

Contributors

Kevin Anderson is professor of Energy and Climate Change in the School of Mechanical, Aeronautical and Civil Engineering at the University of Manchester. Anderson is deputy director of the Tyndall Centre and leads Tyndall Manchester's energy and climate change research programme. He recently held a two-year position as the Tyndall Centre's Director. He is a Chartered Engineer and Fellow of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. He sits as commissioner on the Welsh government's climate change commission and is a director of Greenstone Carbon Management. Anderson's work on carbon budgets reveals the gulf between political rhetoric on climate change and the reality of escalating emissions.

Teresa Anderson is the International Advocacy Co-ordinator for the Gaia Foundation. She has been with Gaia since 2001, working with organisations and networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America on issues of agriculture, biodiversity, climate change and indigenous rights. In particular, she undertakes international advocacy work for the African Biodiversity Network, a network of over 40 grassroots organisations working to protect and revive vibrant and resilient communities rooted in their own biological, cultural and spiritual diversity. She lives in Totnes, Devon (UK), where she was founder and former co-ordinator of the Transition Town Totnes Food Group.

Tom Athanasiou is one of the authors of *Greenhouse Development Rights: The Right to Development in a Climate Constrained World*. He is the author of *Divided Planet: the Ecology of Rich and Poor* and co-author (with Paul Baer) of *Dead Heat: Global Justice and Global Warming*. He is writing a new book, the working title of which is *Justice as Hope in the Greenhouse Cen-*

ture. He is the executive director of the activist think tank EcoEquity. His principle interests are class division and global inequality, in the context of the global climate emergency – he seeks a global climate mobilisation that is fair enough to actually succeed.

Paul Baer is an assistant professor at Georgia Tech's School of Public Policy. He is a leading international scholar on climate change and justice, co-founder of EcoEquity and a co-author of the *Greenhouse Development Rights* policy framework. He does interdisciplinary work at the intersection of philosophy and policy analysis, and has been published in a wide range of scholarly books and journals. He received his PhD in 2005 from the Energy and Resources Group at UC Berkeley, his MA in Environmental Planning and Management from Louisiana State University in 1999, and his BA in economics from Stanford University back when Ronald Reagan was in his first term.

Tariq Banuri is professor of City and Metropolitan Planning at the University of Utah, with a special focus on sustainable development. He was previously Director for the UN Division for Sustainable Development; prior to that he headed the Asia office for the Stockholm Environment Institute and later became Senior Fellow and head of its Future Sustainability Programme. He co-ordinated the chapter on sustainable development for the IPCC's Third Assessment report, and contributed to the chapter on equity and social justice in the Second Assessment report. He has a PhD in economics from Harvard University.

Nnimmo Bassey is the Executive Director of Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth, Nigeria, and Chair of Friends of the Earth International. Bassey co-founded the Environmental Rights Action (ERA) in 1993 in response to widespread environmental degradation and human rights abuses in Nigeria. He was listed as one of Time magazine's Heroes of the Environment in 2009, was a co-recipient of the 2010 Right Livelihood Award, also known as the 'Alternative Noble Prize', and received the Rafto Prize for Human Rights in 2012. Bassey's poetry collections include *We Thought It Was Oil But It Was Blood* (2002) and *I will Not Dance to Your Beat* (2011). His latest book is *To Cook a Continent – Destructive Extraction and the Climate Crisis in Africa* (2012).

Praful Bidwai is a political columnist, a social science researcher and an activist on issues of human rights, environment, global justice and peace. He currently holds the Durgabai Deshmukh Chair in Social Development, Equity and Human Security as a Visiting Professor at the Council for Social Development, Delhi. A former Senior Editor of the *Times of India*, Bidwai's articles appear in more than 25 newspapers and magazines. Bidwai is a Fellow of the Transnational Institute, Amsterdam. He has recently followed climate change politics closely, and is author of the book *The Politics of Climate Change and the Global Crisis: Mortgaging the Future*.

Diana Bronson worked with ETC Group as a Programme Manager from 2009 until 2012 when she took up the post of Executive Director at Food Secure Canada. Bronson is trained as a political scientist and sociologist and has a professional background in journalism and international human rights. Over the past two decades, she has spent much of her time participating in international negotiations on human rights, climate change and sustainable development. She lives in Montreal with her family.

Niclas Hällström is the founder of the *What Next Forum*, a new institution that convenes thinkers and doers from multiple backgrounds to explore new and alternative ideas on environment and development in order to catalyse action for change. He previously worked as Associate Director for the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (1995–2008) where he led work on a range of issues from health to nuclear disarmament to climate change, including the cross-cutting What Next project. After leaving the Foundation in 2008, he followed the climate negotiations for the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (2008–2010). He is also a founder of and lecturer at the Centre for Environment and Development Studies (CEMUS) in Uppsala, Sweden.

Sivan Kartha is a Senior Scientist at Stockholm Environment Institute-US and co-leader of SEI's institute-wide research theme, Managing Climate Risks. His research and publications for the past 15 years have focused on technological options and policy strategies for addressing climate change. Most recently, he has concentrated on equity and efficiency in the design of an international climate regime. He is one of the authors of the *Greenhouse Development Rights* framework for burden-sharing in the global climate regime, an approach that places the urgency of the climate crisis in the context of the equally dire development crisis afflicting the world's poor majority. He holds a PhD in theoretical physics from Cornell University.

Martin Khor is Executive Director of the South Centre. Based in Geneva, the organisation is an inter-governmental think tank of developing countries, addressing a range of issues including the global financial crisis, climate change, sustainable development and trade issues. He was previously Director of Third World Network, and has served as a member of numerous UN committees and task forces on development, climate change, environment, democracy and human rights issues. An economist trained at Cambridge University and the University Sains Malaysia, he has authored many books and papers on economics, globalisation, sustainable development and trade.

Lim Li Ching is a Senior Researcher with Third World Network (TWN), an international NGO based in Malaysia, where she coordinates its sustainable agriculture work. Ching was a lead author in the East and South Asia and the Pacific sub-global report of the *International Assessment on Agricultural Science, Technology and Knowledge for Development* (IAASTD). She contributed to the Agriculture chapter of the UNEP publication, *Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication*. She is co-editor of the book *Climate Change and Food Systems Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa* published by FAO, TWN and the Institute for Sustainable Development, Ethiopia.

Larry Lohmann is a scholar and activist who works with The Corner House, a research and solidarity NGO in the UK that supports democratic and community movements for environmental and social justice. He is author of the book *Carbon Trading: A Critical Conversation on Climate Change, Privatisation and Power* (published by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, 2006). He has authored books, chapters and articles on climate change, land rights, globalisation, racism, forest conflicts,

development, environmental change in Southeast Asia, and the politics of cost-benefit analysis. He took part in funding the Durban Group for Climate Justice.

Pat Mooney is the founder of ETC Group (Action group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration). ETC Group monitors new technologies and their impact on vulnerable communities. They pioneered monitoring of the corporate control of seeds and the emergence of biotechnology. Their current work focuses on issues and risks in relation to nanotechnology, synthetic biology and geo-engineering. Mooney is author of several *Development Dialogue* issues including *The Law of the Seed*, *The Laws of Life*, *The Parts of Life*, and *The ETC Century*. He is a recipient of the Right Livelihood Award.

Oscar Reyes is an Associate Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, and a consultant and activist focusing on climate and energy finance. He is co-author of *Carbon Trading: how it works and why it fails*, and he has provided research and advice on carbon markets to various organisations, including Corporate Europe Observatory, Friends of the Earth and Transparency International. Prior to joining IPS, he was a researcher with Carbon Trade Watch (the Environmental Justice project of the Transnational Institute), editor of Red Pepper magazine, lecturer in Cultural Studies at the University of East London and lecturer in European Politics at Goldsmiths College, University of London.

Pascoe Sabido is an independent Sustainable Energy Advisor and an activist, leading the international renewable energy and energy access work within the Climate and Energy Programme at Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland. His current focus is on feed-in tariffs in the global South, and he is co-editing a book on renewable energy policies in Africa. Previous work includes social policy research for the New Economics Foundation and journalism. Sabido has an MSc in Environment and Development from the London School of Economics.

Pablo Solón is the Executive Director of Focus on the Global South. He was formerly Ambassador to the United Nations for the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and head of the Bolivian delegation to the UNFCCC. He has been extensively involved in the global justice movement over the years, including social activism in indigenous movements, workers' unions, student associations, and human rights and cultural organisations in his native Bolivia. As Ambassador to the UN, he has spearheaded successful resolutions on the Human Right to Water, International Mother Earth Day, Harmony with Nature and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Doreen Stabinsky is Professor of Global Environmental Politics at the College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Maine. She acts as consultant and advisor on agriculture and climate change for governments and NGOs. She is senior advisor on climate and agriculture policy to the Trade and Global Governance Program at the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, and a senior fellow of the Global Policy Forum and the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development. Her current research and policy analysis focuses on the science-policy nexus of climate change and agriculture, principally in the context of international climate negotiations. Her PhD is in genetics from the University of California at Davis.

Matthew Stilwell is a public interest lawyer and advocate working on issues of environment, development and globalisation. He has served as advisor to developing countries in UN climate change and WTO negotiations, and worked as a legal counsel to the UN Environment Programme, senior advisor to the Basel Convention Secretariat, and managing attorney at the Center for International Environmental Law. He lives in Malaysia and serves as director at the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development.

Dale Jiajun Wen has focused on sustainable development issues for more than a decade. She received her PhD at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), has worked closely with organizations such as Third World Network, South Center and the International Forum on Globalisation, and is currently based in Germany. She is author of the book *China Copes with Globalization: a Mixed Review*. Dr Wen's current research interests include sustainable agriculture, climate change and other globalisation-related issues. She closely follows international negotiations and Chinese policy-making on climate issues, and was a coordinate lead author for the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD).

Kathy Jo Wetter has contributed to ETC Group's research, analysis and advocacy for more than a decade. She received a PhD from the University of North Carolina in 2001 with a dissertation focusing on medieval arguments for and against *techne* (art). Wetter's current research on emerging technologies – such as synthetic biology and geoeengineering – allows her to continue thinking about the rhetorical strategies used to promote *techne* as well as the real-world implications. She lives in Durham, North Carolina (USA).

Glossary

Some UN related Terms and Acronyms

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the international global agreement signed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere and prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. Every year, negotiators from each country (known as a 'party') meet at the **Conference of the Parties (COP)**, to review global climate change targets and commitments. In 1997, the **Kyoto Protocol (KP)** was agreed by governments at COP 3 in Kyoto, Japan, which set legally-binding commitments for Annex 1 countries (see below) to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions (by on average 5.2 per cent compared to 1990), but also introduced market mechanisms ('carbon trading'). The Kyoto Protocol came into force in 2005, and its first commitment period ends in 2012. In 2007, at COP 13 in Bali, the **Bali Road Map** was drawn up to pave the way for an agreement on further efforts to address climate change, including both negotiations for the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period (2013 and onwards) as well as a package of other issues (mitigation, finance, technology, adaptation, capacity building and long-term shared vision).

Adaptation – Activities to cope with the consequences of global warming, reduce vulnerability and increase resilience.

Annex I parties – The group of countries that committed themselves specifically in Rio to the aim of returning individually or jointly to their 1990 levels of greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2000. These include all the OECD countries and economies in transition (currently 41 countries). The terms 'developed countries' and 'The North' are often used as substitutes.

Annex II parties – Annex II countries include all OECD countries (but excluding several Eastern European countries with economies in transition) that are expected to provide financial resources to assist developing countries to enable both mitigation and adaptation, including the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

Annex B parties – The countries that have agreed to a legally binding target for reductions of their greenhouse-gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol. These include all the Annex I countries except for Turkey and Belarus. The US is a member of Annex B but has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol. Canada announced in Durban that it was withdrawing from the Kyoto Protocol.

CBDR – Common But Differentiated Responsibilities. A cornerstone of 'sustainable development', explicitly formulated in the context of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The first principle of the climate convention (wwUNFCCC) states: 'The Parties should protect the

climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities'. The CBDR thus has two components. The first is common responsibility, which arises from the concept of common heritage and common concern of humankind, and reflects the duty of states of sharing equally the burden of environmental protection for common resources; the second is the differentiated responsibility and unequal capability, which addresses unequal material, social and economic situations across states; different historical contributions to global environmental problems; and financial, technological and structural capacity to tackle those global problems. In this sense the principle establishes a conceptual framework for an equitable allocation of the costs for both mitigation and adaptation.

CDM – Clean Development Mechanism, an 'off-set' mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol with the explicit purpose of making emissions reductions less costly for Annex 1 countries. Through CDM developed countries may finance greenhouse-gas emission reduction or removal projects in developing countries, and receive credits for doing so which they may apply towards meeting mandatory limits on their own emissions.

G77 – The main negotiating bloc for developing countries, allied with China (G77+China), comprising 131 countries.

GCF – The Green Climate Fund. A UN climate fund established in Cancun and operationalised in Durban.

GHG – Greenhouse Gases. Natural and industrial gases that trap reflected heat from the Earth. The Kyoto Protocol restricts emissions of six GHGs: natural (carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane) and industrial (perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride).

LDCs – Least Developed Countries

LULUCF – Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

Mitigation – Reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases or increasing their sinks.

MRV – Measurement, Reporting and Verification.

Non-Annex 1 Parties – All countries except the Annex 1 countries. These countries do not have quantified, legally binding emission reduction commitments. The terms 'developing countries' and 'The South' are often used as substitutes.

REDD – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.