

**THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE IPCC**  
**Bali, 26-29 October 2009**

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**IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY IPCC-30**

**Involving developing/EIT country scientists (Decision 7)**  
**Questionnaire results and analysis on number of experts in the past assessment reports**

(Submitted by the IPCC Secretariat)

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## **Introduction**

At the 30th Session of the IPCC, the Panel adopted the following decision (Decision 7) regarding the involvement of developing/EIT country scientists: “The Panel charges the IPCC Vice-Chairs to carry out over the next six months an assessment of the current shortcomings in involving an adequate number of developing/EIT country scientists and to propose approaches to address this issue.”

In order to carry out the assessment mentioned above, the IPCC Secretariat, in consultation with the IPCC Vice-chairs, conducted a survey on Developing/EIT country participation in IPCC, summarized Bureau members comments on this issue, and made a statistical analysis of the origin of experts in the past assessment reports. These three initiatives are reported in the present document.

## Questionnaire Results on Developing/EIT Country Participation in IPCC

### Background

This paper presents the results of the questionnaire survey on Developing/EIT (Economy In Transition) country participation in IPCC, filled out by the IPCC Focal Points (or Ministries of Foreign Affairs, if no focal point has been designated).

As mentioned in “Introduction” of this document, the Panel adopted the following decision at the 30th Session of the IPCC (Decision 7): “The Panel charges the IPCC Vice-Chairs to carry out over the next six months an assessment of the current shortcomings in involving an adequate number of developing/EIT country scientists and to propose approaches to address this issue.”

In order to carry out the assessment mentioned above, the IPCC Secretariat, in consultation with the IPCC Vice-chairs, conducted a questionnaire survey on Developing/EIT country participation in IPCC. The aim of the survey is to explore the most relevant issues for improving the involvement of experts from developing / EIT countries in the IPCC work:

- as authors and reviewers in IPCC products (AR, SR, TP, etc)
- as participants in IPCC expert meetings.
- and for the outreach activities related to IPCC

### Methodology

The survey was conducted by e-mail. The questionnaire was delivered to the IPCC Focal Points (or Ministries of Foreign Affairs) as an attached file on September 9th, 2009.

The closing date for the questionnaires to be returned was September 18th 2009 and 38 responses were received.

<Number of answers>

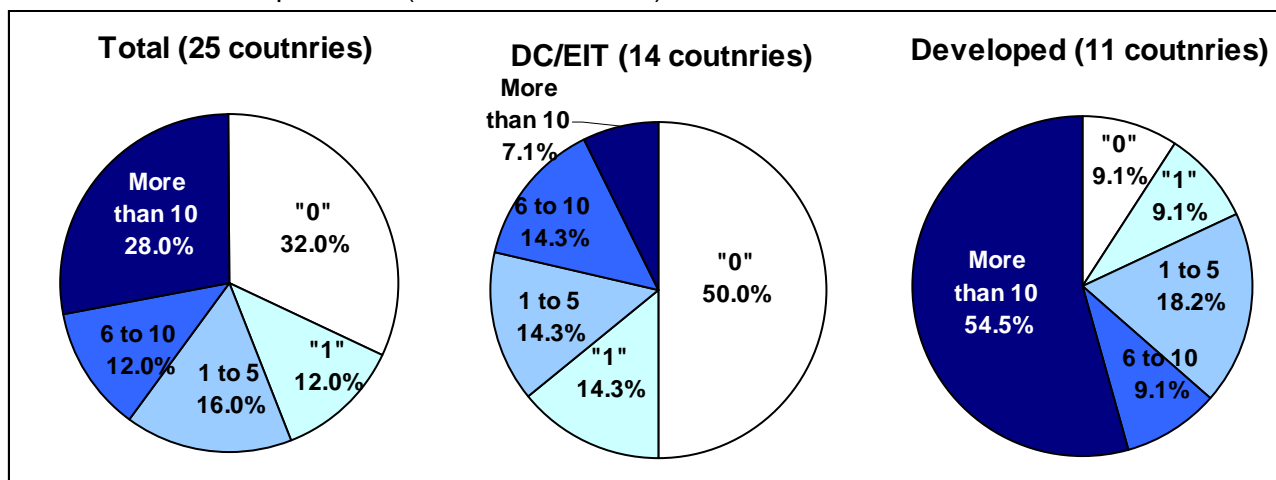
Country	Answers
DC (Developing Countries)	18
EIT (Economy In Transition)	4
Developed Countries	16
Total	38

## Questionnaire results

### 1. Overall representation:

#### 1.1. How many experts have been nominated by the Focal Point of your country as authors in the past assessment reports?

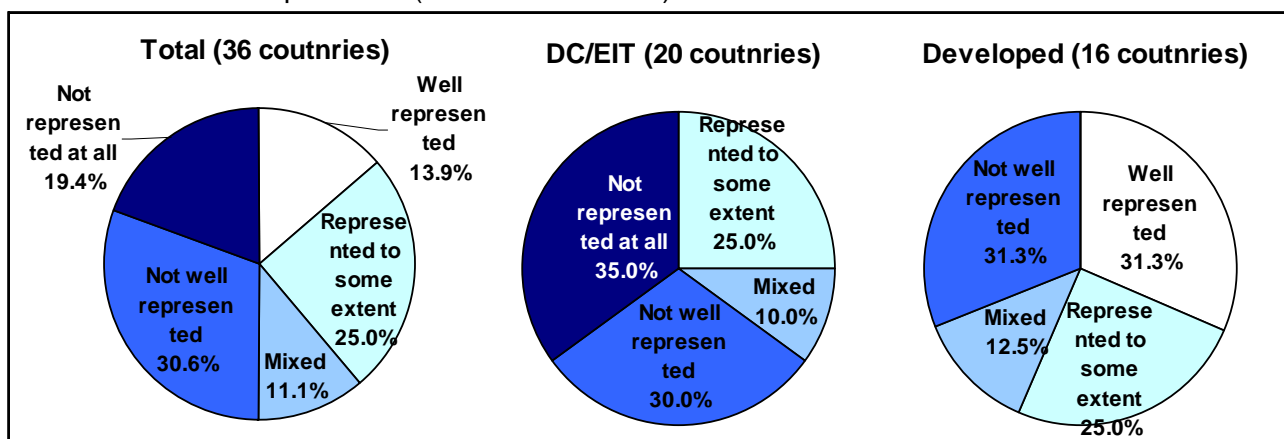
##### ■ Answers from respondents (in the case of AR4)



#### 1.2. Is your country / subregion relatively well represented in IPCC in terms of following two aspects?

##### 1.2.1. In terms of participating authors in past assessments

##### ■ Answers from respondents (in the case of AR4)



##### ■ Comments from respondents

###### <DC / EIT countries>

- French speaking countries are not well represented
- Non of my country experts are participating authors despite the fact that we have capable people who may just need this exposure and thereafter they would excel in the work.
- So far not many lead authors have been given an opportunity.
- Although there is no formal classification of subregions inside Latin America, countries whose coasts lie on the Pacific Ocean and are directly affected by ENSO share several aspects relevant from the vulnerability side, geographical features (Andes Mountains) and similar climate characteristics, and in my opinion could be clustered as a single subregion. These countries are, from South to North: Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia.

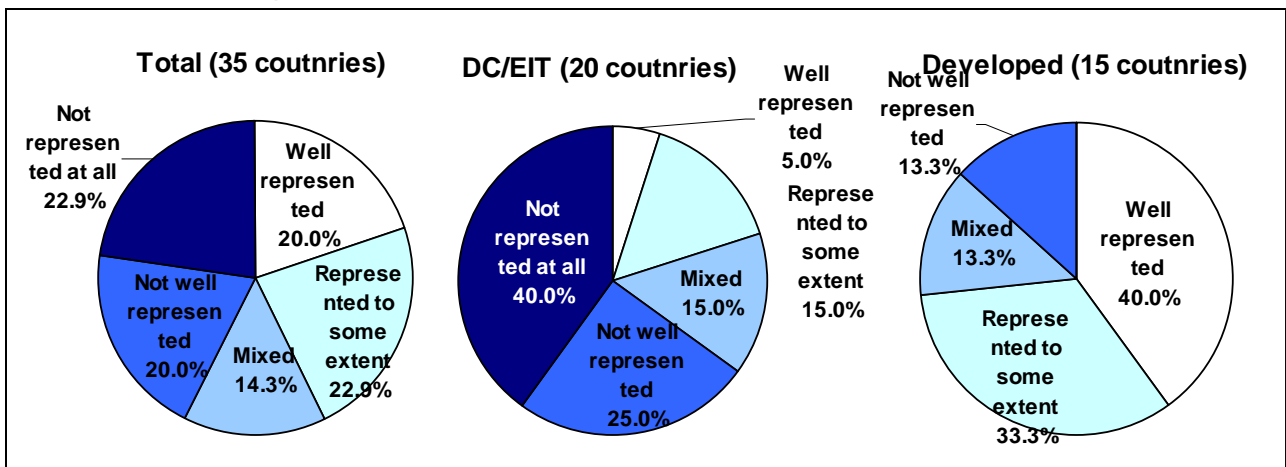
- No IPCC FP designated before
- We do not have expert with experience. Most of the expert are in the private sector
- These were normally regional contribution that authors and lead authors take part and convey the concepts to the reports
- More experts from developing countries should be invited.
- India represents sub region
- Uzbekistan's experts didn't represented in IPCC in terms of participating authors in past assessments
- There is not much interest on participation.
- About the 3rd Ass-Report the Government of C.A.R was not ready. But about the 4th Assessment Report and others activities, seven (7) Experts were nominated but no one was elected.

<Developed countries>

- Lack of awareness, lack of resources
- There is rather lack of interest to be more involved in the IPCC reports preparation
- The Nordic countries are fairly well represented, but Sweden is under represented
- In the country relatively few scientists are dealing with the matters, assessed in the AR and perhaps they did not find an appropriate way and financial support to be involved as authors in past assessments.
- Two lead authors from Romania have been involved in the AR4 only for WG1
- It is difficult to say what is well represented. Is the criterion based on the success rate of nominations or on the absolute number? Sc. experts need time and support to enable them to get involved in the IPCC process. The Scientists also have to like to work in an integrative way rather than their usual 'vertical' way. Not everybody wants to be IPCC author.
- Our country was an influential force in the creation of the IPCC and continues to play a strong role, participating fully in the Panel's activities. Hundreds of scientists from our country were involved in preparing the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Two prominent scientists have played a leading role in the IPCC as working group co- chairs.

**1.2.2. In terms of provision of relevant information about climate change science, impacts, adaptation, and mitigation options (as authors of articles or other documents referred to by the IPCC authors)**

■ Answers from respondents



■ Comments from respondents

<DC / EIT countries>

- There many relevant information in French literature and grey literature in Africa region. Effort should be done to exploit this kind of information

- Non has been taken up yet. However, if we are given the opportunity, we would participate efficiently.
- Some representation has been done. This depends on projects which were completed in country and whenever possible some writings relevant to the projects are done.
- Very few authors and experts
- The Latin America chapter in WG2-AR4 is based not only in scientific papers, but also includes grey literature. This was likely because of the lack of enough scientific papers at the time of the review.
- Some issues pertaining to developing are so small that their contributions sometimes get lost in literature, thus losing its impact on the overall purpose of the reports.
- Due to the small number of leader authors from China and limited citation of non-English literatures, the scientific finds on climate change from China included in IPCC reports are very limited.
- Represented Sub region by India; not represented Sri Lanka due to lack of experts having comprehensive research background especially on climate change science. But, we do have experts on adaptation options.
- There have some difficulties because English isn't main used language.

<Developed countries>

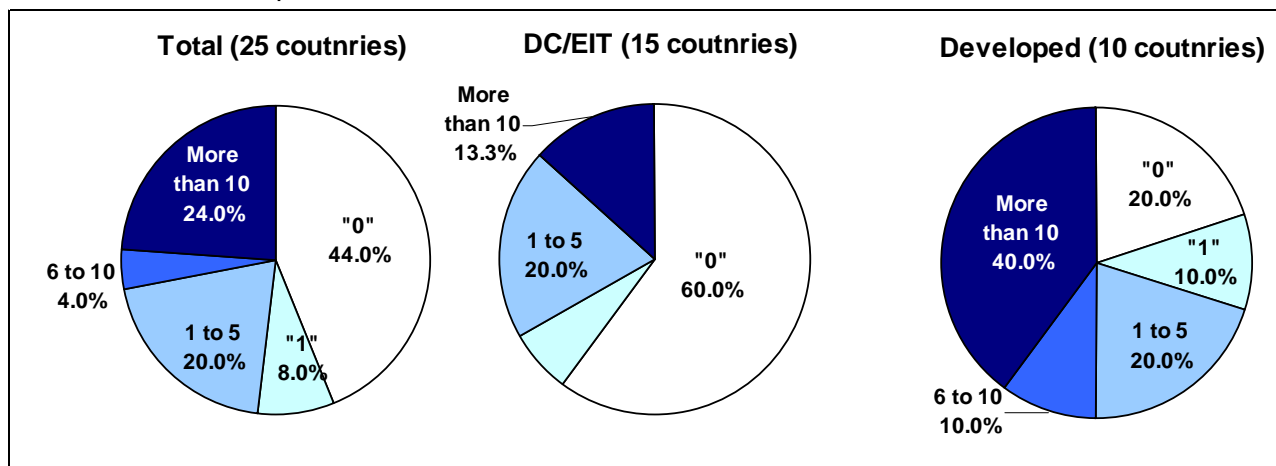
- Quality and availability of relevant information is fairly good, it would be beneficial to improve an initiative
- There are many mitigation activities ongoing which very often is published in Swedish
- The references of two authors have been included in AR4, WG1 and one article for WG2 in TAR.
- I'm not quite sure what is intended here. Because of the small population base and limited resources, NZ climate change science, impacts, adaptation, and mitigation options are not as comprehensively described in the literature as for some countries. What literature there is, is well represented in the IPCC assessments. For the SW Pacific sub-region, there is not much literature."
- In some areas a number of authors are referred to (in particular related to WG I). For WG III the representation of Belgian scientists is rather very weak.

## 2. Review process

### 2.1. Reviewers

#### 2.1.1. How many Expert Reviewers from your country participated in the 4th assessment report and the 3rd assessment report?

##### ■ Answers from respondents



#### 2.1.2. How many Reviewers from your country participated in the special reports? Please specify a few special reports which your country was specifically interested in and fill out the column.

##### ■ Answers from respondents

Number of countries that specified special reports in this question are as follows. Total number of reviewers are summed up and described in the table as well.

##### DC/EIT countries

Name of the report		Number of countries	Number of Reviewers
Special report	Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage	1	20
	Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System	1	3
	Methodological and Technological Issues in Technology Transfer	1	2
	The Regional Impacts of Climate Change: An Assessment of Vulnerability	1	2
Other report	Climate Change and Water	2	31

##### Developed countries

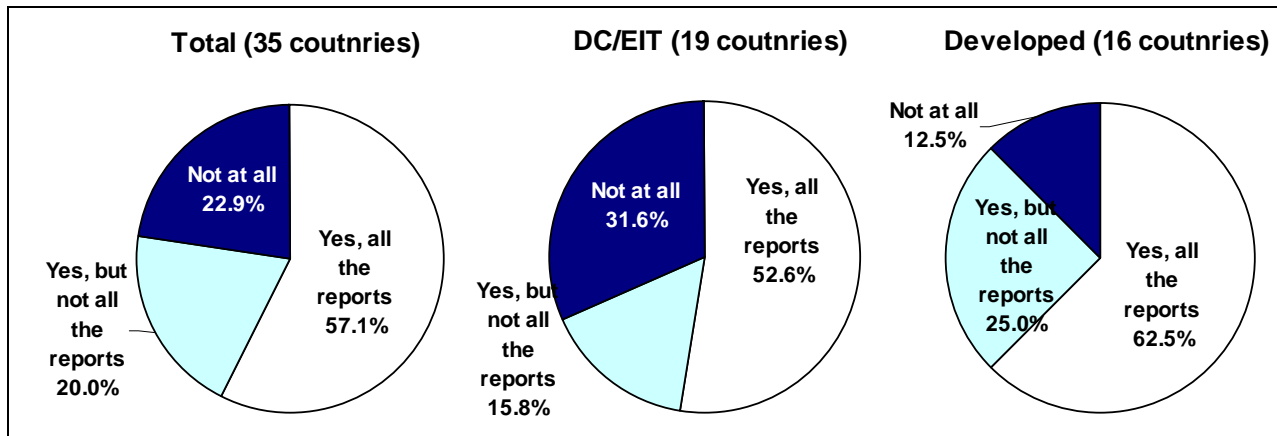
Name of the report		Number of countries	Number of Reviewers
Special report	Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage	4	25
	Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System	4	8
	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry	1	20
	Aviation and the Global Atmosphere	1	21
Other report	Climate Change and Water	2	5



**2.2. Government review**

**2.2.1. Did your country carry out a government review of the underlying assessments and SPMs of various volumes of the 4th assessment report and the 3rd assessment report?**

■ Answers from respondents



■ Comments from respondents

<DC / EIT countries>

- An extended Government Review was carried out for this report, due to the relevance of the subject. The country’s water resources are highly vulnerable in terms of availability. This subject is placed high on the Government Agenda.
- All organizations had possibility to make comments

<Developed countries>

- A government review was carried out from a task force group under the Ministry of Environment and Water

**2.2.2. Did your country carry out a government review of the special reports? Please specify a few special reports which your country was specifically interested in and fill out the column.**

■ Answers from respondents

Number of countries that specified special reports in this question are as follows.

**DC/EIT countries**

Name of the report		Number of countries
Special report	Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage	2
Other report	Climate Change and Water	5

**Developed countries**

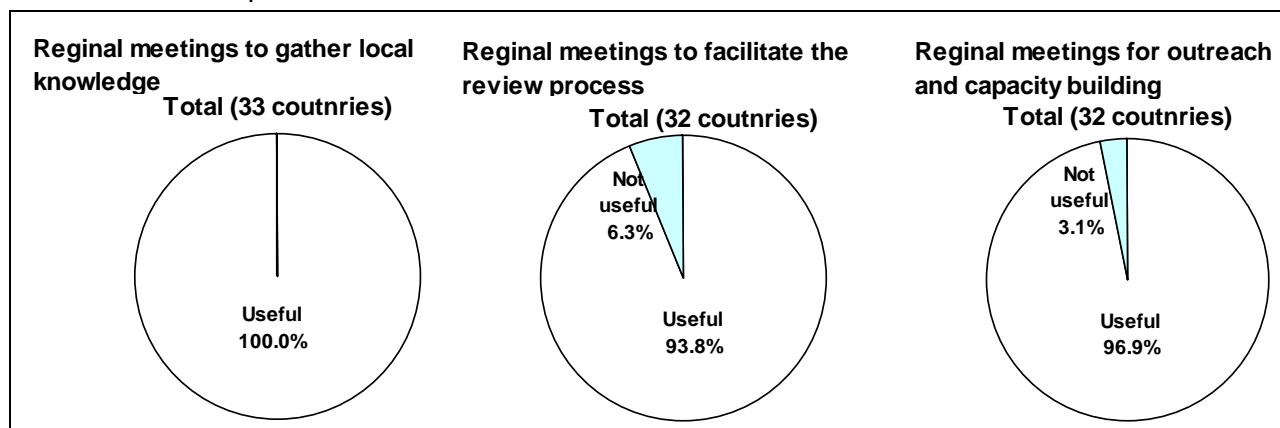
Name of the report		Number of countries
Special report	Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage	8
	Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System	2
	Methodological and Technological Issues in Technology Transfer	1
	Emissions Scenarios	1
	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry	2
	Aviation and the Global Atmosphere	2
Other report	Climate Change and Water	3

### 3. Regional meetings

#### 3.1. Do you think the following regional meetings would be useful to increase participation by more developing country experts?

- \* Regional meetings to gather local knowledge
- \* Regional meetings to facilitate the review process
- \* Regional meetings for outreach and capacity building

#### ■ Answers from respondents



#### ■ Comments on “Regional meetings to gather local knowledge”

##### <DC / EIT countries>

- Can share advanced knowledge and techniques for climate change assessment on adaptation and mitigation
- This will enable as many local players to participate and contribute better and massively from their experience and understanding of the regional environment.
- The Challenge would still be in getting the right persons to effectively participate in the process. However this is a challenge the Focal point can handle
- Our country is often placed in the Africa Group. However, being an island, our circumstances and climate change related problems may be different.
- These Regional Meetings should be built with the aim of gathering the interest by the local scientific community. IPCC has become a “potent brand” for the scientific community, so it should not be too difficult for National Focal Points to organise or to take part into organising these meetings.
- The participants will be coming together, they will be communicating more and get to know each other view
- At least a common position can be agreed for the region
- Regional meetings or workshops would be greatly useful for developing countries and EIT countries in involving their scientists.
- Regional meetings can help expand the coverage of the data and information used for assessments, especially from developing countries.
- Developing countries posses more indigenous options to combat the challenge of climate change
- UNDP, WMO and other organization organized this type regional meetings with climate change issues
- It is a very good idea. First of all, regional meetings (in Africa) will be very useful for all African Experts; it will really increase participation of developing country Experts.

##### <Developed countries>

- Regional meeting could increase the level of interest on IPCC activities
- We have those kinds of meetings in the Nordic area and to some extent also interacting within the European countries. A certain activity in the EU research coordination is ERA-NET CIRCLE dealing with research cooperation between 24 European countries on

CCIAV. It is expected to take further actions in research and knowledge sharing in the science/policy interface. One Task here aims at also try to include neighbouring DC/EITs

- I think that on such meetings is possible the level of the available local knowledge to be checking and whether that knowledge shall be useful in terms of assessment reports development.
- The regional meetings could be very useful since the governments and various users are especially interested in detailed regional information and more experts could participate at these meetings.
- Regional meetings on topics with a particular interest for that region could be useful but I think that the main reason for a low DC participation in IPCC is lying much deeper. But, it could be interesting to have a regional meeting (involving scientists but also policymakers) to gather info for the regional chapt. of WG II. But, where will the funds be found? Any cooperation with START maybe? or within the EU-AU agreement?

■ Comments on “Regional meetings to facilitate the review process”

<DC / EIT countries>

- Understand their activities and gather knowledge from their research outcomes.
- Regional issues are better dealt with at regional level by regional stakeholders. Such facilitation helps to localize resource persons whom we can rely upon for expert's contributions relevant to expectations of IPCC works.
- Reviewers are capable in participating at international fora
- But experts are lacking
- Less important than for gathering local knowledge or outreach/capacity building.
- At least a common position can be agreed for the region
- More discussion and communication will facilitate the review process and more participation of experts and decision makers at national and regional level.
- Developing countries then can contribute to the overall output
- (Useful, sometimes not) Governmental review have tendency to be independent

<Developed countries>

- Review process cannot be improved by formal regional meetings – it can be linked only to personal activities and capabilities.
- Such meetings will give opportunity of the participants to exchange and compare opinions on some debatable questions how to facilitate the review process.
- I think that for the review process are not useful since this process is not usually made during the meetings.
- Not specifically regional meetings. Meetings of authors with reviewers from specific target groups may be useful ( f.i. industry, low island states, etc)
- In my opinion, this is useful on condition that sufficient experts can be found for contributing to the process. The review of the process requires insight.

■ Comments on “Regional meetings for outreach and capacity building”

<DC / EIT countries>

- Can be used in sharing the knowledge for capacity building.
- Such meetings increase understanding of the knowledge and provide opportunity for awareness and enhance visibility of participating institutions.
- This will enable more people to be reached and awareness levels would increase
- Important for Indian Ocean SIDS.
- Less important than for gathering local knowledge
- At least a common position can be agreed for the region
- Regional meetings for outreach and capacity building can enhance the dissemination of the findings of IPCC reports.
- They need to update their knowledge and capacity and update the public and policy makers awareness
- In EITs probably cannot help substantively

<Developed countries>

- Always regional meetings contribute to outreach and capacity building.

- Regarding the capacity building, there are specific regional characteristics.
- The TSU of WG III AR4 has built up considerable experience with regional outreach meetings on all continents. Generally very successful
- Outreach can inform people (not only about the climate change and its consequences) on the IPCC process and convince people to participate.

**3.2. Are there other regional meetings which you think will help to increase participation by more developing country experts?**

**Summary of answers**

- There were not many comments on this question; 4 comments from DC/EIT and 6 comments from developed countries.
- Four respondents suggested some examples of regions such as 'regional meeting for North Africa'. Among other comments, some respondents suggested that if there were some questions related to regional climate change, they should be treated in regional meetings. Only one respondent suggested concrete topics to be treated in regional meetings.

■ **Comments from respondents**

<DC / EIT countries>

- Regional Data related matters meetings
- Yes, for example sub regional meeting for north west of Africa.
- YES, the Caribbean Climate Change Center meetings
- Regional meetings to agree with the sciences

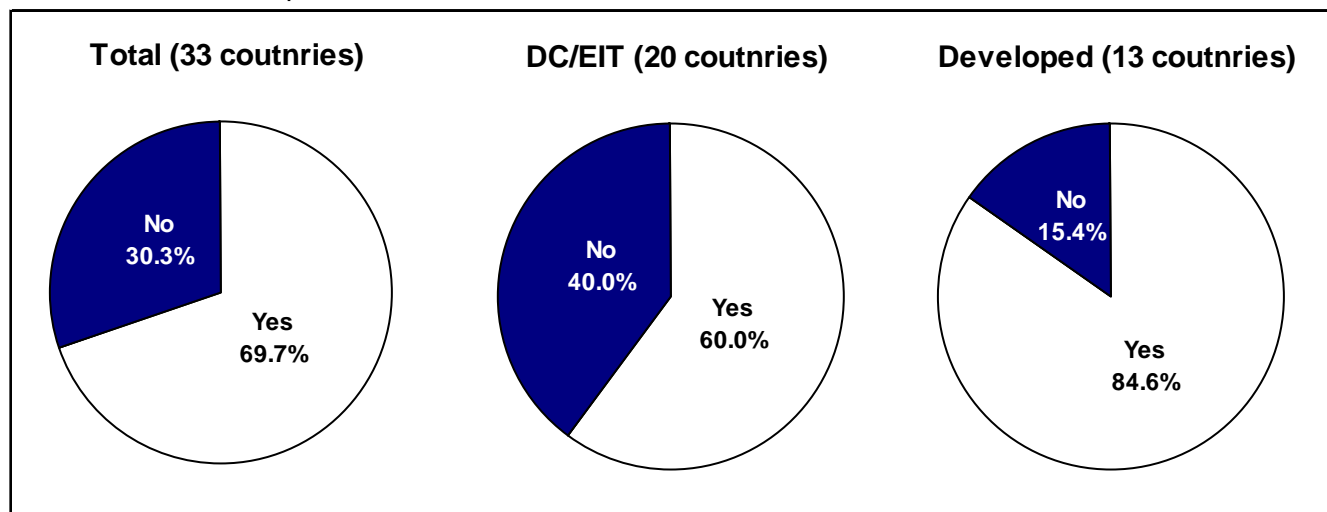
<Developed countries>

- There are more other meetings in WMO, UNFCCC, UNDP, and other organizations. Regional and National Climate Centers can be helpful
- Other regional meetings could be proposed by following topics:
  1. Indicators of vulnerability with reference to different regions and sectors". There are can be consider more comprehensive study and assessment of impacts of climate change on the water resources, possibilities of adaptation for the irrigated farming in the context of the Integrated Water Resources Management, combating drought and estimation of correlation between the water availability and food security.
  2. Comparative analysis of mitigation scenario and BAU scenario". The issues of the assessment of opportunities for reaching the low levels of emissions according to the objectives put forward by IPCC regarding social-economical and technological aspects have rise great interest.
  3. Analysis of barriers and ways of their overcoming for realization of adaptation and mitigation measures". There should be made a regional approach and to present as sufficient information on «case study» as possible with reference to different sectors as well as water resources, agriculture and food security, public health, biodiversity, etc."
- Diversification of IPCC meetings (ex. in Kazakhstan)
- I think that some debatable questions, that on one hand have to be included in AR, SR, TP, etc and on the other hand the right responds of that questions are important for local climate change policy, also can be discussed on regional meetings.
- Only if connected to a predefined specific scientific, technological or socio-economic issue that is of major relevance to a specific region, if the funding by a developed country is arranged
- I think it would be good to have a kind of partnership between IPCC and START or with the EU/AU agreement.

#### 4. Literature

Is there a sufficient body of scientific literature about climate change impacts, adaptation, and mitigation in your country / subregion to form the basis of adequate assessment by IPCC - if not what could be done about this?

##### ■ Answers from respondents



##### ■ Comments from respondents

###### <DC / EIT countries>

- There is many scientific literature but in French or grey literature
- Support subscriptions and make some key publications on line
- Develop capacity to produce scientific literate but personnel is lacking and time constraints.
- Currently there is a lack of a compact body of scientific literature, but this has greatly improved compared with the TAR and AR4 processes. The next issue is how to make the data more available to users.
- Complete the meteorological stations
- Yes, at sub region level
- Need to do capacity building on this, but scanty collection of literature is available in different Institutions
- The Informational Centre on climate change operates under Centre of Hydrometeorological Service. In framework of preparation of the Second National Communications of our country were issued many scientific literature about climate change in country. All publications issued in Russian and Uzbek languages.
- We think that there is not enough literature about climate change concerning Central African Region. On one side, populations “live” really climate change problems but, on the other side, there is not enough doc. (studies) in relation with impacts, adaptation and mitigation in our region.

###### <Developed countries>

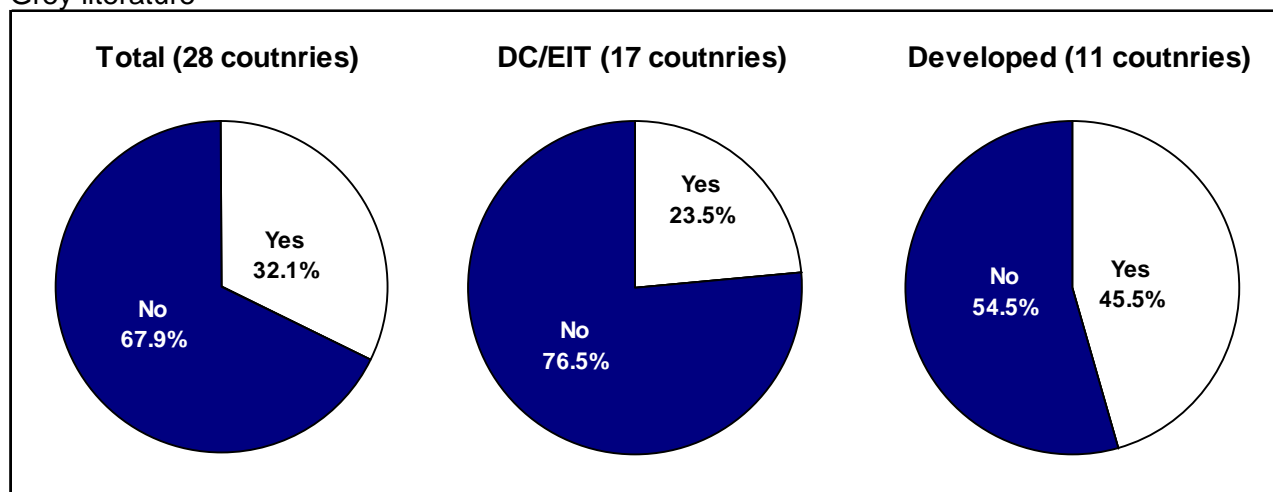
- There are a limited number of publications in peer-reviewed journals about climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation. For the mitigation the NGO reports could be used.
- Because of the small population base and limited resources, climate change science, impacts, adaptation, and mitigation options are not as comprehensively described in the literature as for some countries. However there is sufficient literature to form the basis of adequate assessment by IPCC. For the SW Pacific sub-region, there is not much literature and therefore rather inadequate assessment. To help with this, the governments of both New Zealand and Australia are assisting in regional projects for data collection and analysis.
- Although not all of this will be fully peer-reviewed or in the academic literature.

## 5. Grey Literature

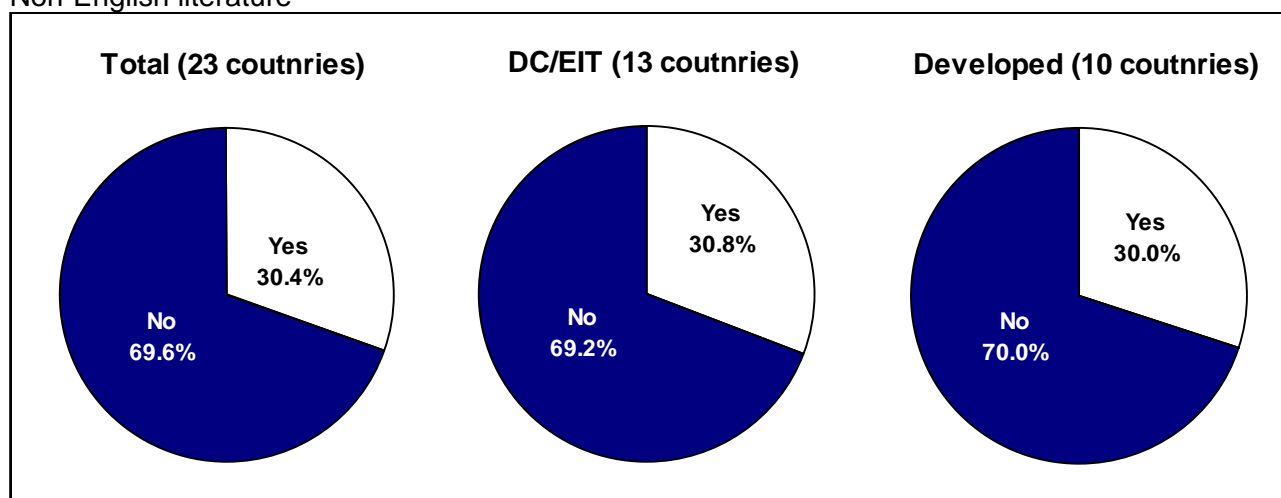
Are “grey literature” (e.g. government and NGO reports, not published in peer-reviewed scientific journals) and non-English literature from your country / region sufficiently exploited by IPCC - what measures could be taken to use it better (whilst maintaining the scientific strength of the assessment).

### ■ Answers from respondents

#### Grey literature



#### Non-English literature



### ■ Comments from respondents

#### <DC / EIT countries>

- For such information to be readily available country participation must be stepped up and home experts should be involved in the review process.
- Grey literature is not always published, but the FC can collect and make it available for review locally before it enters the IPCC literature
- ‘Grey literature’ exists only as internal technical notes. Since they do not have wide publication, it is not easy to access them.
- Recent grey literature with important outcomes in our countries has been produced as a part of the processes of preparing our Second National Communications to the Convention. In our coming Chilean 2nd National Communication, we plan to devote a special part to the issue of grey literature. In this regard, we are making a special effort to raising climate change related information produced in the country for the period 2000-2008. For a better accomplishment of this issue, we hired, with funds from the GEF-2ndNC Project, a consulting firm whose main job was to identify, collect, compile and classify grey literature produced in Chile. In more general terms, we propose that a bridge between IPCC and the

2nd National Communication Teams from developing countries should be established to share information about grey literature available in the countries. In most of the developing countries, establishing this link should not be a problem since usually the same Government Office in charge of preparing National Communications is also the office holding the IPCC Focal Point role.

- Once grey literature is identified, and scientists are aware of their existence, efforts by the local scientific community should be made to extract the most appropriate data to conduct their scientific studies.
- These ought to be referenced and advertised maybe on the regional level as there are some common things that does occur at that level that fully support the national concept.
- IPCC should pay more attention to government reports and non-English literature to reflect more climate change and impact information at national or regional level.
- A mechanism should be formulated to collect those information, For example, those information should be compiled first and then should do a thorough review by a panel of experts
- More translations on English, this type of literature

<Developed countries>

- Similarly as in p. 4 except adaptation – 1 (too little, the specialization is towards artificial scenarios only, scenarios of climate change are fragmentary)
- Including more scientists from Sweden/Nordic participants that speak Scandinavian (only a few Finnish people do that).
- The government /NGO reports could be used especially for the mitigation and adaptation measures (WG3), which usually are not published in peer-reviewed scientific journals while for the climate science and impact issues is recommended to use only peer-reviewed publications.
- It does not make any sense to address Dutch grey literature unless it is translated into English. This is more a general point for countries with a relatively small number of people that speak the language
- These issues of access to grey literature and non-English literature would benefit from a discussion with CLAs to past assessment reports since they would have first hand experience to share on difficulties they may have encountered in accessing such literature. There was insufficient time for us to undertake such consultation ourselves. We understand though, from previous discussions with Canadian IPCC authors, that access to grey literature and non-English literature is insufficiently exploited.
- I think there is some English, Dutch and French grey literature, in particular reports (e.g. contributions to reports of international organisations) availed to be assessed and peer reviewed.
- Ask countries to make robust reports available to the IPCC, identifying process of production, level of peer review etc.



## 6. Language

In this section, all the questionnaires are related to the language and the answers from respondents might change depending on their principal languages. The following table shows the number of countries categorized by their principal language (UN language / Non-UN language).

Number of countries categorized by their principal language

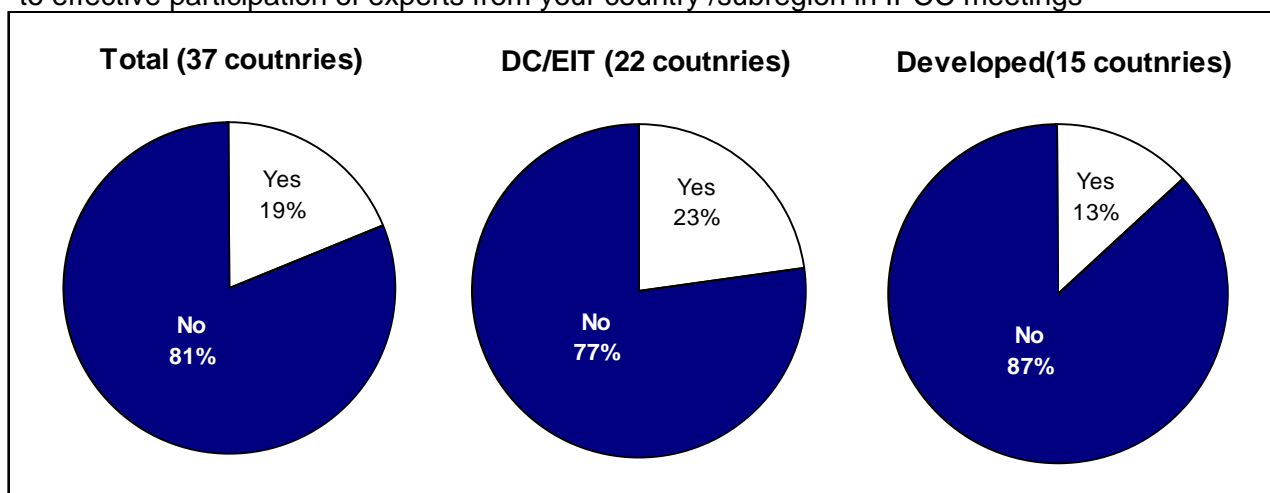
	Use UN language as principal language	Use Non-UN language as principal language	Total
DC/EIT	16	6	22
Developed	5	11	16
Total	21	17	38

### 6.1. Is language a significant barrier to the following activities?

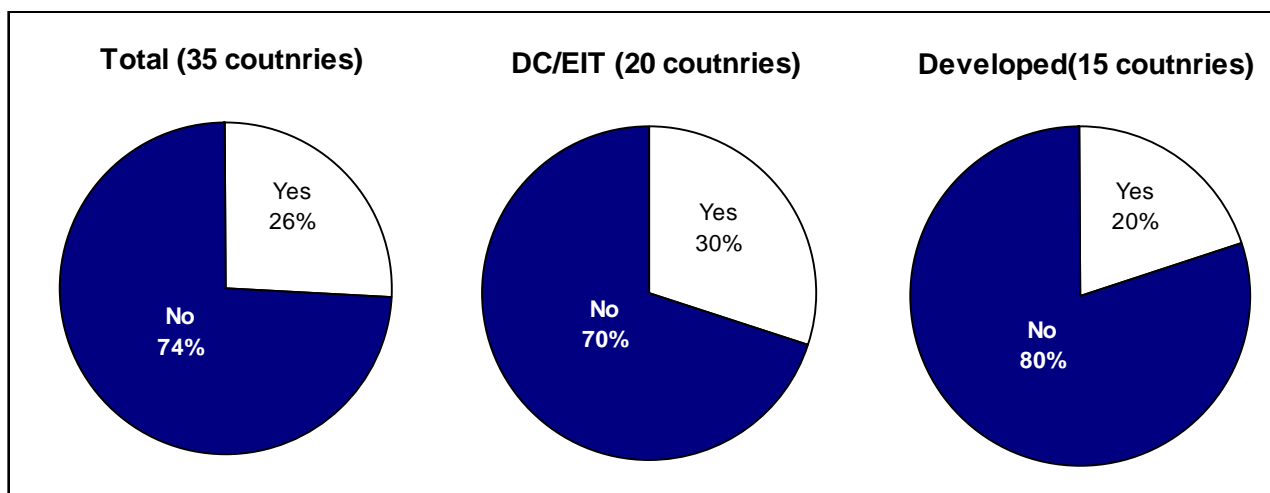
- \* to effective participation of experts from your country /subregion in IPCC meetings?
- \* to the assessment by IPCC of scientific literature on climate-change from your country /subregion?
- \* to the application of IPCC products by stakeholders and outreach to the public?

#### ■ Answers from respondents

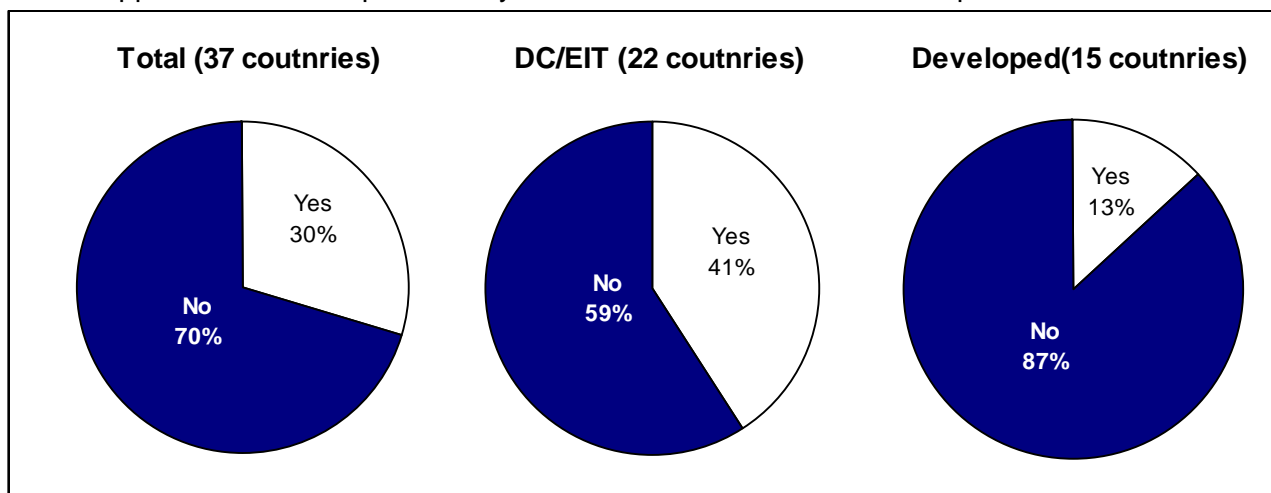
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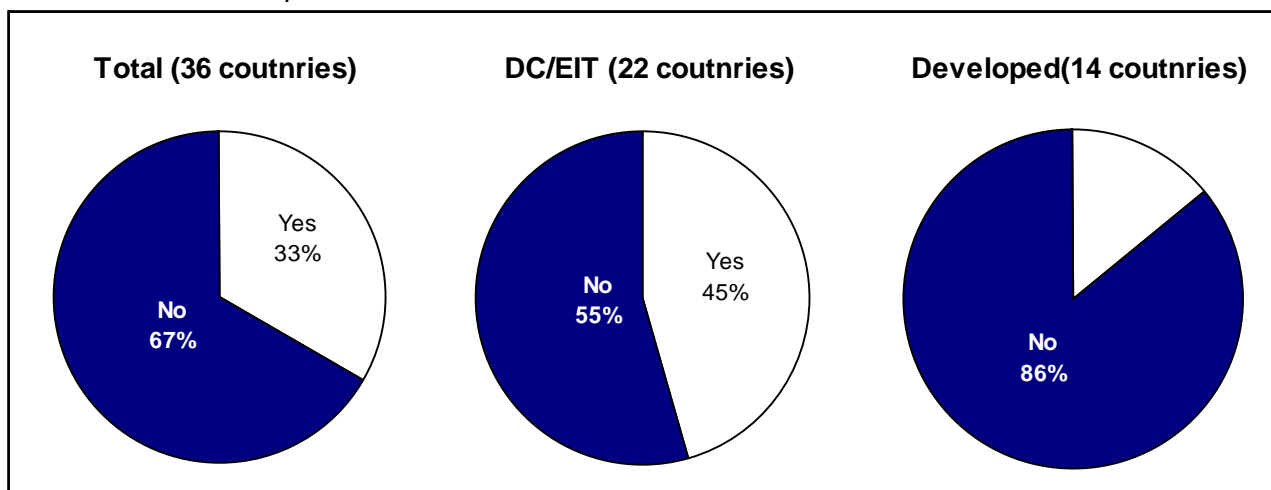
\* to the application of IPCC products by stakeholders and outreach to the public?



## 6.2. How might IPCC improve this situation?

### 6.2.1. Should we provide more interpretation in UN languages at meetings?

#### ■ Answers from respondents



#### ■ Comments from respondents

##### <DC / EIT countries>

- Interpretation in UN languages is useful to make sure that all participants are talking the same ideas
- The more illustrated local scientific community is fluent in English, since they hold postgraduate studies from international universities.
- We speak Dutch, and most of the data of the IPCC is scientific English (which we could not easy translate)
- As English is the second language (and our mother tongue is not an UN language) we don't need interpretation
- Language is not a barrier for experts in the field
- During the IPCC sessions, there is no problem of interpretation. I think IPCC should support regional meetings in the UN languages spoken in the region.

##### <Developed countries>

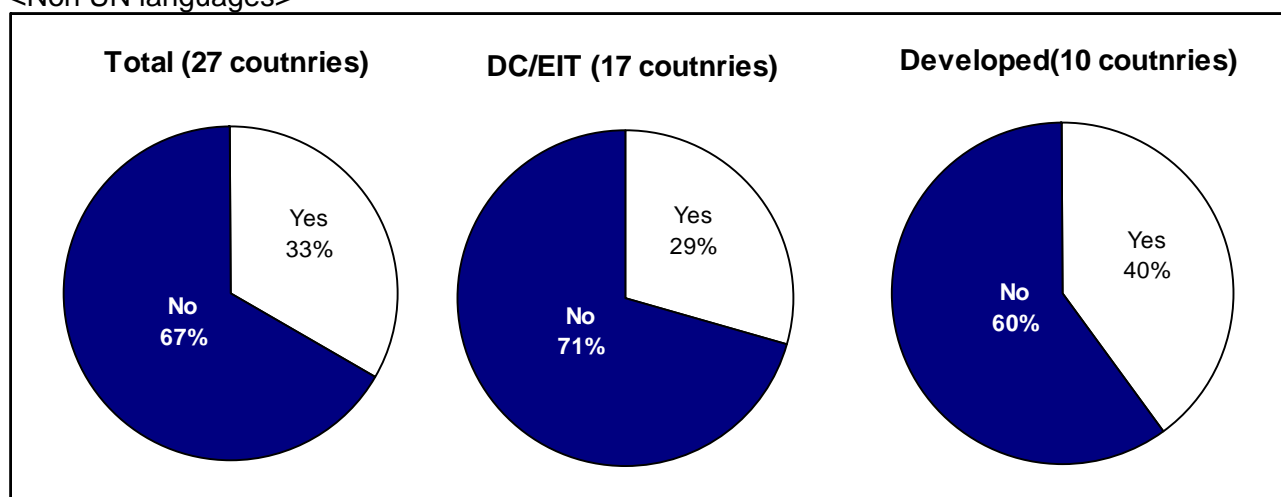
- The crucial problem concerns too small number of officers in relevant Ministries responsible for realization of issues related to climate change. They can not deal with the problems.
- That's sufficient.

- There is already simultaneous translation in the IPCC plenary sessions. More interpretation in UN languages may be helpful in exceptional cases but we believe it can be expected from qualified scientists that they are sufficiently proficient in English
- "The working language of the IPCC should be English. Translations can cause misunderstandings.
- For outreach towards the public at large, all language should be used but this outreach should be done by other organizations than IPCC, for example UNESCO.
- For Slovenia it is not a problem.
- Since meetings are generally in English, it is not a significant issue for the UK, but we can see that may be a problem for others.

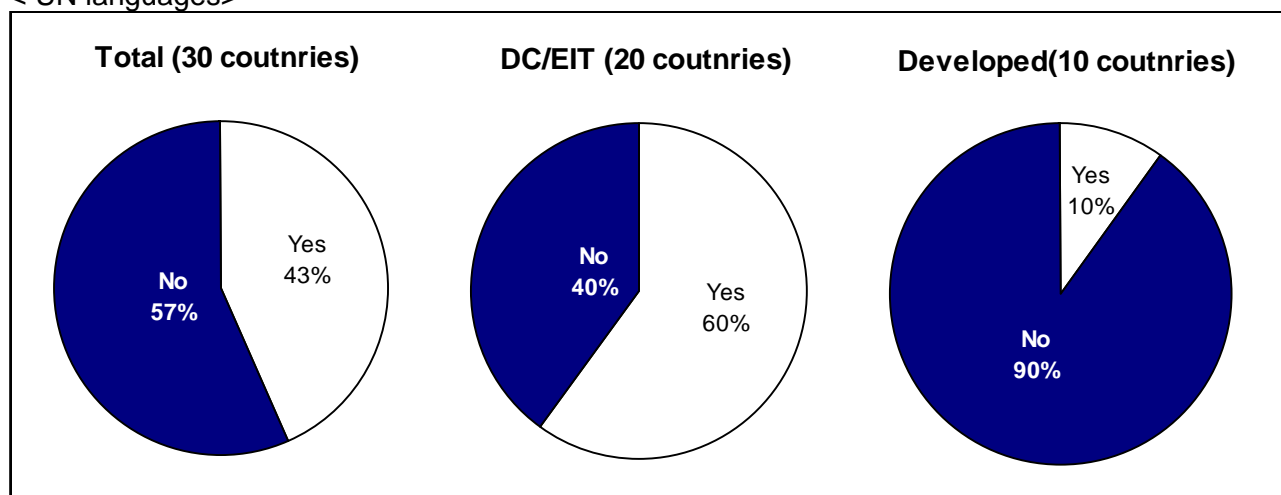
**6.2.2. Should we provide more translation of texts (for input to assessment, or products thereof) about non UN languages? How about UN languages?**

■ Answers from respondents

<Non UN languages>



< UN languages>



■ Comments from respondents

<DC / EIT countries>

- The role of the community in the anthropogenic activities can easily be explained and understood in local print and electronic media. Therefore some documents with vital information destined for wide consumption at community level should be put in the local

language. Perhaps this can be a national project that may require national or external financing.

- Additional languages may be OK if the affected speakers can pay for it. UN languages should be provided
- Spanish is the only relevant language for the largest number of countries in Latin America, being the only exception Brazil, where they speak Portuguese.
- There is enough inputs and products for us to understand before translating
- There is no language barrier for the reading and understanding English for experts and scientists in Sri Lanka.
- This is the way to compare this literature with other

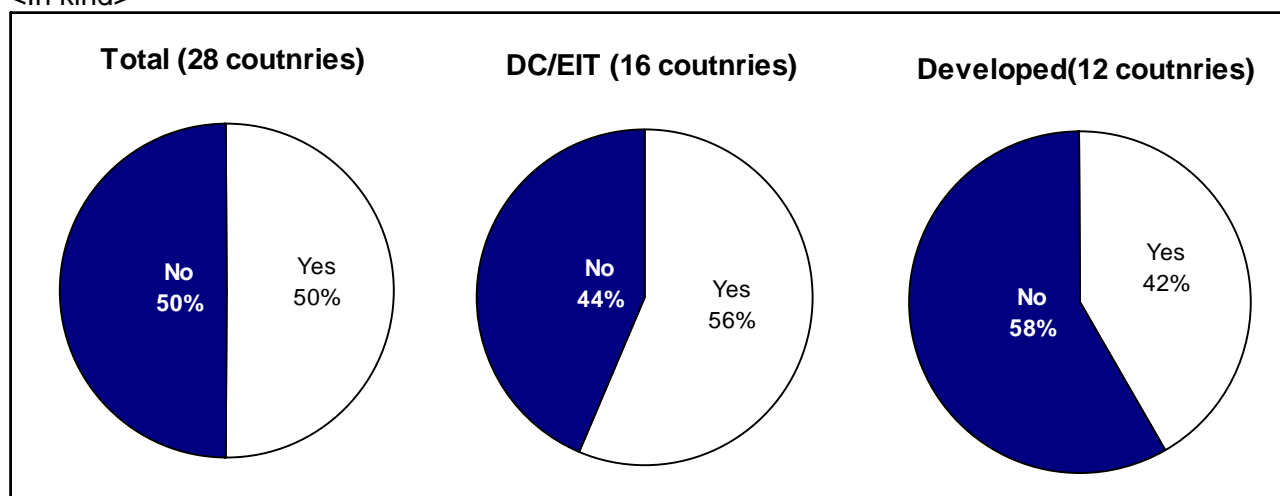
<Developed countries>

- Yes(in Non-UN language), e.g. in case of pol-makers' summaries
- It could be the role of national authorities to provide relevant translations into non UN languages
- That's sufficient.
- It would be useful that a short summary of the technical IPCC reports to be provided in non UN languages, in our case Romanian.
- Theoretically yes to both but resources and the lack of QA/QC is a major impediment. Only possible if certain countries are willing to pay for such activities
- With regard to translating material that could be input to an assessment, the question would benefit from a discussion with CLAs to past assessment reports.
- Translation in Slovenian would be welcome, but it doesn't seem very realistic.
- Not of inputs but the products, SPMs etc should be translated as they are now.
- It would be easy to say yes to both of these, but there is a potentially major resource issue. Since this is not an issue for us, we will be interested to see what others think.

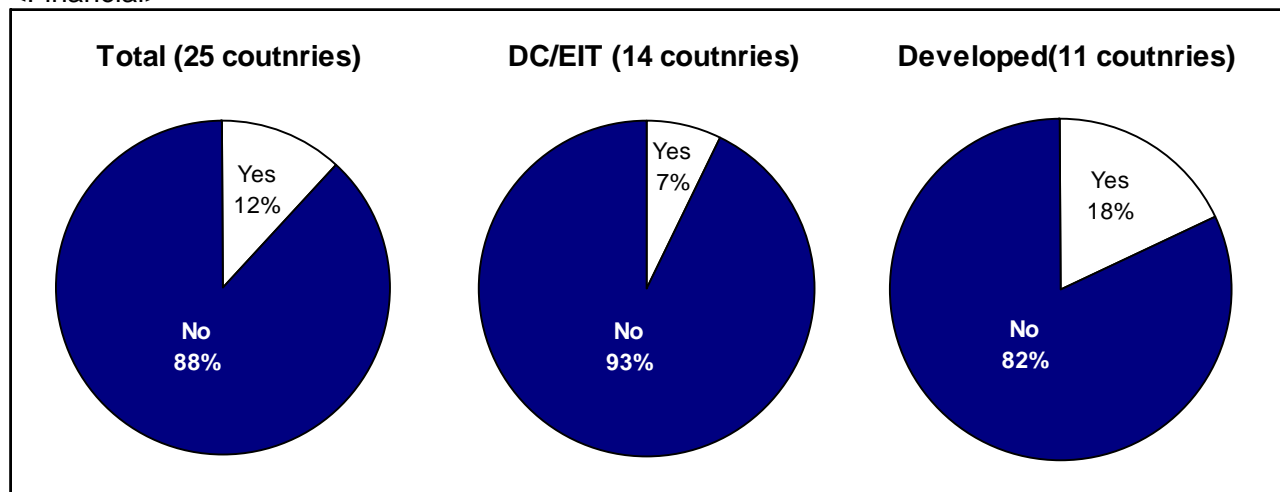
### 6.2.3. If IPCC tried to provide more translation of texts, would you be ready to provide support (in kind and financial) for that?

#### ■ Answers from respondents

<In kind>



<Financial>



#### ■ Comments from respondents

<DC / EIT countries>

- Due to the fact that Suriname is an developing country we can only support in kind.
- The current set-up seems to work for us
- It is not strictly necessary to translate texts for our language but we can support in the process
- This is government decision
- This point is very important for developing countries; We think that it depends on the IPCC budget, or on what we (developing countries) can do to realize this objective.

<Developed countries>

- It is our task to provide such versions in our native language (as in the case of AR4 SYR SPM)
- Czech Government already provided the support for translation into Czech language.
- for outreach maybe national aid programmes could be asked for providing money for translation, or the UNFCCC
- Because of lack of capacities, both human and financial
- We do some translation to Norwegian

#### 6.2.4. If you have other suggestions on this issue, please give them to us.

##### ■ Comments from respondents

###### <DC / EIT countries>

- Many translation of text from English to other languages are not good. I think IPCC could request support from climate scientific experts who have expertise on climate translations issues
- Summary like output can be translated and publicized
- Problem is in missing financial resources not missing experts

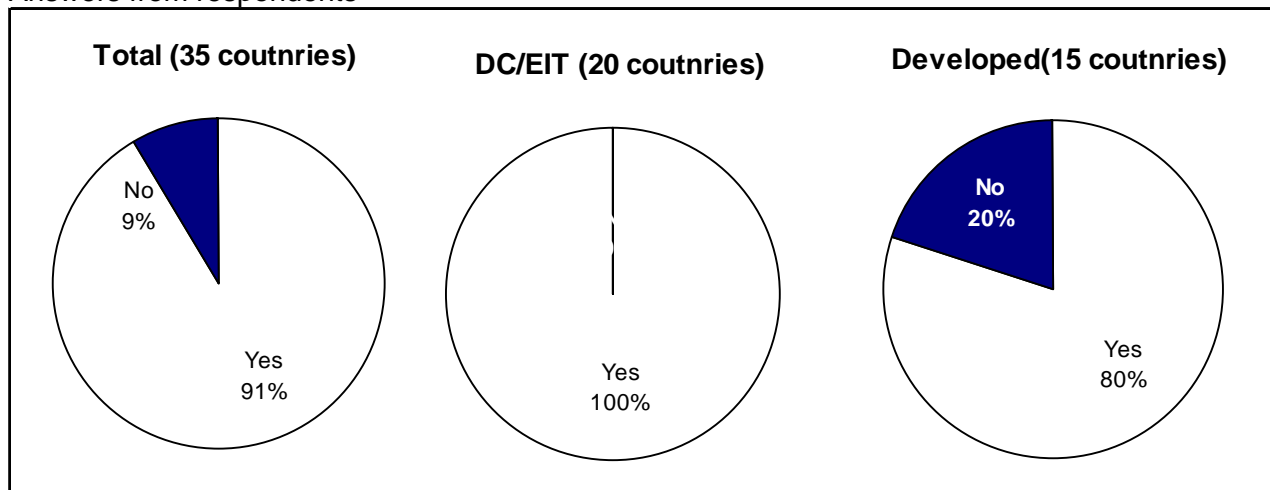
###### <Developed countries>

- Grey literature in non-English languages are an impediment to a transparent and open review process . Therefore we believe that in general non-English grey literature should be excluded in the references
- Could to ask governments to identify which documents need to be translated

## 7. Capacity:

### 7.1. If the scientific capacity and the expertise on climate change of your country improved, do you think it would make the participation in IPCC by your country more positive than the present?

#### ■ Answers from respondents



#### ■ Comments from respondents

##### <DC / EIT countries>

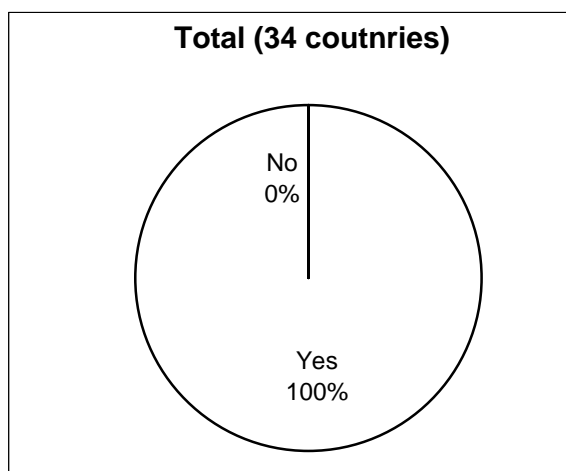
- Indeed with improved capacity, our country would participate more actively than at present.
- Capacity is still a major issue as you find that most participants have limited knowledge on Climate change issues
- We need people who are available to participate and also information sharing
- There is a lack of science-based graduates in this field and the majority of participants sometimes have to decide on two or more options during sessions and even between sessions
- Scientific capacity on climate change is the fundamental base for a country to participate in IPCC.
- Some concepts about climate change and its impacts are gained by the participation in the meetings and workshops. Therefore more participation in future will make higher capacity of our scientists in future than today.

##### <Developed countries>

- More positive participation on climate change impact issue.
- Yes, it stands to reason that more scientific capacity would enhance IPCC participation. But our participation is already quite satisfactory.

## 7.2. Did the participation of experts from your country to IPCC enhance the scientific capacity of your country on climate change?

### ■ Answers from respondents



### ■ Comments from respondents

#### <DC / EIT countries>

- Yes but more involvement of experts is needed.
- The participants have increased awareness through their own outreach efforts
- We have 3 representatives for the 3 working groups and also the focal point to take part in the Session of IPCC
- The participation of more experts in IPCC activities improved the capacity of the Members of IPCC, especially the developing countries, in response to climate change.
- Present analysis of climate change is carried out as per the present capacity guidance of experts in our country and more active participation will enhance that.

#### <Developed countries>

- Improvement of the knowledge on climate change due to the free availability to various peer-reviewed journals (as lead authors to the AR4) and exchange of experience during the IPCC meetings (lead author meetings).
- IPCC participation provides focus on climate change

## 7.3. If you have any idea to enhance the scientific capacity on climate change of your country, please specify.

### **Summary of answers**

In regard to how to enhance the scientific capacity, the following ideas were suggested by the respondents.

- Hold more workshops on climate change in DC/EIT countries.
- Establish a new institute or research center on climate change (if there is no such institution)
- Include the issues on climate change in education process
- Conduct more research projects on climate change, especially under the cooperation between DC/EIT countries and developed countries

### ■ Comments from respondents

#### <DC / EIT countries>

- Our ideas to enhance the scientific capacity are: to install and extent the climate observation net work, to build up climate monitoring system, to establish Myanmar Climate Research Centre (MCRC) under the DMH and to extent our organization. By means of



these, we will be able to provide more articles and research papers about scientific literature for public education on climate change impacts, adaptation, mitigation in our country and enhance to participate more effectively in IPCC.

- Involvement of academia, researchers and science based national institutions in drafting up of national climate change programs and their implementation, would greatly enhance scientific understanding and interpretation of climate change related issues by our children, the parents and the community in general.
- Include the subject in the curriculum
- Workshops on climate change adaptation at National level.
- Need to have a (new) dedicated institution or Secretariat that will look other aspects related to climate change, including science, impacts, and policies. Funds !
- To participate in each meeting someone nominated by IPCC FP as an observer at the beginning for more learning or improving the knowledge .
- The authors or leading authors can also obtain assistance to the next assessment Report from peers within the country and also be considered to take part in some of the discussions. The Cook Islands have a pool of resources that could contribute to the Special Report for the 5th Assessment Report given the opportunity to have dialogue with the Lead Author Elect from the Cook Islands.
- More cooperative research opportunities and enhanced cooperation between experts from developing and developed countries should be emphasized.
- Presently national and international collaborative studies are done in Sri Lanka on climate change, adaptation and mitigation by different Institutions. The capacity can be improved more by additional support from regional Bodies
- Make available this issue in education process
- Creation of the mechanism for financing of appropriate scientific/research themes presented from countries.
- Regional & workshops in Kazakhstan

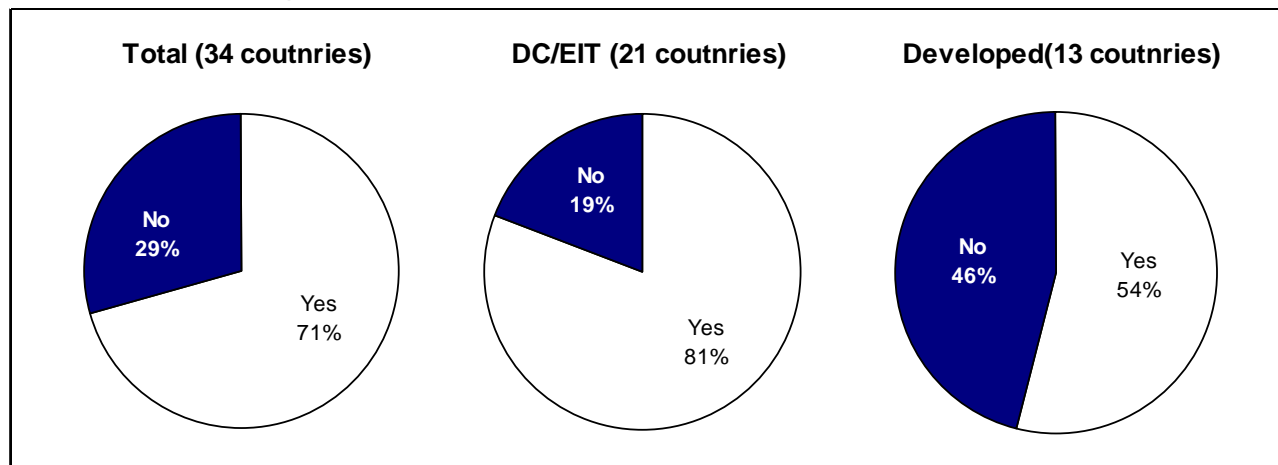
<Developed countries>

- Participation on more expert meetings, related with climate change scientific issues will enhance the scientific capacity.
- "The main barrier is related to the financial aspects in order to support more research studies on this issue and a national strategy to develop such domains is missing or not well developed.
- The WCC-3 Declaration (1-2 September 2009, Geneva) could be a start point.
- Having a 'research programme' including 'climate change' helps us in playing our role in the IPCC. For the selection of projects, participation in international initiatives such as IPCC is a criterion. It is also requested to the contractors to have a number of outreach activities (valorization), of which IPCC is an important one. Through the research programme, individual researchers or teams have more chances of reaching a critical mass so it is affordable for them to participate in the IPCC. Because of the programme, there is also some budget to support scientists (very modest contribution) to get actively involved in the IPCC process, as an author or as a reviewer.

## 8. Data availability

### 8.1. Is availability of fundamental observational data about physical climate change, its impacts, or socioeconomic trends a major constraint on adequate assessment of climate change projections, adaptation and/or mitigation in your country / subregion?

#### ■ Answers from respondents



#### ■ Comments from respondents

##### <DC / EIT countries>

- Data of sufficient amount, of good quality and long period is available in friendly user format. The analytical tools however, may be limited.
- Since 1970's weather and climate data in the country has been low. It is a major challenge as most of the models have no ground truth. Many in the African region do not know the real magnitude of what they are required to adapt to.
- Partially. There is no problem in availability of data, though it would be desirable to have a centralized information system in the event of the creation of a dedicated climate change unit.
- Data from climate related local observational networks, must be improved. Observational data useful for climate change studies, in general is sparse and not compiled systematically.
- Yes, it is available and we also use this information to write our National Communication
- The answer is yes but there are a few gaps that need to be addressed before a complete set can be used. This is due to the deterioration of some of the observing networks that have been degraded due to lack of fund to maintain them
- Our country has over 100 years' worth of surface meteorological observation data, in addition to oceanic observational data. Data for assessing climate impact in our country are becoming increasingly available.
- On the impact and socio-economic trends, it still needs more collaborative activities

##### <Developed countries>

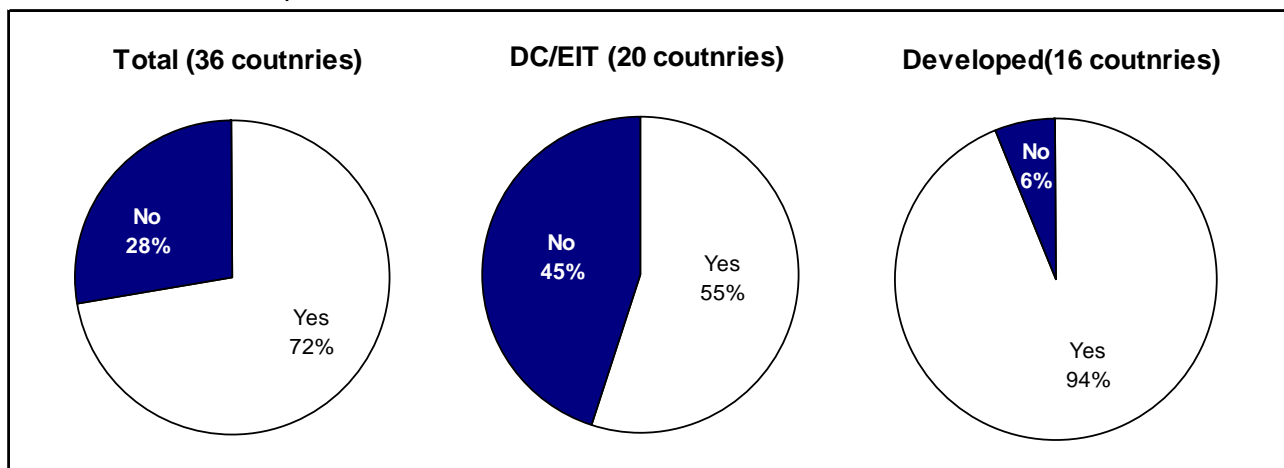
- There is no data e.g. meteorological free of charge in Poland, additionally they are expensive.
- Not really, but we are working on improving availability, also coordinating different databases. During the International Polar Year we had a specific task aiming at coordinating data from the Arctic.
- There are a limited number of robust studies on climate change impact on some domains (ex. health). The main barrier is related to the financial aspects in order to support more research studies on this issue and a national strategy to develop such domains is missing or not well developed.
- Yes, it is a a major constraint on adequate assessment for a number of Pacific Islands in our sub-region

- more data, in particular structured data are most welcome more available (downloadable, cfr: NOAA ) data and programmes (models)+ more concrete information on the limits and base of the models.
- There is a general lack of observations, especially long-term time series of climate variables, but data availability in Germany is not limited by country-specific constraints.

## 8.2. About the Data Distribution Centre of the IPCC

### 8.2.1. Do you know that there is 'Data Distribution Centre (DDC) of the IPCC', which provides climate, socio-economic and environmental data to researchers, government and non-governmental organizations?

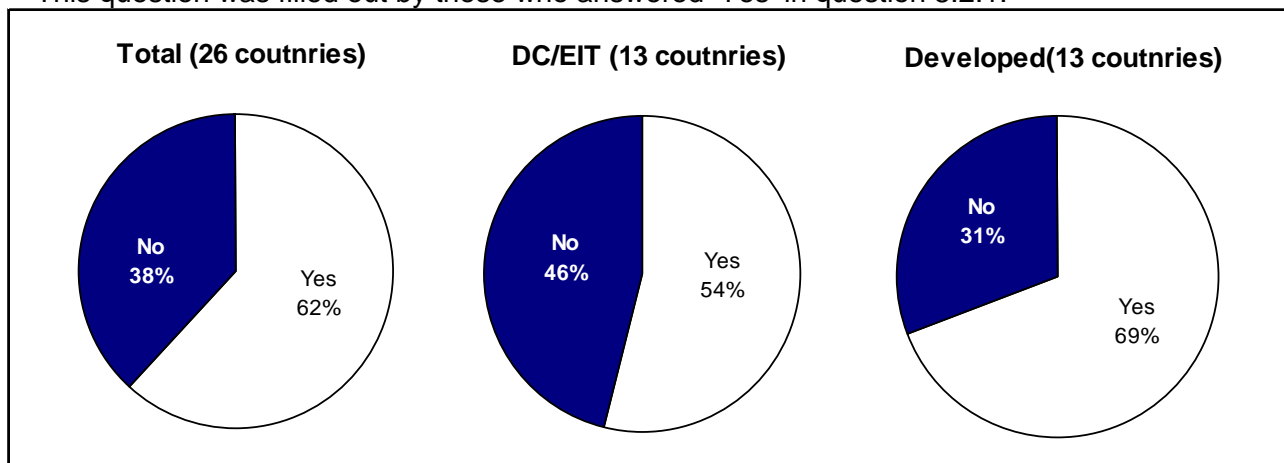
#### ■ Answers from respondents



### 8.2.2. Have you ever used the DDC? If you have suggestions on how it could be improved, please specify.

#### ■ Answers from respondents

\*This question was filled out by those who answered 'Yes' in question 8.2.1.



#### ■ Comments from respondents

<DC / EIT countries>

- Standardization of file names, integration times, and temporal-spatial resolution.
- IPCC is expected to help more experts take advantage of the resources available in the DDC. In addition to the data itself, more information about related new models and methods should be provided.

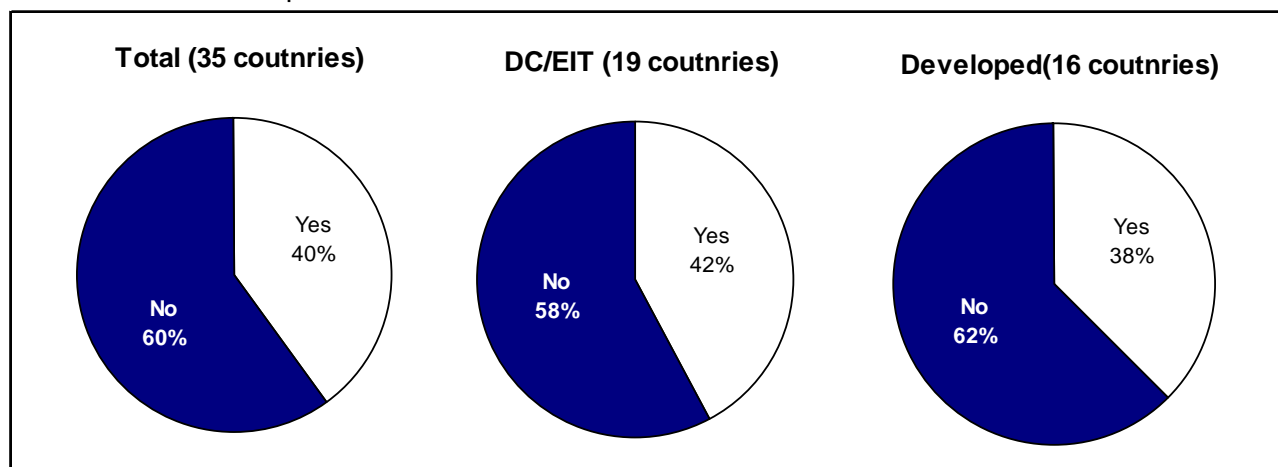
<Developed countries>

- I have used the Hamburg (Max-Planck) DDC.
- I did not use it personally. I informed a scientist about the existence of it.
- We know that this exist but nothing more about it. The link from the IPCC web-site should be clearer. The abbreviations used (TGICA and DDC) may be difficult to understand
- We fund the DDC so would be interested to hear the views from other countries.

## 9. Computational capacity

Is computer power and network (internet) access a limiting factor for analysis of climate change projections and/or its impacts, and/or effective participation in the IPCC process?

### ■ Answers from respondents



### ■ Comments from respondents

#### <DC / EIT countries>

- The speeds are low and downloading or uploading of documents can take many hours.
- Though we are computerized to a certain extent, we do not have a proper data base and fully reliable computer power.
- Universities and research institutions are good in IT terms
- Internet is pretty good in the Cook Islands and although we have the odd hiccup, its not a major problem.
- We have sufficient computing power (supercomputers) and network access. We are participating in the Session of the IPCC Bureau, Expert meeting, AR5 Scoping meeting, etc.
- Impact analysis should be carried out in the future as the issue is now gaining importance in the country.

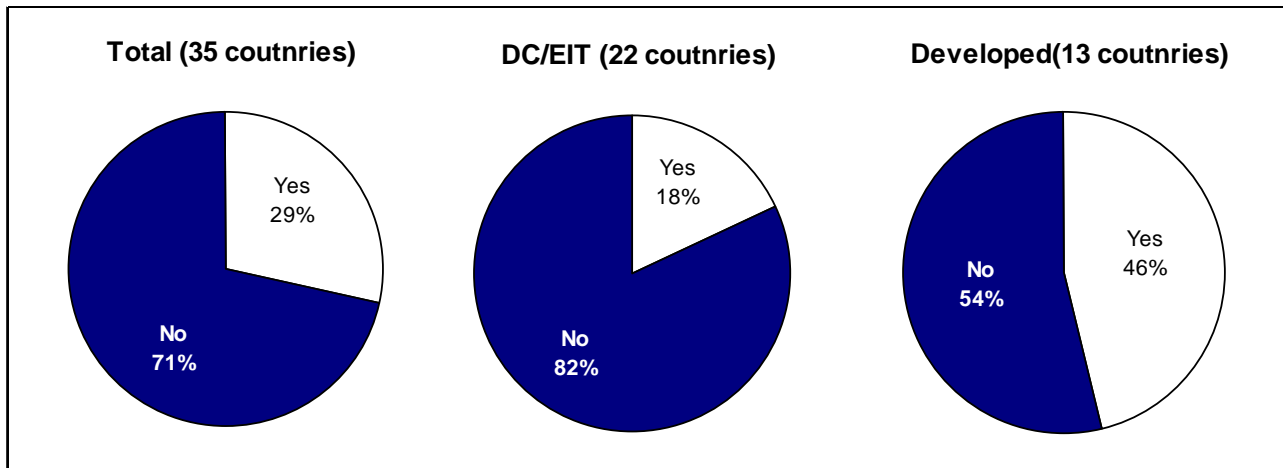
#### <Developed countries>

- To some extent. Relatively low computer power does not allow us to join the IPCC climate modeling effort fully.
- The lack of strong enough teams to deal with the problems of climate change projection and impacts in Poland. Associated problem – the lack of financial support for such tasks.
- Computer power and Internet access facilitate effective participation in the IPCC process.
- The global files are sometimes very large that makes difficult the access, the downloading being very slow.
- But computer power is less than required.
- The 'earth system' approach requires for every body better and faster computer facilities.
- Relatively speaking no, although there are still always requests from scientists for more computing power.

## 10. Scenarios

### 10.1. Is there sufficient participation by experts from your country / subregion in the development of scenarios used by IPCC (please take into account the process towards new scenarios in AR5 - as outlined by the report of the Noordwijkerhout meeting)?

#### ■ Answers from respondents



#### ■ Comments from respondents

##### <DC / EIT countries>

- This is one critical area where we need capacity building.
- No expertise in modeling and then data is also not available
- Two Chilean experts have attended meetings in this subject; They are from the academia side.
- We are participating in CMIP5 (especially experiments focusing on the “long-term”) for climate scenario development.
- Only a few experts from China and other developing countries are involved in the development of scenarios used by IPCC. It means to a certain degree that only a few experts in developing country know how the scenarios be developed and how to make full use of it.
- No experts in Sri Lanka has participated in any scenario development
- As we know, the realization of the A.R 4 of the climate was done with the participation of some representatives of the Africa Area. But this participation is not sufficient. Climate problems in Africa are not completely taken into account in the AR4 . So it is necessary for African region that more African Scientists are implied in the scenarios used by IPCC..(for AR5, we hope that, it will be possible)

##### <Developed countries>

- Probably the experts from my country, that dealing with development of scenarios still not find an appropriate way to be involved into the process towards new scenarios, as well as the financial recourse continue to be not enough.
- If I understand well the question, there is a limited participation by some experts to analyze the IPCC scenarios (using statistical downscaling for regional projection of the global models or using direct outputs of the regional climate models) that will be used in AR5. The reason is the limited number of the researchers involved in this issue and low power computers.
- While there was some scientific input to the Noordwijkerhout meeting, there could have been more engagement from the local economic and social science community and more feedback to policymakers
- Problem with capacities.

**10.2. How might greater participation help to make these scenarios more relevant to the context of economic and climatic developments within your country / subregion (e.g .consider timescales, regional and sectoral resolution, risk and uncertainty etc.)?**

**Summary of answers**

Number of countries mentioned that greater participation would help to make these scenarios more relevant to the context of economic and climatic developments within their countries / subregions in terms of ;

1. Data usability : It would improve understanding and use of the scenarios in their countries. Also it would make it easy to downscale the scenario into regional level for relevant assessment of local risk/impact.
2. Availability of local information from various countries : It would minimize errors, unqualified assumptions, biases and misrepresentation of facts by the developed countries

There is not much difference between the answers from DCs and developed countries, but developed countries seem to consider that data usability is more important than availability of local information.

■ Comments from respondents

<DC / EIT countries>

- Downscaling information for relevant assessment of regional or local risk/impact
- Greater participation in this respect will minimize errors, unqualified assumptions, biases and misrepresentation of facts by the developed countries, which in particular, have been source of contention by participants from developing countries in the past.
- Increase data availability and build capacity in model development.
- Need to downscale projections to island scale.
- Produce dedicated personnel.
- Help for decision making in speed up of actions in concern.
- It would be the same as 7.3 above and maybe the scenarios can be discussed at a national level to form an opinion before it is brought in as a contribution for the Special Report of the 5th Assessment Report.
- Consideration of regional and sectoral resolution is vital to the assessment of climate change impact and adaptation at regional and sectoral levels.
- Greater participation can help the scenarios more related to social and economic development plan of different countries. And it can improve usability of these scenarios.
- Predictions should be downscaled further to be applicable for local conditions as Sri Lanka being a small island with lot of terrain features, but skill development is essential
- Timescale of first 30 years is mre interesting for all user and developer
- There need to involve more than one expert from country on long-term participation with focus on regional approach (better sub-regional approach: for Central Asian region) separately for each sectors: adaptation, mitigation, water resources, risk management and etc.

<Developed countries>

- The greater participation would be in most of cases help, because if an expert be co-author of some scenario/s, hi (she) be able to present more convincingly these scenario/s in responsible for the economic and climatic developments authorities in the country.
- Greater participation could assist understanding and use of the scenarios within our policymaking community.
- By using the Nobel prize money to make scholarships for young bright scientists from developing countries so they van join as a trainee or researcher in regional scenario development , in cooperation with the key research organizations
- more experts from the 'humanities' should be involved
- Country specific information is important.

## 11. Additional remarks and suggestions

Mention the most relevant action proposals that, in your view, the IPCC should promote during the AR5 cycle to improve the participation of experts from developing countries/EIT in the IPCC process (mention no more than 5 proposals, starting from the highest priority to the lowest one).

### Summary of answers

Many countries made various kinds of comments on this question. Suggestions made by more than one country are summarized as follows.

1. Raise awareness of the DC/EIT countries about the IPCC
2. Enhance the regional activities such as regional meetings
3. Build the capacity of the experts in DC/EIT countries
4. Provide more financial support for participation of the DC/EIT countries in the work of IPCC
5. Promote the activity of national focal points
6. Approve or invite more experts in DC/EIT countries (e.g. By improvement of the participation mechanism, Give the FP of DC/EIT enough time for the nomination of the experts)
7. Support for young researchers in DC/EIT countries

### ■ Comments from respondents

1. Raise awareness of the DC/EIT countries about the IPCC
  - More sensitization and awareness creation within the developing countries would help
  - Wider dissemination
  - The dissemination of information on the contents, scientific value and significance of all ARs on any level of the scientific society has to be improved.
  - Hold a national workshop with assistance from IPCC to gauge the understanding of the IPCC AR5
  - Make more proposals or booklet for government level
2. Enhance the regional activities such as regional meetings
  - Carry out subregional meetings, sponsored to some extent by IPCC and with the help of the national focal points, aimed at sharing information, coordinating and identifying areas of common research or interest in conducting research.
  - Decentralize and regionalize some IPCC activities
  - Have a regional meeting for Lead Authors and 1 or 2 experts
  - Regional meetings to prepare elements of the report with strong regional aspects
3. Build and strengthen the capacity of the experts of the DC/EIT countries in climate change field
  - Capacity building of the responsible staff, those who are involved in the field of climate change assessment
  - Training and capacity building should be tried.
  - Capacity building, especially in impact assessment.
  - Capacity enhancement of scientists, on Climate Change
4. Provide more financial support for participation of the DC/EIT countries in the IPCC meetings
  - Financial support for participating of scientists from developing countries
  - Financial support for the participation of developing countries in the preparation of AR5 needs to be enhanced.
  - More funding for participation
  - Provide invitation and financial support for participation two and more experts from developing countries/EIT in the IPCC meetings and sessions.
  - Financial support from Trust Fund (to be able to take part at relevant meetings, workshops and conferences of IPCC, especially if the attendance is expensive due to long distance etc.)
  - I think that one of main reason for not so satisfactory participation of experts from d-g/EIT countries during the AR cycles go on to be limited financial means in that countries. It is necessity the countries to provide the more financial support for participation of own expert in the AR5 development.



- Financial resources for covering authors time
- 5. Promote the activity of national focal points
  - Add more responsibilities to national focal points and empower their positions
  - The National Focal Points have to be more active what about the organization of the AR5 development.
  - Ask the IPCC Focal points in DC to do some research to identify all possible experts in their country that could potentially contribute to the IPCC process.
  - Encourage governments to create special/separate unit for climate change issues.
- 6. Approve or invite more experts in DC/EIT
  - The current expert participation mechanism should be improved and an effective mechanism should be established in order to: 1) ensure the participation of developing countries in the preparation of AR5; 2) ensure the effective participation of experts from the developing countries with a considerably larger percentage in preparation of the assessment report, important meetings and major technical support bodies, etc., and 3) ensure geographic balance in terms of the numbers of lead authors and research findings.
  - To inform the FP in enough time for the nomination of the experts.
  - Open the chance for more participation.
  - Provide invitation and financial support for participation two and more experts from developing countries/EIT in the IPCC meetings and sessions.
  - Approve more experts from developing countries/EIT on basis their work expertise and involve their more in the preparation, review, reading of the IPCC Reports, Summaries and in work of Working Groups.
- 7. Support for young researchers in DC/EIT countries
  - Scholarships for young students of developing countries
  - Support of younger researchers, potentially through a charitable foundation or through sponsorship.
- 8. Other comments
  - Infrastructure for climate change monitoring, analyzing and research
  - Be ready to use some of the grey literature which could be relevant to Climate change assessment
  - The work of experts and reviewers from developing countries/EIT must be paid.
  - Create an interactive site under the IPCC website (a link which may point to another website in order not to overburden the IT resources of the IPCC website) where researchers from developing countries may place works produced by them or news associated to their researches
  - Have 2 experts participate with the Lead Author in the upcoming IPCC Meeting for Lead Authors
  - Much more correspondence from the secretariat to the developing countries
  - For developed countries: collaborative projects with DC should not only provide budget for the research only but also act as a catalyst for participation in IPCC
  - Discuss with START, IGBP and ESSP who are the scientific experts from DC that could contribute to the IPCC process.
  - Good access to the internet
  - Provide guidance to authors in UN and other languages
    - Including information on the value/wider benefits of the IPCC
    - Basic information on the for IPCC processes for authors

## APPENDIX 1 : Respondents to the questionnaire

List of countries that has answered the questionnaire  
(in alphabetical order for each category)

Category <sup>1</sup>	Country
Developing Country (DC)	1. Central African Republic
	2. Chile
	3. China
	4. Cook Islands
	5. Ecuador
	6. Islamic Republic of Iran
	7. Liberia
	8. Libya
	9. Myanmar
	10. Republic of Korea
	11. Republic of Mauritius
	12. Rwanda
	13. Sao Tome e Principe
	14. Senegal
	15. Sri Lanka
	16. Suriname
	17. Syrian Arab Republic
	18. Uganda
Economy In Transition (EIT)	19. Armenia
	20. Croatia
	21. Kazakhstan
	22. Uzbekistan
Developed Country	23. Belgium
	24. Bulgaria
	25. Canada
	26. Czech Republic
	27. Germany
	28. Hungary
	29. Latvia
	30. Lithuania
	31. New Zealand
	32. Norway
	33. Poland
	34. Romania
	35. Slovenia
	36. Sweden
	37. The Netherlands
	38. United Kingdom

<sup>1</sup> Countries are categorized according to the classification from United Nations Statistics Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm#developed>). However, it should be noted that the UN also puts comments on its web page as follows; "There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas."

## APPENDIX 2 : Questionnaire on Developing/EIT Country Participation in IPCC

The aim of this questionnaire is to explore the most relevant issues for improving the involvement of experts from developing /EIT(Economy In Transition) countries in the IPCC work:

- as authors and reviewers in IPCC products (AR, SR, TP, etc)
- as participants in IPCC expert meetings.
- and for the outreach activities related to IPCC

This questionnaire would complement an analysis (to be carried out by the Secretariat) of statistics regarding developing country participation (e.g. numbers of lead and contributing authors, experts at meetings etc.). The results of this analysis and of this questionnaire will be analysed by the IPCC Vice-chairs, who will make recommendations to be discussed by the IPCC Plenary.

In order to allow for this, please return this questionnaire to '[IPCC-Sec@wmo.int](mailto:IPCC-Sec@wmo.int)' and '[MAiba@wmo.int](mailto:MAiba@wmo.int)' before **Friday, 18th September**.

\*\* You may skip the questions that are difficult for you to answer.

### Please fill out your information

Name	
Country	
Principal languages spoken + used for science/government	
Are you IPCC Focal Point?	1. Yes 2.No => Answer :

\*If you're not IPCC FP, please fill out the following columns as well

Current institution and relevant professional roles	
Scientific background / expertise	
Previous experience / roles in IPCC	

### 1. Overall representation:

1.1. How many experts have been nominated by the Focal Point of your country as authors in the past assessment reports?

\*\*If you need a lot of time to prepare for this question, you may skip it.

3 <sup>rd</sup> Assessment Report		4 <sup>th</sup> Assessment Report	
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1.2. Is your country / subregion<sup>2</sup> relatively well represented in IPCC in terms of following two aspects?

1.2.1. In terms of participating authors in past assessments

**\*\*Please select one choice in 'Answer' column and specify the reason in 'Comment' column.**

Answer	1.Well represented 4.Not well represented => Answer :	2.Represented to some extent 5.Not represented at all	3.Mixed
Comment			

1.2.2. In terms of provision of relevant information about climate change science, impacts, adaptation, and mitigation options (as authors of articles or other documents referred to by the IPCC authors)

**\*\*Please select one choice in 'Answer' column and specify the reason in 'Comment' column.**

Answer	1.Well represented 4.Not well represented => Answer :	2.Represented to some extent 5.Not represented at all	3.Mixed
Comment			

## 2. Review process

### 2.1. Reviewers

2.1.1. How many Expert Reviewers from your country participated in the 4th assessment report and the 3rd assessment report?

**\*\*If possible please specify: WG I, WG II, WG III and SYR**

	Total	WG I	WG II	WG III	SYR
4th assessment report					
3 <sup>rd</sup> assessment report					

2.1.2. How many Reviewers from your country participated in the special reports? Please specify a few special reports which your country was specifically interested in and fill out the column.

Name of the special report	Number of reviewers

<sup>2</sup> *General note on terminology:* "subregion" may be interpreted according to the climatic / socioeconomic zone corresponding to the expertise of the respondent, either multi-national or intra-national, depending on circumstances.

## 2.2. Government review

2.2.1. Did your country carry out a government review of the underlying assessments and SPMs of various volumes of the 4th assessment report and the 3rd assessment report?

\*\* Please select one choice in 'Answer' column and if you have some comments on this, please.

	WG I	WG II	WG III	SYR
4th assessment report	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :
Comment				

	WG I	WG II	WG III	SYR
3rd assessment report	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :
Comment				

2.2.2. Did your country carry out a government review of the special reports? Please specify a few special reports which your country was specifically interested in and fill out the column.

\*\* Please select one choice in 'Answer' column and if you have some comments on this, please.

Name of the special report	Gov. review	Comments
	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	
	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	
	1.Yes 2.No =>Answer :	

## 3. Regional meetings

3.1. Do you think the following regional meetings would be useful to increase participation by more developing country experts?

\*\* Please select one choice in 'Answer' column and specify the reason in 'Comment' column.

\* Regional meetings to gather local knowledge

Answer	1.Useful 2.Not useful => Answer :
Comment	

\* Regional meetings to facilitate the review process

Answer	1.Useful 2.Not useful => Answer :
Comment	

\* Regional meetings for outreach and capacity building

Answer	1.Useful 2.Not useful => Answer :
Comment	

3.2. Are there other regional meetings which you think will help to increase participation by more developing country experts?

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#### 4. Literature

Is there a sufficient body of scientific literature about climate change impacts, adaptation, and mitigation in your country / subregion to form the basis of adequate assessment by IPCC - if not what could be done about this?

Answer	1.Yes, there is a sufficient body 2.No => Answer :
Comment	*If you selected 'No', please make suggestions how that can be improved.

#### 5. Grey Literature

Are "grey literature" (e.g. government and NGO reports, not published in peer-reviewed scientific journals) and non-English literature from your country / region sufficiently exploited by IPCC - what measures could be taken to use it better (whilst maintaining the scientific strength of the assessment).

Answer	<p>&lt;Grey literature&gt;            1.Yes, sufficiently exploited 2.No =&gt; Answer :</p> <p>&lt;Non-English literature &gt;            1.Yes, sufficiently exploited 2.No =&gt; Answer :</p>
Comment	*If you have suggestions on this issue, please enter your comments.

## 6. Language

6.1. Is language a significant barrier to the following activities?

\* to effective participation of experts from your country /subregion in IPCC meetings?

Answer	1.Yes, it's a significant barrier 2.No => Answer :
--------	--

\* to the assessment by IPCC of scientific literature on climate-change from your country /subregion?

Answer	1.Yes, it's a significant barrier 2.No => Answer :
--------	--

\* to the application of IPCC products by stakeholders and outreach to the public?

Answer	1.Yes, it's a significant barrier 2.No => Answer :
--------	--

6.2. How might IPCC improve this situation?

6.2.1. Should we provide more interpretation in UN languages at meetings?

Answer	1.Yes, you should 2.No, you need not => Answer :
Comment	

6.2.2. Should we provide more translation of texts (for input to assessment, or products thereof) about non UN languages? How about UN languages?

Answer	<p>&lt;Non UN languages&gt;            1.Yes, you should provide more translation 2.No, you need not            =&gt; Answer :</p> <p>&lt; UN languages&gt;            1.Yes, you should provide more translation 2.No, you need not            =&gt; Answer :</p>
Comment	

6.2.3. If IPCC tried to provide more translation of texts, would you be ready to provide support (in kind and financial) for that?

Answer	<p>&lt;In kind&gt;            1.Yes 2.No =&gt; Answer :</p>	<p>&lt;Financial&gt;            1.Yes 2.No =&gt; Answer :</p>
Comment		

6.2.4. If you have other suggestions on this issue, please give them to us.

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**7. Capacity:**

7.1. If the scientific capacity and the expertise on climate change of your country improved, do you think it would make the participation in IPCC by your country more positive than the present?

\*Please select one choice in 'Answer' column and specify the reason in 'Comment' column.

Answer	1.Yes    2.No    => Answer :
Comment	

7.2. Did the participation of experts from your country to IPCC enhance the scientific capacity of your country on climate change?

\*Please select one choice in 'Answer' column and specify the reason in 'Comment' column.

Answer	1.Yes    2.No    => Answer :
Comment	

7.3. If you have any idea to enhance the scientific capacity on climate change of your country, please specify.

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**8. Data availability**

8.1. Is availability of fundamental observational data about physical climate change, its impacts, or socioeconomic trends a major constraint on adequate assessment of climate change projections, adaptation and/or mitigation in your country / subregion?

\*Please select one choice in 'Answer' column and specify the reason in 'Comment' column.

Answer	1.Yes    2.No    => Answer :
Comment	



## 8.2. About the Data Distribution Centre of the IPCC

8.2.1. Do you know that there is 'Data Distribution Centre (DDC) of the IPCC', which provides climate, socio-economic and environmental data to researchers, government and non-governmental organizations?

Answer	1.Yes 2.No => Answer :
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\*\*If your answer is 'Yes', please answer 8.2.2. (If your answer is 'No', please go to question 9.)

8.2.2. Have you ever used the DDC? If you have suggestions on how it could be improved, please specify.

Answer	1.Yes 2.No => Answer :
Comment	** If you have suggestions how the DDC could be improved, please specify.

## 9. Computational capacity

Is computer power and network (internet) access a limiting factor for analysis of climate change projections and/or its impacts, and/or effective participation in the IPCC process?

Answer	1.Yes 2.No => Answer :
Comment	

## 10. Scenarios

10.1. Is there sufficient participation by experts from your country / subregion in the development of scenarios used by IPCC (please take into account the process towards new scenarios in AR5 - as outlined by the report of the Noordwijkerhout meeting<sup>3</sup>)?

Answer	1.Yes 2.No => Answer :
Comment	

10.2. How might greater participation help to make these scenarios more relevant to the context of economic and climatic developments within your country / subregion (e.g .consider timescales, regional and sectoral resolution, risk and uncertainty etc.)?

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<sup>3</sup> *Towards New Scenarios for Analysis of Emissions, Climate Change, Impacts, and Response Strategies*. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Geneva, 132 pp. The report is available at [www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch) ("New Scenarios") or the AIMES web site: [www.aimes.ucar.edu](http://www.aimes.ucar.edu).

### 11. Additional remarks and suggestions

Mention the most relevant action proposals that, in your view, the IPCC should promote during the AR5 cycle to improve the participation of experts from developing countries/EIT in the IPCC process (mention no more than 5 proposals, starting from the highest priority to the lowest one).

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

## **Comments from Bureau members on DC/EIT participation to IPCC**

In parallel with the questionnaire survey to the Focal Points, the Secretariat asked the Bureau members for suggestions on how to improve the involvement of developing/EIT country scientists in the IPCC. Comments from Bureau members are summarized as follows.

### **1. Enhance awareness of IPCC focal points (FPs) and encourage them to nominate more experts**

- One of the challenges is encouraging developing/EIT country IPCC focal points to nominate experts from their countries as lead authors, and / or to get experts and policy advisors to participate in expert and government review of report chapters.
- Some focal points are dealing with many climate change and other issues, and might not give IPCC matters the attention they deserve.
- For developing countries in region V, the level of awareness of scientific community (and also Focal Points) of the IPCC process is still low and eventually this is going to be reflected in the nomination of lead authors and scientific materials from this region.

### **2. Bureau members could play a certain role to interact with the governments of their region**

- We can play a role as Bureau members by interacting with focal points from our regions and with senior staff in appropriate governments and research institutes / universities.
- The IPCC Bureau members (particularly those coming from the developing regions) should be in close contact with the IPCC Focal Points of the several countries of the corresponding regions (i.e. informally during the IPCC Plenaries, electronically, etc), and encourage them to timely nominate appropriate experts for the IPCC activities / reports / meetings / review processes, etc.

### **3. Encourage FPs to assemble relevant grey literature**

- Encouragement of IPCC Focal Points to assemble relevant gray literature that author teams may wish to assess. National and local assessments, and evaluations of the costs and effectiveness of climate change strategies, policies, and measures, can be of very high quality, and can be missed just because there is no easy mechanism to identify it.
- Make a national meeting inviting the scientific community to discuss their possible contributions.

### **4. Organize regional meetings in developing regions**

- These are very useful, by a) providing articles in appropriate format, b) helping to identify grey literature that will be convenient to translate, c) exchange of their knowledge, d) understanding of regional gaps due to lack of data, methods, and results, e) knowing the best experts and their articles from the regions if some of them contribute on the regional meeting and finally f) the necessities of the region with respect to global needs.
- Organize or fund periodic regional workshops in developing regions, perhaps every two years. These workshops should be organized immediately after or even before the first LAMs meeting of the AR5 cycle. It could help to fill unnecessary gaps when regional knowledge exists and was not considered in the assessment process.

### **5. Provide more financial support to DC**

- The first step to involve more scientists from this part of the world is to raise the number of journeys from trust fund.
- If it were possible, it should be convenient to consider an increment of this Fund to avoid constraints in the participation of developing/EIT scientists.

### **6. IPCC Bureau should ensure an adequate regional balance in the selection process of CLAs, LAs and REs**

- The IPCC Bureau in general (and the WG Bureaux, in particular) should ensure, in the daily practice, an adequate regional balance of the working teams (between developing/developed, not only between WMO regions)during the preparation of the

Assessment Reports, SRs, Expert Meetings, and other IPCC products / activities (this was supported by two Bureau members)

- Nominations from the Bureau and selection of nominees have to be carefully made considering CVs and other tools like citation indexes. Due to funding constrains, many good scientist of developing/EIT countries are not very active in international meetings and therefore poorly known from their colleagues from other regions.

#### **7. Support the DC's activity to prepare national reports based on the experience of IPCC**

- In the last few years some developing countries have been exploring the preparation of national reports based on the experience of the IPCC (for instance, China and Brazil). The IPCC should encourage these initiatives, initially by visualising them, providing documentation + other mechanisms to be explored. In some cases these reports could be offered for input to further IPCC assessments.
- I agree with a proposal that IPCC should support national or regional initiatives in developing countries to prepare national reports with similar IPCC procedures and standards.

#### **8. Other suggestions**

##### **Encourage more involvement of young experts from DC**

- The IPCC Bureau in general (and the WG Bureau, in particular) should encourage more involvement of young experts from the developing countries in the IPCC process

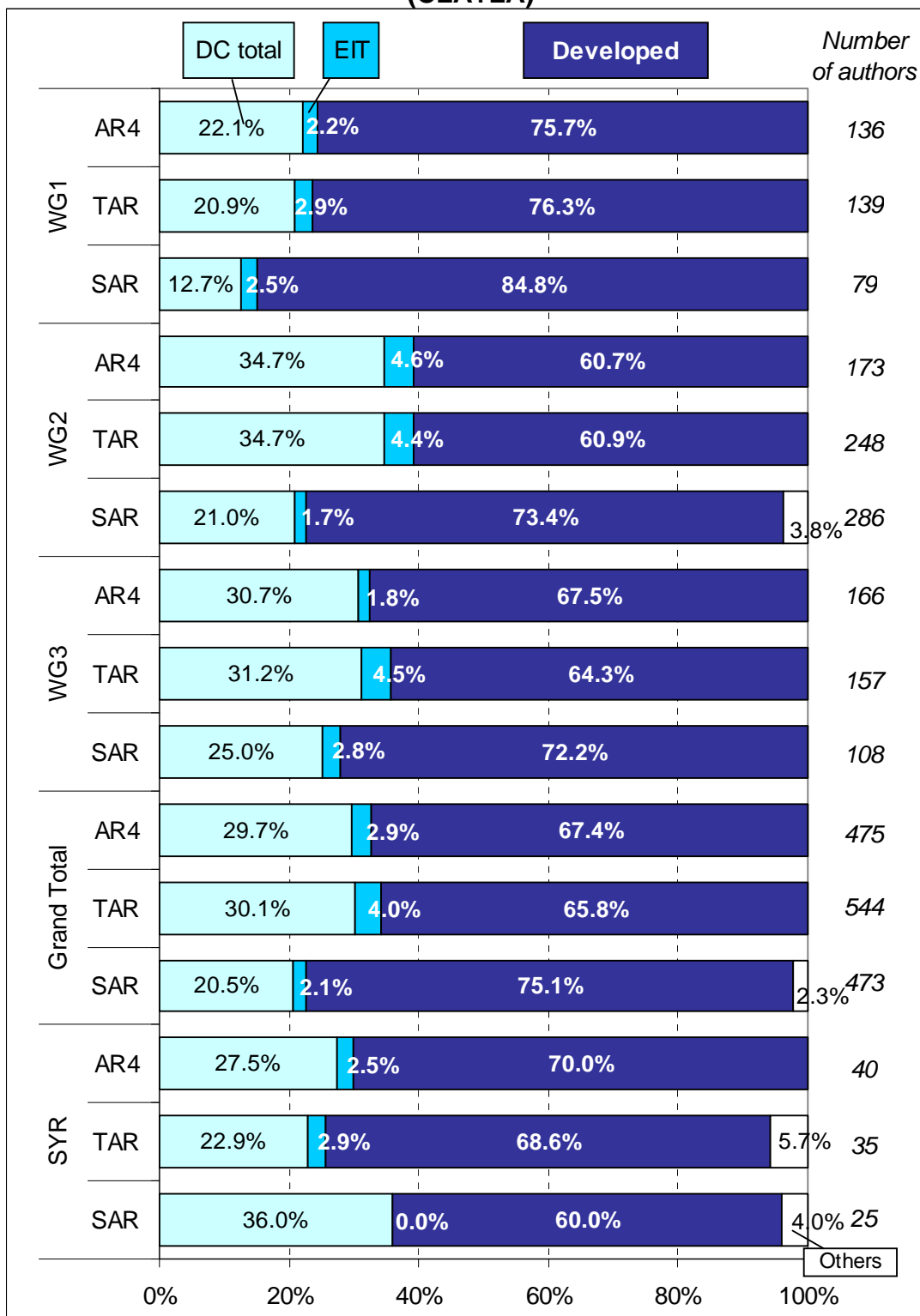
##### **Provide incentives other than financial support to the authors in IPCC**

- Encourage them for more activities in this regards with giving them some positive points like giving certificate (sometime this kind of awards are important than the financial support).

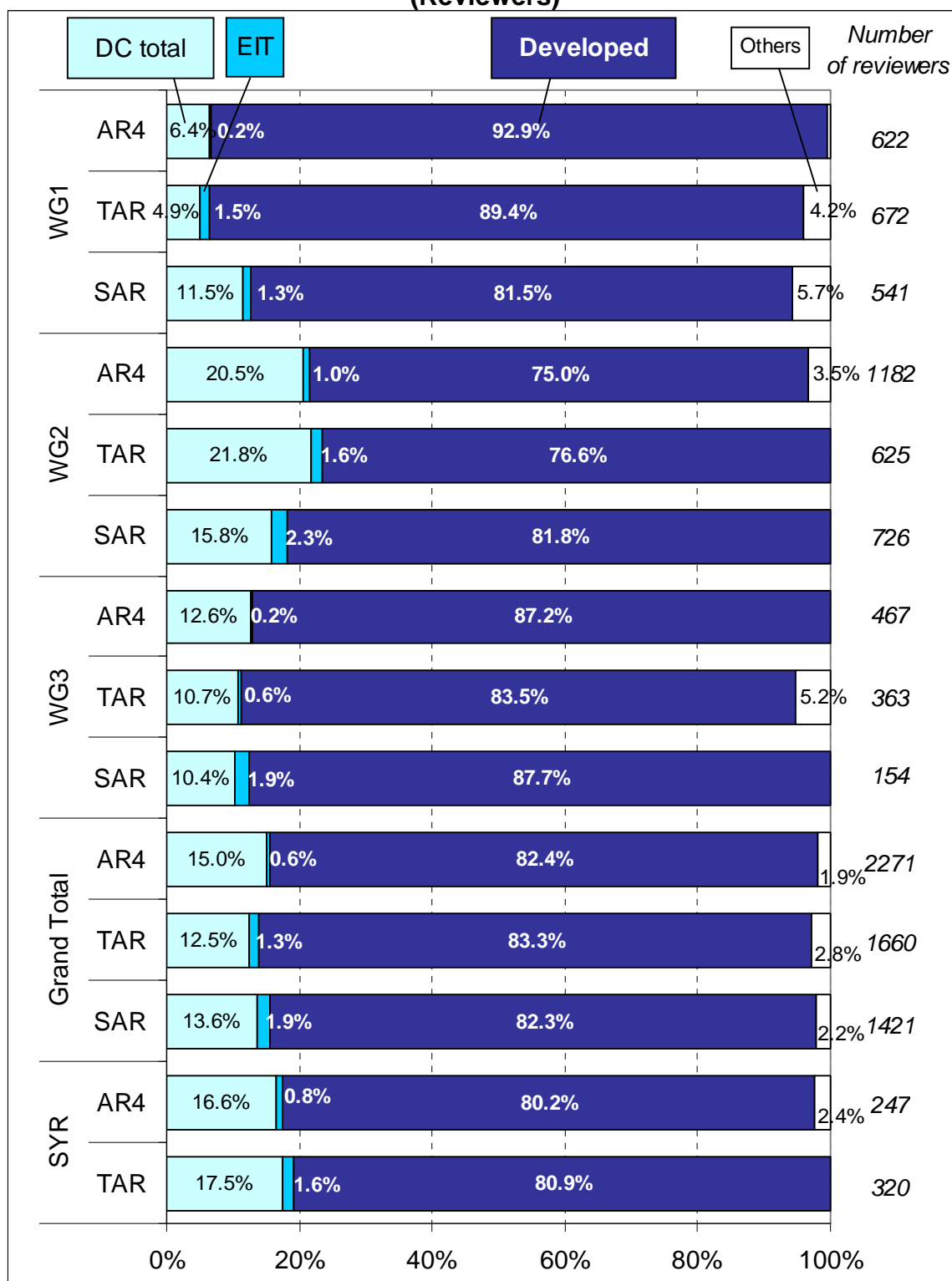
## Results of the analysis on number of experts in the past assessment reports

The Secretariat also made a statistical analysis on number of experts in the past assessment reports and the following charts are results of it. This analysis is based on the country of the institutional affiliation of experts.

**Comparison between SAR, TAR and AR4  
(CLA+LA)**



### Comparison between SAR, TAR and AR4 (Reviewers)



- \* DC : Developing countries
- EIT : Economy in transition
- Developed : Developed countries
- Others : NGO, International organization and others
- \* In SAR, classification of authors are different from the current classification. "Convening Authors" and "Principal Lead Authors" in SAR are counted as "CLA" to make comparison between SAR and TAR/AR4.
- \* In SYR of SAR, there were no lists of reviewers in the report.