

2023-24

# YEAR IN REVIEW

Building sustainable prosperity in a changing global environment through rigorous, policy-relevant, interdisciplinary research and training of the next generation of leaders



# CIERP BY THE NUMBERS: 7/23-6/24

18

EVENTS

21

ACTIVE  
GRANTS

\$3M

ANNUAL  
BUDGET

22

AFFILIATED  
FACULTY

OVER  
30K  
WEBSITE  
VISITS

40

SUPERVISED  
CAPSTONES

8

FUNDED  
INTERNS

45

BLOG  
POSTS

\$178K

IN NEW  
GIFTS

62

NEWS AND  
MEDIA HITS

16

STUDENT  
TRAVEL  
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51

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27

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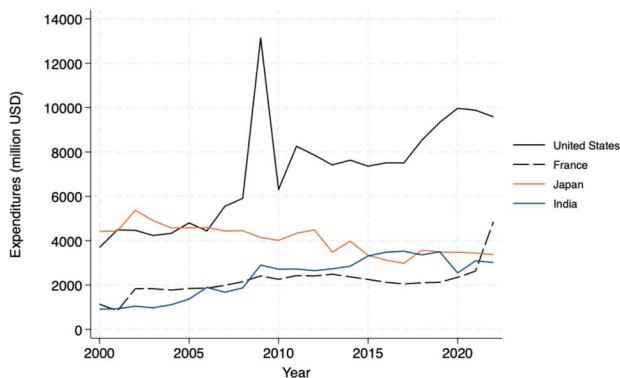


Climate Policy Lab Predoctoral Fellow Bethany Tietjen and Junior Research Fellow Kate Chi speak with students at CIERP's September 2023 Open House.

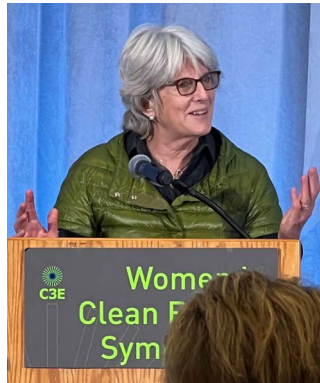
## Database on global investments in clean energy RD&D

Over the past year, Climate Policy Lab has updated our global data set with interactive graphic visualization on [global public investments in energy research, development, and demonstration \(RD&D\) since 2000](#). This is the first comprehensive database (including non-IEA/OECD countries) covering public expenditures in RD&D for countries that have declared an interest in and commitment to innovation in clean energy technologies. Kate Chi recently wrote blog posts on topics such as [government investment patterns](#) and [country-specific data](#) to help elucidate the release of additional data. Users can search the database by country, technology, currency type, and timespan, allowing for targeted exploration of specific areas of interest. While China stopped reporting its data in 2021, we have recently found new sources of data that will allow us to continue to report on China starting with the next scheduled update. This database has been viewed over 4,600 times.

Total public energy RD&D expenditures (2000–2022)



## Offshore wind and the U.S. energy transition



One of the challenges of the U.S. energy transition is the development of Offshore Wind (OSW) as a generation resource for states committed to achieving Net Zero targets by 2050 and the US goal of deploying 30 gigawatts (GW)

by 2030. For the United States, OSW is a nascent industry. The development goals are lofty in terms of supply chain, job growth, permitting and transmission. As with much energy infrastructure, both the states and the federal government play a critical role. Professor **Barbara Kates-Garnick's** research, in collaboration with Professor Eric Hines of the Tufts School of Engineering (SOE), has focused on the intersection of state and federal energy policy in the areas of infrastructure, transmission and the potential for an offshore grid.

## Raising ambition in emerging economies

Climate Policy Lab researchers continue to work on policy gap analyses for key emerging economies as part of our “Raising Ambition” project to help policymakers in these countries become better informed about their options for how to reform or create new and additional policies that could enable them to reach more ambitious mitigation targets, with a particular emphasis on how to avoid growth in emissions while still growing economically.

### Raising Ambition Project: Partner Countries

China	Mexico	Indonesia	Türkiye	Ethiopia
India	Brazil	South Africa	Vietnam	Colombia

**CHINA:** We have and will continue to brief government and non-government stakeholders on the results of the China study. Three types of policy gaps were identified: stringency gaps, specific policy gaps, and implementation gaps. The stringency gap highlights that China should strengthen its current policies on energy consumption, energy efficiency, and carbon intensity. The specific policy gaps relate to addressing non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, economic structural changes, and the shipping and aviation sectors. The implementation gaps focus on the effectiveness and efficiency of China's climate policy during the implementation stage, and we are discussing follow-up research on the expansion of renewable energy and growth of green industrialization in China.

**INDIA:** NITI Aayog, India's government think tank for public policy and planning, recently [established six working groups on how to achieve net zero](#), and





## Addressing persistent air pollution

Research by [Maulik Jagnani](#) is uncovering a paradox around the use of air purifiers in South Asia. Preliminary results of one study showed that factories equipped with air purifiers saw a 37% reduction in air pollution and an increase in factory output of 27%. Yet they remain underutilized in both households and workplaces in Bangladesh despite their potential to mitigate suffocating air quality.

## Green growth in Brazil

In September 2023, [Kelly Sims Gallagher](#), [Travis Franck](#), and [Siddharth Jain](#) were invited by the Brazilian government to meet with various government officials to discuss green growth policy and strategies, including the Ministry of Industry, Embrapa, Ministry of Science and Technology, and Petrobras.



**Kelly Sims Gallagher, Travis Franck, and Siddharth Jain in Brasilia with Gustavo Fontenele, General-Coordinator of Decarbonization, Secretariat of Green Economy at Brazil's Ministry of Industry.**



**Karen Jacobsen asking residents and local political leaders about the climate hazards in an informal settlement in Kampala.**

## Climate change and urban migration in sub-Saharan African cities

While there is extensive research of the problem of flooding in the (mainly coastal) cities of South Asia and elsewhere, relatively little research has been conducted in African cities, particularly inland cities. To build on existing knowledge and address knowledge gaps, Professors Karen Jacobsen and Justin Hollander, along with Predoctoral Fellow Bethany Tietjen and Postdoc Abay Yimere worked with the Woodwell Climate Research Center to conduct climate risk analysis and policy analysis on climate impacts and responses in two African inland cities: Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and [Kampala \(Uganda\)](#). We focused on three climate change variables:

precipitation, flooding and extreme heat. One of our strongest findings, [as outlined in a recent journal article](#), is that existing city climate adaptation plans do not incorporate the needs and experiences of migrants and informal settlement dwellers, who are particularly vulnerable to climate change and who also play a role in exacerbating environmental challenges in cities. The few city plans that have been developed are narrow with a focus on engineering-based solutions rather than more holistic approaches including nature- and behavioral change-based solutions. Others have not gone beyond the planning stage, with little in terms of actual implementation.



Vietnam - HoF  
Colombia - HoF  
Turkiye - HoF

mezzanine"

Brazil - Stay here

Vietnam  
p: Incentive Misaligned  
Solution: Premium FIT from carbon credit revenue through a "programmatically" RTS promotion scheme

China  
Gap: Emissions reduction from phasing out coal  
Reasons: Competing goals ← energy security, economic development, climate action  
Solution: S1

Turkiye  
Gap:

Brazil  
Gap:  
Solution:

Colombia  
Gap:  
Solution:

India - R10  
Gap: Multi-level governance  
Solution: Energy conservation

S Africa  
Gap:  
Solution:

Mexico  
CARBON PRICING IMPLEMENTATION  
Gap: Politics, Policy design, Coordination, Multi-stakeholder engagement, Technology, Competitive

Indonesia  
Gap:  
Solution:

Participants at the CPL Academy brainstorm country-specific climate policy solutions.





Ümit Sahin, Amy Myers Jaffe, and Saidou Abdoulaye Sy evaluate Türkiye's climate action plan at the Climate Policy Lab Academy.

# CLIMATE POLICY LAB ACADEMY

Our Climate Policy Lab Academy continues to be an important venue for shared learning and informed discussions and comparisons on climate policy gaps, implementation gaps, carbon pricing, adaptation, industrial policy, and many other topics top of mind for climate policy experts and policymakers in our partner countries. We gather senior policymakers and researchers from our ten major emerging economy partner countries annually to allow them to share knowledge and experience about how to reconcile climate policy and development in their countries. We also introduce new analytical tools and do topical deep-dives each year. We bring back the best of the best as alumni mentors, and over time have cultivated a number of highly productive relationships. Participants from over ten countries (and in particular our strategic Raising Ambition countries) attended our third annual Climate Policy Lab Academy in June 2024. This year, we introduced a new focus on identifying and addressing implementation gaps as well as focusing on alignment and misalignment of policy. The curriculum included a combination of lectures, case studies, exercises, and group discussions to provide lessons learned from recent climate policy successes and failures. Returning participants from 2023 shared lessons learned and everyone explored ways to further develop plans to support their governments on national climate policy analysis. Participants will be reaching out to each other for mutual support and collaboration on current and new research projects going forward.



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Participants discuss their respective countries' policy implementation gaps at the Climate Policy Lab Academy.







## STAYING CONNECTED

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