

CHANCES AND RISKS of DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Mechanisms to promote DC participation



Four Personal Perspectives

- Iran



- Indonesia



- Palestine



- Colombia



Discussion (1)

- What are the barriers to developing country full participation in climate change action?
 - Priorities are meeting basic human and social needs
 - Developed and developing countries have different perceptions of the problem. This results in part lack of full consideration of equity issues
 - Lack of public awareness

Discussion (2)

- Other barriers:
 - Gap between scientists and public policy communities (in some countries)
 - Low public participation
 - Countries' political and economic interest may not support climate change action

Discussion (3)

If the developed countries have difficulty stabilizing emissions — how can developing countries be expected to do so?

Discussion (4)

- Major issues for developing:
 - Access, distribution and level of information and knowledge
 - High transaction costs in getting access to resources (e.g. CDM, adaptation and mitigation funds)
 - Kyoto mechanisms do not take sufficient accounts of socio-economic impacts in developing countries
 - Lack of sufficient incentives to take action both within countries and regionally

Discussion (5)

- What are the greatest needs in terms of capacity building to meet the challenges of climate change in developing countries?
 - Knowledge, information, institutional strength
 - Government policies
 - People want to act but there is a lack of money and other resources—as well as high barriers to economic change

Conclusion & Recommendation for Future Directions (1)

- DCs should not change their priorities. Rather, incorporate climate change concerns and action into a comprehensive and coherent environmental strategy

Conclusion & Recommendation for Future Directions (2)

- Support increase in resources and technologies for adaptation and mitigation initiatives in DCs
 - Technologies should be modern and low-polluting—not old technologies (trying to solve one problem can contribute to another)
 - Adaptation may mean the application of currently available technologies and approaches—e.g. water and sanitation technologies

Conclusion & Recommendation for Future Directions (3)

- Increase resources for education, institutional capacity and knowledge building (knowledge sharing must be a two/way communication between developed and DCs)
 - There is a need to assess the true capacity of developing countries to respond to climate change
 - Capacity building should be complemented by transfer of technology

Conclusion & Recommendation for Future Directions (4)

- Increase public awareness regarding opportunities as well as risks
- Increase direct participation of developing countries in decision making
- Tailor solutions according to developing countries' specific needs
- Strengthen public participation/promote use of media as public education tool