i></p> <p>Read more</p>	 <p>Financing Urban Adaptation to Climate Change: An Introduction <i>This introductory article provides a brief overview of the various mechanisms available to finance urban adaptation to climate change.</i></p> <p>Read more</p>	 <p>Urban Green Infrastructure: An Introduction <i>This article introduces urban green infrastructure and how it can and has been applied in urban contexts.</i></p> <p>Read more</p>
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Games for a New Climate: how games speed up learning, dialogue, and action on climate risks Centre [View Profile](#) potential frameworks for undertaking and assessing mal/adaptation actions, and questions that the practitioner should keep in mind.  **Antje Lang** SEI

<p>Intr Playing things of a fun bu could be Five rea 1. T 2. G 3. In 4. G 5. A Read m</p>	 <p>Maladaptation: An Introduction <i>This article provides introduces 'maladaptation' as a concept, explains its pertinence and explores examples of how the term has been applied.</i></p> <p>Read more</p>	 <p>Adaptive Capacity: An Introduction <i>This article introduces the concept of adaptive capacity, including definitions. It provides some case examples to illustrate the concept and links to further reading and resources.</i></p> <p>Read more</p>	 <p>Serious Climate Games: An Introduction <i>Climate games provide a way to facilitate learning in an interesting, engaging and memorable way. This article provides a brief outline of different climate games and resources available.</i></p> <p>Read more</p>
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Gobernanza participativa y gestión del riesgo ante incendios forestales en el Perú

Select Language ▼

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Register

Submitted by Musuq Briceno | published 13th Nov 2020 | last updated 10th Feb 2021

► SDC Climate Change & Environment (CC&E) Network Annotation

The following article is a blog in Spanish presenting a reflection from the Regional Programme for the Management of Andean Forest Ecosystems of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru (ECOBONA).

Introducción

Vemos con preocupación los recientes incendios forestales y de pastizales que vienen ocurriendo en diversas zonas del Perú como Cusco, Abancay, Piura, entre otros. [La mayoría de estos incendios son provocados por la acción humana](#) debido a prácticas rurales como la quema de pastizales y rastrojos para preparar las tierras para el



Bosques de Kiuñalla, Apurímac. Foto de CEDES Apurímac.



Ask the community

Discuss this Network with the experts on the Forum ►

► Theme Content

Publications Relevant For The Climate

Change & Environment Network ▼

Sustainable Mountain Development ▼

Climate Resilient Development In Forests And Agriculture ▼

Low Carbon And Climate Resilient Urban Development ▼

Climate Resilient Mountain Development And Water Challenges ▼

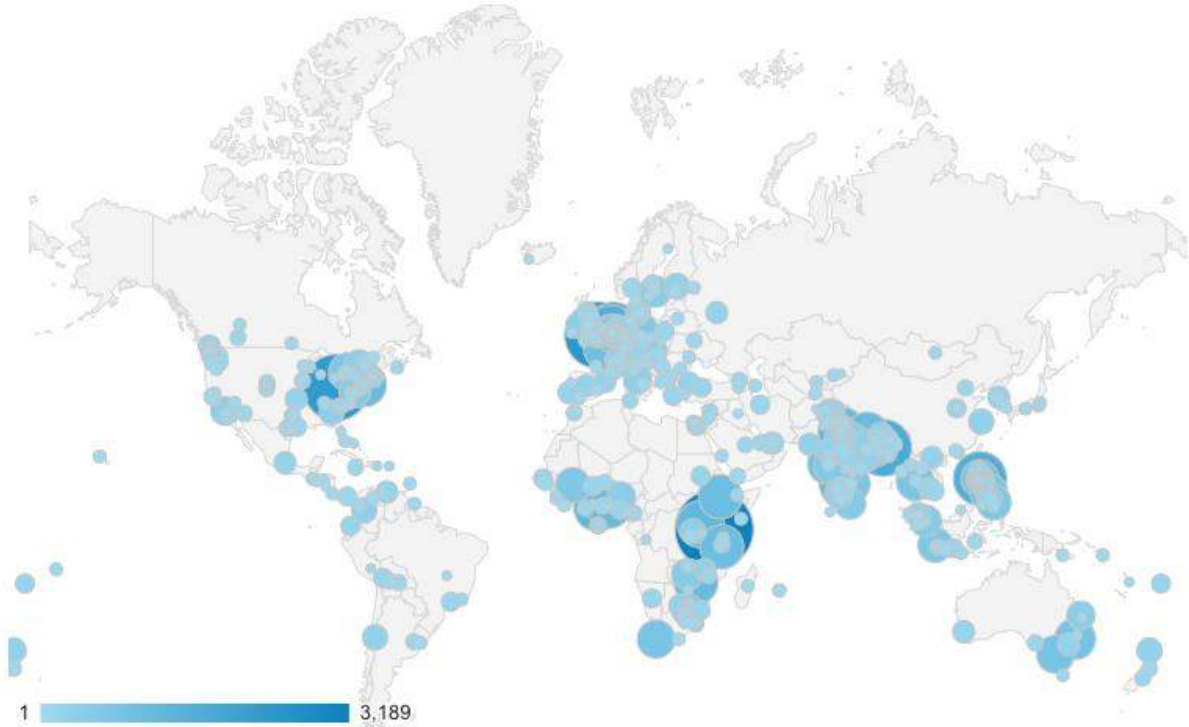
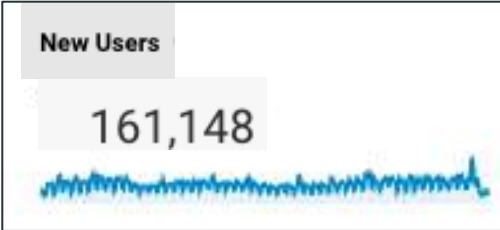
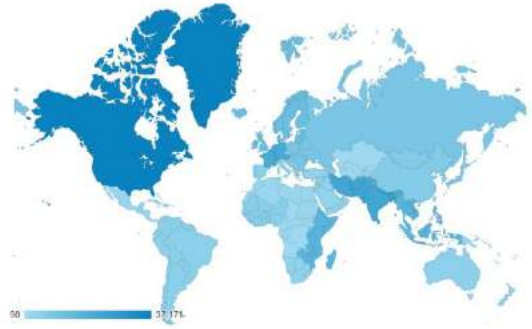
Nexus Climate Change And Other Development Issues ▼

Climate Services And Tools ▼



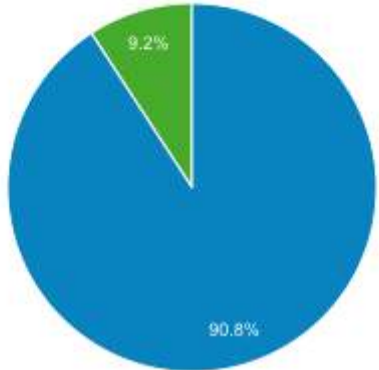
Global reach in 2022

Users ▾



1. India	1. Nairobi
2. Netherlands	2. London
3. Philippines	3. Columbus
4. United Kingdom	4. Amsterdam
5. Czechia	5. Dhaka
6. Canada	6. Quezon City
7. Seychelles	7. The Hague
8. Germany	8. Kampala
9. Kenya	9. Accra
10. China	10. Bengaluru
11. Australia	11. Delhi
12. Bangladesh	12. Lagos
13. South Africa	13. Harare
14. France	14. New York
15. Indonesia	15. Kathmandu
16. Ethiopia	16. Addis Ababa
17. Russia	17. Dar es Salaam
18. Nigeria	18. Paris
19. Italy	19. Mumbai
20. Nepal	20. Sydney

New Visitor Returning Visitor



Summary

"Everytime we release a knowledge product we immediately go to weADAPT because we know they are such an important platform in this area"


Senior Director and Theme Editor, March 2021

- Is open to all and free to use
- Aims to be inclusive of and support all voices
- Focuses on enabling learning to accelerate climate change adaptation
- Supports collaboration and making peer to peer connections
- Makes connections between topics to support learning and reduce silos, redundancy, replication and knowledge fragmentation.
- We would like to encourage contributions from the grass roots at local and regional levels e.g. Involving more NGOs and local universities as users and contributors.

How can you get involved?

- Register on weADAPT:
 - <https://www.weadapt.org/join-weadapt>
- Become a contributor - share your research!
- Share learning resources that you have developed (or find useful!)
- Become an Editor and highlight new areas of research e.g., health, mobility, gender, disasters.
- Use weADAPT in your projects: build and support local and regional networks, curate a resource hub for stakeholders, leverage weADAPT content in trainings and tools...
- Utilize weADAPT services: [weadapt.org/services](https://www.weadapt.org/services), such as Microsites: <https://www.weadapt.org/microsites>
- Offer training to your partners



A high-angle photograph of a diverse group of people sitting on a grey concrete floor in a circle. They are all looking upwards and holding their hands together in the center, creating a sense of unity and teamwork. The lighting is bright, casting soft shadows. The image is framed by a solid teal border.

Our work with partners: developing new services

Building on weADAPT
technology and know-how

Facilitating learning amongst networks and connecting Communities of Practice: Microsites



weTR
platfo
equita
develo
reduct

Researche
our comm



About Research & Evidence News & Events

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ADAPTATION WITHOUT BORDERS

Responding to a global challenge

We live in an interconnected world. The effects of climate change ripple out across national borders. And our adaptation actions can have consequences that cascade from country to country too.

Adaptation Without Borders is a new global partnership working to strengthen systemic resilience to these cross-border impacts.

We identify and assess transboundary climate risks and appraise the options to better manage those risks. We also support policymakers, planners and the private sector to develop climate-resilient, inclusive solutions.

Working with stakeholders worldwide to meet the global challenge of adaptation established by the Paris Agreement, we catalyse new alliances and forms of cooperation that pave the way towards a more sustainable and resilient world.

Read more

www.adaptationwithoutborders.org

Supporting decision-making and inspiring climate action

Ouranos' Energy Adaptation Map - <https://energyadaptation.ouranos.ca>

The screenshot displays the Ouranos Energy Adaptation Map interface. On the left, a world map shows various energy adaptation projects marked with blue pins. The right side features a detailed article titled "Using Generators to Run Pipelines during Power Outages". The article includes a summary, key takeaways, and a list of contributors. The interface also includes search filters for industry sector and type of resource, and a navigation menu at the bottom.

Using Generators to Run Pipelines during Power Outages

Submitted by **Eric Frazier** on August 2017 18:15

Summary

After the 2007 hurricane season along the Gulf Coast, Colwell Pipeline purchased over a large mobile generator and several transformers to help it recover faster from power losses due to natural hazards. Instead, this equipment allows leaving pumping stations along the pipeline to reduce electricity when electric power is not available. Besides, after Hurricane Dorian in 2019, the company implemented some resilience measures such as increasing spare parts to production generators when power would most likely be lost. Critical pressure for a hurricane season by completing maintenance and testing to ensure generators are ready when they are needed and that contractors are lined up to install and start up the units in case it is required.

At a Glance

Industry sector: Transmission, Distribution and Transfer

ISDB Climate Change Knowledge Hub - <https://cckh.weadapt.org>

The screenshot displays the ISDB Climate Change Knowledge Hub interface. On the left, a world map shows various climate change knowledge hub projects marked with green pins. The right side features a detailed country overview page for Morocco. The page includes a country overview, a map of Morocco, and a circular infographic showing climate change indicators. The interface also includes a search bar and a navigation menu at the bottom.

Country: Morocco

Country Overview

Morocco is a Northern African country along the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco is currently experiencing population growth, industrial expansion, and agricultural expansion. Its national socioeconomic development is increasingly putting pressure on natural resources, from Morocco's coastline to its water resources. This pressure is greatly exacerbated by climate change, resulting in water scarcity, coastal erosion, flooding and desertification, making mitigation and adapting to climate change a national priority. Morocco is often recognized for making a significant contribution towards global mitigation.

Supporting multiple designs and features

ADAPTATION AT ALTITUDE
Taking Action in the Mountains

ADAPTA
Highlight you

ADAPTATION AT ALTITUDE
Mountains at the frontline of climate change
Mountains feature some of the clearest indicators of climate change. Changing precipitation patterns are disrupting natural hazards and threatening livelihoods.

READ MORE ▾

Climate Change Vulnerability & Mountain Areas

What We Do

DATA, INFORMATION & MONITORING

We strengthen the Global Network for Observations and Information on Mountain Environment (GNOME), a flagship activity of the Mountain Research Initiative (MRI), under the framework of the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO).

MORE ▾

KNOWLEDGE & SHARING

We establish a knowledge base and community of practice on climate change adaptation opportunities in mountains.

MORE ▾

ADAPTATION AT ALTITUDE
Taking Action in the Mountains

ABOUT US | EVENTS

f t in
Privacy Policy

Home > Upcoming Events

Upcoming Events

Events will be scheduled soon. Please join us on [facebook](#) or [twitter](#) to be kept up to date.

Past Events

ONLINE SESSION: "MOUNTAINS HIGH: ADVENTURE FOR CLIMATE ACTION"
11/12/2020 - 15:30 to 16:45
Co-hosted by the UN Environment Programme and the Adaptation at Altitude programme of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.
This event will be hosted in English.
[Read Article](#)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN MOUNTAIN AREAS: WHAT ROLE IS THERE FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS?
11/12/2020 - 14:00 to 15:15
Webinar on International Mountain Day.
Co-hosted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Adaptation at Altitude programme of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.
This event will be hosted in English, with interpretation offered in French, Spanish, and Russian.
[Read Article](#)

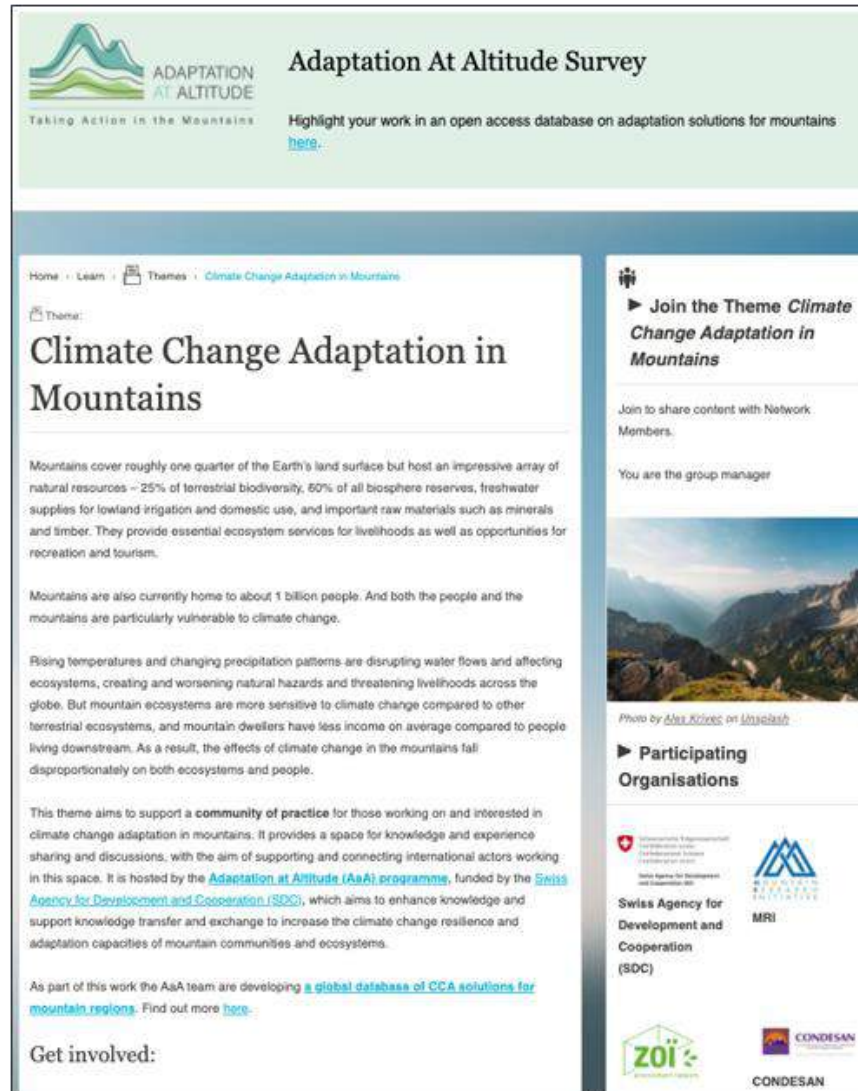
MOUNTAIN BIODIVERSITY: AFRICA'S NATURAL CAPITAL AND LAUNCH OF ADAPTATION AT ALTITUDE PROGRAMME
11/12/2020 - 08:00 to 10:00
The event focuses on biodiversity in East Africa's mountains as natural capital. It also features the regional launch of the Adaptation at Altitude programme.
[Read Article](#)

(UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, Global Stocktake), disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework for DRR), and the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030).

MORE ▾

<https://adaptationaltitude.org>

Developing new functionality



ADAPTATION AT ALTITUDE
Taking Action in the Mountains

Adaptation At Altitude Survey

Highlight your work in an open access database on adaptation solutions for mountains [here](#).

Home · Learn · Themes · Climate Change Adaptation in Mountains

Theme:

Climate Change Adaptation in Mountains

Mountains cover roughly one quarter of the Earth's land surface but host an impressive array of natural resources – 25% of terrestrial biodiversity, 60% of all biosphere reserves, freshwater supplies for lowland irrigation and domestic use, and important raw materials such as minerals and timber. They provide essential ecosystem services for livelihoods as well as opportunities for recreation and tourism.

Mountains are also currently home to about 1 billion people. And both the people and the mountains are particularly vulnerable to climate change.

Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns are disrupting water flows and affecting ecosystems, creating and worsening natural hazards and threatening livelihoods across the globe. But mountain ecosystems are more sensitive to climate change compared to other terrestrial ecosystems, and mountain dwellers have less income on average compared to people living downstream. As a result, the effects of climate change in the mountains fall disproportionately on both ecosystems and people.

This theme aims to support a **community of practice** for those working on and interested in climate change adaptation in mountains. It provides a space for knowledge and experience sharing and discussions, with the aim of supporting and connecting international actors working in this space. It is hosted by the **Adaptation at Altitude (AaA) programme**, funded by the **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)**, which aims to enhance knowledge and support knowledge transfer and exchange to increase the climate change resilience and adaptation capacities of mountain communities and ecosystems.

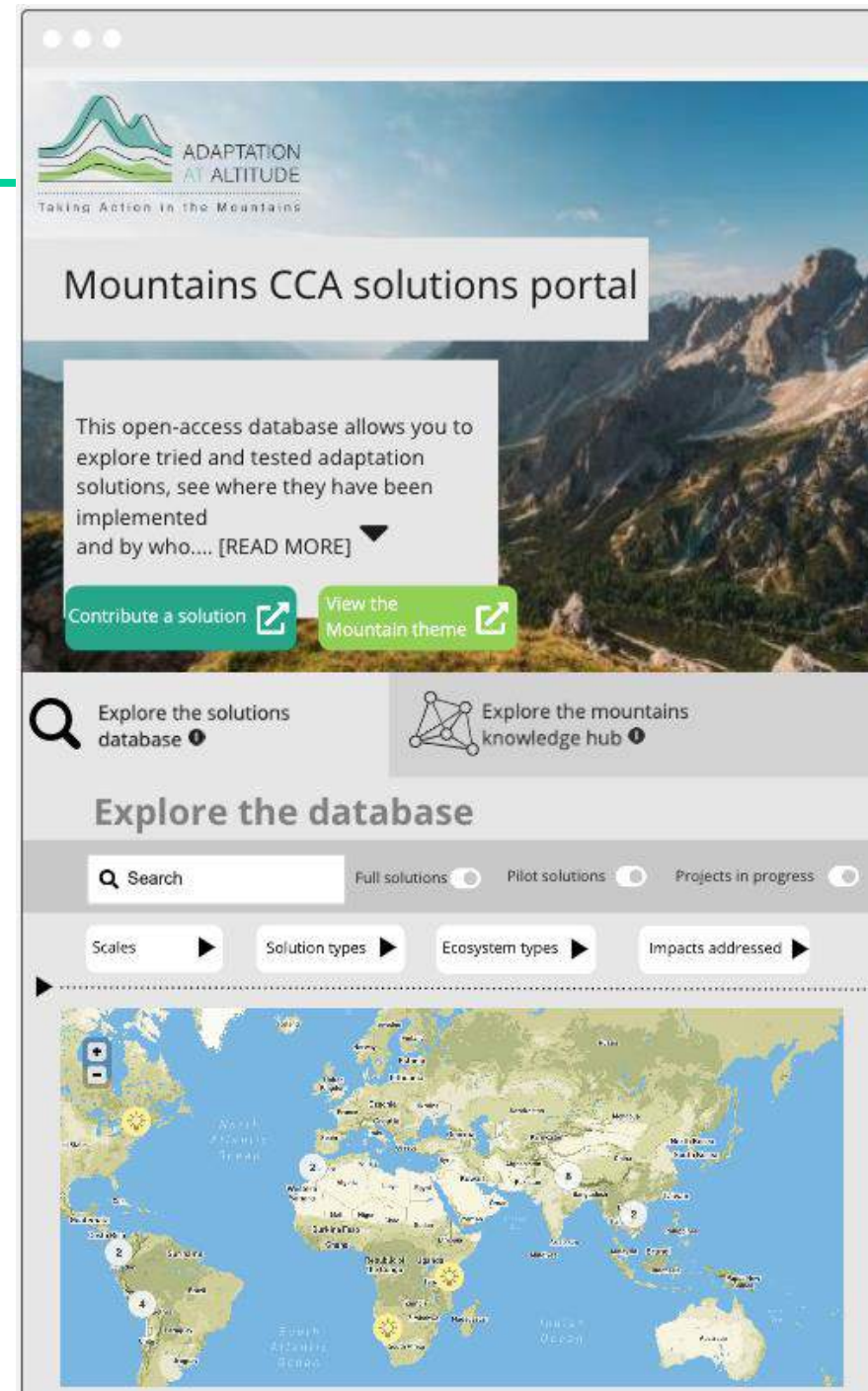
As part of this work the AaA team are developing a **global database of CCA solutions for mountain regions**. Find out more [here](#).

Get involved:

Participating Organisations

- International & governmental organisations: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- MRI
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- CONDESAN
- CONDESAN
- ZOI



<https://www.weadapt.org/mountains>





ADAPTATION AT ALTITUDE
Taking Action in the Mountains

Mountains CCA solutions portal





This open-access database allows you to explore tried and tested adaptation solutions, see where they have been implemented and by who.... [READ MORE]


Contribute a solution  View the Mountain theme 

Explore the solutions database  Explore the mountains knowledge hub 

Explore the database

Search Full solutions Pilot solutions Projects in progress

Scales  Solution types  Ecosystem types  Impacts addressed 



Get involved!

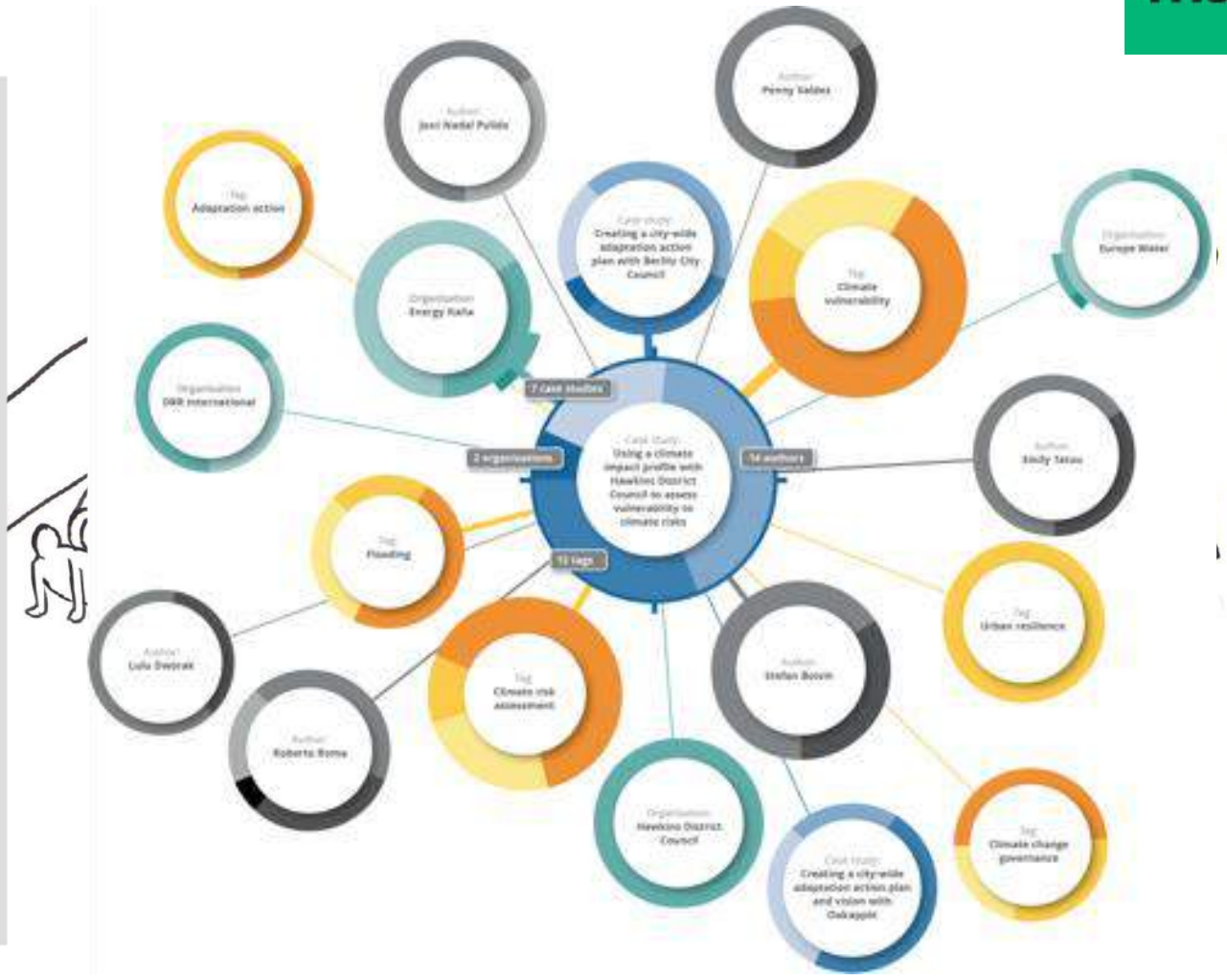
"If I had known about weADAPT microsites, I would not have built our own platform – it should not be started from scratch"
- Head of Programmes,
Feb, 2021.

- **Your** SEI user-driven climate change adaptation platform
 - We can offer centre/topic-specific training
- Increase the visibility of your work!
 - Share an article or case study
 - Manage a theme or network
 - Increase the legacy of knowledge products beyond the project life cycle
- Start a microsite for your new project.
- Develop tools for climate change adaptation research, policy and practice.

Using 'search and discovery' to enhance collaboration and coordination



Directed
Project



<http://connectivity-hub.placard-network.eu>

Co-explore priority needs *with* users

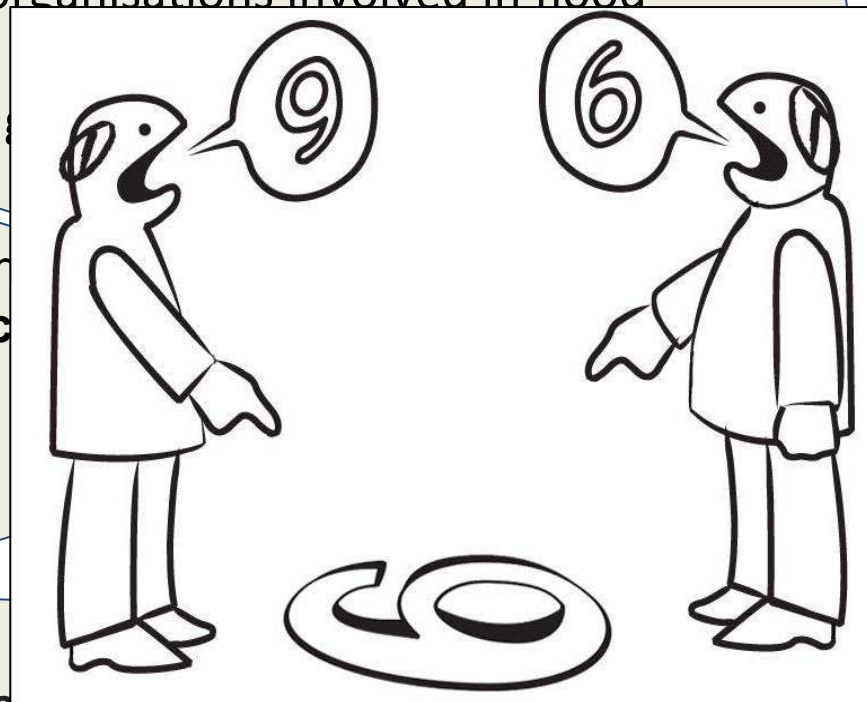


Directed
Project

maia



It is difficult for us to have a **clear vision** about the different organisations involved in flood



The connection between **science and practice** should be supported

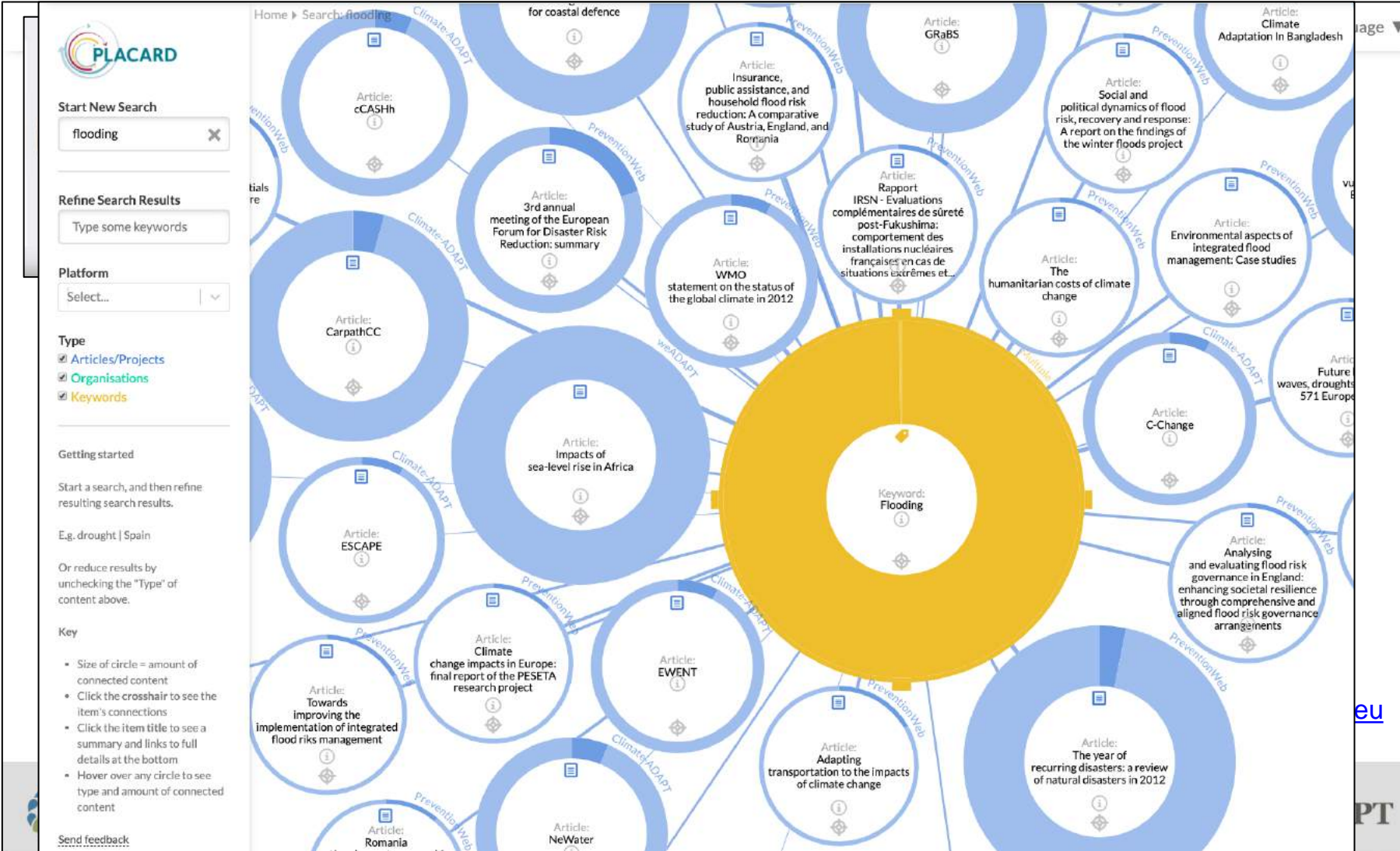
People and outputs are equally important

on language (**not a common language**)

...too little coordination and planners, coordinators, etc have too little time to keep on top of all initiatives. **Need a quick overview of who is doing what.**

Language problem is huge: we should not expect that everybody speaks English, typically underestimated problem by academia!!

Create something intuitive, visual and interactive...



PLACARD

Home Search: flooding

Start New Search
flooding

Refine Search Results
Type some keywords

Platform
Select...

Type
 Articles/Projects
 Organisations
 Keywords

Getting started
Start a search, and then refine resulting search results.
E.g. drought | Spain
Or reduce results by unchecking the "Type" of content above.

Key

- Size of circle = amount of connected content
- Click the crosshair to see the item's connections
- Click the item title to see a summary and links to full details at the bottom
- Hover over any circle to see type and amount of connected content

Send feedback

Article: cCASHh

Article: Insurance, public assistance, and household flood risk reduction: A comparative study of Austria, England, and Romania

Article: GRaBS

Article: Climate Adaptation In Bangladesh

Article: Social and political dynamics of flood risk, recovery and response: A report on the findings of the winter floods project

Article: Rapport IRSN - Evaluations complémentaires de sûreté post-Fukushima: comportement des installations nucléaires françaises en cas de situations extrêmes et...

Article: 3rd annual meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction: summary

Article: WMO statement on the status of the global climate in 2012

Article: Environmental aspects of integrated flood management: Case studies

Article: The humanitarian costs of climate change

Article: CarpathCC

Article: Impacts of sea-level rise in Africa

Article: C-Change

Article: ESCAPE

Article: Future waves, droughts, 571 Europe

Keyword: Flooding

Article: Analysing and evaluating flood risk governance in England: enhancing societal resilience through comprehensive and aligned flood risk governance arrangements

Article: Climate change impacts in Europe: final report of the PESETA research project

Article: EWENT

Article: Towards improving the implementation of integrated flood risks management

Article: Adapting transportation to the impacts of climate change



Article: The year of recurring disasters: a review of natural disasters in 2012

Article: Romania

Article: NeWater

Corresponds to FAIR principles



Explore  Close 

Keyword:

nature based solutions

11 articles 1 organisation

Alternate name: Nature-based approaches

Have you also considered?

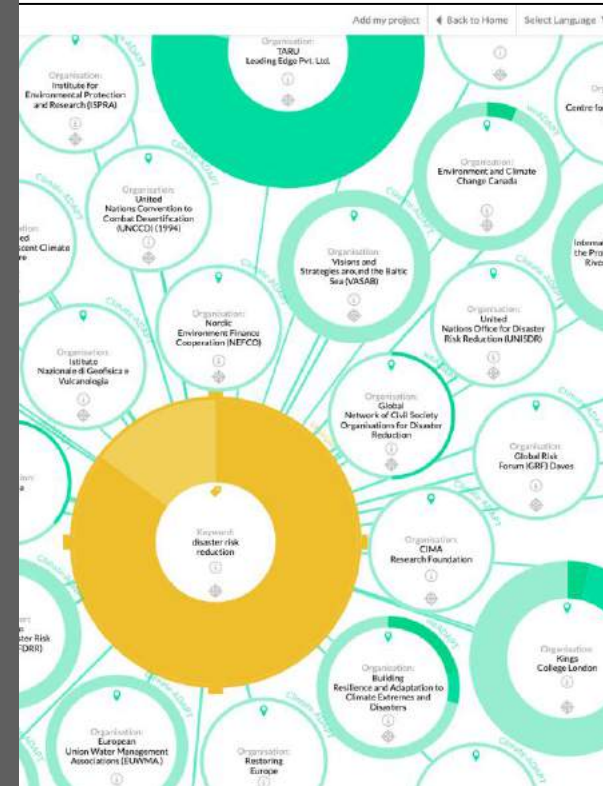
ecosystem-based adaptation ecosystem services

Actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. (Definition adopted at 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress).

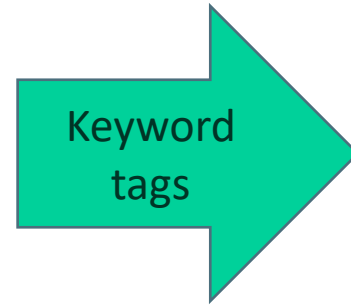
Solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. (*Towards an EU Research and Innovation Policy Agenda for Nature-based Solutions & Re-naturing Cities - Final Report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group*, European Commission, 2015).

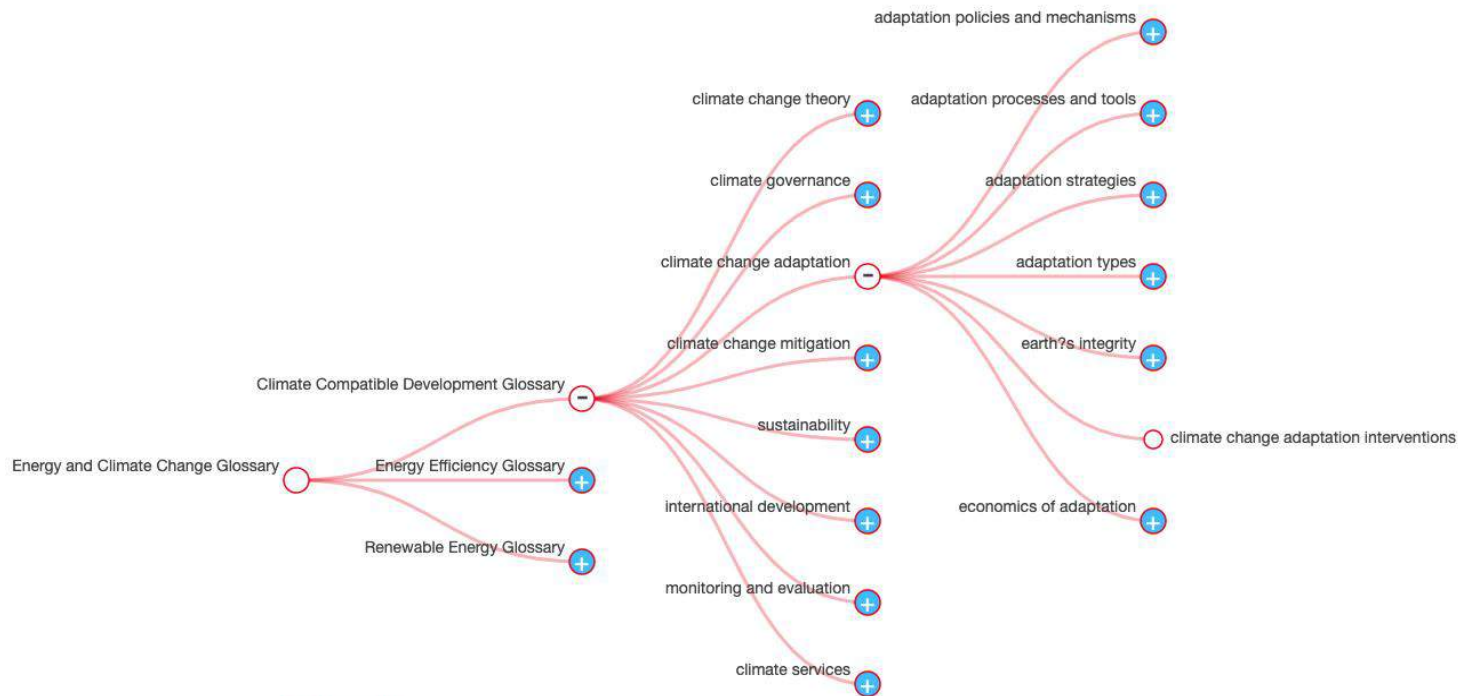
Actions that work with and enhance nature so as to help people adapt to change and disasters. (Nature-based Solutions Initiative).

Scope notes:
'Nature-Based Solutions' (NBS), is a relatively new concept introduced specifically to promote nature as a means for



Keyword tagging: Connecting relevant knowledge





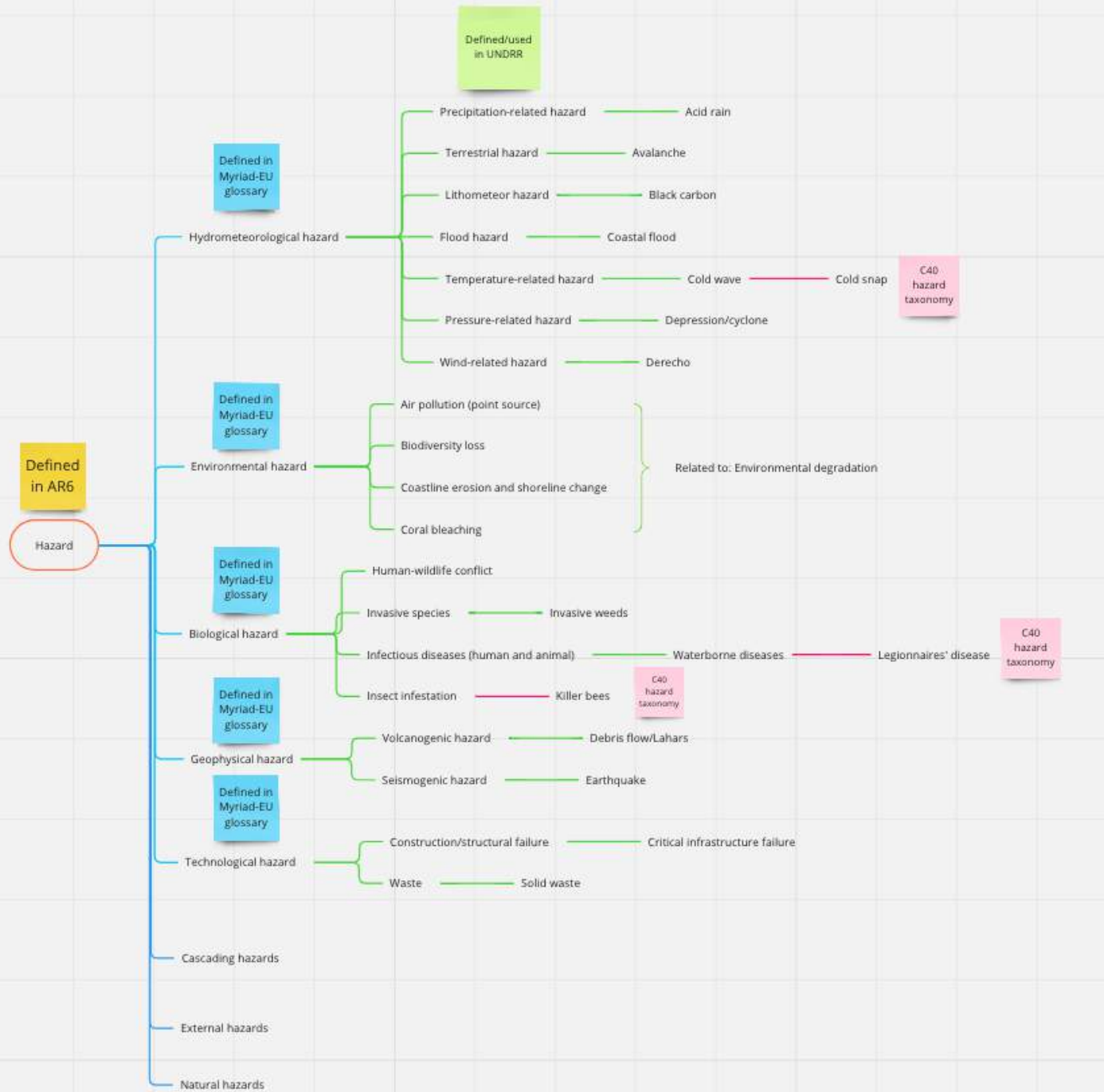


Table 17.1 | Selected adaptation options per Representative Key Risk (RKR; see Section 16.5.2.2), with examples of each option from across the report. Many of the adaptation options are relevant to multiple RKR, and have been selected to be representative of the wide variety of adaptation options implemented or suggested around the world.

RKR	Adaptation option	Examples from regional and sectoral chapters and cross-chapter papers
Risk to coastal socio-ecological systems	Coastal accommodation	Raising of dwellings, raising of coastal roads (Section 15.5.2), amphibious building designs (CCP2), improved drainage (Section 11.3.5.3)
	Coastal infrastructure	Seawalls, beach and shore nourishment (Sections 3.6, 15.5.1), breakwater structures (Section 15.5.1), dykes, revetments, groynes or tidal barriers. (Section 6.3.4.8), land reclamation (Section 15.5.2)
	Strategic coastal retreat	Retreating from coastal areas (Section 3.6, Cross-Chapter Box SLR in Chapter 3, Section 6.3.5.1, CCP2), relocation/resettlement (CCP2)
Risk to terrestrial and ocean ecosystems	Restore/create natural areas	Marine protected areas (FAQ 3.5), active restoration of coral reefs (Section 3.6.2.3.2), ridge-to-reef management (CCP1), restoring dunes (CCP4), planting salinity-tolerant trees (Section 4.5.2.1)
	Reduce ecosystem stress	Increasing forest cover (CCP7), detect and manage forest pests (Section 11.3.4.3)
	Ecosystem-based adaptation	Reduce pollution and eutrophication (Section 3.3.3), reduce anthropogenic pressures on the Great Barrier Reef (Box 11.2), sustainable fisheries harvest (Section 3.6.2), increasing connectivity between natural areas (Section 2.6.2)
Risks associated with critical physical infrastructure, networks and services	Infrastructure retrofitting	Marine habitats to protect against storm surge (Section 3.6), agroecology (Section 5.14.1.1), coastal and marine vegetation and reefs (Section 6.3.4), vegetation corridors, greenspace, wetlands (FAQ 6.3), mangrove habitat restoration (Sections 8.5.2.2, 9.8.5.1), restoring coasts, rivers, wetlands to reduce flood risk (Section 2.6.3, CCP1), urban green space to reduce temperatures (Section 2.6.3)
	Building codes	Air conditioning (Section 6.3.4), using thermosiphons for permafrost degradation (Section 10.4.6.4.1), increasing rooftop albedo (for reflectivity) (Section 11.3.5.3), shading (Section 13.A.4)
	Spatially redirect development	Drainage systems (Section 4.5.2.1), architectural and urban design regulations (Section 6.3.4.2), infrastructure standards initiatives (CCP6), Chile's Sustainable Housing Construction Code (Section 12.5.5.3)
Risk to living standards and equity	Insurance	Zoning/land use planning (Section 6.3.2.1), spatial development planning to regulate coastal development (CCP2)
	Diversification of livelihoods	Agricultural insurance and micro-credit (Sections 4.5.2.1, 10.4.5.5), index-based insurance, market and price insurance (Section 5.14.1.3), flood insurance (Section 10.5.3.2), collective insurance schemes (Section 12.5.7.5)
	Social safety nets	Combining income-generating activities within fisheries sector (Section 3.6.2.2)
Risk to human health	Availability of health infrastructure	Community level adaptation by Pangnirtung Inuit through diversification to stabilise income and food resources (CCP6)
	Access to health care	Food for work programmes (Section 4.5.2.1), school feeding programmes (Section 7.4.2.1.3), social protection programmes, such as unemployment compensation (Section 10.5.6)
	Disaster early warning	Safe drinking water infrastructure (Section 4.5.2.1), temperature-controlled low-income housing (Section 11.3.6.3), health care clinics (Section 6.4 case study), place-specific mental health infrastructure and 'nature therapy' (Section 14.4.6.8)
Risk to food security	Farm/fishery improvements	Access to health care services (Section 11.3.6.3), access to health, nutrition services and healthy environments (water and sanitation) (Section 7.6), enhanced access to culturally appropriate mental health resources; 'telemedicine' (information technologies and telecommunications for health and public health service delivery) (Section 12.6.1.5)
	Food storage/distribution improvements	Early warning of marine heatwaves (Section 3.6.2.3.3) early warning for pests (Section 5.12.5), Heat Action Plans (HAP) (Section 7.4.2.1.2), raising public awareness through campaigns (FAQ13.3)
	Behaviour change in diets and food waste	Changing fishing gear or vessel power (Section 3.6.2.2.3), change crop variety or timing (Section 4.5.2.1, CCP5, Section 8.5), close productivity gaps (Section 5.12.5), biotechnology (Section 5.12.5), irrigation schemes (Section 9.12.5.3), integrated crop/livestock systems (Section 5.10.1), relocating livestock linked to improved pasture management (Section 13.5.2)
Risk to water security	Water capture/storage	Improve transportation infrastructure and trade networks, shortened supply chains (Sections 5.12.5, 9.12.5.3), improved food storage (Sections 5.12.5, 7.4.2), local food production/chains (Cross-Chapter Box COVID in Chapter 7)
	Efficient water use/demand	Reduce food loss and waste (Section 5.12.5), shifts to more plant-based diets (Section 7.4.5.2), creating demand for organically sourced food (Section 10.5.3.2)
	Efficient water supply/distribution	Farm ponds and revival of water bodies (Section 4.5.2.1), rain gardens, bioswales or retention ponds (Section 6.3.3.6), water storage tanks (Section 10.5.3.2), multi-purpose water reservoirs and dams (CCP5)
Risk to peace and migration	Seasonal/temporary mobility	Precision/drip irrigation (Section 4.5.2.1), Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) (Section 9.4), cooperative policies across multiple sectors (CCP4), changing water consumption patterns (CCP4)
	Cooperative governance	Constructing irrigation infrastructure (Section 4.5.2.1), inter-basin transfers (Section 6.3.3.6), water reuse (Section 13.A.3), slum/water upgrading (Section 6.4.3)
	Permanent migration	Fishing fleet mobility to follow species distribution (Section 3.6.2.2.2), mobility for seasonal employment and remittances (Section 4.5.2.1, Cross-Chapter Box MIGRATE in Chapter 7), legal/illegal labour migration (CCP3), pastoralist seasonal migrations (Cross-Chapter Box MIGRATE in Chapter 7)
Risk to peace and migration	Cooperative governance	Transboundary fishing agreements (Section 3.6.4.1), ocean governance (Section 3.6.2.2), collective water management (Section 4.5.2.1), indigenous water-sharing systems (Section 4.5.2.1), enforcing the land rights of indigenous populations (CCP7), adaptive co-management in Arctic fisheries (CCP6), international compact on migration (Cross-Chapter Box MIGRATE in Chapter 7), policies for adaptive governance (Section 8.5)
	Permanent migration	Resettlement of flood-prone communities (Section 4.5.2.1), rural-urban migration (Section 6.1 case study), internal migration (Box 10.2), international migration and remittances (Sections 8.6.3, 14.4.7.3)

Amplify visibility for source platforms and knowledge shared



The collage features three overlapping screenshots:

- Top Left (PLACARD):** Shows a search result for the article "MEDSCOPE - MEDiterranean Services Chain based On climate PrEdictions". It includes a "Read more on Climate-ADAPT" button circled in red.
- Top Middle (PreventionWeb):** Shows the article page on PreventionWeb, titled "Transforming urban water governance through social (triple-loop) learning".
- Bottom (Climate ADAPT):** Shows the full article page on the Climate ADAPT website. The article title is "MEDSCOPE MEDSCOPE - MEDiterranean Services Chain based On climate PrEdictions". The description states: "MEDSCOPE is a three-year project that will enhance the exploitation of climate predictions from seasonal to decadal timescales, maximizing the potential of their application in different economic sectors, public and private, of relevance for the Mediterranean region, here defined as the domain encompassing the Mediterranean basin and the surrounding areas, including North Africa and the Middle East." The page includes sections for "Project", "Description", "Updated:", "Keywords:", "Duration:", "Climate impacts:", "Elements:", "Sectors:", "Geographic characterization:", and "Countries:". A red circle highlights the "Read more on Climate-ADAPT" button in the bottom left corner of the page.



Connectivity Hub - not another platform



- Makes connections transparent and supports collaboration
- Reveals potentially *unexpected* connections
- Links different types and scales of knowledge
- Reduces silos and information overload
- Builds awareness and a shared understanding of different terminology used
- Supports learning and capacity development
- Refers and redirects to the original platforms
- Creates new traffic and new audiences for the source platforms
- Enhances visibility and cross-fertilization of knowledge



Further resources

Connectivity Hub movie tutorial and guidance:

<http://connectivity-hub.placard-network.eu>

How to get started | Back to Home | Select Language

PLACARD

Welcome to the Connectivity Hub, a new "search and discovery" tool that helps users find relevant knowledge and organizations working on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) issues. The Connectivity Hub aims to be a testbed for the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning techniques to produce new, policy-relevant insights.

Search

Popular searches

infrastructure vulnerability migration health agriculture risk drought

PLACARD Connectivity Hub
Meet Maria Jans... | Watch Later | Share

Role: City planner with a background in disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Location: Arnhem, the Netherlands

MORE VIDEOS

0:06 / 3:16

YouTube

Who will benefit from the Hub?

The Hub is designed to help planners, decision-makers, researchers, policymakers, students, and interested citizens who are trying to find information, organisations and people relevant to their work in CCA and DRR.

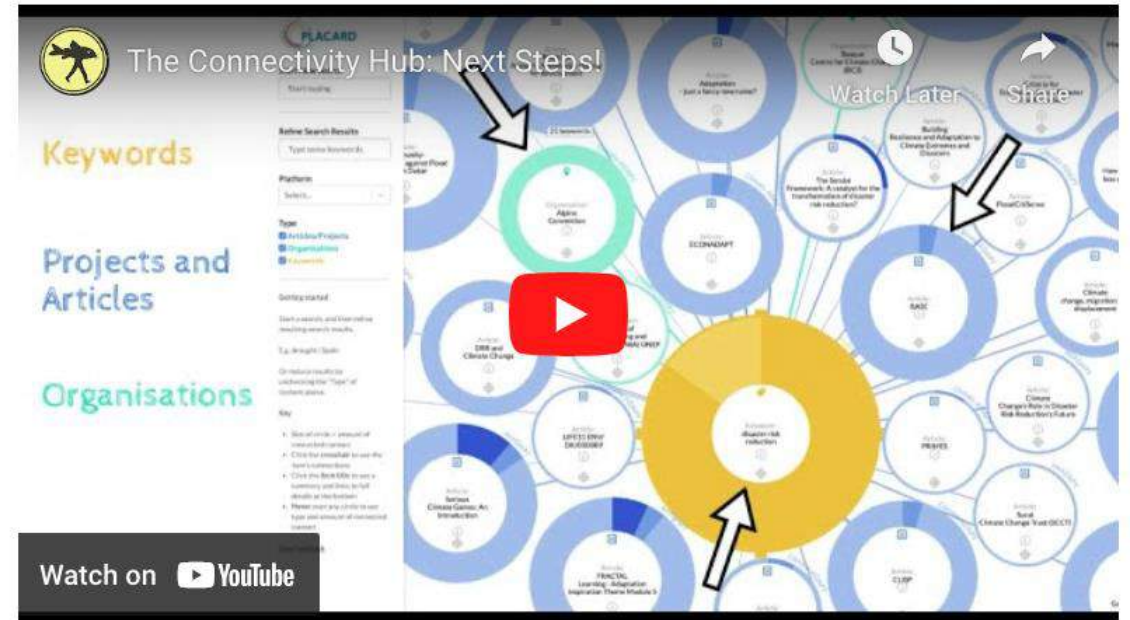
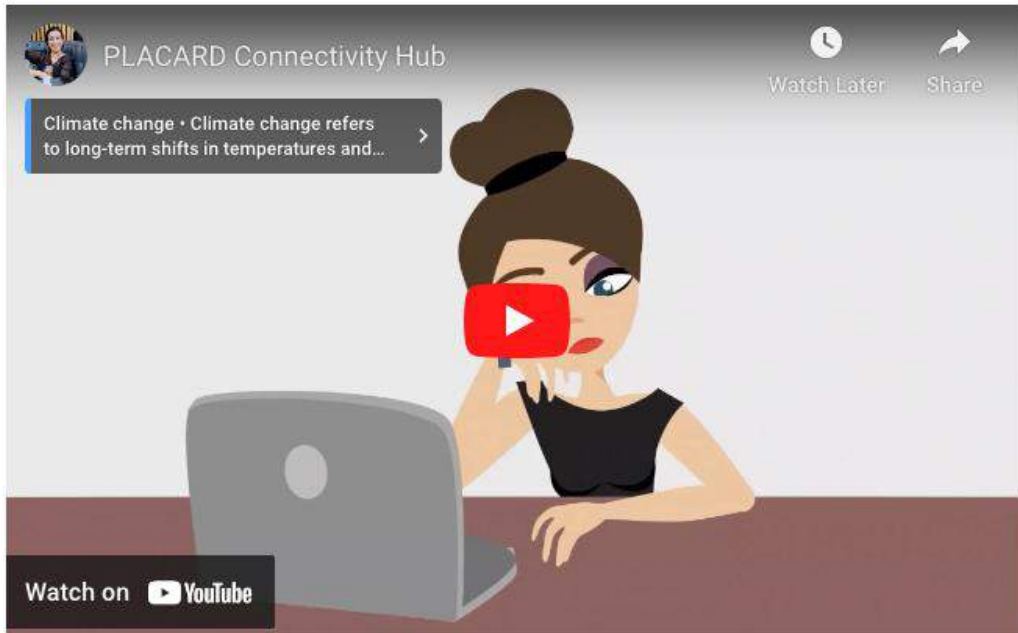
What is the Hub's purpose?

As its name implies, the Connectivity Hub is designed to link people with the knowledge they need. The aim is to avoid redundancy and replication. No one wants to reinvent the wheel, or to waste resources, as can happen when people are not aware of parallel or complementary work going on elsewhere. The Hub helps you find information that you may not know exists, and to find it quickly and easily.

Furthermore, the Connectivity Hub can be a test bed for the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning if the taxonomy is enhanced with relational and/or semantic data. Resulting new and unexpected combinations of information can produce powerful, policy-relevant insights e.g. supporting learning from relevant successful climate actions elsewhere that are otherwise difficult to find.

Latest blog and videos:

<https://www.weadapt.org/knowledge-base/adaptation-decision-making/the-connectivity-hub-next-steps>



Thank You!