UN-CECAR

University Network-Climate and Ecosystem Change Adaptation Research

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May 31, 2012 University of Arizona, Tucson

Capacity Development for Climate Change

- Requires a range of inter-connected tasks
 - Selecting climate projections, <u>downscaling these</u> projections to local conditions, correcting them, analyzing resulting weather, t<u>hen to estimate impacts on a given</u> sector when the weather change, design adaptation plans to reduce adverse impacts and prioritizing based on economic considerations or risk management perspectives.
 - Existing methodologies for some, others new (red).
 - Address uncertainty, need to update .
 - Need research or studies to translate to local scale (underlined)

Target groups

- <u>Researchers / Post graduate</u>
 - Customizing global knowledge to suit local conditions supported by global experiences
 - New education programs to strengthen higher education
- <u>Professional / Practitioners</u>
 - Introducing new methods, tools, standards
 - Training programs: for many and in short time
- <u>Administrative / Local governments</u>
 - Over view of technology and science
 - Deliver key messages



Role of Higher Education in Adapting to Climate Change 2009 June

- Multidisciplinary approach
- Share resources: Joint education and research development
- Sustainability and Adaptation: Climate and Eco Systems Change Adaptation Research (UN-CECAR)

Indian Institute of Technology, INDIA BUET, BANGLADESH Institute of Engineering, NEPAL University of Peradeniya, SRI LANKA Chinese Academy of Forestry, CHINA IR3S, JAPAN Keio University, JAPAN Kyoto University, JAPAN







Actions

- Joint actions by UN-CECAR
 - Curriculum Development
 - Three Themes (18 curriculum- modular):
 - Science of Climate and Ecosystems Change
 - Adaptation and Mitigation
 - Impacts and Vulnerabilities
 - BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE
 - Joint Research Project Development (2 themes)
 - Rapid Onset Changes; Floods, Cyclones
 - Slow Onset Changes; Land degradation, Bio-diversity loss
 - Needs Assessment (4 countries)
 - Training Programs : Downscaling: Approaches and Applications



Postgraduate Courses on Building Realitence to Climate Change mesor 2011





Training Programme as Dimate Change Downership Approaches and Applications

Calculated, pp. Non. (Micro), Non. (Micro), Statistica & et al. (2014). Statistical control material or None for an interface of the Statistical and None for the Statistical Control (None) (None) (None) (None) (None) None (None) (Noe) (No



UN-CECAR Postgraduate Courses: Building Resilience to Climate Change (1 & II)



Science, Impacts and Vulnerability - I (nat. science)
Approaches to adaptation - II (social science)



- Held in 2010, 2011 and 2012
- Average class size 33

- Taught by partner university faculty and international experts.
- Students nominated by member uni, credits are transferred.
- Open to all, no tuitionfee for member inst.often local supportprovided

Combined with Applied Training





- Combined with hands on training with Remote
 Sensing (JAXA) GIS
 (AIT,Nippon Koei Co. and ESRI) applications for
 climate change analysis:
 Water and Food
 production.
- Special emphasis on Community Based Adaptation Planning and Implementation methods (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

Downscaling Approaches



Statistical Downscaling

y = f(x)

Relation between large scale predictors from global models and small scale parameters (predictands)

Prof. Toshio Koike, University of Tokyo

Training module details

- 4 days common
 - Climatology: IIT, Delhi
 - Dynamic Downscaling with WRFC, Dynamic Downscaling (WRF) by NCAR, implementation by University of Nebraska, USA
 - 20km Global model forecasts by MRI, Japan
 - Statistical downscaling by University of Tokyo
 - Risk Assessment and GIS (UNU, AIT, Nippon Koei)
- 2 day programmes (3)
 - Climate Extended, IDF and Extremes (UNU , UP, IHP)
 - Impact on rice production (UNU, IIT, TH, SL)
 - Flood Impacts (UNU, NK, TU, SL)
 - Communicating Results (ISET)



Observations

- Post graduate sector can be the engine for rapid dissemination and customization of useful global knowledge, especially in the developing countries
- There is a great demand and potential to update knowledge dissemination and research through University higher education networks.
- Financing these efforts remain the main challenge. There should be a link between development funding and capacity development. It should engage the higher education sector, support national programs going beyond narrow project based approaches.

Thank You!