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Asia Pacific Climate Week

**South South and Technological  
Cooperation for Climate Change and  
Sustainable Development**

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*Youba SOKONA*

*South Centre*

13 July, 2018, Singapore

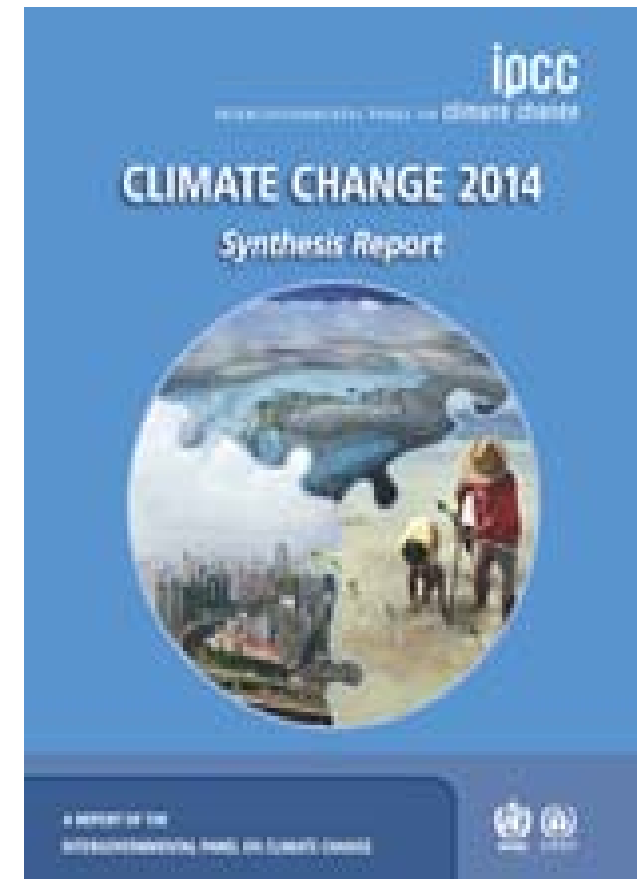
All opportunities should be identified and exploited to achieve national development goals



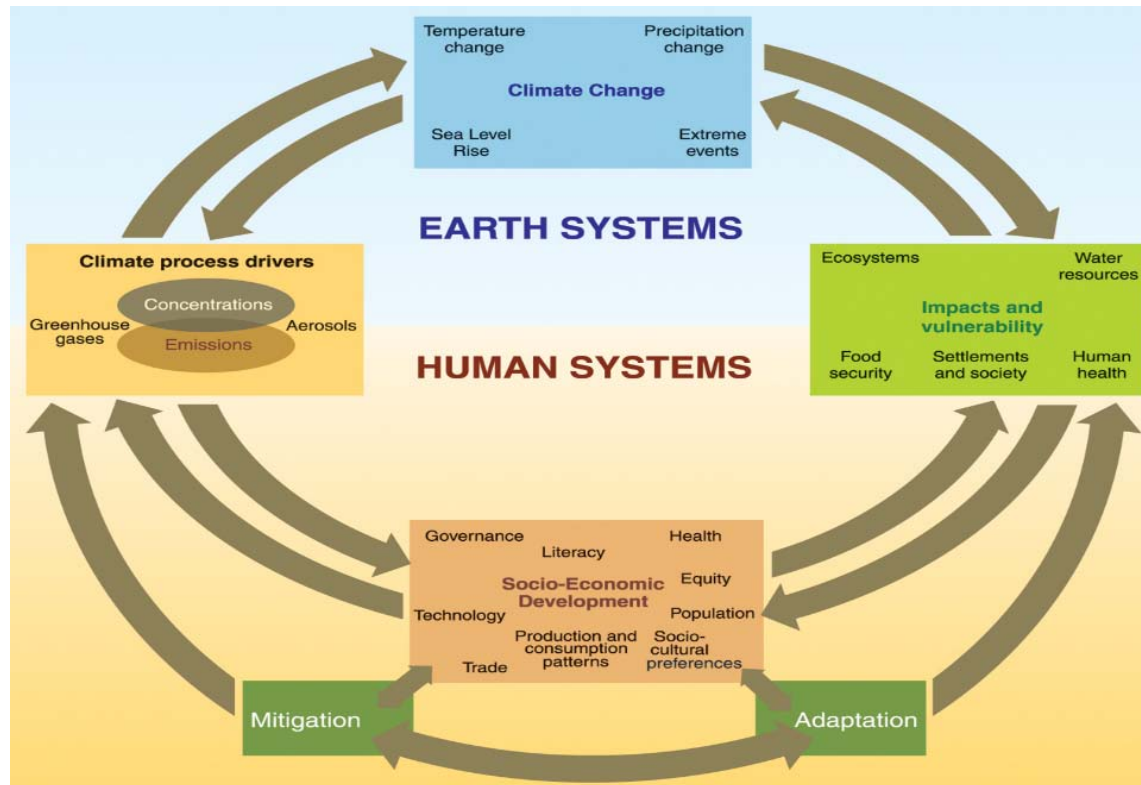
- Guinea's G'bessi Airport, Conakry
- Between 1999 and 2002 schools in Guinea had a modest pass rate of 30-35%
- Since 2003 that has dropped to a rate of 20-25%

# Key messages of IPCC AR5 SYR

- Human influence on the climate system is clear and unequivocal
- The more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts
- We have the means to limit climate change while building a more prosperous and sustainable future for all



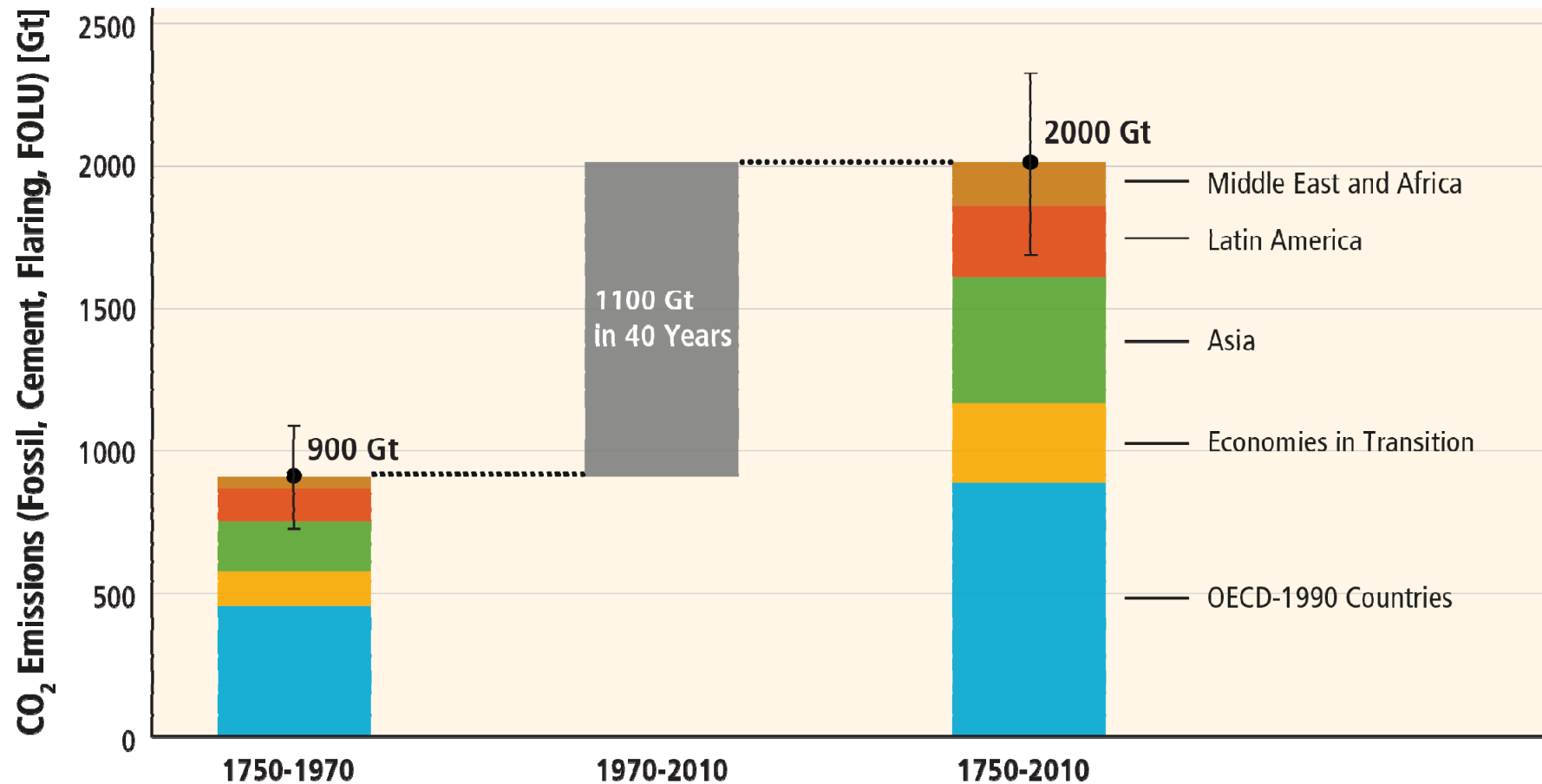
If we address development and climate change together, the processes can be mutually reinforcing



Schematic framework of anthropogenic climate change drivers, impacts and responses (SR, AR4, 2007)

- Development pathways (that affect GHG emissions and Resilience) will influence climate change
- Climate change affects all aspects of the development agenda

# More than half of the cumulative anthropogenic emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> between 1750 and 2010 have occurred in the last 40 year

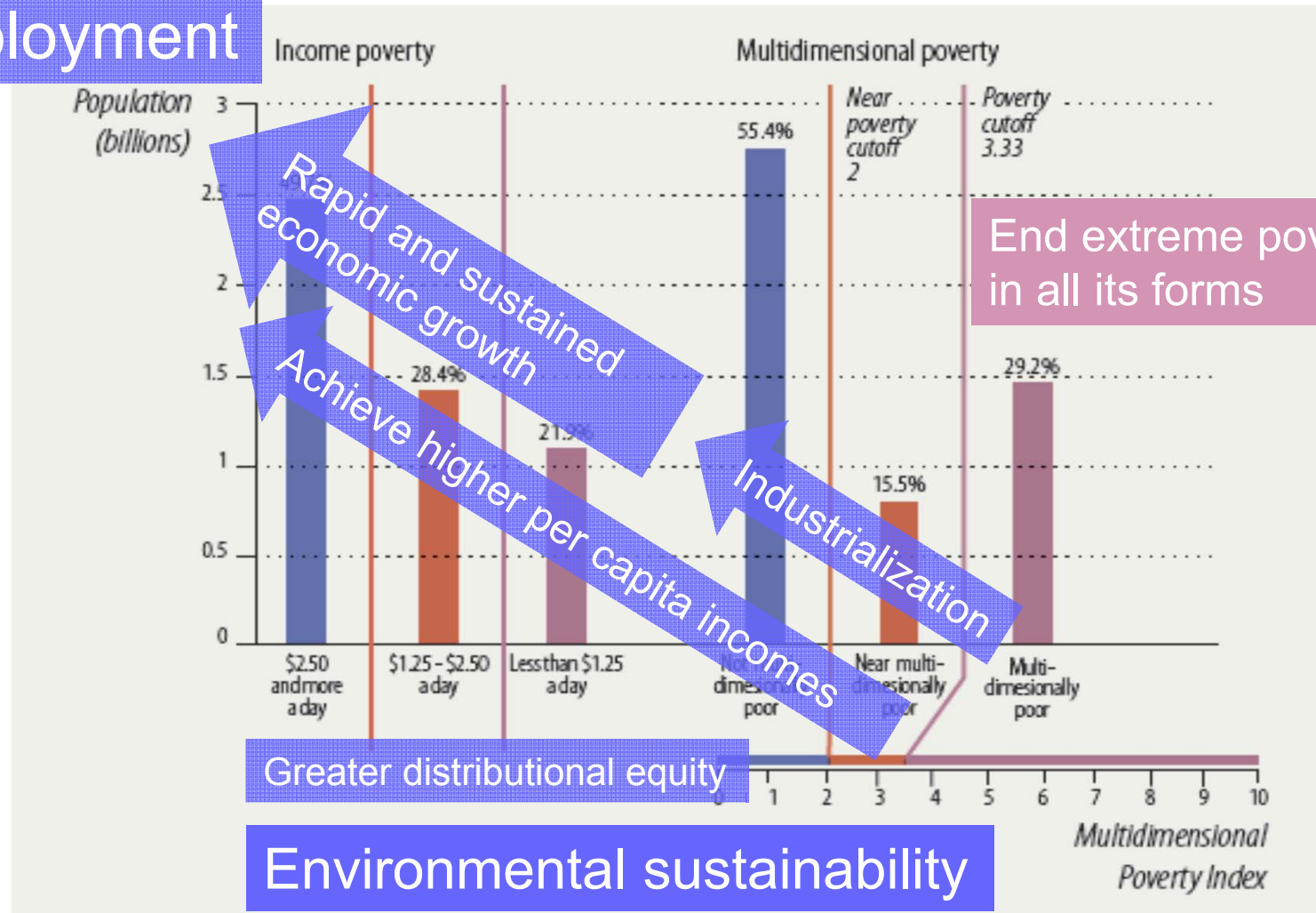


IPCC WGIII AR5 based on Figure 5.3

# Unfulfilled development aspirations

Some 1.2 billion people live on less than \$1.25 a day, and 1.5 billion people live in multidimensional poverty

Full employment

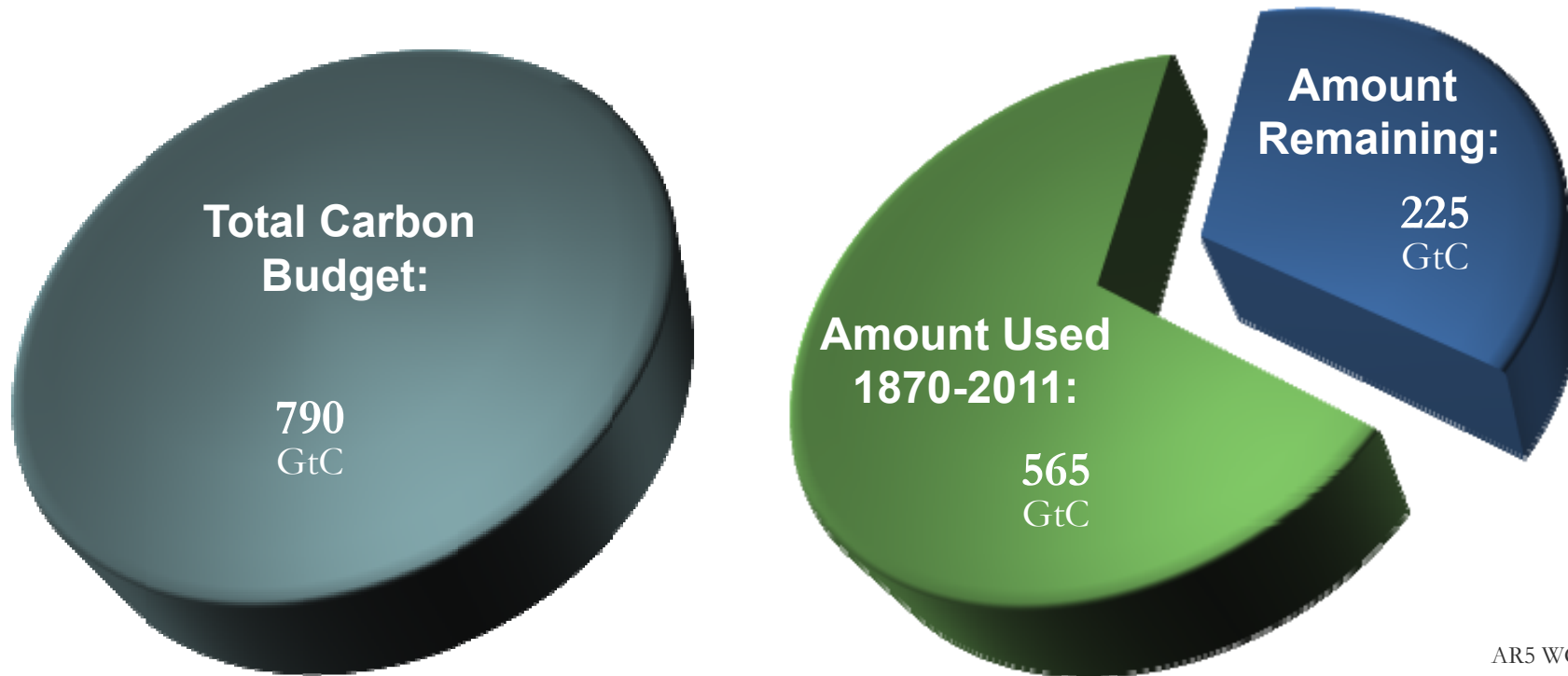


End extreme poverty in all its forms

These issues and many others require urgent attention

# The window for action is rapidly closing!

**72% of our carbon budget compatible with a 2° C goal already used and continued emissions at current levels will exhaust the remaining budget consistent within the next 15-30 years**

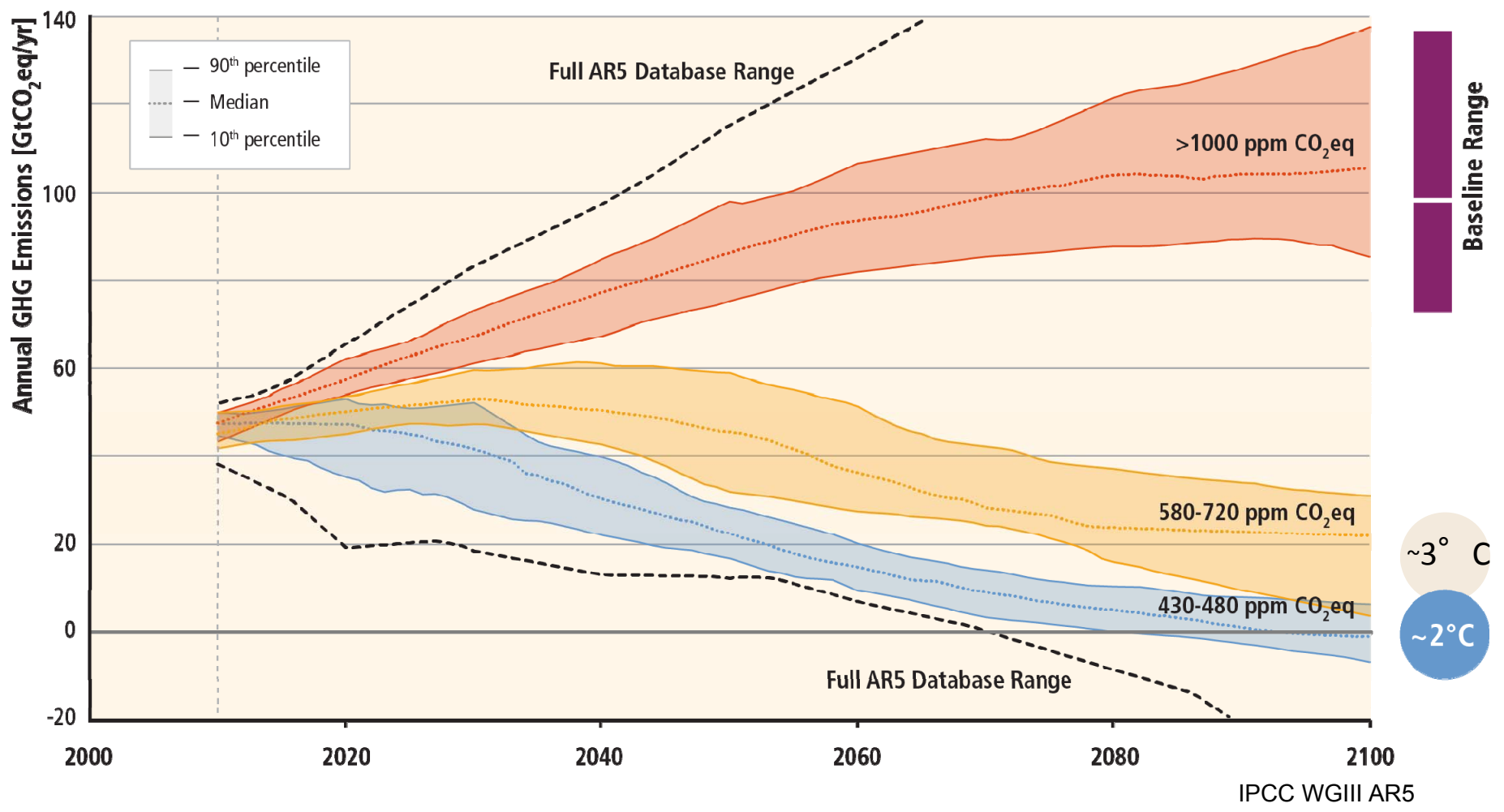


AR5 WGI SPM

**It is in this context that development aspirations must be fulfilled**

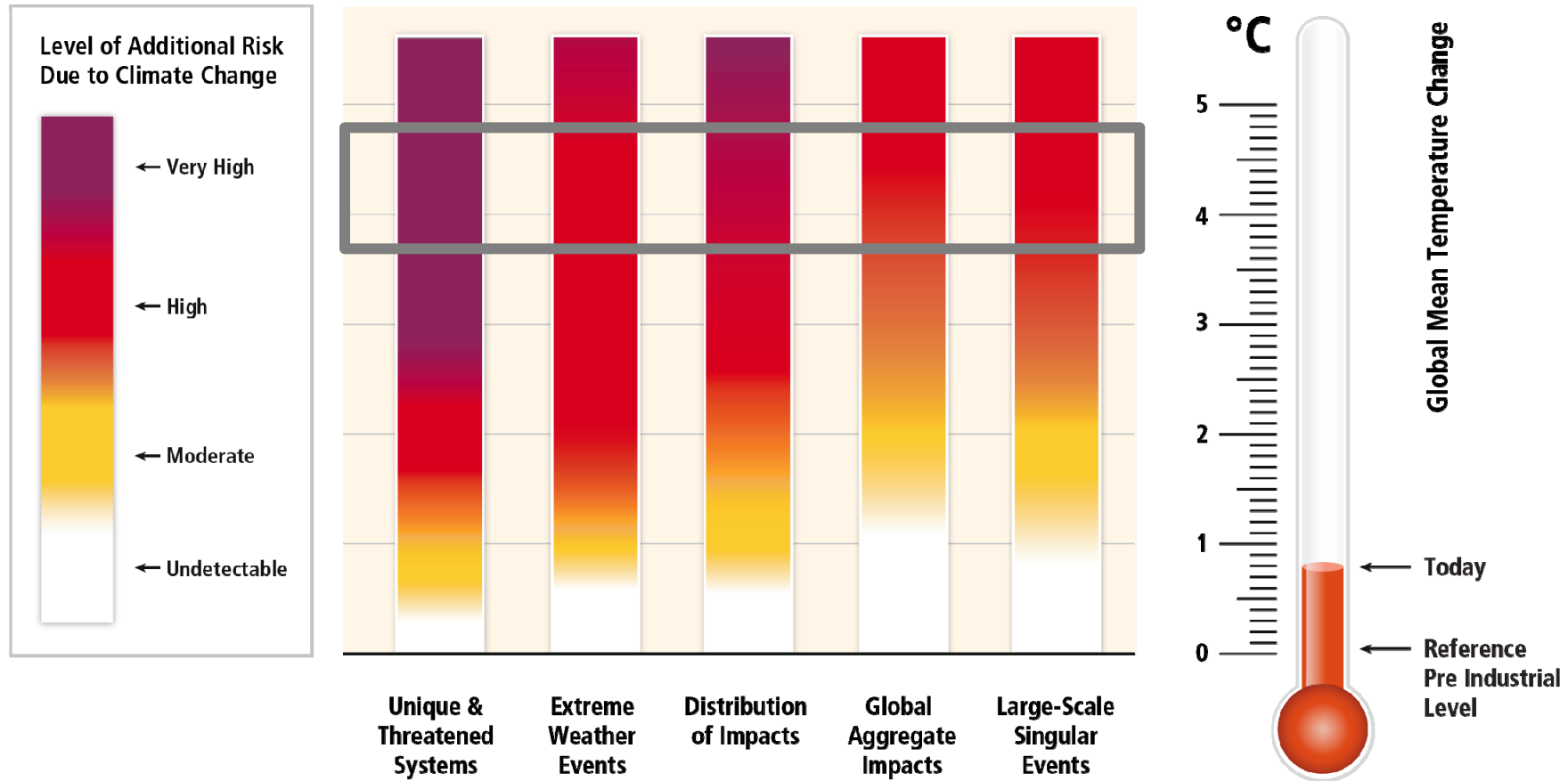
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# Stabilization of atmospheric concentrations requires moving away from the baseline of current trends— regardless of the mitigation goal



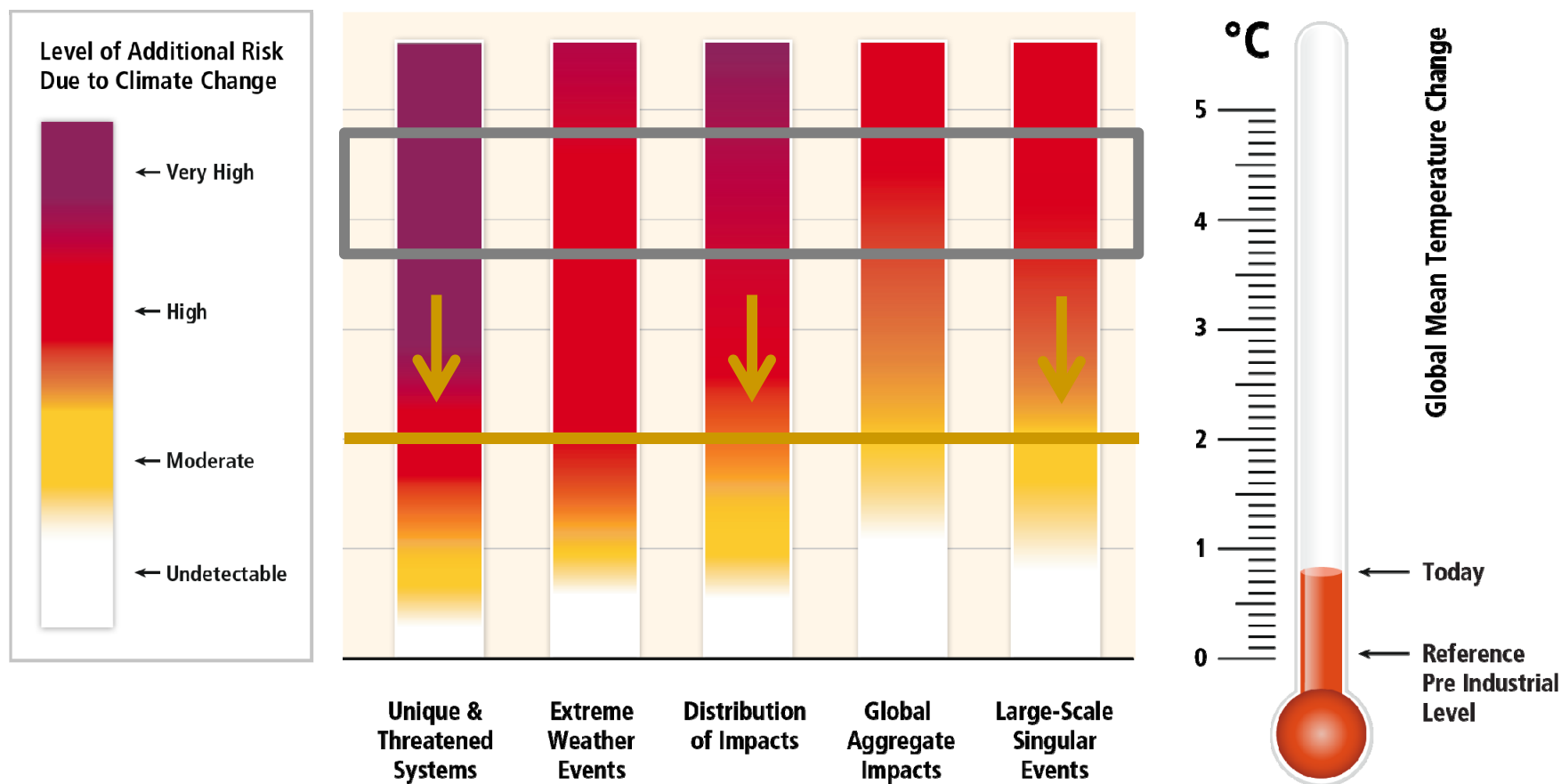


# Without additional mitigation, risks from climate change will be high to very high across dimensions of concern to policymakers and to the public



Based on WGII AR5 Figure 19.4

# Reducing GHG emissions can substantially reduce the risks due to the expected impacts of climate change



Based on WGII AR5 Figure 19.4

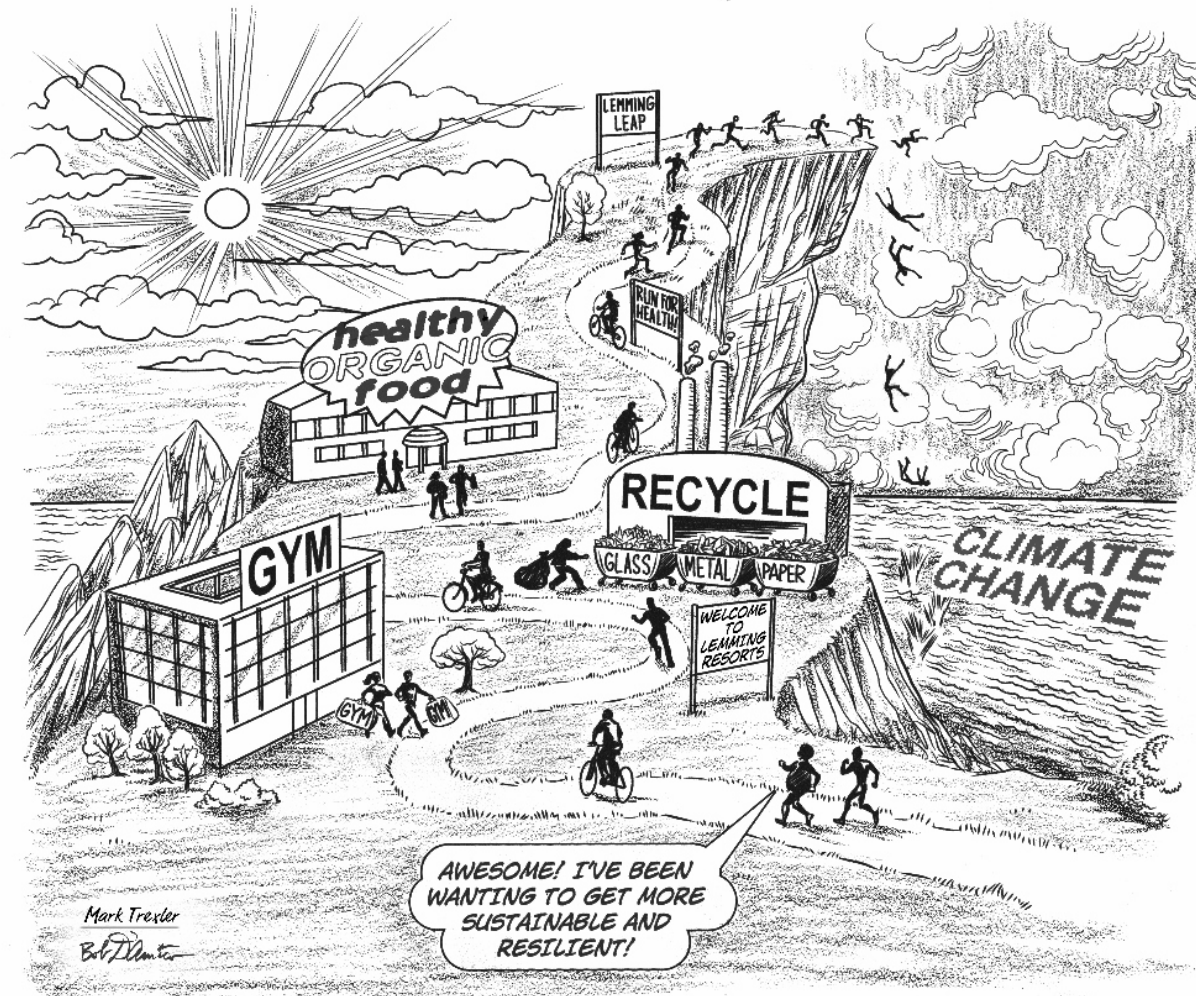
New directions and urgent actions are required to address those multidimensional challenges: The 17 SDGs and their 169 targets present unique opportunities

- Refer to global development priorities
- Comprehensive
- Encompass the 3 dimensions of SD
- Universal
- Include climate change
- Providing aspirational narrative on the desired future for human development globally
- Synergies and trade-offs between the goals

GOAL 1 END POVERTY  
 GOAL 2 END HUNGER  
 GOAL 3 WELL-BEING  
 GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION  
 GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY  
 GOAL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL  
 GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY  
 GOAL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL  
 GOAL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL  
 GOAL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY  
 GOAL 11 SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES  
 GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL  
 GOAL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE  
 GOAL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN  
 GOAL 15 TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH  
 GOAL 16 LIVE IN PEACE  
 GOAL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS



# Climate change and sustainable development are cross-cutting and complex



Responses to climate change can positively or negatively impact SD

Both mitigation and adaptation are equally important

Climate change is a stressor and threat multiplier

SD intersects with many drivers of climate change

Many climate change responses and SD strategies overlap

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# Climate change responses are necessary for Sustainable Development

- Mitigation, adaptation, and both integrated
  - Mitigation reduces rate and magnitude of climate related stresses on sustainable development
  - Mitigation can result in large co-benefits for human health and other societal goals
  - Determinants of adaptive capacity and indicators of sustainable development overlap
  - Adaptive capacity is critical to well-being of socio-ecological systems
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Responding to the challenge of aligning national development, SDGs and climate change requires widest possible cooperation

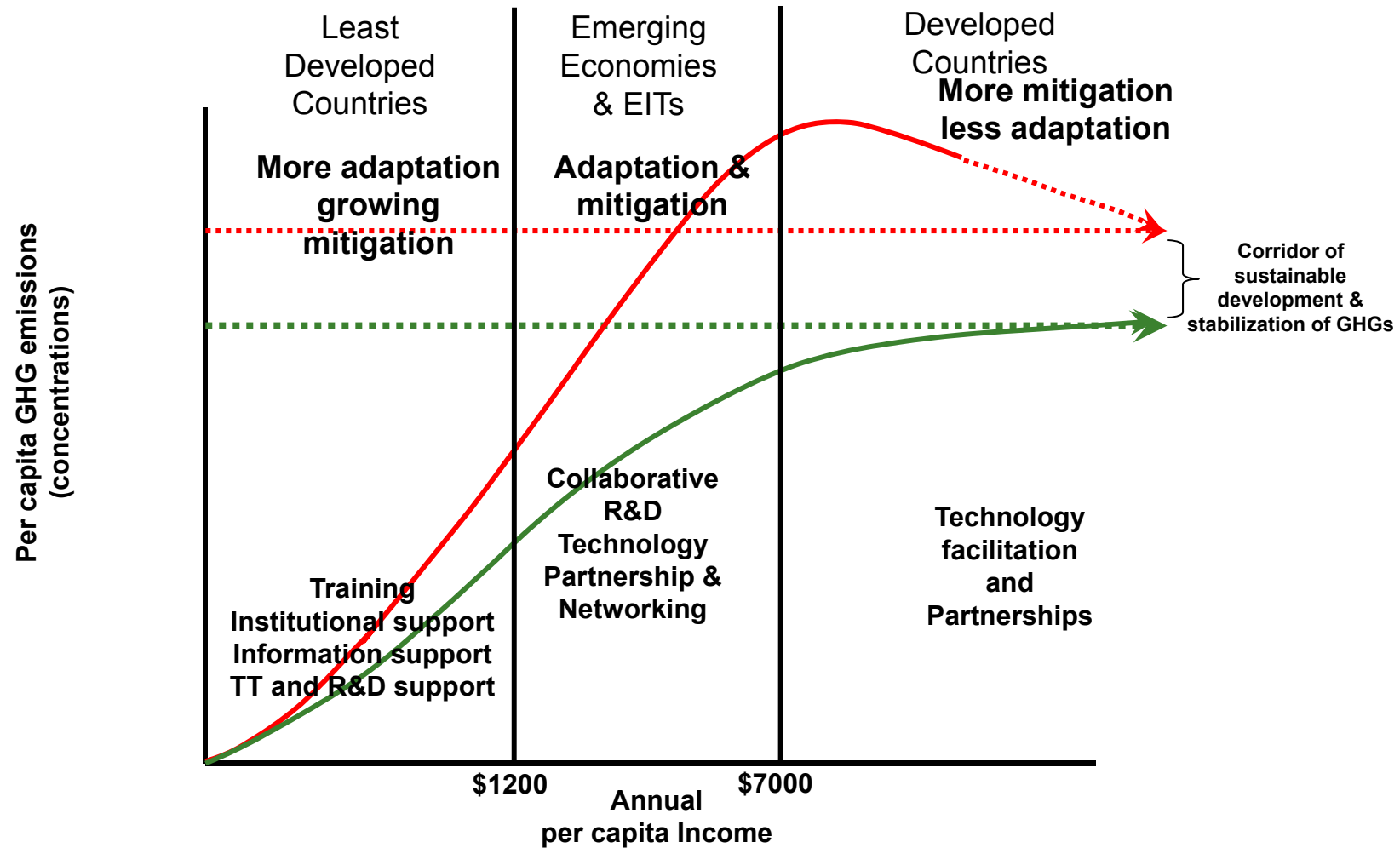
- Traditional North South cooperation models have limits
  - South South cooperation offers huge opportunities through
    - Bilateral
    - Triangular
    - Trilateral
    - Regional
    - Multilateral
  - Wide range of experiences and best practices exist since mid of twentieth century
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## What we mean by South South Cooperation?



- Wide range of definition and delivery mechanisms exist
  - Broadly South South cooperation is understood as collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, cultural, environmental and technical domains
  - South South cooperation involves 2 or more Countries
  - South South cooperation can take place in a bilateral, regional, intraregional or international basis
  - South South cooperation involves sharing knowledge, skills, expertise, and resources to meet development goals through concerted efforts
  - South South cooperation has been expanded to trade, flows of foreign direct investment, regional integration, technology transfer, etc.
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# Technological development, cooperation and transfer





# Mobilization and enhanced participation of all Stakeholders are critical

## Policy Community

*Elected officials, ministries, community representatives, researchers, etc.*

- Set the vision for a SDGs & CRLD future
- Set the SDGs & CRLD pathway
- Set legislation across different sectors
- Set National Development Plans
- Develop infrastructure
- Support climate change negotiations

## Practice Community

*Businesses, communities and civil society including NGOs and CSOs*

- Undertake economic, social and environmental activities
- Contribute to development through practical action
- Respond to laws, opportunities and other changes... leaving a footprint

## Research Community

*Universities, research institutes, researchers, consultants etc*

- Explore society, the economy and the environment, including climate
- Study interactions between society, the economy and the environment
- Generate knowledge on SDGs & CRLCD options

# Moving forward

## How do we:

- Stimulate the political will and vision for a more proactive South South Cooperation?
  - Orient institutions to deliver this vision?
  - Access resources to support the required transformation?
  - Link short-term and long-term imperatives?
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**Thank you**

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