



Empowering Developing Countries for Climate Change Negotiations through the Science-Policy Interface

High Level Conference on Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation in the Arab Region
Beirut, Lebanon
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Vicente Paolo Yu, AB (hons), LLB, LLM (hons)
Deputy Executive Director
South Centre



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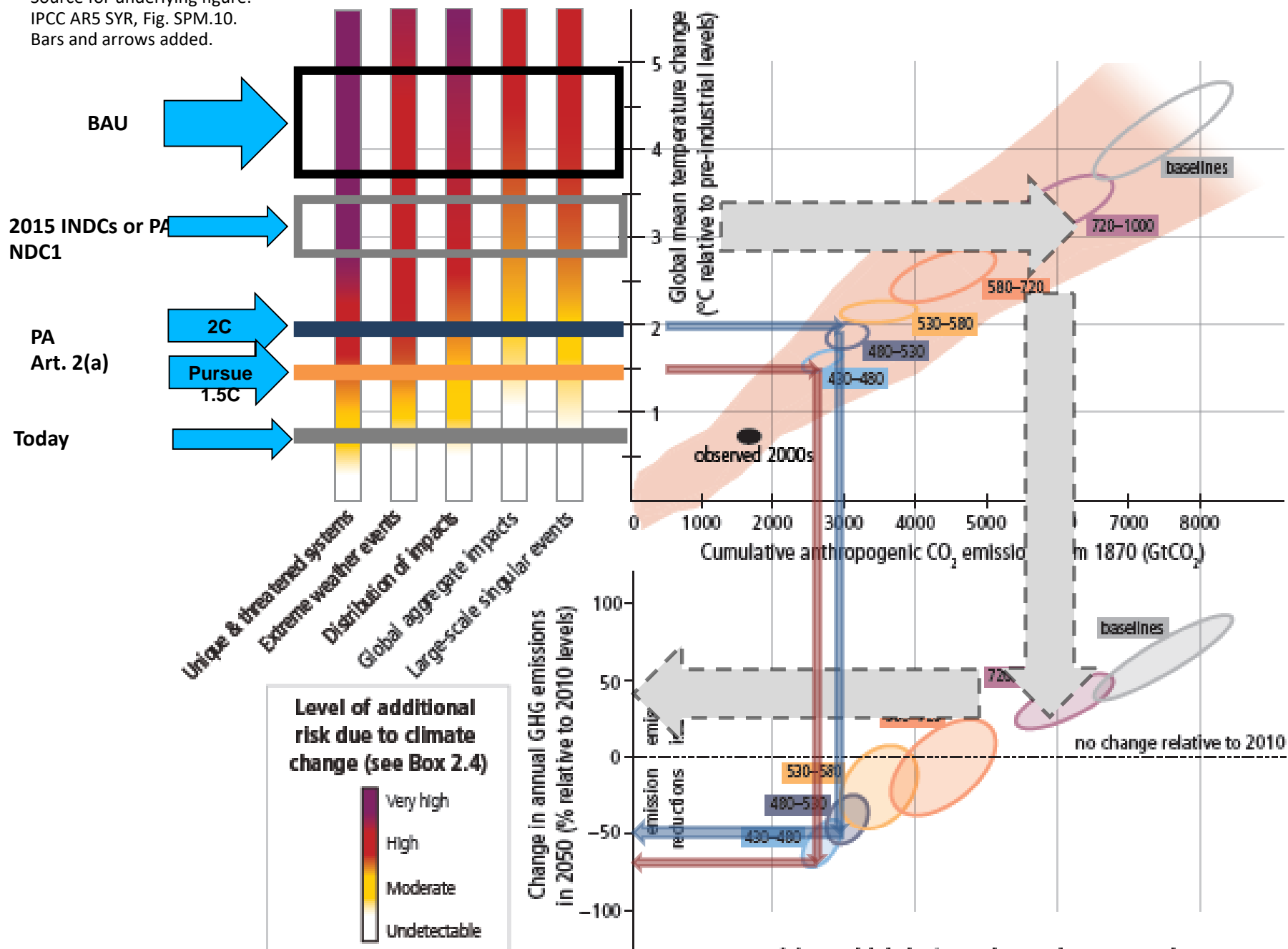
Looking at the Big Picture – Global Development Challenges in the 21st Century for the South

- Global economic uncertainty** – North stagnation and South slowdown; trade slowdown, debt crisis, finance and investment flows, asset bubbles, global and national income inequality, unaddressed structural issues (macroeconomic surveillance, impact of systemically important economies) – refer to Richard and Stephanie
- Technology change** – impact of AI, automation, and digitalization on employment, production, consumption, and knowledge control – cf developing countries and investment into R&D determining future technological dominance; issues of ownership and control, access, regulation of technology underlying IPR issues; impact on innovation and sharing of innovation benefits reflected in IPR and other policy debates; privacy issues and control of big data and the Internet
- Demographic change** – population growth in most developing countries – whether boost or drag depends on circumstances and preparation; ageing populations in most developed countries
- Climate change** – Trump US PA withdrawal; near inevitability of irreversible climate change with or without US withdrawal – weakness of PA; addressing climate change impact (SLR, extreme weather events, slow onset events, icesheet collapse, permafrost thawing) and impact of response measures; costs of adaptation and mitigation, loss and damage, innovation and control of energy technology and sources, technological responses to climate change (RE, EE, BECCS, CCS, geoengineering)
- Natural resource availability and access** – water, energy, land, biodiversity (anthropocene MEV)
- Global pandemics** – mutated bacteria and AMR, NCDs, access to medicines
- Intra-, inter-, and non-State-driven armed conflicts** – cause and effect of domestic and external factors
- Cross-border migration flows** – S-N (less than 20%) and S-S (more than 80%); cause and effect of domestic and external factors → walled world system (more border walls, tighter immigration and asylum policies and controls)
- Weaknesses in global governance across policy regimes** – coherence, institutional arrangements, control, participation; variable impact on policy and institutional arrangements to address challenges

(a) Risks from climate change...

(b) ...depend on cumulative CO₂ emissions...

Source for underlying figure:
IPCC AR5 SYR, Fig. SPM.10.
Bars and arrows added.



(c) ...which in turn depend on annual GHG emissions over the next decades

Development and Emissions: The Challenge to Developing Countries

Figure I.23
World gross product growth and carbon emissions growth, 1991–2015

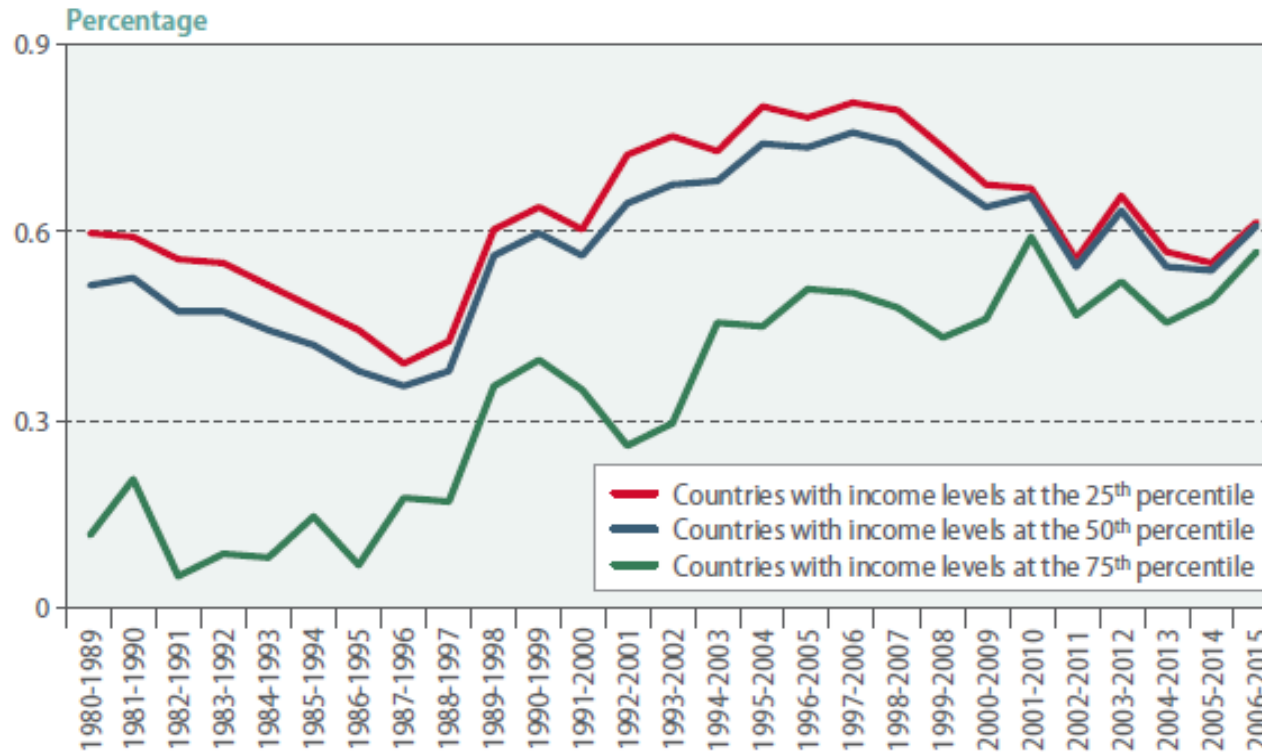


UNDESA, WESP 2017, at https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/2017wesp_full_en.pdf

Development and Emissions: The Challenge to Developing Countries

Figure I.24

Marginal effect of one percentage point change in GDP growth on carbon emissions growth, 1980–2015



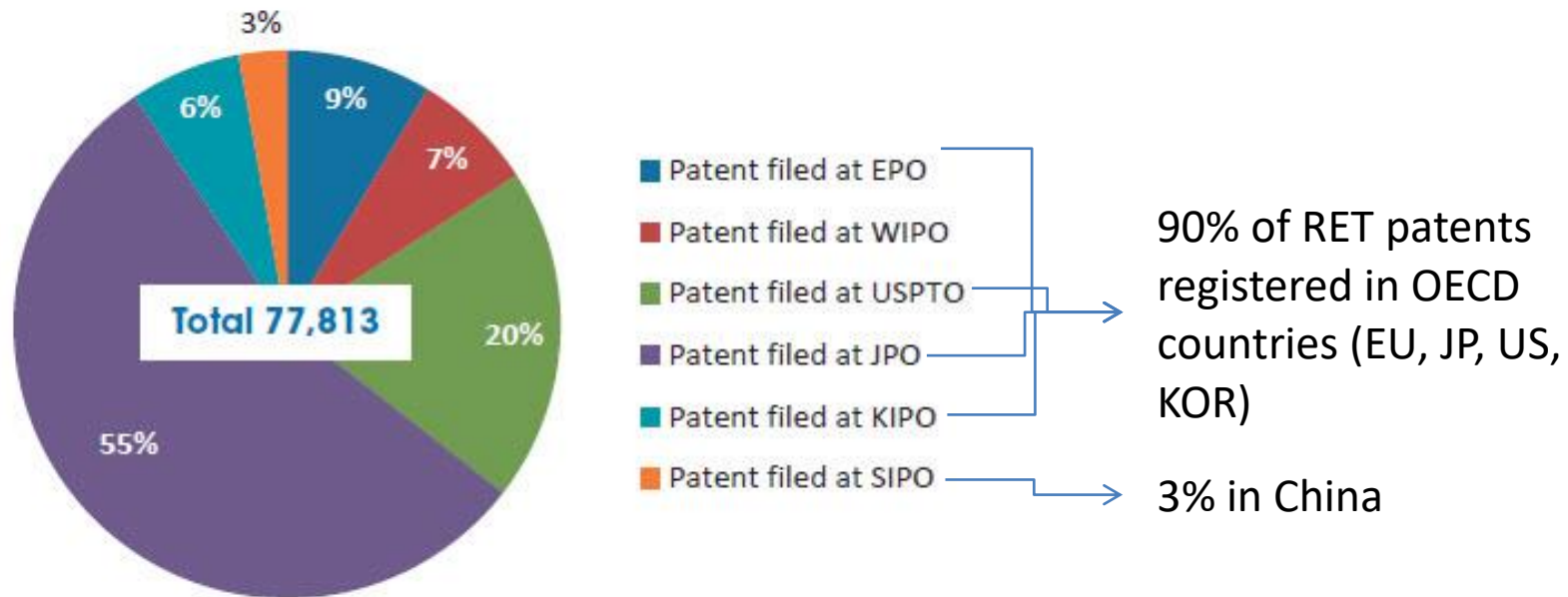
Source: UN/DESA staff estimation.

UNDESA, WESP 2017, at https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/2017wesp_full_en.pdf

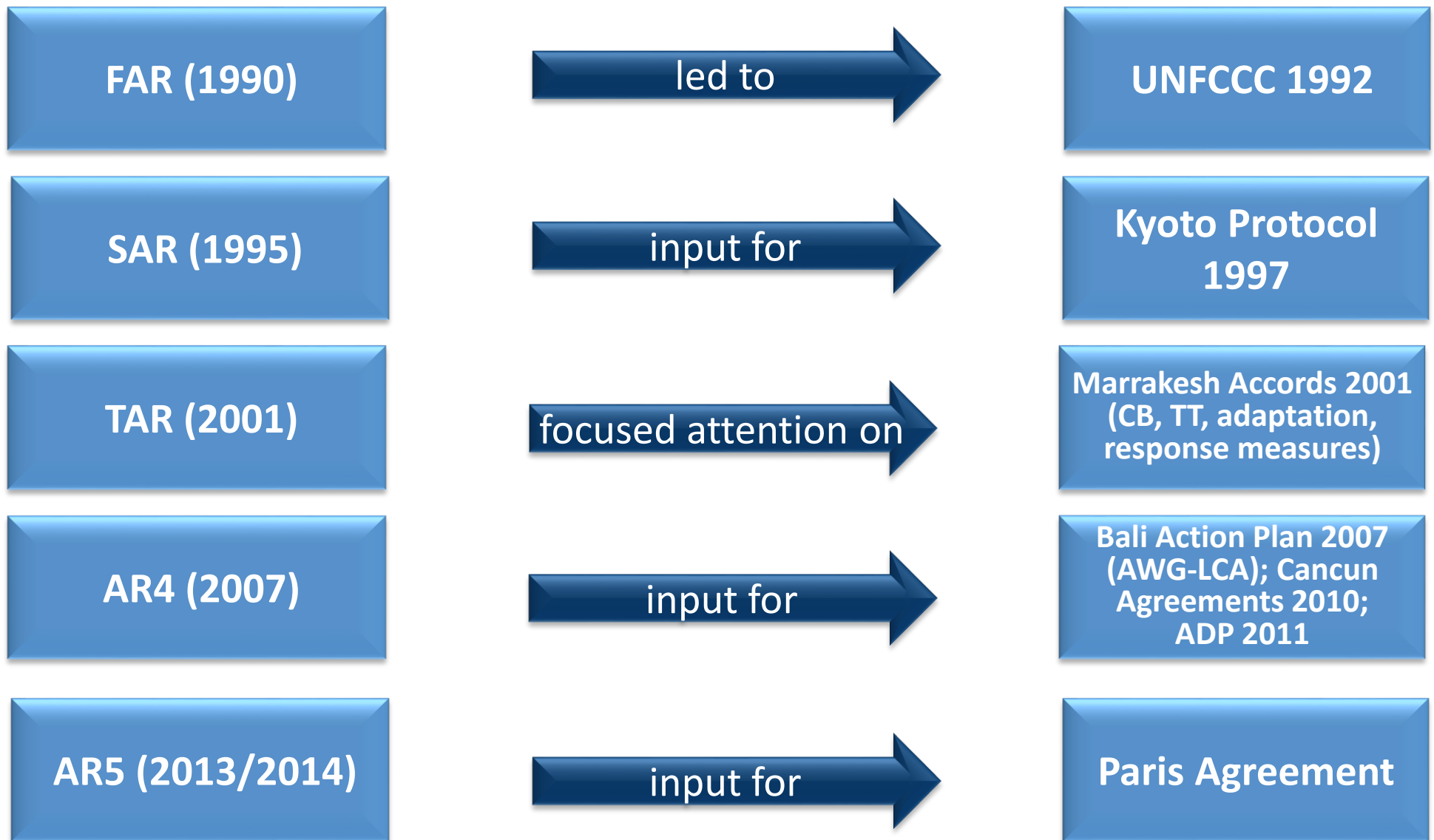
Technologies needed to address climate change are patented in developed countries

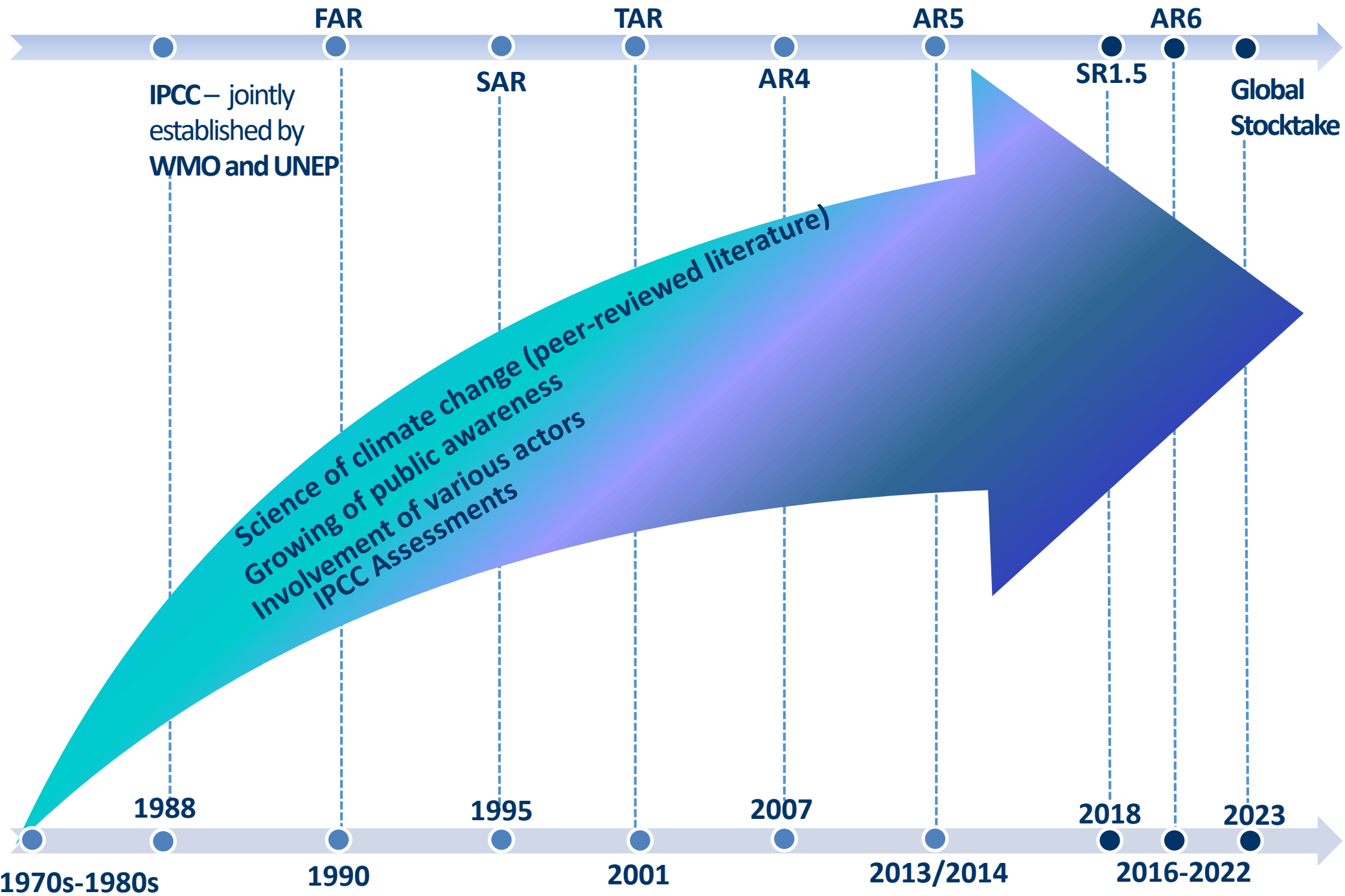
“A look at patent filing patterns for most RETs shows that the technology market is largely dominated by industrialised countries, and developing countries have been latecomers. A report by Copenhagen Economics (2009) stated that only 0.1% of the 215,000 patents in the areas of waste and biomass, solar, fuel cell, ocean, geothermal and wind power technologies, during the period 1998–2008, were registered in low-income developing countries.”

<https://hub.globalccsinstitute.com/publications/intellectual-property-rights-role-patents-renewable-energy-technology-innovation/2-global-patenting-trends-ret>



IPCC Assessment Reports and International Climate Policy





IPCC and the Paris Agreement 2015



Some decisions of COP-21 and CMP-11 and conclusions of SBSTA-43 mention the IPCC explicitly

Several other decisions of COP-21 are relevant to the work of the IPCC



IPCC has an institutional role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement

Sixth assessment cycle

Special Reports



Global Warming of 1.5 °C: an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

September 2018

UNFCCC COP 23

Facilitative dialogue



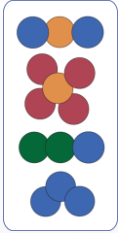
Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate
September 2019



Climate Change and Land: An IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems
September 2019

Sixth assessment cycle (cont)

Methodology Report update



2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

May 2019

AR6 Main Report



Sixth Assessment Report: Working Group I, II and III contributions 2021

**Sixth Assessment Report: Synthesis Report
April 2022**

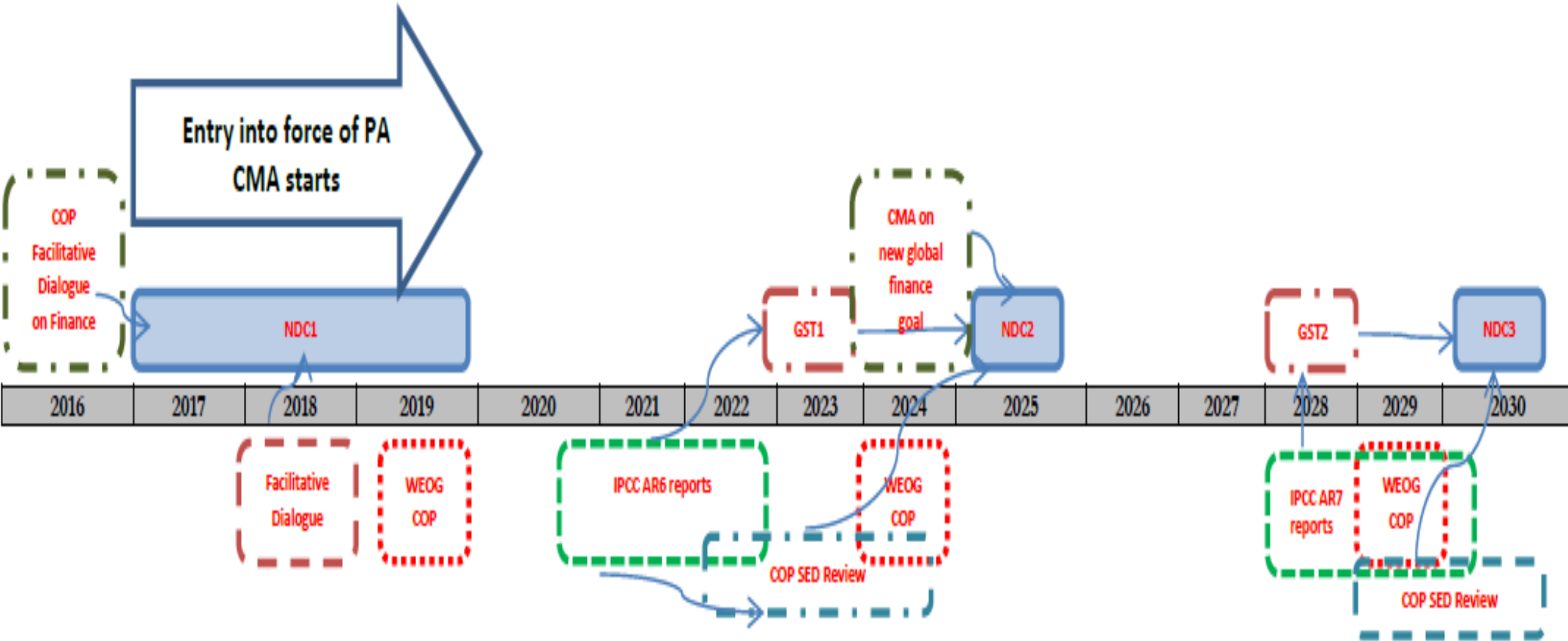
UNFCCC global stocktake 2023

Cities



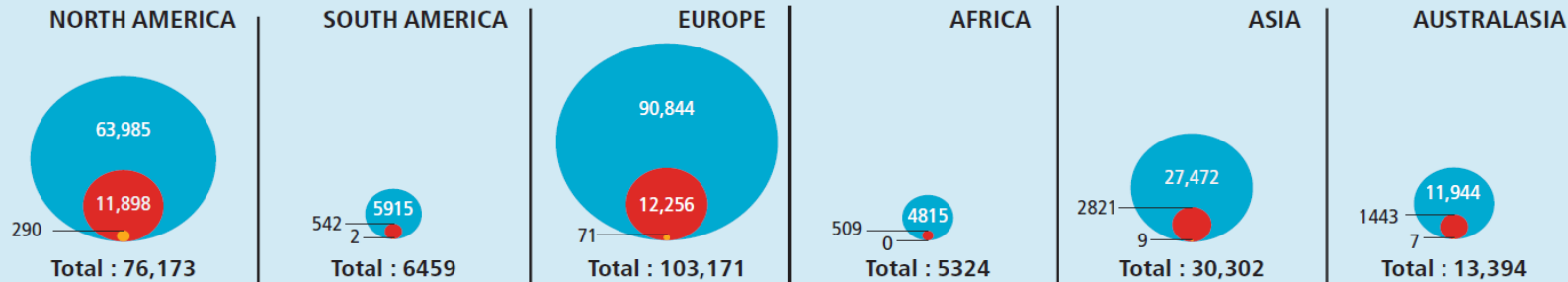
Attention on **cities** in AR6 including a conference in 2018 and special report on cities in AR7

UNFCCC post-Paris processes

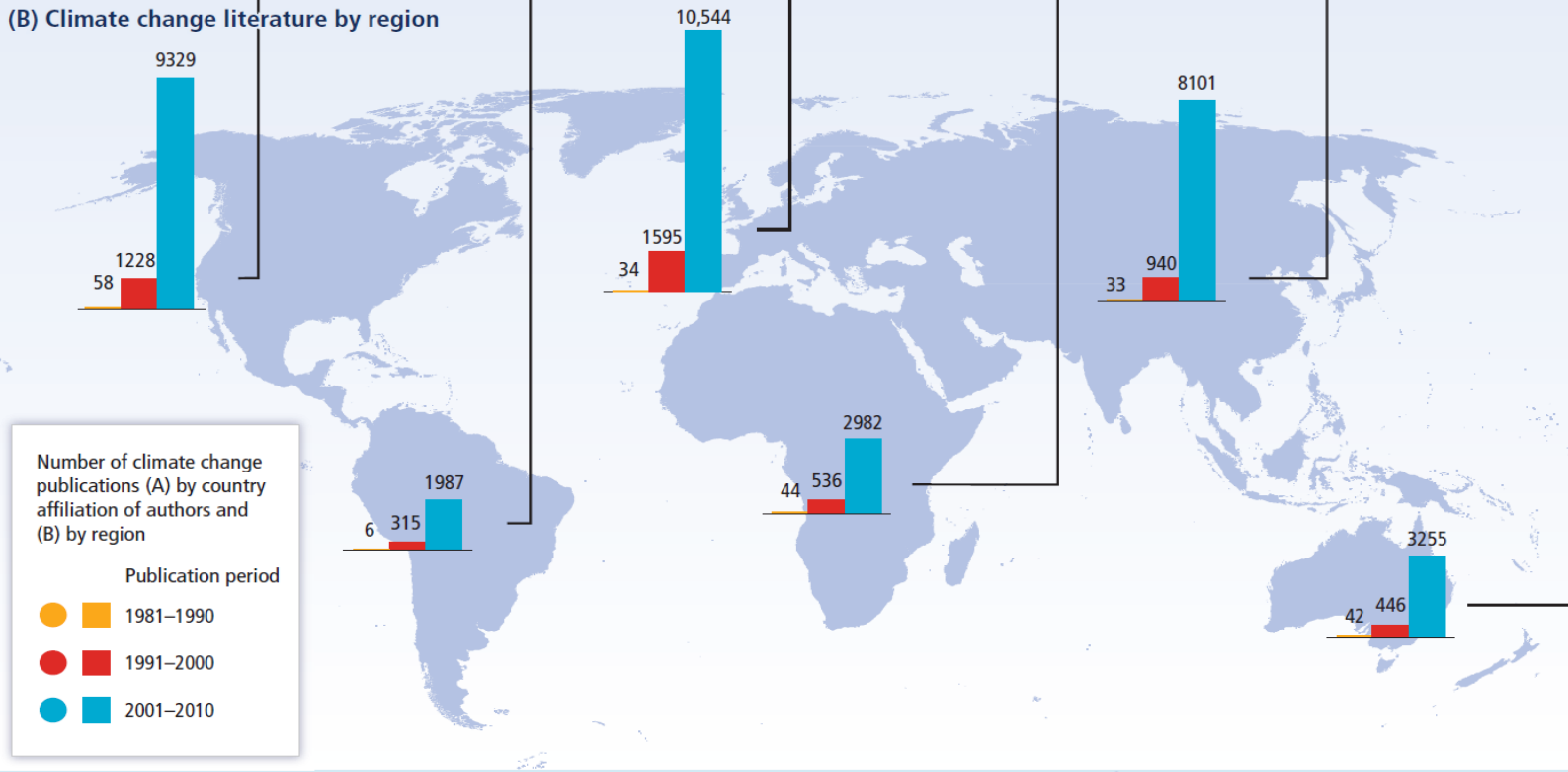


Experts from different Regions Contributions to IPCC Works

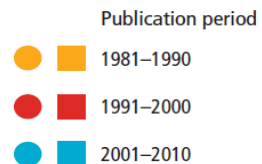
(A) Author affiliation



(B) Climate change literature by region

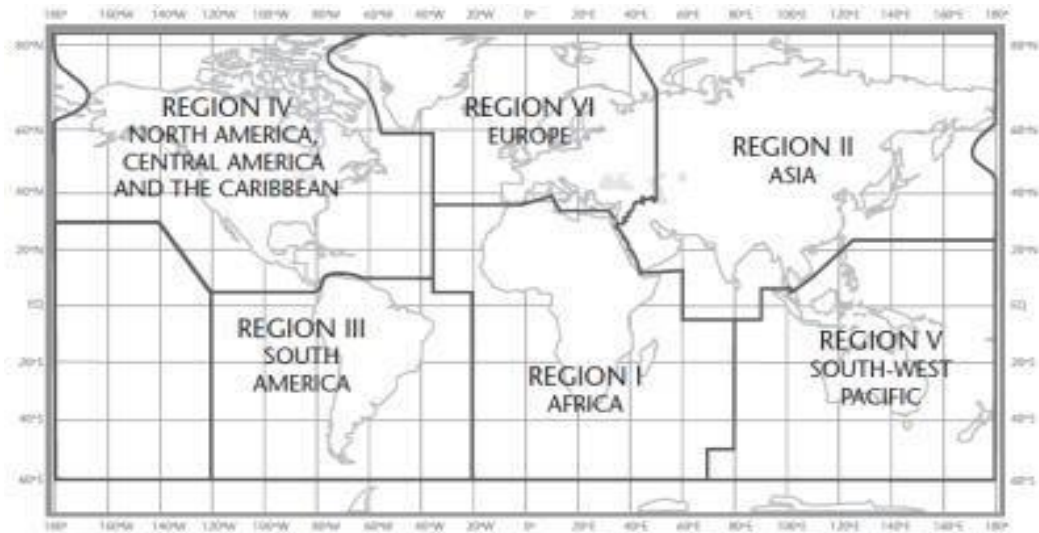
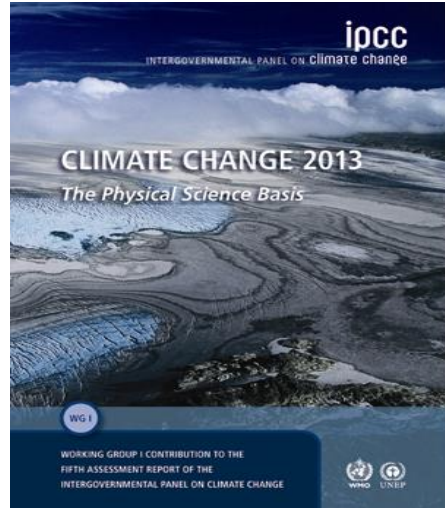


Number of climate change publications (A) by country affiliation of authors and (B) by region



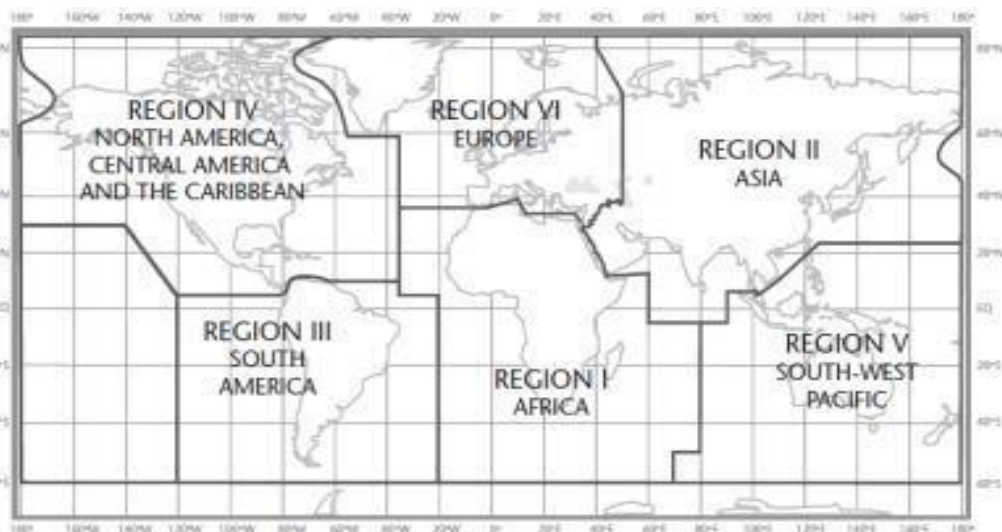
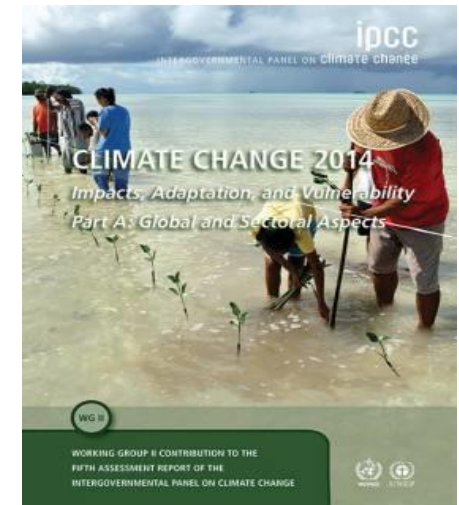
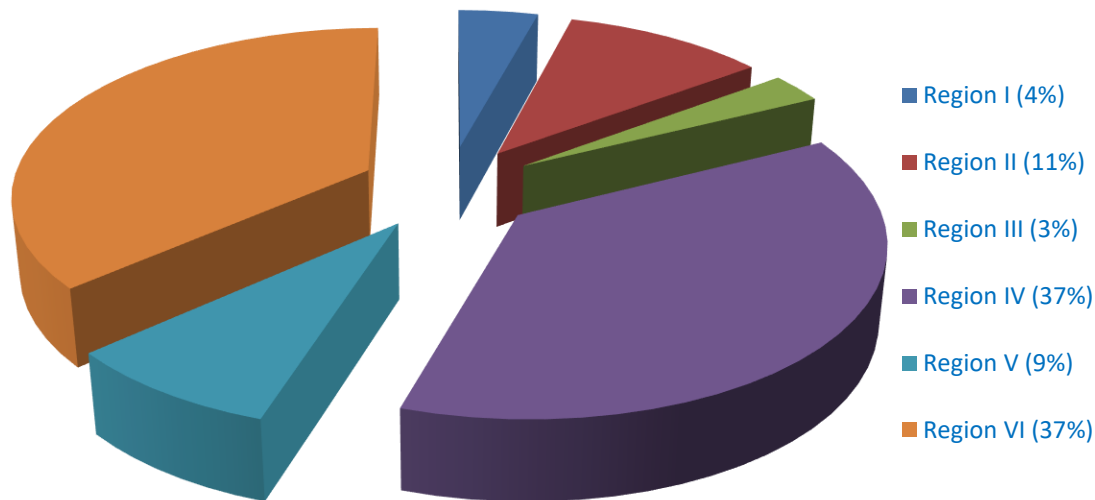
- The overall number of climate change publications assessed in IPCC work has significantly increased, which allows for more comprehensive assessments
- Publications authored by experts from the developing world remains relatively low

Authors, Review Editors and Expert Reviewers Contributions by Regions to WGI AR5 (Physical science basis of climate change)



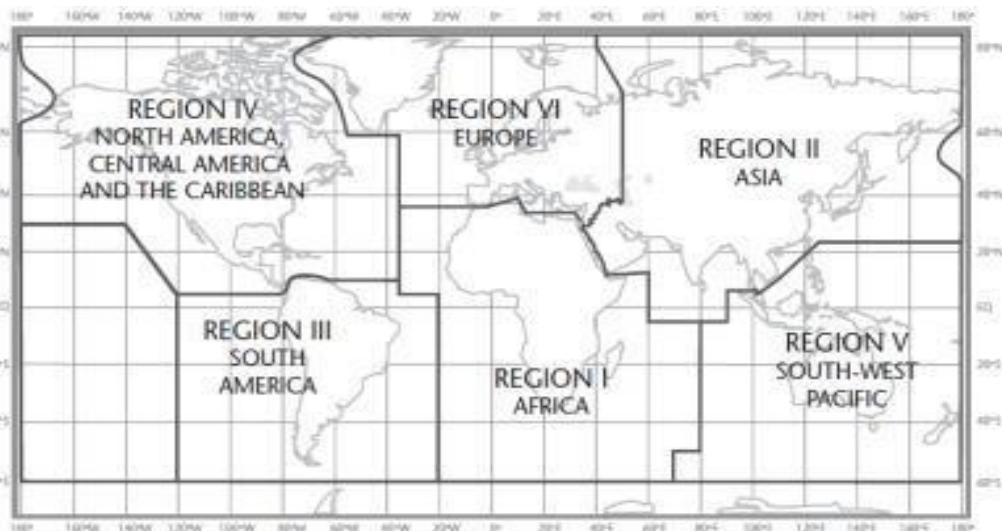
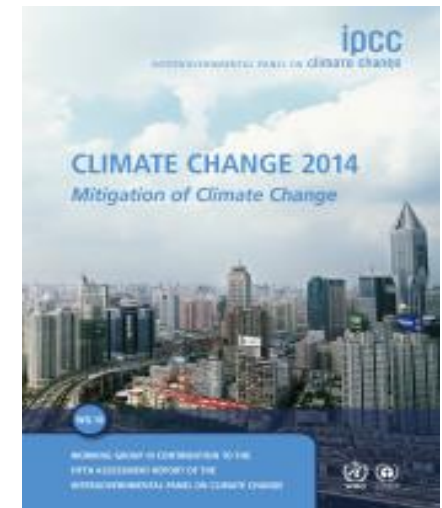
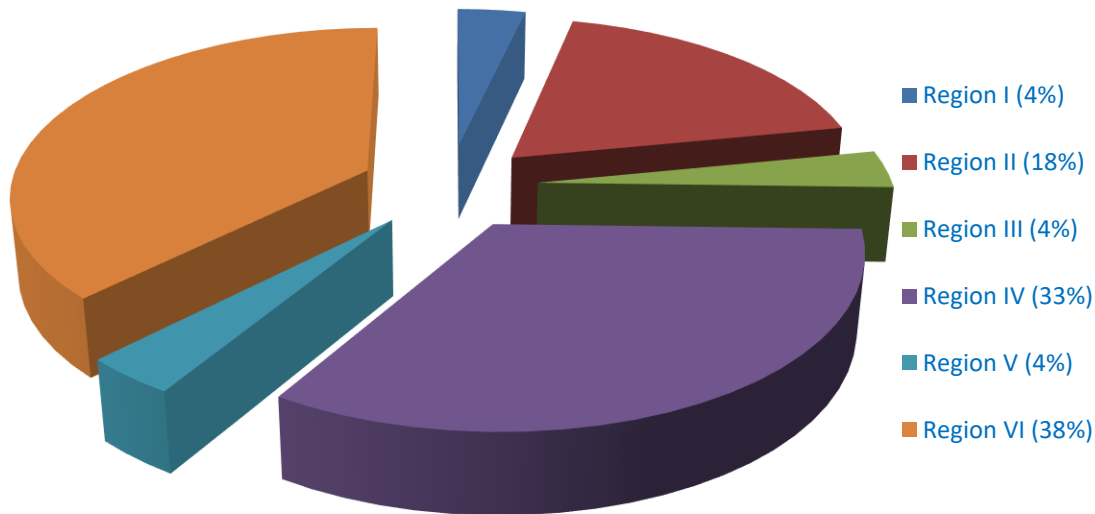
- A total of about 798 contributors
- The highest contribution is from Europe and North America
- Contributions from the developing world least

Authors, Review Editors and Expert Reviewers Contributions by Regions to WGII AR5 (climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability)



- About 825 contributors
- The highest contribution is from Europe and North America
- Contributions from the developing world least

.Authors, Review Editors and Expert Reviewers Contributions by Regions to WGIII AR5 (Mitigation of Climate Change)



- About 733 contributors
- The highest contribution is from Europe and North America
- Contributions from the developing world least

Continuing Challenges to Effective Participation by Developing Countries in Global Governance

- **Developed countries**
 - **Institutional coordination and memory**
 - **Proactive, consistent policy narrative, including shaping of global public and media messaging**
 - **Ability to exert direct influence (through funding, staffing, or politics) on developing countries and IGOs**

- **Developing countries**
 - **Weak institutions for coordination and memory**
 - **Reactive, inconsistent policy narratives; difficulties in shaping global public and media messaging**
 - **Relative lack of ability (for most developing countries) to exert direct influence on developed countries and IGOs (due to funding, staffing, political constraints)**

Political Economy of Narrative, Research and Knowledge Generation, and Socialization in Climate Science

IPCC AR5 climate mitigation (WG3)

- Small core group of authors, mostly EU and North American male climate researchers/scientists who have previously been AR authors, centered around 6 EU and US climate research institutions doing climate modeling and metrics and gap-filling research for ARs
- Most developing country authors and their publications not cited
- Dominance of English language research assessed; preferential authority for English-language EU/US academic institution peer-reviewed research
- Networking with core authors group provides peripheral influence for most developing country authors; seen as a way of obtaining access, greater knowledge, and influence in AR process

Political Economy of Narrative, Research and Knowledge Generation, and Socialization in Climate Science

“IPCC is shaping the field of climate change mitigation research and its knowledge producing practices. It is clear that key actors and institutions within this field are organizing their research, collaboration, and publication strategies around the assessment of knowledge in IPCC reports. These actors and institutions are able to maintain and advance their dominance of the field through IPCC authorship. Authorship enables actors to both identify the significance of the knowledge they are producing and to ensure they maintain the relevance of their future research.”

Hannah Rachel Hughes and Matthew Paterson, *Narrowing the Climate Field: The Symbolic Power of Authors in the IPCC's Assessment of Mitigation*, Review of Policy Research (2017)

Empowering Developing Countries in Climate Change Negotiations (UNFCCC and IPCC): Understanding and Influencing Negotiation Dynamics

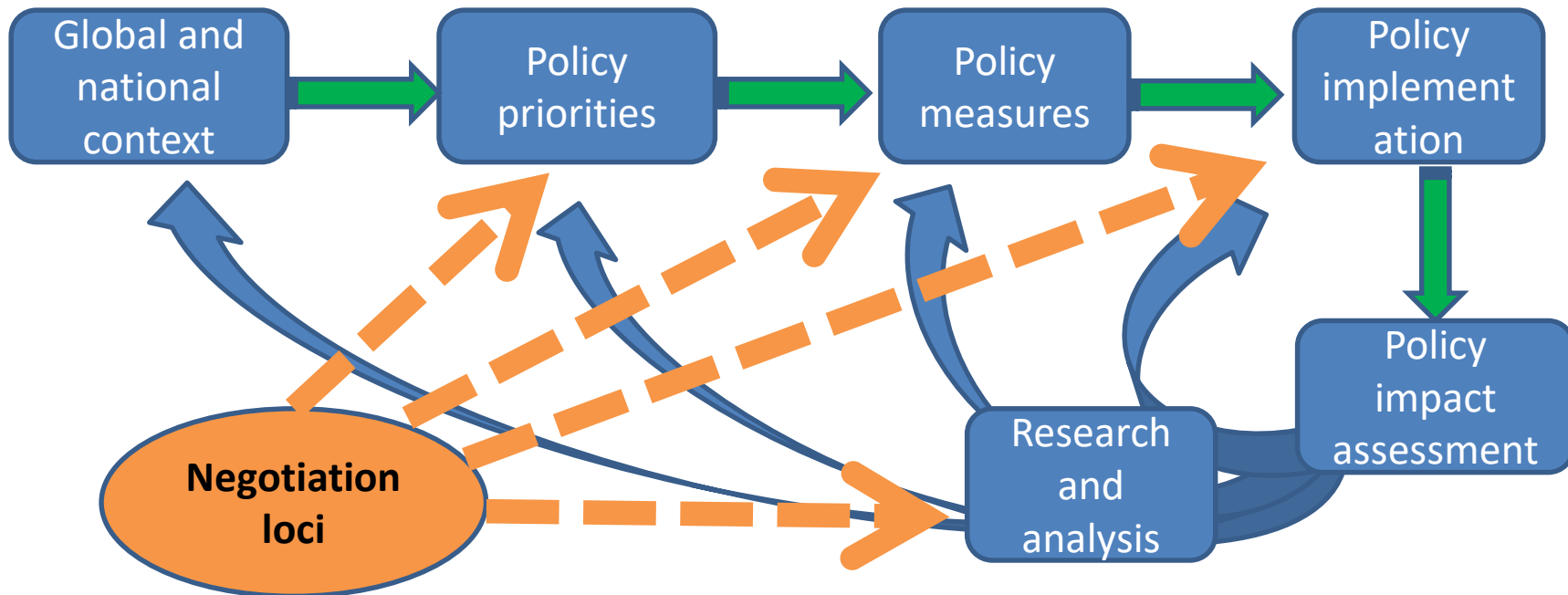
1. Narrative – what is the storyline; who shapes the narrative and how
2. Actors – who controls and influences the negotiations: Officials in the capitals; Negotiators; Secretariats; Lobbyists; Researchers; Media
3. Blocs and groups – G77 and its groups (AGN, LDCs, AOSIS, Arab Grp, ALBA, AILAC, LMDC); EU, Umbrella Group, EIG
4. Format – technical-level; ministerial or political leader-level
5. Process – voting vs. consensus; Party-driven vs. chair-led; inclusive vs. exclusive; text-based vs. conceptual

Empowering Developing Countries in Climate Change Negotiations (UNFCCC and IPCC): Understanding and Influencing Negotiation Dynamics

6. Other considerations – very important:

- Language (primacy of English disadvantages non-anglophones);
- Technical expertise and analytical back-up for negotiating teams;
- Historical and institutional memory – internal review and evaluation;
- Delegation leadership (e.g. ministry in charge), composition and size
- Personal negotiation skills of delegates
- Participation in formal or informal leadership roles (e.g. chairing or speaking for negotiating groups, chairing negotiating bodies)

Empowering Developing Countries in Climate Change Negotiations: Understanding the Science-Policy Interface



- Common problems may require differentiated solutions due to different national or regional circumstances – not necessarily one-size-fits-all
- Scientific knowledge can be generated and assessed, but appropriate policy solutions are dependent on political outcomes shaped and informed by different contexts and priorities
- Informed engagement and cooperation in terms of both scientific knowledge generation, assessment, and policy formulation and implementation are important to achieve optimal outcomes

Empowering Developing Countries in Climate Change Negotiations:

Understanding and Influencing Negotiation Dynamics

- Build domestic/regional scientific, technical, and policy expertise and analytical skills among policymakers, academics, other experts in/out of government as basis for negotiating teams
- Build institutional memory by building integrated and well-resourced policy and negotiating teams
- Link policy and political leadership and priorities with negotiating teams
- Build personal negotiation skills of negotiating teams
- Speak in order to shape the narrative
- Actively go for formal or informal leadership roles (e.g. chairing or speaking for negotiating groups, chairing negotiating bodies)
- Build and coordinate with coalitions and alliances with like-minded developing countries (such as Arab Group; G77) in support of common objective or priorities

Empowering Developing Countries in Climate Change Negotiations: Understanding and Influencing Negotiation Dynamics

Last Words





SOUTH CENTRE

Thank you

Vicente Paolo Yu
South Centre
17 Chemin du Champ d'Anier
1211 Geneva
Tel: +41 22 7918050
Fax: +41 22 7988531
Email: yu@southcentre.int

Tel: +41 22 791 80 50
Fax: +41 22 798 85 31
[Www.southcentre.int](http://www.southcentre.int)

17-19 Chemin du Champ d'Anier
1209 Petit Saconnex, Geneva