

Networking for Knowledge ! Climate Action Network South Asia as Sub-Regional Node of APAN

Sanjay Vashist
@ APAN Side Event in Warsaw
18th November 2013



Context – Why Regional ?...

- Sub-Continent shares Natural Resources
- Shrinking Resources ☹️
- Almost 16% of global population with high vulnerable communities
- Regional Cooperation and Coordination is MUST !
- NGOs and Policymakers are key players and connected on both side of ‘knowledge chain management’
- Belief – Regional Cooperation and Sharing in MUST !



Status & Challenges...

- Plenty of knowledge is generated on various issues
- Sources – Academics, NGOs, etc...
- Assessment studies, Scientific Reports, etc..
Can be accessed at National or International Level
- South Asia Inter-dependent on natural resource sharing mechanisms
 - Informed adaptation planning is required
- Very limited information / analysis at Regional Level i.e. South Asia



Knowledge Network - Aim

- Science Based / Supported / Required Climate Responses
- Replication of Best cases studies (avoiding reinvention !)
- Facilitating learning process across stakeholders
- Sharpen Advocacy towards '*desired change*'
- Facilitate further research towards '*advanced solutions*'
- Feeding into policy and aligning the 'actions with governance'

Sub-Regional APAN Node as Knowledge Network



Shared and Owned Platform...

Regional Workshop on Options for an Innovative Climate Finance Regime for South Asia

19th – 20th August 2013
New Delhi, India

gopn Asia Pacific ADAPTATION NETWORK

National Implementing Partners...

Supported by...

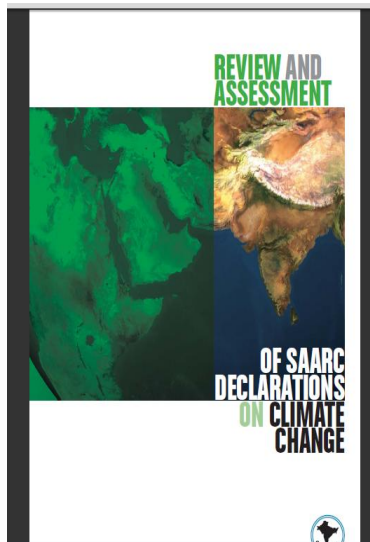
C:\Users\Sanjay Vashist\Desktop\Climate Finance\SEI.jpg

Regional Annual Technical Workshop

10th – 11th October 2012
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Thematic Partners...

Supported by...



Annual Knowledge Sharing Workshop

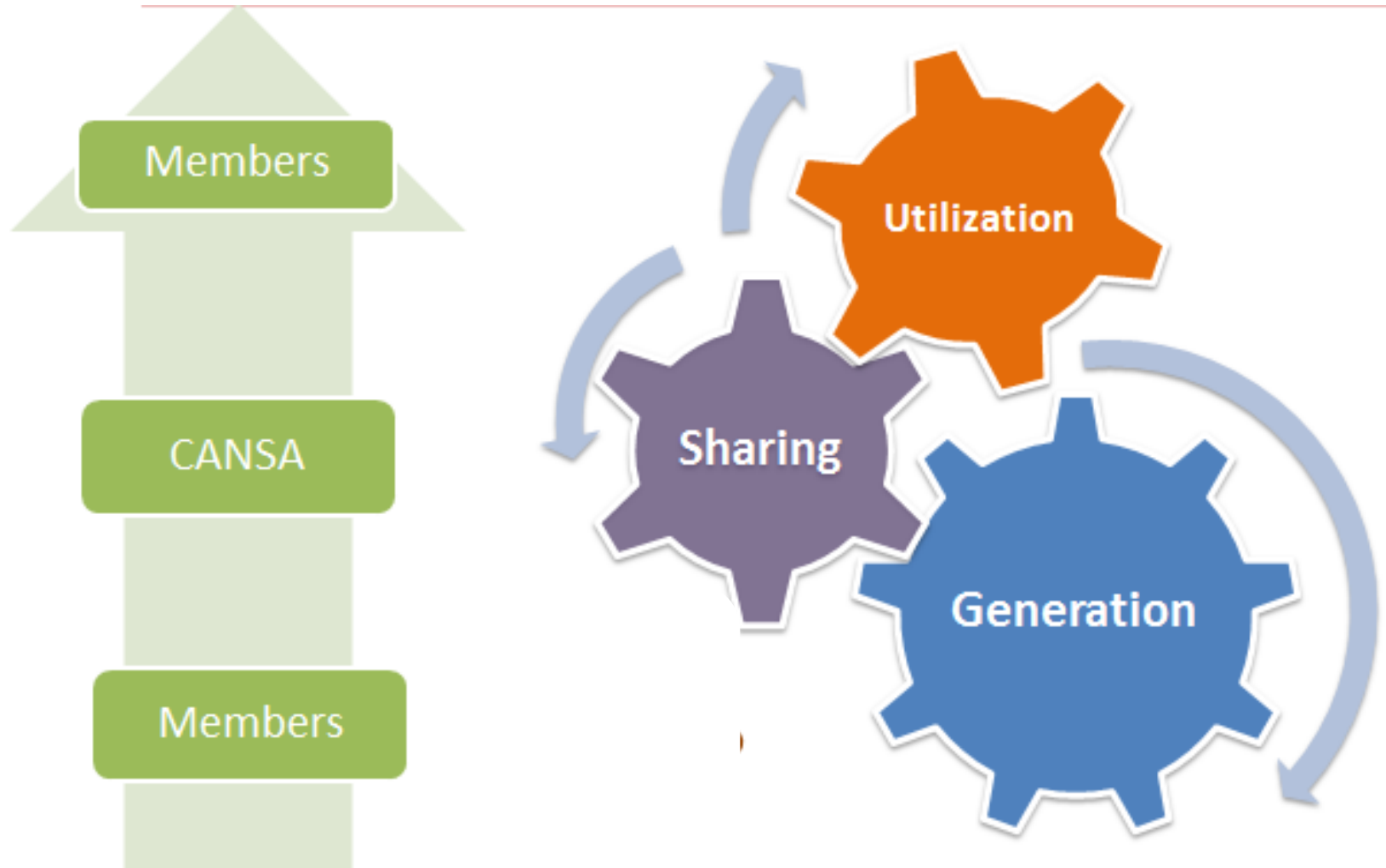
22nd – 23rd August, 2013
Agra, India

Thematic Partners...

Supported by...



Approach...



Connecting Action with Policy



Regional



National



Grassroots

Value Addition...

- Better understanding on challenges and expectations within/from South Asian Countries
- Documented examples on issues like DRR, Trade, Agriculture, Energy, etc... into policy briefs
- Monitoring the status quo on converting political will into actions
- Working towards generating Regional Picture on Agriculture, Loss and Damage, Climate Finance, Equitable Climate Strategy, etc...
- Partnerships to research and generate more Knowledge





Partnerships



We cordially invite you in the

South Asian Parliamentarian Workshop on Climate Change

4 April 2012 at 12:30

Hyatt Regency, Boudha, Kathmandu

Supported by:



THIRD SOUTH ASIA POLICY FORUM

25-27 April 2010
Hotel Everest, Kathmandu, Nepal

Organizers:



Partners:



Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
New Delhi

Ministry of Power and Energy

by 2030 we should move away from the use of fossil fuels and turn to renewable power sources.

10th-11th October 2012
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Thematic Partners:

Posted by Lakshmi in Latest News

It is inevitable that by 2030 we should move away from the use of fossil fuels and turn to renewable power sources. Power and Energy Minister Chaminda Ranawaka told civil society representatives (CIVIS) of SAARC countries.

Addressing a SAARC civil society representatives conference held in Pigeon's Reef Hotel in Wetzlar, Power and Energy Minister Chaminda Ranawaka said that as at now carbon dioxide percentage in the atmosphere has increased by 40% and as a result global warming has increased by 2.0 centigrade points. It is estimated to grow by 2 centigrade points by 2030. It is therefore inevitable that we should develop alternative renewable power sources to face this dire situation.

About 20 years before now experts warned about impending climate changes. We are now experiencing the outcome of these predictions. Today carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere is increasingly contributing to higher levels of global warming poverty-stricken South Asian populations suffer most from these climate changes. In 2011 and 2012 we experienced severe heatwaves due to failure of monsoons here. Heatwaves dry weather caused crop destruction on a large scale. Government had to pay compensation to the farmers, whereas it should have been the parties who contribute to global warming who should bear such costs. Both developing and developed countries contribute to global warming. We in the Asian region should set an example to other countries by introducing measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. We should from now on work determinedly to avoid further damage to atmosphere and further global warming. World is turning out of fossil fuels. We should find reasonable energy source as a matter of extreme urgency.

WORLD ENERGY PRODUCTION 2011	2011 TOTAL
NUCLEAR	\$33,873,738
SOLAR	\$1,000,000
HYDROELECTRIC	\$61,374,330
WIND	\$6,104,330
GEOTHERMAL	\$1,837,340
BIOFUELS	\$3,355,850
BIOETHANOL	\$24,738
TOTAL PRODUCTION	\$99,676,876
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	\$99,676,876

On 11th Oct 2012
1564





Outreach with findings...



