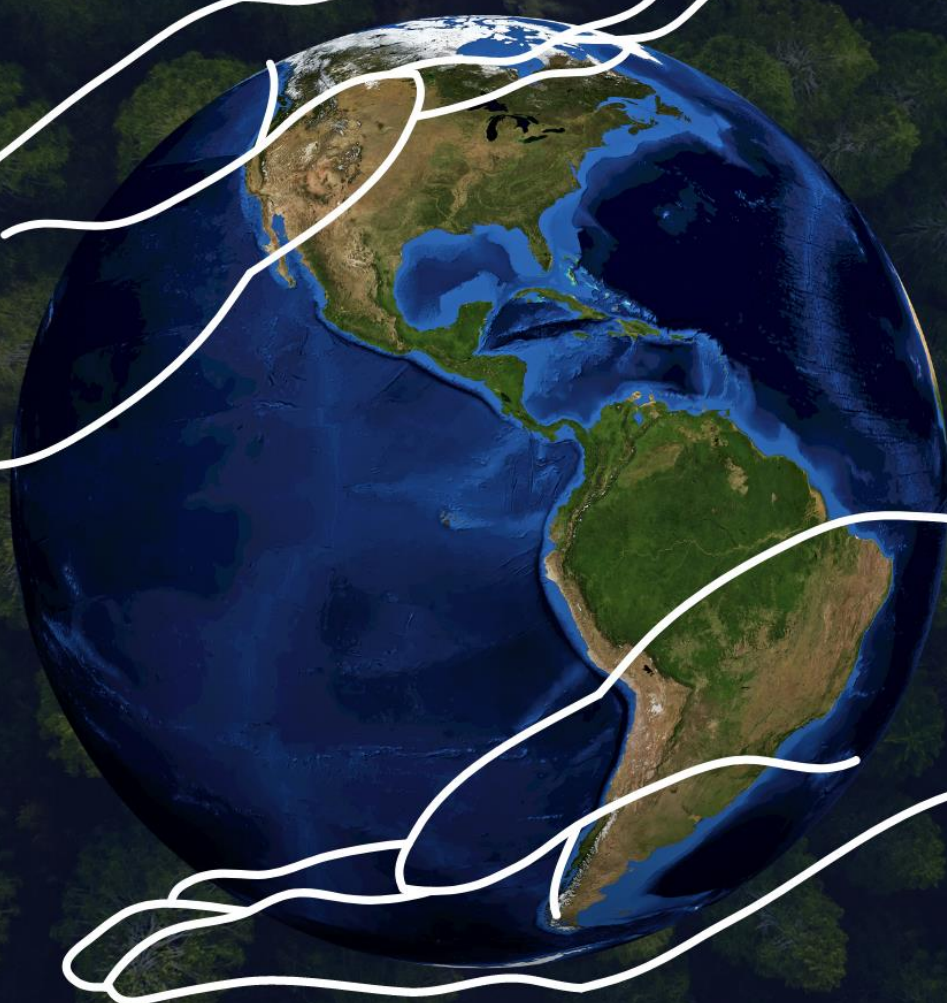


# **YOUTH PERSPECTIVES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND LOSS & DAMAGE**

National Youth Statement



**LOCAL CONFERENCE OF  
YOUTH INDIA, 2022**



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledge the contribution of all delegates who attended the conference and contributed towards making the Local Conference of Youth 2022 a huge success. We deeply appreciate the knowledge sharing that took place during the event and recognize their contribution towards formulation of the National Youth Statement.

We specially recognise the key contribution of the following (each in alphabetic order)

**Organizers:** Hemavathi S Shekhar (Enact Earth Foundation), Shantanu Mandal (Brahma Kumaris), Srishti Singh (Centre for Environment Education)

**Organizing team:** Anagha Sasidharan, BK Jinesh Panchal, BK Punit Patel, BK Subhash, Dipanshu Chaturvedi, Kashish Bansal, Lovish Raheja, Meet Shah, Preetha Nair, Prisha Kumar, Shruti Joshi

**Facilitators:** Abhishek S, Bhuvan Ravindran, Chayanika Iyer, Harpalsinh Chudasama, Heeta Lakhani, Ishita Chigilli Palli, Jhalak Aggarwal, Lakshay, Priyanka Shendage, Rumi Walia, Saadan Hussain, Sethu Parvathi, Srijani Datta

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From September 23 - 25, the LCOY India took place for the 8th year - hosting an in person conference after staying with a digital format in the previous two years. Over 100 young people actively engaged in various domains such as policy, civil society, business and science came together and discussed the issue of climate change and the role of adaptation and loss and damage in a series of lectures, field trips and several discussion rounds. The agenda was designed to build knowledge of delegates and set the context on the first two days in order to facilitate meaningful conversations around the theme for this year's conference, 'Youth Perspectives for Adaptation and Loss and Damage', for the eventual formulation of the official 'India Youth Statement' report.

The participants of the LCOY urge that politics, society and business create concrete framework conditions and incentives for effective and socially acceptable climate protection. Additionally, climate adaptation should be at the forefront for designing cost-effective climate solutions in a developing country such as India. There is a need for addressing the scope of loss and damage caused due to climate extremities for the vulnerable communities residing in the country.

Thanks to the highly motivated participants, knowledgeable, guest speakers, and a devoted organizational team, the three days of LCOY India 2022 were greatly successful. The desire for faster action by decision-makers, a socially responsible climate policy and the adoption for the same emerged.

The participants displayed a great sense of responsibility towards their own and future generations. The way forward is to make everyone aware of climate change: People from politics, society and the economy. The aim is to mainstream the climate crisis and to encourage exchange and efficient implementation of existing ideas.



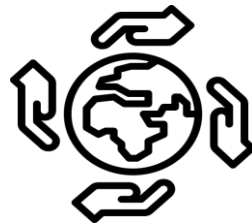


# OVERVIEW



120

Youth participated in engaging sessions focusing on climate change pedagogy and capacity building, peer networking and interactions to contribute to the India Youth Statement in a consultative approach.



4

Focus themes to discuss the role of adaptation and Loss and Damage.

These include:

1. Water and Agriculture
2. Education and Governance
3. Innovation and Entrepreneurship
4. Climate Migration and Climate Finance

# PROGRAMME: DAY 1

On day one, post a nutritious and wholesome breakfast provided at the venue, the conference kicked off with a brief introduction of the organisers of the LCOY India 2022. Srishti Singh from the Centre for Environment Education, Hemawathi S Shekhar from Enact Earth Foundation and Shantanu Mandal from the Brahma Kumaris spoke about their respective organisations and their association with previous LCOYs as well as the work their respective organisations have done since their inception. They also spoke about COY16 and how we are supposed to build on the discussions which took place at the aforementioned event. The agenda for the next three days and what it entailed was then briefly discussed with the delegates before breaking out in groups for the first workshop of LCOY India, 2022.



In order to understand the effects of climate change, it is extremely important to understand the cause of the problem. Climate education forms the basis and is the first step towards taking climate action. The Climate Fresk workshop was arranged for the delegates in order to provide quality climate education through an innovative activity which is also scientifically accurate as well as inclusive in nature. Hemawathi Shekhar from the Enact Earth foundation facilitated the workshop, where the delegates were divided into groups and asked to link the cause and effects of climate change, while also learning about the systemic nature of the challenges at hand. The inclusive and interactive nature of the workshop acted not just as an exercise to instill basic climate education among the delegates, but also became a great ice-breaker for the proceedings.





Post lunch, there was a brief and fun ice-breaker session facilitated by Shruti Joshi, Meet Shah and Dipanshu Chaturvedi, where delegates were asked to introduce someone they met and interacted with after coming to the conference, contrary to the usual self-introduction. After settling down, Heeta Lakhani, director of ClimAct Foundation and the co-founder of Youth Negotiators Academy introduced the delegates to the structure of UNFCCC and how negotiations happen at the global level as well as which parties are involved in the decision making process. She spoke about the Conference of Parties and how they are structured to facilitate negotiations. She also elaborated on YOUNGO, which is the official youth constituency of the UN and how climate education can play an important role in order to empower the youth to be a part of the global policy making process.



Post this extremely insightful session, Srijani Datta, director of Youth for Climate India, a youth-led movement mobilizing youth to make climate justice a priority for people and politics, spoke about the theme of this year's LCOY, adaptation and loss and damage. Elaborating on the same, she explained the concepts of adaptation, mitigation and loss and damage to the delegates through case studies. Speaking of adaptation, she spoke on the economics of adaptation and how there is a huge gap in adaptation finance. She went on to emphasize how loss and damage affects communities differently and on a large scale as well as how the topic is being taken up in global climate negotiations. She ended on a positive note, speaking about the various advancements in the field of adaptation and various initiatives taken to address loss and damage.

After a short and refreshing tea break, delegates gathered again to share their own experiences on how climate change affected their lives and the actions they took for the same in the "Stories of Action" segment. Delegates shared really inspiring stories where they narrated personal accounts of how they got motivated to take action to protect their communities against the effects of climate change. They also elaborated on the struggles they faced in their respective lives and how they overcame those roadblocks by sheer perseverance and will. The proceedings of day one ended with this really inspiring and hopeful segment.



## PROGRAMME: DAY 2

Day two started off with a meditation session facilitated by the Brahma Kumaris which was followed by breakfast. Post breakfast, Srishti Singh from the Centre for Environment Education spoke about the importance and principles of locally led adaptation. She emphasised on the importance of amplifying the voices of the youth in order to bring about institutional changes as well as what are the current barriers in the field of youth led adaptation actions. Next up were presentations from the partner organisations of the LCOY India 2022. First up, we had Priyanka Shendage from UNICEF Maharashtra, who introduced the delegates to the Maha Youth for Climate Action initiative (MYCA) which is a platform for youth between the ages of 15 to 29 who are involved in Climate action to take their actions forward. Targeting disaster prone areas like the Konkan coast, the programme also provides training on climate advocacy in a self paced structure at different levels in order to bridge the gap between the youth and the government. Upon finishing the training, selected members would get a certificate of change ambassadors for climate to incentivize further climate action in their respective communities. MYCA youth ambassadors spoke about their personal journeys of climate action in their respective communities, inspiring all delegates to persevere and work relentlessly for what they believe in.



Chayanika from the People's Resource Centre introduced the importance of on-ground actions. Abhishek/ Parvathi from Restless Development, a non-governmental organization which organizes volunteer placements for young people in the areas of civic participation, livelihoods and employment, sexual rights, and leadership, spoke about their on-ground climate actions. Next up, Ishita Chigilli Palli from The Climact Initiative spoke about how her organisation assists people in taking climate action by capacity building through climate education. Nidhin Davis from UNICEF India, spoke about the Green skills initiative and how it focuses on improving skill development among youth for green careers, and job placement processes for educators and employers.

Next, Prayank Jain and Bhuvan Ravindran from The Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) spoke about climate action through a broader lens. They highlighted the bottlenecks to a net zero



transition and what are the various avenues India as a country can explore in order to do so. After these informative sessions, students were briefed on the field visits which were planned up-next.



Students were given an option to explore soil and moisture conservation actions taking place in a village near Anand, Gujarat, where nature based solutions are being used to avoid soil erosion. This field visit was facilitated by the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), which is a non-profit organisation based in Anand, Gujarat, India working towards the ecological restoration and conservation of land and water resources. The other field visit was on climate smart agriculture interventions happening in Anand, Gujarat.







This concluded the activities planned out for day two of the conference.



## PROGRAMME: DAY 3

Day three was dedicated entirely to the formulation of recommendations for the youth statement report. The key areas identified for addressing the issues of adaptation and loss and damage in the context of the Indian policy sphere, and mobilising the youth for the same at the conference were, Water and Agriculture, Climate resilience and climate migration, Climate finance and Climate education, governance, and green entrepreneurship. Mr. Harpalsingh Chudasama from Agha Khan Rural Support Programme- India, facilitated the context setting highlighting the effects of climate change on water and agriculture and the role of current agricultural practices in accelerating the effects of climate change. Mr. Sadaan Hussain from Wetlands international and Lakshay from the People's Resource Centre, further elaborated the current policy landscape in the field of water and agriculture in India for the delegates. Mr. Rumi Walia, founder of the Tears of Earth foundation, shed light on the current policy landscape in the climate education and governance space as well as the role of green entrepreneurship for the same. Anagha Sashidharan, spoke about the importance of community resilience for adaptation and how climate migration is one of the most serious consequences of climate change.



Post the context setting, delegates were asked to divide themselves into groups depending upon the 'key area' they felt most inclined to devise policy recommendations for. After spending an hour and a half on devising policy recommendations through fruitful discussions, the delegates once again gathered to present their groups findings.



Dr. K Shashi Kumar, IFS Officer and the conservator of forest for the Vadodara district was the chief guest invited on the final day of the conference to instill some hope and motivation in the delegates regarding taking climate action. The last activity was designed to inculcate hope amongst the delegates as climate change is one of the most anxiety inducing realities we face everyday. Delegates were asked to draw their ideal world on a small piece of chart paper and attach an anonymous message of hope behind it. The chart papers were then collected, and randomly distributed to the delegates. The delegates dispersed post a fulfilling and enriching message by Shantanu from Brahma Kumaris, which concluded the three day conference on a spiritual and hopeful note.





# NATIONAL YOUTH STATEMENT

## Climate Finance

UNFCCC defines climate finance as local, national or transnational financing, drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing, that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change. Recognizing that the contribution of countries to climate change and their capacity to prevent it and cope with its consequences vary enormously, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement called for financial assistance from countries with more financial resources to those that are less endowed and more vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Significant financial resources are required for both climate change adaptation and mitigation.

India received significant funding to finance its climate action initiatives between 2010 and 2018. India was the recipient of the highest international climate funds amongst South Asian and BRICS nations during this period. The Clean Technology Fund provided USD 775 million to the energy sector between 2010 and 2018, the highest amongst all the international climate funds.

Financing from bilateral sources and multilateral development banks, and international climate funds, has been heavily focused on climate mitigation, especially in the energy sector. Total adaptation finance remains far below the scale necessary to respond to existing and future climate change. UNEP's Adaptation Gap Report (UNEP, 2021) estimates suggest that annual adaptation costs in developing economies will be in the range of USD 155 to USD 330 billion by 2030. The public sector continues to provide almost all adaptation financing, with adaptation increasingly being prioritised in development finance climate portfolios, yet adaptation finance represented just 14% of total public finance. Moreover, data on adaptation finance from the private sector is still largely missing. Filling the investment gap for adaptation is critical to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. Finance to adaptation, from both public and private actors, must be scaled by orders of magnitude to respond to current and upcoming climate risks. Information on investment in adaptation must also improve.

The current limitations of adaptation finance tracking, especially of private sector finance, hinders tracking of progress towards a critical aspect of the Glasgow Climate Pact: increasing adaptation support for emerging and developing economies, especially those that are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Including Participatory approaches in fund allocation would not only ensure transparency but would also make sure that allocation of funds does not remain skewed towards certain sectors. Having institutional structures in place right from local levels in order to involve more stakeholders in the process of fund allocation would also give space for novel rationales for the same. Inclusion of communities affected the most by the effects of climate change would give eventual decision makers a better understanding of where to focus more on.

Banks play an important role in financing sustainable sectors such as renewable energy and in stopping the financing of fossil fuels. But in India, reports suggest that banks have yet to implement policies to reduce their own emissions or ask it of the companies that they finance. Having a green rating system in place for banks where industry-wise financing is clearly reported, would act as an efficient instrument to



evaluate environmental (positive and negative) externalities in the banking sector and increase transparency on alignment of banks to respective nationally determined goals.

Although the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated sustainability reporting by listed entities through the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR, applicable to the top 1000 listed entities by market capitalization), from FY 2022 – 23, India does not have any formal laws or regulations that mandate climate-related disclosures. Introducing climate related disclosures designed specifically for India or mandating voluntary disclosures which are already in practice (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and Climate disclosure project) in their sustainability reports would ensure more transparency in quantifying the extent to which industries affect the climate.

Resilience varies according to local conditions, cultures, ecosystems, industries and impacts. One community may need early warning systems, another to diversify its crops, another to restore its mangroves. This could be one of the driving factors for climate adaptation work not drawing as much finance and attention as emission reduction projects. Mobilizing risk finance and improving local disaster relief readiness could act as catalysts for enhancing locally led adaptation strategies in a country like India which has experienced losses and damages from climate change related disasters over the last decade and has a large part of underprivileged sections vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

## Water & Agriculture

Agriculture is still one of the most prominent occupations in India. It engages almost two-third of the workforce in gainful employment. Agriculture is crucial for ensuring food, nutrition and livelihood securities for India. A comprehensive report on the effects of climate change on Agriculture in India by the Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology Government of India, New Delhi, stated that, on account of its close linkages with other economic sectors, agricultural growth has a multiplier effect on the entire economy of the country. Although in the past years, Indian agriculture had made significant progress, currently it faces many challenges. Stagnation of net sown area, plateauing yield level, deterioration of soil quality, reduction in per capita land availability and the adverse effects of climate change are the major challenges to Indian agriculture.

Moreover, the increased rate of population is pressurizing the agricultural sector for enhanced food production. The task is very challenging because, about 60% of the net cultivated area is rainfed and exposed to biotic and abiotic stresses arising from climatic variability and climate change. More than 80% of Indian farmers are marginal farmers, having cultivable land of less than one hectare or small farmers with cultivable land area of one to two hectares, with poor coping capacity. Additionally, the Indian farmers are heterogeneous and unorganized in nature. Climate change and its variability are likely to aggravate the problem of future food security by putting pressure on agriculture affecting its sustainability.

Most of India's agriculture is rain-fed. As the rains get affected due to climate change, so does agriculture. Pressure on communities who depend on extracting groundwater for their daily water requirements increases due to the depletion of the water table. These ill-effects make it imperative to find solutions in the agriculture and water sectors in order to ensure stable livelihoods and healthy living conditions, especially for the more vulnerable sections of society.



Climate change can drastically cut down agricultural output, thus affecting the livelihoods of farmers. Indian farming systems are heavily dependent on rainfalls, and have in the recent past faced setbacks due to climate related irregularities in rainfall patterns. Supporting farmers to adopt climate resilient agricultural practices results in both the sustainable use of resources as well as better long-term productivity for agricultural produce. Efforts must be taken to preserve traditional agriculture and indigenous farming methods while preparing the farmers to face adverse climate effects. The expansion of National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture to cover more rural areas of the country can assist farmers in adopting such climate resilient practices.

Under the 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, Panchayats have the power to implement schemes in relation to agriculture, land improvement, water management and animal husbandry upon endowment by their respective State Legislatures. To ensure grass-root level understanding and implementation of suitable sustainable agricultural practices, environmental policies must be mainstreamed into district and panchayat level planning and development. Local stakeholders such as farmers and self-help groups at the community level must be involved in the policy making process through a participatory approach. While India has several water and agricultural schemes already in place, they must be integrated and harmonized to channel maximum benefits for farmers without losing focus on climate considerations.

Droughts and water shortages are one of the most severe long-term effects of climate change. Around 70% of freshwater in households gets converted to grey water with usage. Recycling and reusing of grey water would be a significant effort in addressing droughts. The adoption of local practices such as the construction of soak pits levels and the promotion of existing campaigns for grey water management such as Sujlam at community levels could result in better reutilization of grey water. India's existing water related policies such as the Jal Jeevan Mission must also be harnessed to enable nature-based solutions for water harvesting and reusing grey water.

In 2021, India lost around 5.04 million hectares of crop area due to extreme weather events such as floods. Besides resulting in losses to farmers, extreme weather events also result in inflated food prices due to reduced supplies, thus taking a severe toll on food security. This warrants the efficient employment of early warning systems to minimise agricultural loss and enhance food security. It is imperative to have contingency plans in advance which are considerate of farmers' concerns. The state must step in to facilitate community-based adaptation following warnings. Dissemination of information in an accessible manner, involving farmers, other rural workers, the meteorological department and local representatives to address impending change in weather patterns would help farmers shift and adapt to alternate cropping patterns, thus reducing agricultural loss.

## **Community Resilience and Climate Migration**

The increasing incidence of climate related disasters, including cyclones and floods, as well as the general shift in geographical conditions due to the effects of global warming has resulted in large scale migrations of people within and across state borders. In 1990, the IPCC noted that the greatest impact of climate change could be on human migration.



Due to its position in a conflict-ridden region, and its standing as the biggest economy in South Asia, India is the largest migrant source destination in this region. With the onset of climate change, the numbers are expected to grow, especially from Bangladesh, due its extreme vulnerability to climate change and its porous borders with India. This is expected to result in a strain in resources as well as bilateral relations. However, India is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, nor does it have a well-defined refugee policy. Though the Union Environment Minister has stated that the country is prepared to deal with climate refugees, India currently does not have a framework to adequately address the problem.

A more pressing problem at the moment is India's rise in the number of internal migrants displaced due to climate change. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement recognises both natural and man-made disasters. The Global Trends Report by the UNHCR stated that nearly five million people were displaced internally in India due to climate change and disasters. These were mostly people affected by extreme weather events like cyclones. However, an often-ignored aspect is the human cost of slow onset events including the rising temperatures, rising sea levels and resultant erosions. Indian coastal cities including Mumbai and Chennai which host a significant population are projected to be submerged by 2050. The inevitable consequence of this would be an internal migration to the inland areas, which are already heavily populated. It is imperative that the policies formulated to address climate displacement and migration takes both extreme weather events as well as slow onset events into consideration so as to minimise the risk to human lives.

India does not maintain data on the number of people displaced by climate change every year. However, as per data published by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, India ranked third after China and Philippines in terms of disaster replacements in 2021. While the State maintains numbers of people displaced after specific extreme weather events, there is no national level collation of such data to determine the total number of people displaced internally. Furthermore, India also lags behind in determining the number of people displaced due to slow onset events.

The lack of such data is detrimental to the identification of vulnerable communities and the formulation of effective policy to address them. Maintaining a database of climate migrants at the state, national and local levels is an essential first step in addressing their concerns.

The displacement of people due to climate related events may result in their relocation to a completely different socio- economic as well as geographical terrain. Those affected by coastal floods, for instance, may have been forced to permanently relocate to inland areas, where their prior occupations such as fishing might not be a feasible occupational choice. There are around 4.9 million fisher-folk dependents on marine fishing in India. As per the 2011 Census Data of India, around 61% of the fishing community falls below the poverty line. For most of them, fishing is a traditional occupation and they are not equipped with any other skills. Migration to the inlands would result in a total inability to practise their sole occupational skills, thus further pushing them into poverty. Efforts must be taken to facilitate the movements of people to geographically similar places so as to ensure occupational security. In cases where this is impossible, policies aimed at migrants at the state and national levels should focus on their skillset training to engage in occupations feasible in the areas in which they have been displaced to. Similarly, UNESCO has identified that linguistic barriers that might arise due to displacement could result



in drop-outs, exclusion and cultural opposition. India, especially, is prone to this due to the existence of 22 scheduled languages besides several hundred other languages. Therefore, a sensitive handling of linguistic barriers is essential to facilitate the education and seamless co-existence of those displaced due to the effects of climate change.

The Guiding Principles for the protection of internally displaced persons codify the state's obligation to protect the rights of those displaced within its borders. This includes the right to adequate standards of living, food, shelter and sanitation. Considering the number of people displaced every year by rapid onset events including cyclones, setting up hygienic, temporary stay arrangements for those affected by such events must be prioritised at the national and

state levels. Such arrangements should also provide access to clean water and food for the temporary migrants. In case of those displaced to different states, access to food becomes an utmost concern due to inter- state restrictions of public distribution systems. The inter-state accessibility of food rationing systems can, to a large extent, mitigate this issue. In case of sudden onset events, forced eviction by the State must be the last resort. In several instances, the affected communities are reluctant to shift to safer areas in spite of impending danger due to the uncertainty that follows disasters.

To ensure the safe relocation of vulnerable communities, the State must engage in continuous engagement with them, gauging their concerns and interest for potential rehabilitative measures. The decision-making bodies must have adequate representation of community members. A top-down approach neglecting the concerns of the communities must be avoided, and as far as possible, rehabilitation efforts must take the concerns of the displaced communities into account. Consultations must also be held with the members of the host communities so as to minimize potential conflicts that might arise in the future.

The finances for the rehabilitation of those affected by sudden onset events are met out of the State Disaster Response Fund, with additional assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund. However, these do not cover migrants who are forced to displace due to slow onset events. Streamlining of funds at the national and state levels to address victims of both sudden onset events and slow onset events is essential to ensure that the State is not crunched for rehabilitation related finances when the needs arise. Further, the inclusion of climate rehabilitation in addition to the eight existing national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change would prove effective in addressing the human cost of climate change.

## **Education and Entrepreneurship**

Reports by UNESCO and UNICEF have iterated that children will be the hardest hit by climate change. Children belonging to vulnerable groups such as those below the poverty line, children with disabilities, those belonging to migrant groups or groups with no political representation will be the most affected. Article 12 of the Paris Agreement mandates that the parties to the agreement take measures to enhance climate change education, training and public education, among other things. Education is a key driver of both mitigation and adaptation. However, as per UNESCO's "Getting Schools Climate Ready" Report,



around 47 percent of countries had no reference to climate change in their school curriculums. Even among the countries that did, the depth of inclusion was not satisfactory. At vocational education and teacher training levels, even fewer countries had incorporated climate change into their curriculum. It recommended the synergic working of Environmental and Educational ministries to effectively incorporate climate education across all levels.

The National Education Policy of 2020 recognizes the need for new skilled labor and research in areas including climate science. However, it does not provide a clear framework on the incorporation of such concepts in the educational curriculum. Integrating the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals into the National Education Policy and state education policies in a practical and organized manner is essential to ensure that educational institutions across spectrums impart knowledge on these areas from both theoretical and pragmatic points of view.

Educational curriculums are mostly designed at the national levels, with negligible understanding of local level problems and concerns. The inclusion of local adaptation centric practices in the education system would be a positive step to combat the loss and damage from an individual level. The Government of Odisha has, for instance, announced that disaster preparedness would be incorporated into school and university curriculums, as well as in the syllabus for recruitment to government jobs. Adoption of such means revolving around the specific vulnerability of each region would secure better adaptation practices.

Local communities, indigenous groups and farmers possess a wide array of knowledge on local ecosystems and sustainable practices. However, they are often not in a position to channel their knowledge into effective climate action due to the lack of adequate financial and technical support. While multiple government schemes already exist to boost innovation and entrepreneurship, channeling them at rural and community levels could elicit untapped potential.

The United Nations Environment Programme has identified a green job as one “which makes minimum negative impacts on the environment relative to the status quo, thereby making enterprises and sectors more sustainable.” The Government must focus on creating green jobs which offer adequate income to incentivize those interested in the area to pursue sustainable careers. Other mechanisms including green fellowships, scholarships etc., would result in a positive push towards educating people at graduate and postgraduate levels.

The adoption of entrepreneur- friendly policies such as tax cuts and ease of regulations for green ventures would go a long way in incentivizing climate entrepreneurship. Further, creating government demand for green technologies will be an effective fillip in encouraging climate friendly entrepreneur ventures. Collaboration with stakeholders through public-private partnerships with the state bearing the larger share of funding is a potent method in transforming innovative ideas to large-scale action.





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