

# Capacity of Developing Countries to Participate in International Decision-making

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

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DRAFT

"The globe is one, but the earth is not."  
(Brundtland Commission, 1987)

## Introduction: Earth, power, knowledge

This scoping paper identifies some of the epistemological, process and policy issues associated with the question of negotiating capacity in developing countries in the context of international governance and multilateral agreements for sustainable development.

The marginalization of developing countries (and civil society) from multilateral processes has been described by Fisher and Green<sup>1</sup> as one of *disenfranchisement*:

Being deprived of the capability to participate and to influence agenda-setting and decision-making in international regimes for sustainable development.

Fisher and Green (2004) have described the three dimensions of disenfranchisement or sources of incapacity. The first is “Endogenous” and consists of those factors that pertain to a country or region itself, notably factors of training, people, knowledge, government and bureaucracy. The characteristics of a national government and its stability can act to inhibit effective participation. Secondly, “Transnational Connectivity”, which explains the means through which disenfranchised actors obtain and circulate information and promotes engagement in and understanding of international policy making. Information can range from basic technical and procedural issues to policy-relevant science and social science. Litfin (1994)<sup>2</sup>, for example, has argued that influencing policy-making decisions is closely tied to persuading other actors to accept a specific set of scientific facts or logic. The third dimension is “Geopolitical Status”, reflecting the political fact that there are key political actors in each international regime. Key actors may derive their power from money, military capability, strategic alliances, natural resources, or some combination thereof; and we can speculate that these sources of power are sometimes closely related with a capacity to fund and organize powerful research and think-tank institutions.

Table 1. Operationalizing the Dimensions of Disenfranchisement. Adapted from Fisher and Green (2004)

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Developing Country Operationalization</b>
<b>Endogenous Resources</b>	Human resources Knowledge of English Financial resources Political stability and political system
<b>Transnational Connectivity</b>	- Membership in epistemic communities - Interactions with scientists, academics or policy-makers from other countries

<sup>1</sup> “Understanding Disenfranchisement: Civil Society and Developing Countries Influence and Participation in Global Governance for Sustainable Development”, article by Dana R Fisher and Jessica F Green, in *Global Environmental Politics*, 4:3 August 2004. Available at: Project Muse: [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/global\\_environmental\\_politics/v004/4.3fisher.pdf](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/global_environmental_politics/v004/4.3fisher.pdf). Site visited on 13 April 2007. The definition of disenfranchisement was developed by participants in US and Japanese roundtables in the Summer of 2003.

<sup>2</sup> Litfin, Karen T. 1994. *Ozone Discourses: Science and Politics in Global Environmental Cooperation*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

	- Membership/leadership in UN bodies, commissions, subsidiary bodies
<b>Geopolitical Status</b>	- Alliance and proximity of country to colonial power/superpower - Natural Resources

The paper is organized in three main sections, setting out issues/programmes for decision-makers a. before, b. during, and c. after negotiations. To some extent, these sections map on to the four processes or stages of multilateral negotiations (Chasek and Rajamani 2002): issue definition, fact-finding, bargaining, and implementation and strengthening. Obvious challenges for developing countries, at each stage, include:

- i. Delegation size and composition: many developing countries have limited access to sufficient numbers and range of delegates to make up their delegations.
- ii. Proliferation of meetings: a related issue is the sheer number of multilateral negotiations and the demand on developing country governments to service them.

The challenge of creating a level playing field, however, raises issues beyond those of capacity to participate. The paper treats “knowledge” itself as a (geo)political concept, which is always implicated in formations of power and governmentality<sup>3</sup>. The challenge for developing country negotiators is not merely to achieve a “level playing field” through access to technical proficiency in basic skills, from language competencies to negotiating techniques. Their challenge is also to recognize and address the fact that that knowledge production and capacity building opportunities are (supposedly outside the formal multilateral negotiating processes are) already embedded in a wider contest over meaning and power in the global community. This raises questions about *who* is providing or funding capacity building support and in *whose* interest? For example, Haas (2001) has observed that non democratic developing countries are unlikely to be affected by building national concern. The principal form of leverage over LDCs by international institutions is through capacity building, and the exercise of conditionality by sources of aid and investment<sup>4</sup>.

## Overview of issues and responses: Before, during and after negotiations

<sup>3</sup> "Governmentality" applies to a variety of historical periods and to different specific power regimes. However, it is often used in reference to "neoliberal governmentality", i.e., to a type of governmentality that characterizes advanced liberal democracies. In this case, the notion of governmentality refers to societies where power is de-centered and its members play an active role in their own self-government, e.g. as posited in [neoliberalism](#). Because of its active role, individuals need to be regulated from "inside". A particular form of governmentality is characterized by a certain form of knowledge ("*savoir*" in French). In the case of neoliberal governmentality (a kind of governmentality based on the predominance of market mechanisms and of the restriction of the action of the state) the knowledge produced allows the construction of auto-regulated or auto-correcting selves.

<sup>4</sup> Haas, 2001, "Lessons from Environmental Governance for Debt Forgiveness." A version was published in John Ikenberry and Vittorio Paris eds. 2001 Manuale di Relazioni Internazionali Rome: Gius, Laterza & Figlie.

Chasek and Rajamani (2002) have identified a number of common strategies adopted by developing countries to compensate for some of the inherent weaknesses they bring to the table. These are: a. coalition building; b. priority setting; c. pooling expertise; d. pre-negotiation briefing and training; and e. alliance building with non-state actors e.g., NGOs.

## **Issues before negotiations**

In the run up to negotiations, developing countries are often faced with a number of basic obstacles, including:

- Low skills capacity in the generic techniques of negotiation;
- Limited access to expert knowledge in the field of international law;
- Limited availability of issue-based knowledge and expertise, especially where diplomats have been following or pursuing negotiations on behalf of a country;
- The related problem of not having a prior and agreed policy position on an issue; and
- A limited grasp of the most important issues pertaining to a particular developing country or its region.

The growth in the complexity and increased regularity of negotiations, in climate change for example, has exacerbated issues around capacity for many developing countries.

A lack of human resources sometimes results in developing country negotiators missing vital pre-negotiations meetings. The negotiators can miss out on critical discussions—and opportunities to impact on agenda setting, issue definition, fact finding, and preliminary bargaining. Negotiators also need early exposure to meetings if they are to pick up the rules and “lingo” of the discussions. Consistency in the make-up of delegations can also be a problem over time, where membership changes according to the location and frequency of negotiations. This undermines a country’s ability to build up networks and personal contacts that can play an important role in building expertise and allies.

Timely regional meetings can be useful for pre-negotiation sessions, providing opportunities for coordination and strategy sessions.

Where countries engage external assistance, including the services of NGOs, science centres, or independent international consultants, there is a risk of substitution rather than building capacity. Developing countries also have to be aware of the introduction of value judgements that do not necessarily serve the interests of their own negotiating positions. There is no substitute for rigorous policy analysis led by the interested party.

Some of the organizations offering programmes that address some of the pre-negotiation issues, are set out in Table 2.

**Table 2: Selected training interventions**

Support Organization	Programme	Outputs	Document	Contact
FIELD	AOSIS	Help with set up. Offers support before, during and between negotiations		M J Mace, Programme Director, Climate Change and Energy, Field Mj.mace@field.org.uk
FIELD+World Bank	National and Regional capacity in East Africa	Policy-making and negotiations		
FIELD + IIED	CB Workshop for junior Climate Change Negotiators			
FIELD	Strengthening Implementation and negotiation capacity (CC and Biodiversity)	Regional preparation workshops, negotiation training, workshop for national and regional coordination		
FIELD + UNCTAD	CB for improved policy making and negotiation on key trade and environment issues	Regional meetings		
ECBI	Oxford Fellowship Programme for leading negotiators	Trust building and working relationships outside official negotiations		
ECBI	Bursaries for attendance at UNFCCC sessions	Attendance at UNFCCC sessions		
ECBI	Workshop programme	Issues and negotiation skills, regional, enable to divide tasks among group/coalition		
ECBI	Junior Bursaries	Enable to take part in workshops		
ECBI	Regional annual Workshop	Networking between regions		
ECBI	Policy Analysis	Enhance analytic capacity, formulation of common positions within coalitions, analysis of burdens and benefits associated with politics		
ICTSD	Southern Agenda on Trade and Environment	Reference Tool and Guide for negotiators and policy makers	Trade and Environment Resource Book	
UNITAR and IPU	Global Capacity Building Initiative for Parliaments on SD	Resources to enhance involvement in negotiation of MEAs, identification of country priorities in MEA negotiations, and support for enhanced role of parliaments		
UNITAR	Climate Change Programme	Regional training, online platform	Who needs to do what to implement the Kyoto Protocol. An assessment of capacity building needs in 33 DCs. Climate Change (CC) and internet support. Developing human and institutional capacity to address CC issues in LDCs	
UNITAR	Multilateral Diplomacy and International Affairs Management e-	Online course for diplomats and people active in multilateral		

	learning web site	conferences		
CCKN	Climate Compendium	Guide to issues and actors, building knowledge		
CCKN	Negotiation Guide	Survival guide for DC Climate Negotiators	"On behalf of My Delegation", by Joyeeta Gupta	
IISD + ENDA-ENERGIE	Climate Change Capacity Project Africa	Knowledge about CC, implications for Africa, negotiation skills, facilitating working together, inter-sessional meetings.		
Cambio Global	Courses to build local capacity			
UNFCCC & other conventions	All information concerning the conferences		Documents on Capacity Building	
UNEP + UNCTAD	CBTF, Capacity Building Task Force.  WTO and MEA issues.	Thematic research, training, networking, bringing people together from the trade and environment fields		Andrew.stevenson@unctad.org
IIED/FIELD supported by DFID	Climate Negotiations training	For LDCs		
SACEP +FIELD	Workshop on Negotiation			
IUCN/RBP	Capacity Building and decision-making and various levels			
IUCN/RBP	Organising national preparatory sessions, promote discussions and debate			
IUCN/RBP	Knowledge on Climate Change and Biodiversity			
UNEP and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment programme (SPREP)	Pacific regional workshops on negotiation training.	Training for representatives from Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji.		Ian Fry, International Environmental Officer, Department of Environment, Tuvalu ianfry@envtuvalu.net
Ian Fry, Tuvalu International Environmental Officer	Booklet PINPASS Pacific Islands Negotiation Passport	Hints on negotiations		
WWF South Pacific (with EU funding)	Coordination of negotiations training	Training for govt. officials from Tuvalu and Cook Islands.		

## Issues during negotiations

The challenges for developing country negotiators *during* negotiation sessions derive from the limited size of some delegations, resulting in an inability to keep up with all the relevant formal and informal meetings, and the challenge of absorbing all the relevant documentation. The climate negotiations, for example, pose particular problems given the quantity of sometimes complex documentation, and the continuous nature of the negotiations.

Some negotiating teams compensate for their lack of capacity by taking to the “corridors” and networking, to establish what has taken place in some informal sessions (often without translation facilities). Some well chosen NGO representatives are used as intelligence sources, as are allies in other delegations who share an interest in certain issues under discussion.

Meetings of the G-77/China or other coalitions and regional groupings can also be a source of updates. South-South coalitions such as the G-77/China and AOSIS bring their own challenges. Competing interests and agenda capture by dominant interest groups count among the most obvious weaknesses within the G-77/China. Coalitions are most cohesive and effective across the board when they are homogenous, and share a history and some sense of identity.

Table 3 sets out some of the programmes addressing in-session challenges.

**Table 3: Addressing in-session negotiation challenges**

Organization	Programme	What they do	Document	Contact
FIELD	AOSIS	Briefing material, information, drafting of submissions and interventions		
FIELD	Side event WSSD	Briefing, assistance, preparation of submissions		
ECBI	Mobile Phones	For LCD during negotiations		
IISD	<i>Earth Negotiation Bulletin</i>	Daily summary and analysis of meetings, available in paper and electronic format.		

## Issues after negotiations

The challenges that follow a negotiation session or completion of a negotiation include accurate debriefing of those within and outside government who need to know, implementation and communication with civil society.

Organization	Programme	What they do	Document	Contact
UNITAR and IPU	Global Capacity Building Initiative for Parliaments on SD	Support with implementation of laws		
LDCEG	Advice to LCDs on preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes			

SACEP	Facilitation ratification and implementation			
IUCN/RBP	Implement Convention on Biological Diversity			
UNEP	MEA Synergies	Capacity building to reduce poverty through synergistic implementation of Rio MEAs		
UNCTAD/UNEP	Policy Coordination	Enhancing Policy Co-ordination on Trade and Environment issues; MEAs and trade-related measures		Andrew.stevenson@unctad.org

## Delivering capacity building

A sampling of training delivered to developing country negotiators included an experience from a workshop in Africa, delivered by Kallhauge Gupta. The workshop drew speakers and facilitators from African countries and was closed to non-negotiators. The needs of participants were identified, including training in negotiation skills, enhanced understanding of the issues, and approaches to resolving internal differences. The workshop addressed negotiation theory and tools, constraints on negotiators preparing to participate in negotiations, an analysis of stakeholder positions, a review of the internal dynamics and politics of the G-77/China, and a review of the financial and administrative aspects of UN negotiations and issue linkages across MEAs. Chasek and Rajamani (2002) have recommended a menu of support measures for developing country negotiators, including:

- Participation Funds;
- More regional preparatory meetings for networking, trust building and forming of common positions;
- More technology/ access to computers and the internet to conduct research and stay in contact with others;
- Diplomatic training and support for learning about relevant issues, especially with regard to particular country perspectives and interests;
- Improve timeline and quality of conference documentation (in all languages);
- Strengthening of policy analysis and long-term development of positions;
- More systematic support from convention or UN secretariats; and
- Changes in structure and process of negotiations.

Chasek and Rajamani (2002) also outline the conditions for a “perfect negotiation”, including:

- Negotiators adequately trained in negotiation skills, with in-depth knowledge of topics and knowledge of connections with other MEAs;
- Familiarity with national and regional policy regarding needs, benefits of country (established through open discussion at home with civic society and parliament; informed public);
- Established coalitions with and trust in negotiators from countries with similar interests in an issue, and with a similar economic status;

- Sufficient numbers of people to go to negotiations, and maintain reasonable consistency of membership in negotiation teams;
- A division of labour across negotiating coalitions; and sufficient planning to ensure representation of the coalition at all formal and informal meetings;
- Briefings for delegations, coalitions, and from NGOs; access to ENB and associated IISD RS products;
- In-house capacity for negotiators to negotiate their own country's positions;
- Regular debriefings at home to parliament and civil society;
- Implementation of MEA in national law and education;
- Regular contact with members of coalitions;
- Regional inter-sessional meetings; and
- An ability to keep up to date with and apply scientific and other policy research on negotiating topics.

Programmes deemed most helpful to negotiators from developing countries have a number of characteristics:

- The capacity building organizations accompany negotiators from the beginning of the preparations through to the negotiations and conduct follow-up sessions afterwards (e.g., FIELD- AOSIS);
- Support and training for countries is designed to enable the subjects of the training to develop autonomously, with sufficient confidence and skills to get on with their own policy discussions; space is provided at workshops for participants to communicate with each other and in the absence of the trainers;
- Online forums are made available to ensure that newly trained negotiators can keep in touch, and obtain updated information;
- Workshops are organized on a regional basis, helping participants to identify common or similar positions from an identifiable perspective; this aids trust building and networking;
- Programmes integrate understanding of MEA issues with anti-poverty strategies; and
- Bursaries are provided to help send more than one person from each participating country.

Occasional obstacles to successful workshops and training result from the timing of workshops, too close to the commencement of a negotiation; dysfunction within the G-77/China; and failure to identify clear linkages and priorities associated with MEAs and national anti-poverty strategies.

## **Conclusion**

Capacity building for developing country negotiators can address a wide spectrum of needs, ranging from basic language skills to sensitive policy analyses support and direct input to the preparation of regional positions to be advanced during negotiations.

As with international negotiations and agenda setting processes, those who set the question and the frame for discussion, often come out on top. The way in which we define capacity building as a problem can also influence the way in which we come up with solutions. Capacity building can be approached from an epistemological, process or

policy perspective; and the solutions and remedies advocated will often reflect our starting point.

The use of the word “capacity” can suggest that the gap in the ability of a developing country represents a “lack” or deficit in the endogenous resources available or ability of the country or countries to adequately represent their interests. A more objective approach recognizes that capacity is a function of both endogenous resources and the available opportunity structure which is largely a function of the country or region’s access to international political, economic and epistemic institutions and structures, and its geopolitical status. From the perspective of developing countries, in the case of trade and trade-related negotiations, for example, the language game is sometimes “fixed” from the outset and “incapacity” is built into the rules of the game as a *fait accompli*.

A critical issue in capacity building is “knowledge production” and dissemination, notably the political economy underlying the commissioning and publication of research and policy documents. To underline the central importance of knowledge dissemination, it is worth noting that the hegemonic rise of neo-liberal economics has been attributed, to a significant degree, to the success of a network of powerful think tanks, beginning with the Chicago School<sup>5</sup>. To correct for the preponderance of research and policy publications that originate from within the OECD countries, developing country representatives have a number of opportunities to access information, notably through membership and access to epistemic communities e.g., the IPCC and Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Access to scientists and policy makers around the world can also help delegates access and efficiently distil complex, policy-relevant information in ways that that would otherwise be labour-intensive. Membership of UN bodies, commission, subsidiary bodies or other working bodies of a regime can also facilitate a useful accumulation of knowledge.

As indigenous people representatives have demonstrated at a number of negotiations, however, even the question of what counts as “knowledge” can become an issue. Grove-White (1996) made a prescient observation when he wrote that the tacit model of sustainable development on which most of the current and high profile negotiations appear to rest continues to be one defined by expert knowledge, and that such a top-down discourse of sustainability lacks appropriate public resonance. He suspects that the weakness reflects the alienating character of the tacit models of human nature and needs embedded in epistemologically realist representations of sustainability.

Capacity building raises questions not only of training and indigenous resources, but issues that go to the heart of the international negotiation processes, including the reproduction of structural obstacles to transparency, fairness and equal participation. Between the lines of negotiated text, there are inherent tensions between developed country emphases on the “green” agenda and the so called “brown” agenda pursued by developing countries, in the context of sustainable development. These tensions are

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<sup>5</sup> Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2007. “The Rockefeller Boys.” *Science & Society* 71 (2, April): 243-250. And George, Susan. “A Short History of Neo-Liberalism: Twenty Years of Elite Economics and Emerging Opportunities for Structural Change.” Conference on Economic Sovereignty in a Globalising World. , Bangkok. 24 Mar 1999.

distinct and quite separate from those that have arisen due to the sheer volume and complexity of intergovernmental negotiations.

Interventions in “capacity building” will inevitably sit somewhere a wide spectrum, ranging from direct technical and financial assistance through to more pro-active “political” support to correct imbalances in the distribution of power among negotiating blocks and countries. The latter and sometimes controversial approaches to capacity building belong to the Paulo Freire school of pedagogy, wherein the myth of “neutrality” is exposed as a ploy of the powerful.

## **Responses to capacity building needs**

Some of the problems will not be resolved by training alone but come down to financial resources e.g., talented developing country negotiators are sometimes poached by international organizations offering attractive salary packages, thus contributing to a lack of continuity and long-term capacity building within the developing countries. A lack of resources also hinders preparations by imposing constraints on the ability of negotiators to travel to preparatory sessions e.g., caucusing at the regional level. Organizations such as FIELD are not only commended for providing capacity support at each stage of the pre-negotiation through to post-negotiation phase, but assist developing countries on a voluntary basis, by funding their work from their own project funding. The WWF also support work in the Pacific region, supporting informal electronic and other forms of discussion.

Sensitive cultural issues can also hinder countries. For example, in the Pacific region cultural norms can inhibit the ability of younger negotiators to speak, in deference to more senior colleagues.

Ownership of capacity building processes is identified as an important issue for both the recipients of training and some of the agencies involved in its delivery. One organization described a need to counter “a sort of strange, almost natural science” attitude to capacity building. Some trainers therefore take special precautions to carefully establish boundaries with their donors, thus ensuring that the interests or perspectives of trainees come first. In some instances this will mean protecting the ability and autonomy of developing country participants and enabling them to arrive at “partisan” analyses and positions; thus countering the flood of information and briefings that originate in think tanks in OECD countries.

Negotiators at different stages in their careers and skill sets require different levels of support. Junior negotiators sometimes require little more than initial and straightforward technical skills workshops. At more advanced stages, negotiators require policy analysis abilities and training in these advanced skills implies greater levels of trust between recipients and trainers. Trust building is usually a function of the level of the extent to which the host country is driving the capacity building effort.

An advocate of developing country ownership of training said: “I see it as more than just a matter of teaching negotiating techniques.” He cited his organization’s role, prior to the UNFCCC COP/MOP in Nairobi (2006), in supporting LDCs and SIDS in arriving at a position on the adaptation fund prior to the meeting. European negotiators later acknowledged that this prior intervention (i.e., capacity building with LDCs and SIDS)

was decisive in helping countries reach an agreement in Nairobi. Sometimes regarded as “pushing an agenda”, this kind of strong intervention to help build the capacity of LDC interventions is regarded as a contribution to the overall negotiation process due to the probability that under-prepared groups of countries are often tempted to simply block proposals where there has been insufficient time or scope to consider proposals on the table. One trainer observed that capacity can even be a problem in countries such as India.

To conclude, the starting point for our approach to capacity building will normally dictate the preferred remedy. Where the primary challenge is “Endogenous Resources”, the capacity builder will focus on human resources (e.g., training), language skills, financial resources, and the political context. Where transnational issues such as networking are paramount, the capacity builder will focus on promoting connectivity with epistemic communities, interaction with the academic, policy and science (natural and social science) networks, promoting membership and leadership in UN bodies, and maximising opportunities to be derived from membership of negotiating blocks. Where the underlying capacity deficit is traced back to the geopolitical status of countries or regions, the capacity builder may not only seek to build technical capacity but develop forms of direct intervention and solidarity, for example, facilitating a group of countries in hammering out of negotiating position in advance of a negotiating session.

All of these approaches are covered in the range of activities identified in the current research.

## Annex I: Selected capacity building programmes and contact details

### Field: Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development

[http://www.field.org.uk/tisd\\_4.php](http://www.field.org.uk/tisd_4.php)

[http://www.field.org.uk/strength\\_capacity.php](http://www.field.org.uk/strength_capacity.php)

- Side event at World Summit on Sustainable Development, provide briefing documents, assistance during negotiations, prepare submissions to international bodies
- Strengthening Implementation and Negotiating Capacity (CC and Biodiversity): regional preparation and implementation workshops, advice and assistance through briefings and papers, negotiations training workshop. Workshop to improve national and regional co-ordination
- Capacity Building for improved policy making and negotiation on key trade and environment issues (+UNCTAD)  
African meeting, project from 2002-2006  
Cluster Meetings for different regions  
Financed by UK Department for International Development  
Follow up project to Strengthening Research and Policy Making Capacity  
MEA coordinators: [Ulrich.hoffmann@unctad.org](mailto:Ulrich.hoffmann@unctad.org) [nuria.castells@unctad.org](mailto:nuria.castells@unctad.org)  
[Andrew.stevenson@unctad.org](mailto:Andrew.stevenson@unctad.org)  
[http://www.unctad.org/trade\\_env/projectDFIDII.asp](http://www.unctad.org/trade_env/projectDFIDII.asp)
- FIELD + World bank: national and regional capacity in East-Africa on policy-making and negotiations, March 2004-June 2005, consensus and coalition building
- AOSIS: FIELD helped forming it: briefing material, informing and briefing between negotiations, drafting of submissions and interventions, supporting delegations during negotiations, supporting their own capacity as negotiators
- FIELD + IIED (Institute for Environment and Development): Capacity Building Workshop for junior climate change negotiators [mj.mace@field.org.uk](mailto:mj.mace@field.org.uk)

### ECBI: European Capacity Building Initiative

<http://www.eurocapacity.org/homepage.shtml>

[admn.ocp@gmail.com](mailto:admn.ocp@gmail.com)

- Oxford Fellowship Programme for leading negotiators: trust and working relationship outside official negotiations
- Bonn Seminar
- Bursaries to attend UNFCCC sessions
- Mobile phones during UNFCCC Sessions for LDCs
- Workshop programme: regional pre-negotiation to understand issues and develop negotiation skills, enable to divide tasks among the group
- Junior bursaries to participate at workshops
- Regional Annual Workshops: Networking, not only LDC, but region

- Post-workshop mentoring and networking of participants through ecbi net
- Policy Analysis: enhance analytic capacity, training, formulation of common positions within coalitions, analysis of burdens and benefits associated with politics, ...

### **ICTSD: International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development**

- Southern Agenda on Trade and Environment 2002-2004 <http://www.trade-environment.org/page/southernagenda/description.htm>

Research Output: Trade and Environment Resource Book, reference tool and guide for negotiators and policy-makers, facilitating informed participation in negotiations and decision-making process + consolidated distillation

### **UNITAR: United Nations Institute for Training and Research**

Global Capacity Building Initiative for Parliaments on Sustainable Development (+IPU) <http://www.ipu.org/splz-e/unitar05.htm>  
launched in 2005

- Enhance Role of Parliaments
- Resources to enhance involvement in negotiation of MEAs
- Support parliaments with implementation of laws, see their own needs in negotiations, ...
- Support democracy

Climate Change Programme (CCP) [http://www.ccp-unitar.org/rubrique.php?id\\_rubrique=1](http://www.ccp-unitar.org/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=1)

- C3D training and capacity building with 3 partner institutes in Developing Countries; regional training, Online platform with video conferencing,...
- Publications: Who needs what to implement the Kyoto Protocol? An assessment of capacity building needs in 33 Developing Countries. CC and the internet, Developing Human and institutional capacity to address CC issues in LDCs

Multilateral Diplomacy and International Affairs Management e-Learning website  
Online course for diplomats and people active in multilateral conferences  
<http://www.unitar.org/diplomacy/elearning/>

### **IPU: Inter Parliamentary Union**

<http://www.ipu.org/english/home.htm>

Releases information: books, handbooks, reports

Co-operation with United Nations: Specialised meetings for CC, desertification, SD,

- establishment of 5 year programme of activities aimed at building capacities of parliaments to interpret and implement international environmental agreements (training workshops, online information, thematic parliamentary workshops, publication of specialized handbooks with practical solutions)

### **CCKN: Climate Change Knowledge Network**

Create knowledge and enhance capacity, reasonable judgments in negotiations, building capacity for internet delivery, climate compendium: overview of key topics and actors

[http://www.cckn.net/capacity\\_building.asp](http://www.cckn.net/capacity_building.asp)

- *On Behalf of my delegation, ... A survival guide for Developing Country Climate Negotiators* by Joyeeta Gupta [http://www.cckn.net/pdf/my\\_delegation\\_en.pdf](http://www.cckn.net/pdf/my_delegation_en.pdf)  
Information on CC, how to negotiate, structure of UN, rules of procedure, NGOs, Coalitions, G77,

### **IISD: International Institute of Sustainable Development**

- Climate Change Capacity Project Africa (+ENDA-ENERGIE)  
Knowledge about CC, implications for Africa, capacity to anticipate and prepare for potential conflicts and opportunities, effective interventions and decisions, facilitate working together, strengthen background in international law, negotiating skills and theory  
Roundtable meeting  
Communication inter-sessionally and prepare for negotiations

[http://www.iisd.org/climate/cccp\\_africa\\_bg.htm](http://www.iisd.org/climate/cccp_africa_bg.htm)  
contact: John Drexhage: [jdrexhage@iisd.ca](mailto:jdrexhage@iisd.ca)

- Richard Sherman: [rsherman@iisd.org](mailto:rsherman@iisd.org)
- ENB bulletin

**UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**  
Training negotiators.

### **LDC and UNFCCC:**

[http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/ldc/items/2666.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/ldc/items/2666.php)

### **Least Developed Countries Expert Group**

[http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/convention/convention\\_bodies/constituted\\_bodies/items/2582.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/convention_bodies/constituted_bodies/items/2582.php)

- advice to LDCs on preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes

### **UNFCCC Document**

10/CO.5

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a01.pdf#page=5>

Secretariat has to organize workshops (Decision of 2001)

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop5/06a01.pdf#page=30>

Includes list of capacity building needs p. 28

- human resource development (eg including CC in curriculum -> civil society)
- national communication
- public awareness
- coordination and cooperation
- improved decision-making

### **UNCTAD-UNEP: CBTF Capacity Building Task Force**

<http://www.unep-unctad.org/cbtf/>

Thematic research, training, networking, country projects, policy dialogue; bring people together from trade and environment fields

### **SACEP: South Asia cooperative Environment Programme**

- Intergovernmental environmental organization
- Workshop with FIELD on capacity building : develop and refine training materials for life cycle of MEA, capacity for negotiators and trainers, regional and interest group, negotiating
- Projects on knowledge
- Facilitating ratification and implementation

Workshop protocol with all the slides

[http://www.sacep.org/pdf/wspreport\\_mea\\_2005.pdf](http://www.sacep.org/pdf/wspreport_mea_2005.pdf)

### **IUCN/RBP: Regional Biodiversity Programme**

<http://www.rbp-iucn.lk/>

- Implement Convention on Biological Diversity
- Capacity Building and decision-making and various levels
- Organising national preparatory sessions, promote discussions and debate
- Knowledge on Climate Change and Biodiversity

### **Article on coalitions in negotiations: Joyeeta Gupta and Angela Churie Kallhauge:**

<http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/tiempo/portal/archive/issue4445/t4445a6.htm>

AOSIS

OPEC

GRULAC: Latin America and Caribbean

Africa

Asia-Pacific

LDC

SIDS: small island developing countries

Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Information on how coalitions could work better

Ian Fry: [ianfrey@ozemail.com.au](mailto:ianfrey@ozemail.com.au)

Chasek, Pamela and Lavanya Rajamani: Article in a book: Providing Global Public Goods: Making Globalization work for all

- ➔ no training on how to negotiate but practical training in environmental issues, esp. science, how to evaluate risk analysis  
[pam@issd.org](mailto:pam@issd.org)

Cambio Global: [www.catie.ac.cr/cambioglobal](http://www.catie.ac.cr/cambioglobal)

### **Global Warming and the third World, Preparing for COP6 Joyeeta Gupta and Angela Churie Kallhauge**

<http://www.tiempocyberclimate.org/floor0/recent/issue3637/t3637a6.htm>

Information on two workshops undertaken by IISD and Centre for SD of the Americas to train negotiation skills etc, comparison, What is needed, what could have been better

**UNEP: MEA Synergies**

Programme to Implement MEAs and reduce poverty

<http://mea-synergy.unep.org/>

**South South North: Capacity Building for adaptation and mitigation of climate change**

<http://www.southsouthnorth.org/>

**Southcentre**

<http://www.southcentre.org/>

Enhance cooperation in the South, share experience and knowledge  
Access to Knowledge Programme (Capacity Building etc.)

**Global Environment Information Centre**

<http://geic.hq.unu.edu/index.cfm>

- providing information , involve civic society groups and people in environmental issues
- newsletter, information resource and networking tool
- 

Inter-Linkages

<http://geic.hq.unu.edu/env/project1.cfm?type=1&ID=254>

Synergies and coordination among MEA

**GEF: Global Environment Faculty**

[http://www.gefweb.org/Documents/Enabling\\_Activity\\_Projects/CDI/cdi.html](http://www.gefweb.org/Documents/Enabling_Activity_Projects/CDI/cdi.html)

- funds projects
- implementation agencies: UNDP, UNEP, World Bank
- executing agencies: several Developing Banks
- 15 operational programmes for the different issues

**GEF Evaluation Office**

<http://thegef.org/MonitoringandEvaluation/MEAbout/meabout.html>

- independent evaluation entity within GEF to evaluate programmes
- 

**NCSA: National Capacity Self Assessment**

<http://ncsa.undp.org/>

- assists countries to assess priority national capacity for MEAs (countries identify gaps and their own solutions)
- promotes synergy
- learning and knowledge management mechanism

- web site as exchange portal for best practises and lessons learnt, discussions
- Regional Workshops for Capacity Building
- Manual for Implementing of MEAs
- Resources on Capacity Building

**ENDA-TM:** [www.enda.sn/energie/indexnrj.htm](http://www.enda.sn/energie/indexnrj.htm)  
Environmental Development Action in the Third World

[enda.energy@orange.sn](mailto:enda.energy@orange.sn)

**UNESCAP + UNEP + UNCTAD + WTO**

<http://www.unescap.org/esd/environment/cap/>

project to enhance capacity to formulate coherent trade and environment policies in complete and coherent context .....

Angela Churie Kallhauge: [angela.kallhauge@energimyndigheten.se](mailto:angela.kallhauge@energimyndigheten.se),  
[achurie@hotmail.com](mailto:achurie@hotmail.com), [angela@infra.kth.se](mailto:angela@infra.kth.se)

Joyeeta Gupta: Institute for Environmental Studies, Amsterdam:  
[joyeeta.gupta@ivm.vu.nl](mailto:joyeeta.gupta@ivm.vu.nl) (Article on coalition building)

Annual Report of UNEP, describes IISD project  
[http://www.unep.org/pdf/annualreport/UNEP\\_AR\\_2006\\_English.pdf](http://www.unep.org/pdf/annualreport/UNEP_AR_2006_English.pdf)

Richard Sherman with Africa Regional Coverage Initiative, information for Africans and training of ENB writers

## Annex II: Composition of delegations at selected negotiations

POPS INC-5 (December 2000, South Africa)	122 delegations (330 delegates)	2.7 people/ USA: 32 South Africa: 16 (host)	80 total 10 transition 67 developing 3 industrialized	91% 1: NY 4: Geneva 4:Nairobi 18:host city 2 elsewhere
Financing for Development PrepCom II (May 2001, New York)	109 delegations reporting names of delegates (390 delegates)	3.6 people/ Mexico: 12 (future host) China: 9	8 total 1 transition 6 developing 1 industrialized	Information not available
Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, 2nd session (August 1998, Geneva)	37 delegations reporting names of participants (162 delegates)	4.4 people/ Canada: 16 Brazil: 9	10 total 9 developing countries 1 transition	Information not available
Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, 4th session (February 2000, New York)	44 delegations reporting names of participants (269 delegates)	6 people/ UK: 18 Brazil: 12	5 developing	Information not available
Commission on the Status of Women (March 1995, New York)	38 delegations reporting names (279 participants)	8 people/ France, Spain, Mexico: 17 China. Philippines: 16	3 developing countries	Information not available
UNCTAD X (February 2000, Bangkok)	143 delegations (1265 participants)	8 people/ Japan: 53 Indonesia: 29*	16 total 11 developing 5 transition 1 industrialized	70% 152: Geneva 13: New York 188: host city 21: elsewhere

\* These figures do not include Thailand, the host, who had a 135-member delegation.

## Annex III: Contacts

People contacted	Email	Response
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	<a href="mailto:Benito.mueller@philosophy.oxford.ac.uk">Benito.mueller@philosophy.oxford.ac.uk</a>	
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