

Building Synergies between Research, Policy making and Implementation for Low Carbon Development in Asia: Identifying the Gaps



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COP21: New Avenues for Capacity Building

- ▶ Short term capacity building to long term capacity building: a shift
- ▶ A pathway for building capacity of developing countries
- ▶ An iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive
- ▶ A Country-driven approach based on lessons learned
- ▶ Implementation through regional, bilateral and multilateral approaches
- ▶ Enabling institutional arrangements to foster capacity building

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- ▶ Formation of Paris Committee for Capacity Building (PCCB) following decision 1/CP.21, para. 71.:

"... to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention."

- ▶ An opportunity to build synergies among civil society constituencies for long-term capacity building

Defining the terms that often float around us...

- ▶ Low carbon development is a new pattern of political and economic development aiming at reducing CO2 emissions and achieving the sustainable development of environment, economy, and society (Yuan et al., 2011).
- ▶ Research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view (Djellal et al., 2003).
- ▶ Policy-practice seeks to integrate direct social work practice with a more technical, policy-oriented theory base than that of community organization or social action (Wyers, 1991).
- ▶ Implementation is defined as the use of strategies to adopt and integrate evidence-based practices, programs, and treatments and change service delivery within specific settings (Proctor et al., 2011).
- ▶ Sustainable development is the path or framework followed to achieve 'sustainability' (Harding, 2005).

Why do we need to address the importance of low carbon development?

Susannah Fisher in her IIED Issue Paper explored the need to address the importance of low-carbon development, linking it with the mitigation side of the climate change debate (Fisher, 2013)

- ▶ To support green energy policy or renewable energy
- ▶ To improve socio-economic infrastructure and livelihood in developing Asian nations
- ▶ To restore biodiversity and the health of ecosystem
- ▶ To keep the global temperature below 1.5 Degree Celsius
- ▶ To reduce the risk of sea-level rise and salinity intrusion

How do we address the issue?

The following actions could be taken immediately to effectively address the issue

(Fisher, 2013):

- ▶ Linking with relevant national bodies to implement national level policy making strategy
- ▶ Building effective financial mechanism with government collaboration
- ▶ Including sub-national, private sector and civil society into the policymaking picture

Why do we need to be capacitated for building synergies between research, policy making and implementation?

- ▶ Knowledge is formal and informal
 - ❖ Building capacity is a “call of duty” at the moment
 - ❖ A rather holistic approach that is sustainable for developing nations
 - ❖ A way to develop an environment where creativity and innovation can be well received and supported
- ▶ To shift from old paradigm to new paradigm through
 - ❖ Knowledge building
 - ❖ Knowledge sharing
 - ❖ Making use of knowledge

Thus,

“We need to jump-start on how we address the voids. It has become more imperative than ever for us to work together to support the minds of the present as well as the future.”

ICCCAD: A Global Centre in Building Capacity

▶ Training future and current leaders on Climate Change and Development

- ❖ Long and Short Courses
- ❖ Master's Programme
- ❖ Weekly Seminar
- ❖ Youth Programme



▶ Supporting young researchers to conduct research and generate peer reviewed publications



- ❖ Gobeshona (Research) Programme
- ✓ Gobeshona Young Researcher Programme
- ❖ Gibika Programme
- ✓ Resilience Academy

ICCCAD: A Global Centre in Building Capacity

- ▶ Collaborating with policy makers from different ministries in the government

- ❖ Learning Hub Events

- ✓ Economic Relations Division
- ✓ Planning Commission

- ❖ Science Policy Dialogue

- ▶ Building two-way knowledge sharing with different stakeholders including the private sector



ICCCAD: A Global Centre in Building Capacity

- ▶ Building and leading a network of partners from the South and the North with different programmes
- ❖ Visiting Researchers' Programme
- ❖ Center for Natural Resources Development (CNRD)
- ❖ CAP Water
- ❖ Annual Conference on National Urban Resilience
- ❖ Annual Gobeshona Conference



Overall Key Messages from the Programmes

- ▶ To come up to par on science and innovation
- ▶ To understand the current issues given the current challenges that are developing
- ▶ To amass and mobilize individuals, stakeholders, government, private sector and academics institutions
- ▶ To enable a cohesive growth that is sustainable



“Knowledge of an individual is superseded by a group’s collective knowledge.”

Sustainable climate change capacity building in the developing world: The role of Universities

- ▶ Huq et al., in a July 2016, ICCCAD policy brief has emphasized on the role of universities as the most sustainable institution for building long-term capacity for:
 - ❖ Engaging local knowledge to boost country-driven approach based on Article 11 of the PA
 - ❖ Making investments that have lasting effect for generations to come
 - ❖ Collaborating among universities from South-South, South-North and South-North-South
 - ❖ Bridging the knowledge gap by educating future leaders with a focus on global South
 - ❖ Providing low-cost and high impact activities

Why Universities?

- ▶ “There is one type of institution that has not been engaged in climate change capacity building thus far, and yet is the oldest capacity-building institution around: the university”, (Huq and Nasir, The Conversation, 2016)
- ▶ Universities are the only institutions that can function instantly on the following actions with no dependency on donor funding (Huq et al., July 2016)
 - ❖ For global engagement
 - ❖ Research Collaborations
 - ❖ Problem-based Collaboration
 - ❖ Access to Information
 - ❖ Distance Learning
 - ❖ Student and Faculty Exchange

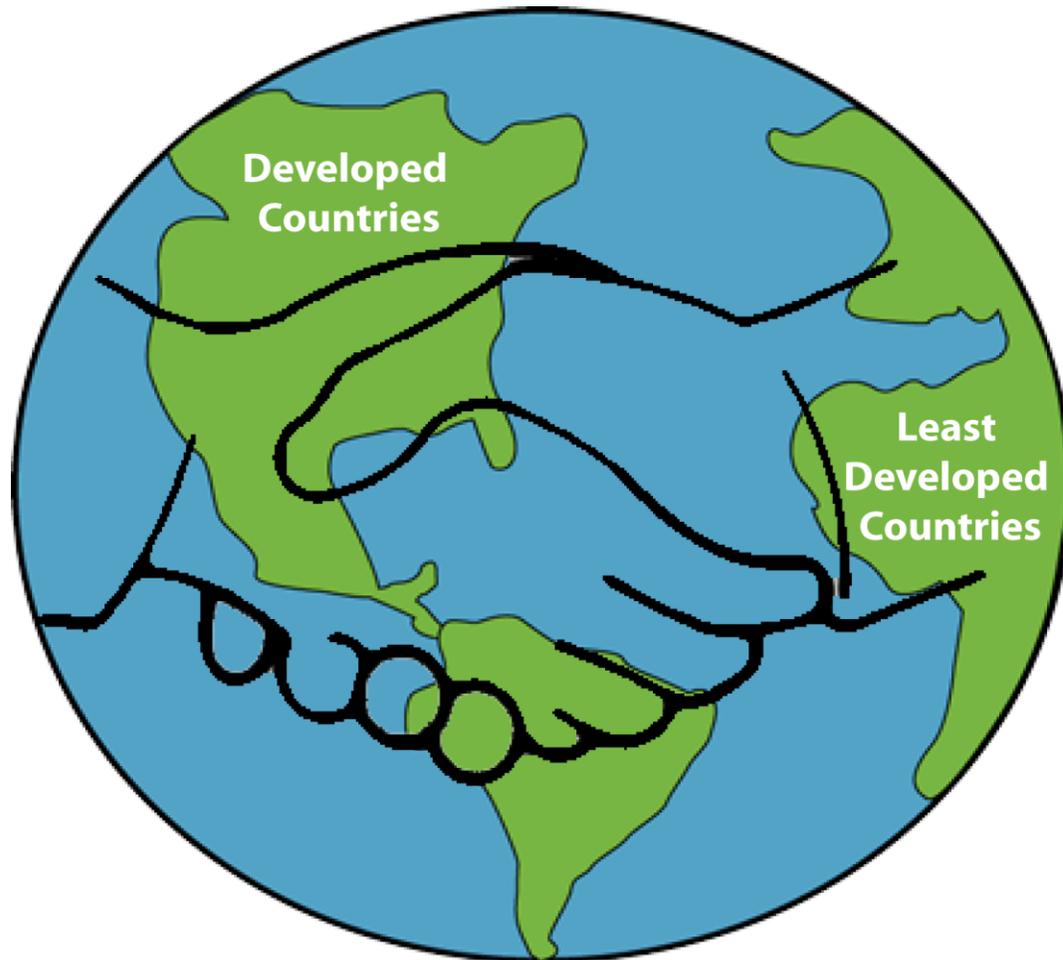
Therefore, **“To reinvigorate them is crucial and imperative.”**

Taking Forward the Roles of Universities in Building Capacity: Flight to Marrakesh

- ▶ During COP22 in Marrakech the Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) and the University of Cadi Ayyad in Morocco held a side event to discuss the role of Universities in implementing Article 11 of the Paris Committee
- ▶ The Research and Independent NGOs (RINGOs) group, along with IUB and the UNFCCC Secretariat, held another side event on the same topic during COP22
- ▶ Following the overwhelming support from many students and faculties, proposals to form two separate groups linking universities across the world were made,
 1. Universities Network for Climate Capacity (UNCC), a network of all universities with a focus on building climate change capacity; and
 2. Least Developed Country University Consortium for Climate Change (LUCCC), a consortium for universities in LDCs to build capacity on community based adaptation

Universities Network for Climate Capacity (UNCC)

A collaborative network among universities across the globe for enhancing research capacity and proficiency in climate change

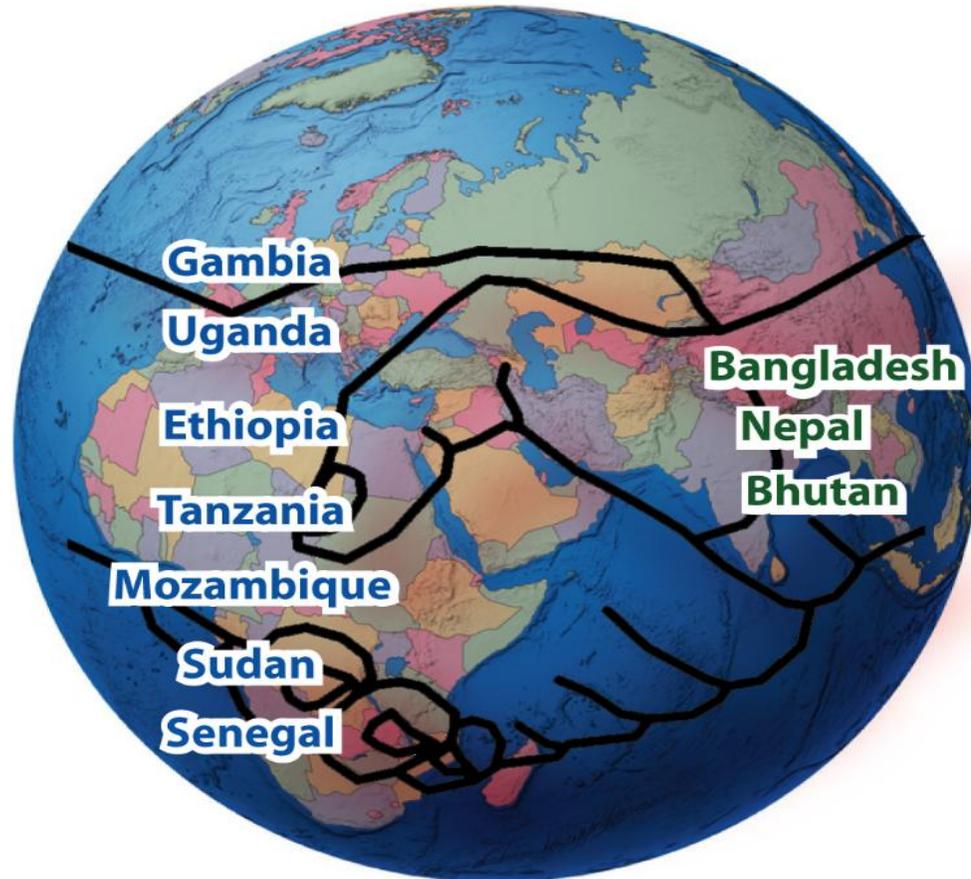


UNCC Members so far...

- ▶ Independent University, Bangladesh
- ▶ Oregon State University, USA
- ▶ University of Cadi Ayyad, Morocco
- ▶ University of Colorado at Boulder, USA
- ▶ Brown University, USA
- ▶ Imperial College London, UK
- ▶ Johns Hopkins University, USA
- ▶ IIED, UK
- ▶ Vermont Law School, USA
- ▶ University of Waterloo, Canada
- ▶ Makerere University, Uganda
- ▶ Clark University, USA
- ▶ Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Least Developed Country University Consortium for Climate Change (LUCCC)

A South-South consortium among universities from 10 LDCs for enhancing research capacity and proficiency in climate change



LUCCC Members so far...

- ▶ ICCCAD at IUB, Bangladesh
- ▶ Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation (MUCCRI), Uganda
- ▶ University of the Gambia, The Gambia
- ▶ Climate Science Center, African Centre for DRM, Ethiopia
- ▶ Khowpa College, Nepal
- ▶ University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
- ▶ Institute for Environment, Climate and Development Sustainability, Tanzania
- ▶ Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique
- ▶ University of Khartoum, Sudan
- ▶ Royal University of Bhutan, Bhutan
- ▶ Climate Change Adaptation in Africa - IDRC, Senegal

Next Steps for bridging the gaps...

- ▶ As we amass the knowledge, in the process we have to take into account,
 - ❖ What do we do with it?
 - ❖ How do we do it?

“Let's build more bridges and reinvigorate our institutions to become more effective change makers.”

Thank You