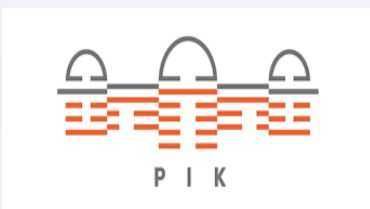# CLARS: Harnessing Synergies for Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies.
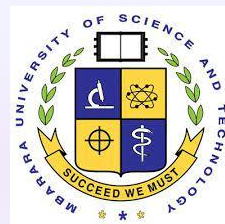
Dr Cedric M Nkiko

Overview

➢ CLARS' Overview (Research problem, Aim and Objectives)

➢ CLARS Research approach

➢ Methodology

➢ CLARS Novelty

➢ Synergies in Accelerating Climate Mitigation and Adaptation research

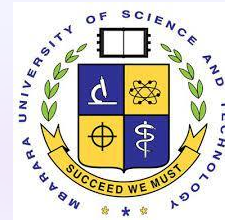➢ Synergy Grants and follow-on Funding

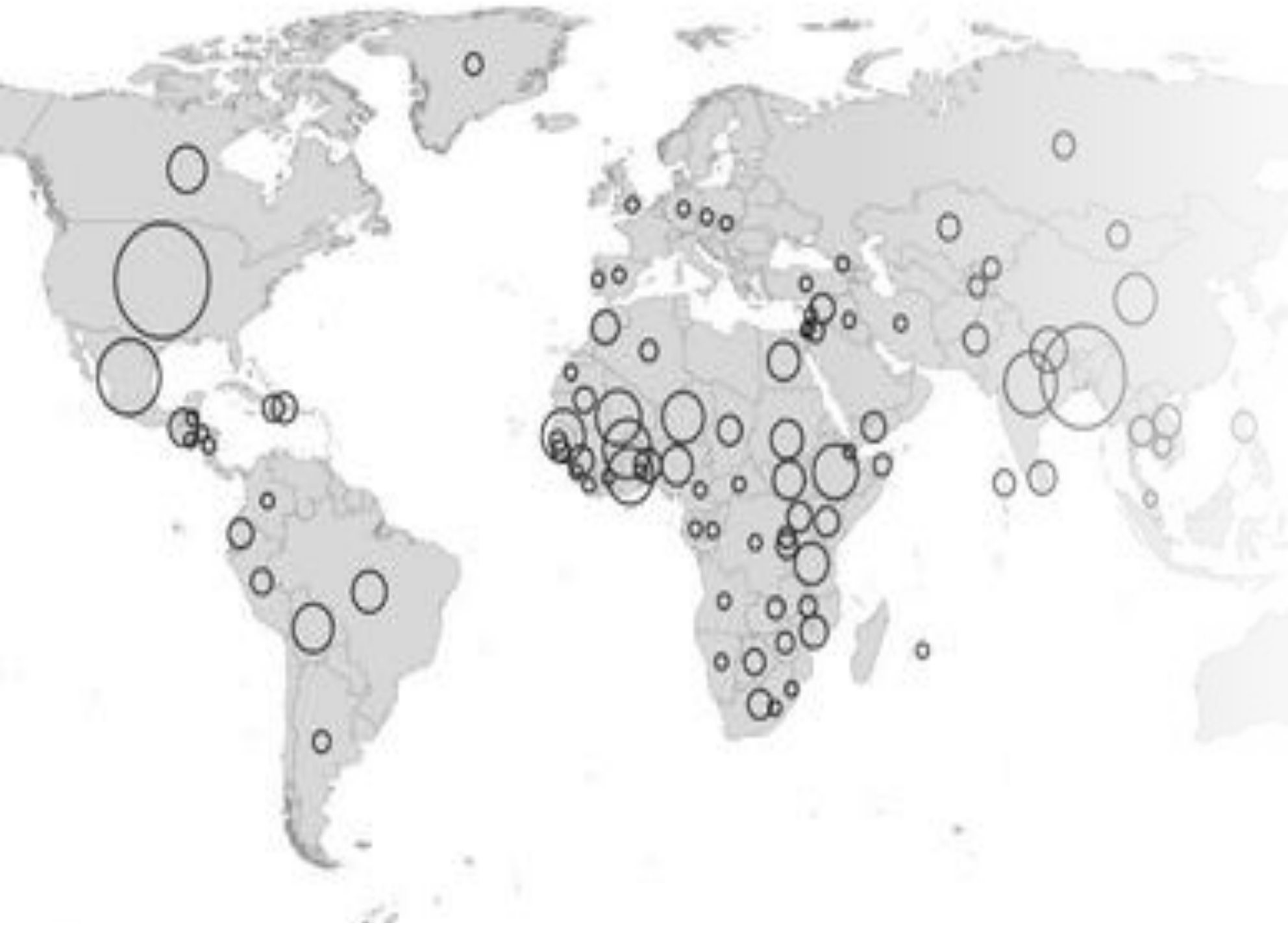# Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategies (CLARS)

CLARS' Team members

- Led by (PI) Prof – Gail Krantzberg at McMaster University Canada (GLR lead)
- Nkiko, Cedric - Co-PI
- Andreolla Serraglio, Diogo - Co- PI
- Van Berkel, Derek - Co-PI

- Bringing together numerous partners from over 8 countries, CLARS will run for 3 years (2024-2026).

Background to CLARS: the Research problem/Gap

Geographical Disparities: Climate change, environmental hazards, and human migration are ***unevenly distributed across different regions***.

Research imbalance: Mapping global case studies reveals significant blind spots in research and highlights areas that are ***"overstudied."***

Research Focus: **Environmental migration research** predominantly occurs in the Global South, while **climate science research** is mainly concentrated in the Global North.

Knowledge Exchange: A call for a **mutual** exchange of experiences, knowledge, and technologies between the Global North and South. This collaboration can help reconstruct and adapt these resources using **local capabilities** in both regions.

Piguet, E., Kaenzig, R. & Guélat, J. (2018). The uneven geography of research on "environmental migration". Popul Environ 39, 357–383.

Status of climate migration - Global North and South

Global South

Climate migration is often driven by **severe environmental changes** such as droughts, floods, and rising sea levels

IDPs (migrations within countries) is most common; Rural to urban migration in search of better living conditions and opportunities.

'Climate refugees' are typically **unrecorded and unrecognised** by states and UN due to some challenges:

- Legal (1951 Refugee Convention and Lack of Legal Framework)
- Politics and Practice (Sovereignty Concerns & Resource Allocation)
- Slow-Onset vs. Immediate Disasters (sea-level rise Vs Wars)

Global North

Climate migration is less about immediate survival and more about *long-term adaptation*. EG. GLR and parts of Europe (Poland, Romania, Czech Republic etc) are seeing gradual relocations due to **rising sea levels** and increased frequency of **extreme weather events**).

Experiences of Seasonal climate migration - workers in holiday destinations eg Ski Resorts and Beach Resorts.

Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategies (CLARS): Aim

To **discuss, design, and recommend co-produced strategies and policies** for effective mitigation and adaptation of socio-economic vulnerabilities (SEVS) across five Lake Victoria Basin (LVB) and Great Lakes Region (GLR) urban cities of Kampala, Mwanza, Eldoret, Michigan and Ontario.

Note: - Proactive Vs Reactive

- Strong shift from mitigation to adaption

CLARS Objectives, Outputs & outcomes

- Examine the effectiveness of **international and national policy** responses to climate change and operationalise **recommendations** that meet the socioeconomic needs of climate migrants (including their human and labour rights) to fully integrate in urban host communities.

- Produce and share LVB and GLR **urban climate predictive data and scenarios** on urban migration flows, to comprehensively assess risks and socioeconomic protective factors and quantify climate impacts across scales by means of novel climate and impact emulators (WP5).

- Co-develop inclusive **climate adaptation and resilience strategies** that avert, minimise, and address climate migrants' socioeconomic vulnerabilities across LVB and GLR urban communities (WPs 1-5).

- Stimulate **knowledge exchange (KE**) to advance co-production and learning, inspiration and sharing of climate adaptation and resilience strategies and policies that improve migrants and host citizens' socioeconomic vulnerabilities across LVB and GLR urban settings (WPs 6&7).

CLARS' research approach.

Strand 1

• Focuses on theoretical grounding, **systematic policy review**, and project management.

Strand 3
Focuses on **knowledge exchange & dissemination**, emphasizing the context-specific nature of climate change impacts on vulnerable populations.

Strand 2

Investigates how migrants perceive and express migration frames through multi-site case studies. It highlights:

- Climate mobility as a **multi-stressor** affecting strategic climate domains like water protection & spatial planning.
- Climate change's compounded risks for vulnerable groups, leading to **cascading and compounding risks**.
- **Intersectional and life-course variations** in displacement impacts based on factors like gender, age, socioeconomic status, and more.
- The **cultural and context-specific** nature of impacts, influenced by local norms and customs.
- The **disruptive ecological** impact of climate migration on resource use and livelihoods in Lakes-regions.

Strand 1: Review & Institutional Mapping

Stakeholder Mapping

Climate Law & Policy Review

Strand 2: Multi-site Engagement of Climate Migration Risks & SEV

WP4: Cultural values (Tanzania)

WP1: Ecological impact (Canada)

WP5: Urban Migration Modeling (USA)

WP3: Gender & social equity (Kenya)

WP2: Layered Vulnerabilities (Uganda)

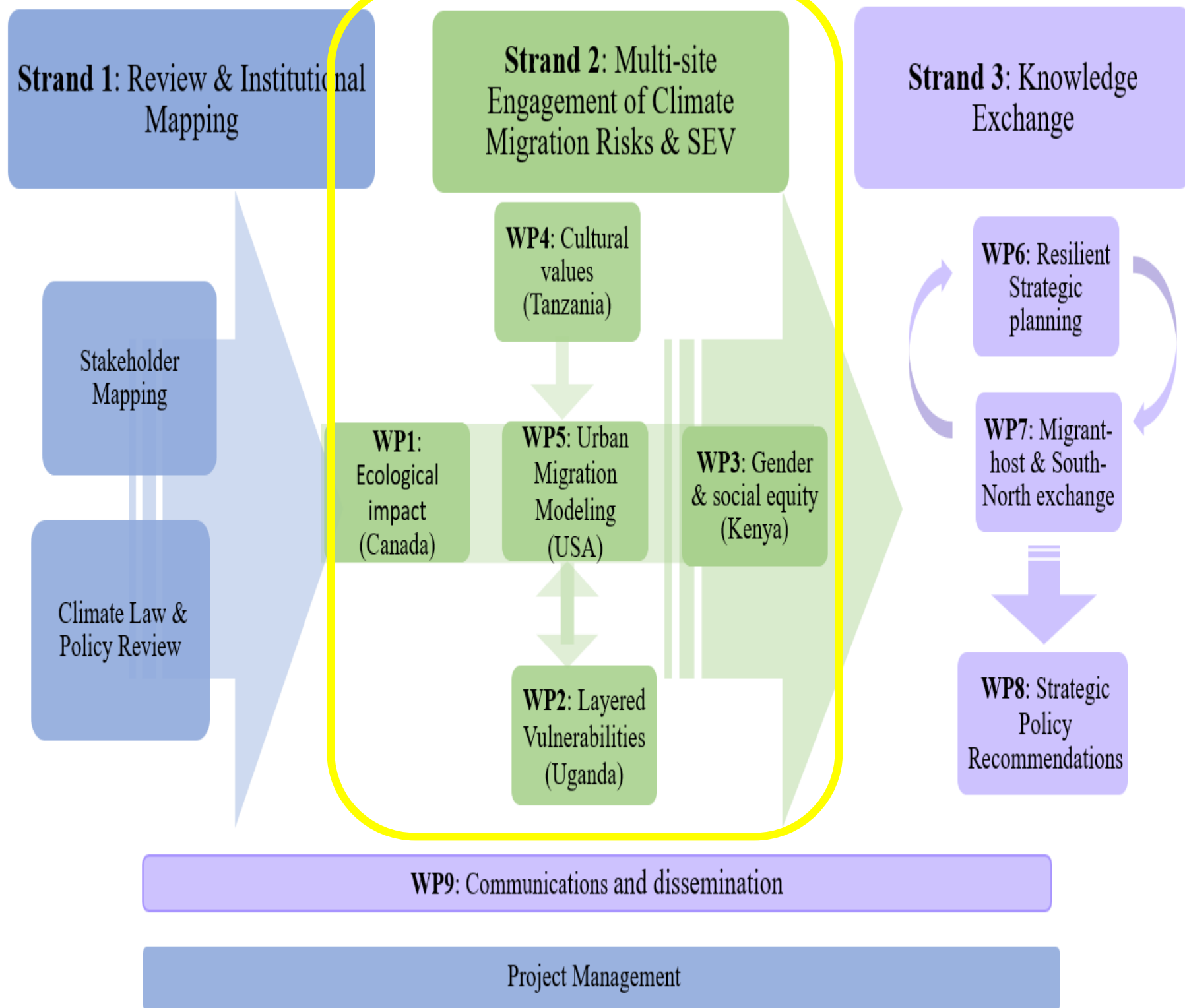**Strand 3**: Knowledge Exchange

WP6: Resilient Strategic planning

WP7: Migrant-host & South-North exchange

WP8: Strategic Policy Recommendations

WP9: Communications and dissemination

Project Management

Disruptive Ecological Impact and Connectivity: Integrating Indigenous Knowledge on Ecosystem In-Migration in the Great Lakes Region

Work Package 1

Urban Climate adaptation: Migrants' Layered SVEs in Uganda.

Work Package 2

The Intersection of Gender and Climate: Strategies and Policies for Urban Migrants in Eldoret, Kenya

Work Package 3

Cultural Shifts and Vulnerabilities: The Impact of climate migration on Pastoralist Communities in Tanzania.

Work Package 4

LVB: Engagement Methods through Participatory Action Research (PAR),

Migrant Theater Hub
In Kampala

Co-creating original theatre performances with refuges and IDPs through discussions, role-playing, and improvisation.

Migrant Arts Hub
In Eldoret

Cultural Animation methodology through puppets, photography, and creative writing

## Migrant Dance Hub
In Mwanza

Co-creating original Dance and music performances with migrants (pastoralists) through discussions, role-playing, and improvisation.

CLARS' novelty

Shifting the traditional North-South knowledge transfer paradigm to **South-North and South-South knowledge exchange** on climate adaptation.

CLARS offers a **platform to share replication** and scaling of successful interventions and lived experiences with the possibility for the North (GLR) and South (LVB) stakeholders to learn from each other.
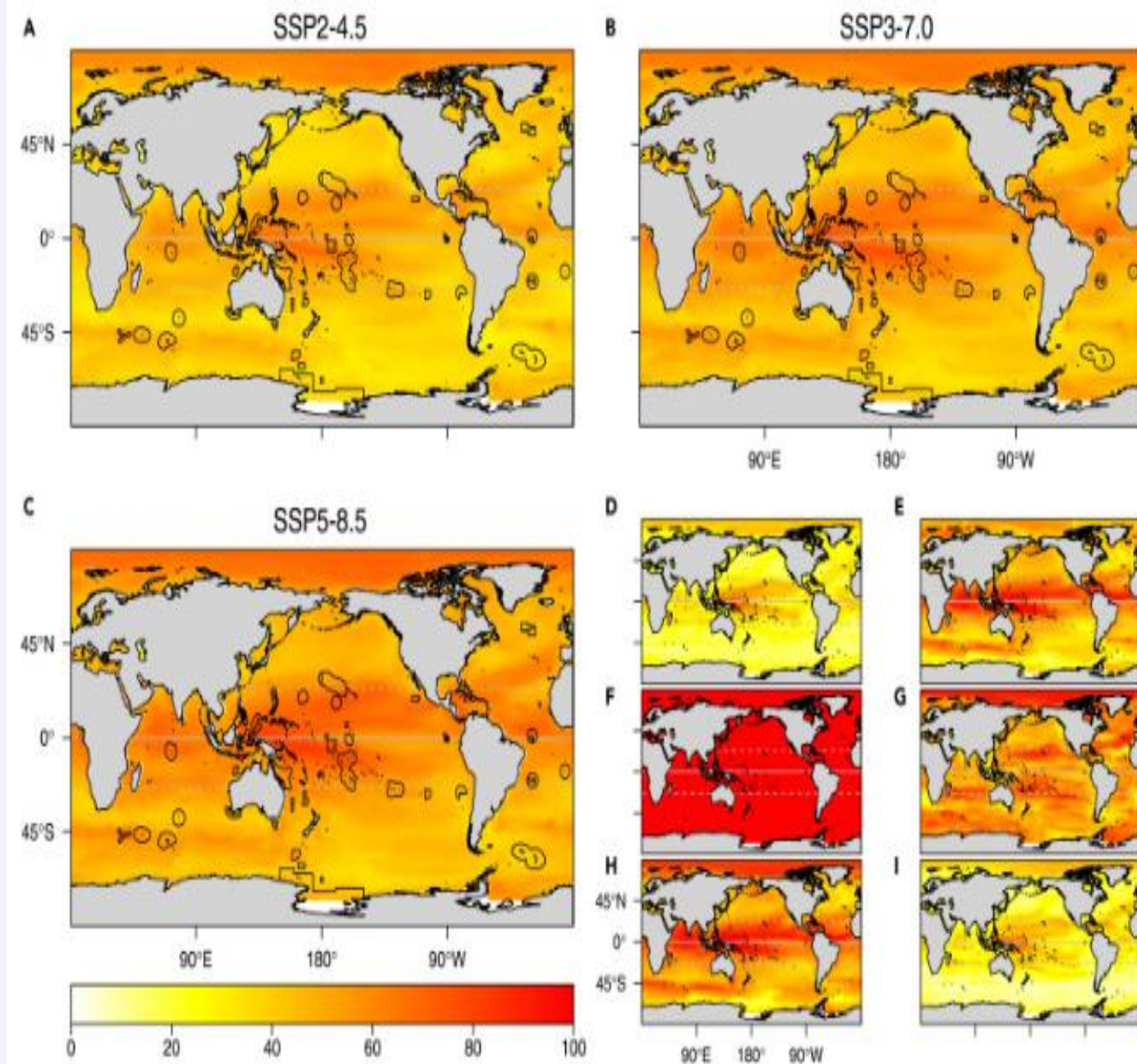
2. it contributes to better theoretical and practical understanding of the **intersection between migrants and receiving communities** and how to incorporate different actors' perspectives in potential solutions

TRADE-OFFS

Mitigation actions that increase exposure and vulnerability to climate change (e.g. hydropower investments in hazard prone areas)

Adaptation actions that undermine mitigation efforts (e.g. air conditioning investments)

Synergies in Accelerating Climate Mitigation and Adaptation research

Synergies - HABITABLE, CLARS & CSIR

Focus	HABITABLE	CLARS
Climate Change Focus	**Interlinkages** between climate change impacts, migration, and displacement patterns	**Co-production of strategies and policies**, involving multiple stakeholders to address SEVs
Interdisciplinary Approaches	Utilizes a **systems-based approach**, considering social, political, economic, environmental, and demographic factors to understand migration patterns	Involves stakeholders in the **co-production of strategies and policies**
Policy and Strategy Development	Design appropriate and sustainable **policy responses** to the climate-migration nexus	Recommends strategies and policies for effective **mitigation and adaptation in urban settings**
Stakeholder Engagement	Emphasizes **stakeholder engagement** to ensure the relevance and applicability of its findings	Involves **stakeholders in the co-production** of strategies and policies
Geographical Relevance	While it has a **broader geographical scope**, its findings can inform global migration and displacement patterns due to climate change	Focuses on **specific urban areas in the LVB and GLR**, providing localized insights that can be adapted to other regions

A comprehensive understanding of how **climate change affects both migration patterns and socio-economic vulnerabilities, leading to more effective and holistic adaptation and mitigation strategies**

Focus	CSIR Smart Places
Smart Infrastructure and Urban Planning	promotes the development of smart buildings, cities, and regions that are resilient to climate impacts
Multidisciplinary Approach	leverages its expertise in climate change, environmental sciences, spatial planning, and socio-economic research to understand and mitigate the impacts of climate migration
Policy Support	supports robust planning and policy settings to manage the socio-economic impacts of climate migration
Stakeholder Engagement	engages with various stakeholders, including government bodies, to co-create solutions that address the challenges of climate migration
Resource Efficiency	focuses on the prudent use of resources such as water and energy, which are critical in areas experiencing climate-induced migration

Synergies between HABITABLE and CLARS Research Projects
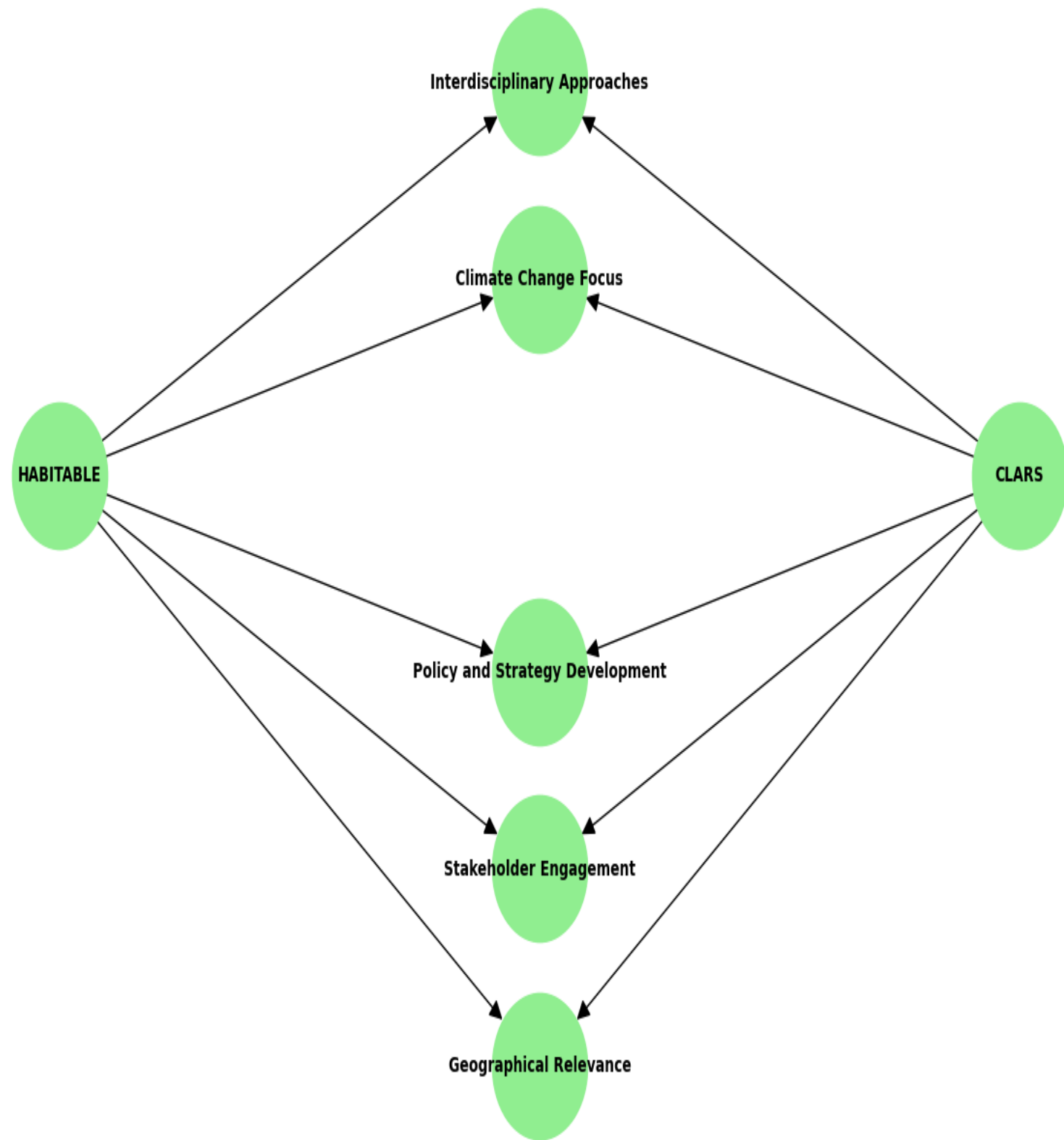
CSIR Smart Places' Focus on Climate Migration
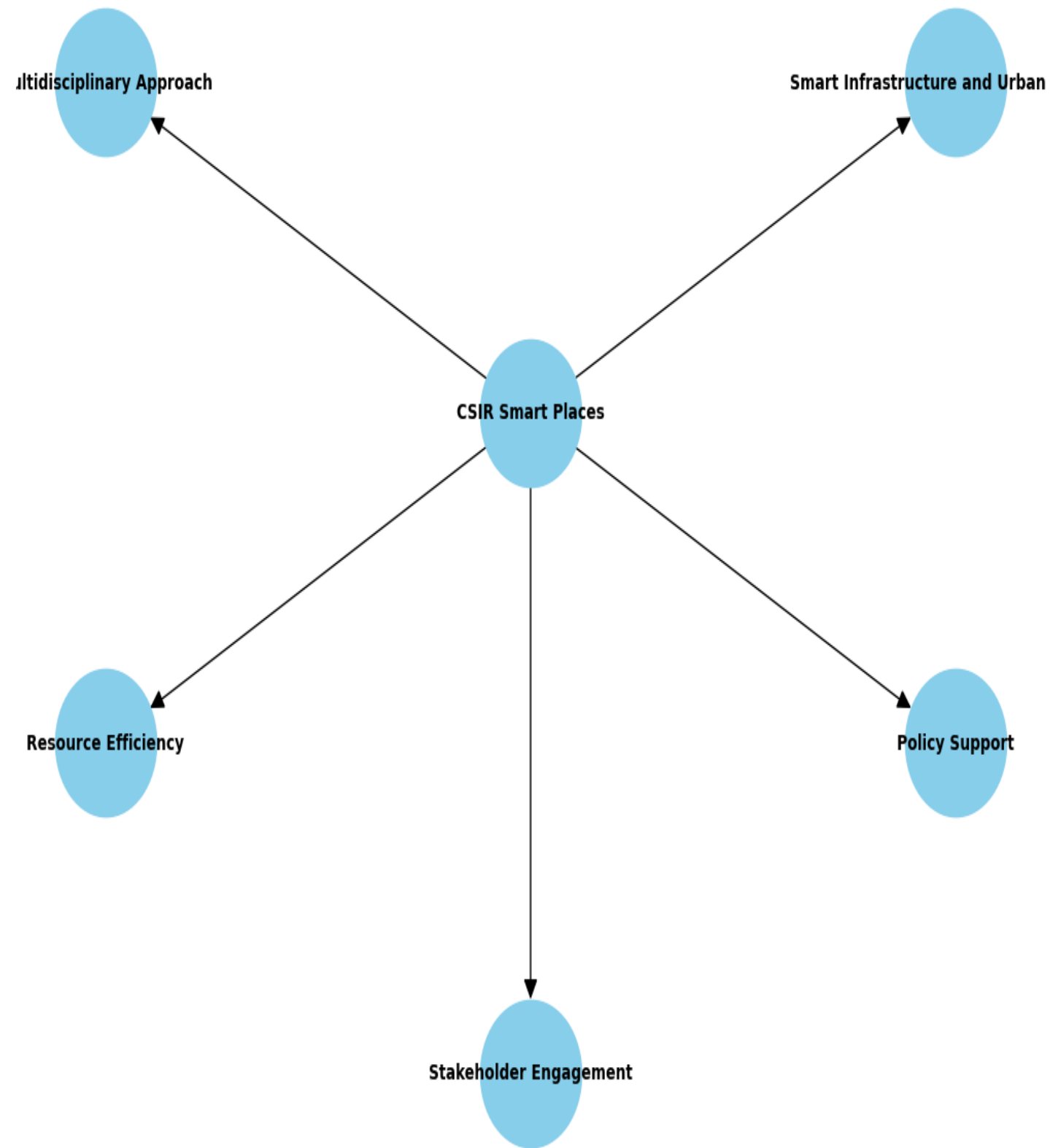
Enhanced Efficiency

Resource Sharing

Maximize resource utilization across projects.

Data Integration

Combine insights for comprehensive understanding.

Expertise Exchange

Leverage diverse skills for optimal outcomes.

Innovation

Cross-Pollination

Ideas flourish when diverse perspectives perspectives intersect.

Creative Problem-Solving

Novel solutions emerge from interdisciplinary collaboration.

Breakthrough Potential

Synergies catalyze transformative discoveries and approaches.

1

2

3

Amplified Impact

Identify Connections

Map relationships between projects and and goals.

Integrate Approaches

Combine methodologies for comprehensive comprehensive solutions.

Measure Collective Impact

Assess broader societal benefits of synergistic efforts.

Knowledge Acceleration
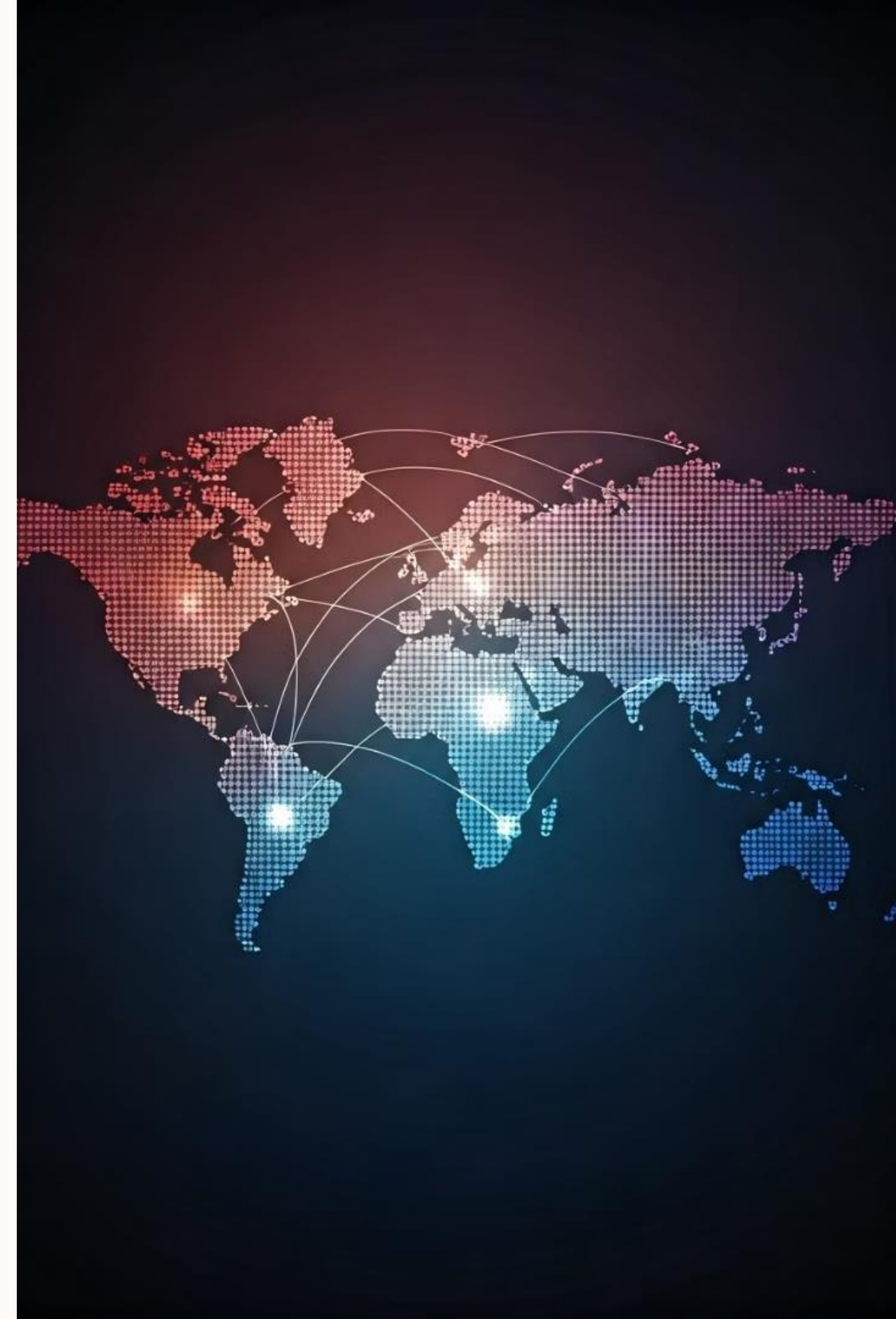
1 **Knowledge and Practice Sharing**

Rapidly disseminate successful strategies across projects.

2 **Collaborative Learning**

Accelerate insights through shared experiences and challenges.

3 **Global Application**

Adapt synergistic models to diverse contexts worldwide.

Policy

1 **Gather Evidence**

Collect comprehensive data from synergistic projects.

2 **Synthesize Findings**

Integrate results to form robust policy recommendations. recommendations.

3 **Influence Decision-Makers**

Present unified insights to guide effective policymaking. policymaking.

Stakeholder Engagement

Unified Approach

Present cohesive strategies to address complex challenges.

Trust Building

Foster stronger relationships through collaborative efforts.

Community Partnerships
Engage diverse groups for inclusive problem-solving.

Funding Advantages

Aspect	Individual Projects Projects	Synergistic Projects Projects
Impact Potential	Limited	Amplified
Resource Efficiency Efficiency	Variable	Optimized
Funder Appeal	Moderate	High

Synergy Grants and follow-on Funding

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Area of investment and support

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Funding

Open for applications

Closing date: 23 October 2024
Visiting Fellowships 2025
This programme enables academics from any country overseas to be based at a UK higher education or other research institution of their choice for up to six months and develop collaborative projects with UK colleagues.
→

Closing date: 23 October 2024
Global Professorships 2024
The British Academy's Global Professorships are large investigator-led awa internationally recognised established scholars to work in the United Kingc undertake new, coherent and cutting-edge research projects. With the Gl Professorships, the Academy is looking to support researchers that are pro ambitious, beyond the state-of-the-art research that breaks new ground.

Closing date: 30 October 2024
ODA Research Management Capacity Strengthening
The British Academy is inviting proposals which seek to embed and enhance working

Closing date: 6 November 2024
ODA Global Innovation Fellowships 2024
The objective of the ODA (Official Development Assistance) Global Innova
→

UK Research Office Brussels / erc European Research Council

ERC Synergy Grant 2025 Call

30th August 2024

UK NCP Information Session

By focusing on CC synergies, we can accelerate the pace of CC mitigation and adaptation efficiently and effectively.

Questions