

Climate change policy cooperation in Caribbean and Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Challenges and Opportunities

100061238

MSc Climate Change and International Development



A dissertation submitted to the School of International Development (DEV) of the University of East Anglia in Part-fulfilment for the Degree of Masters of Science

September 2014

Word count: 11,828

TABLE OF CONTENT

i. Abstract	
ii. Acknowledgements	
iii. Acronyms	
iv. List of Tables and Figures	
Chapter 1 - Introduction	1-4
1.1 General overview	1
1.2 Background	1-3
1.3 Research focus	3
1.4 Aims and objectives	3-4
1.5 Dissertation structure	4
Chapter 2- Literature Review	5-12
2.1 The need for effective climate change policy	5-6
2.2 Regional climate change governance	6-7
2.3 The need for cooperation	7-10
2.4 Summary	10-11
2.5 Conceptual Framework	11-12
Chapter 3- Methodology and Limitations	13-20
3.1 Data Collection	13-19
3.1.1 Regional climate change policy documents	15-16
3.1.2 Desk-based research	16
3.1.3 Expert interviews	16-19
3.2 Ethics	19-20
3.3 Motivation	20
Chapter 4- Regional contexts	21-25
4.1 Caribbean region	21-22
4.2 Pacific region	22-23
4.3 Combined view	23-25
Chapter 5- Results and Discussion	26-35
5.1 Shaping of climate change policy in the Caribbean and Pacific regions	26
5.2 The extent of cooperation on the intra and inter-regional levels on policy planning and implementation	27-28
5.3 Meeting current and projected needs of SIDS through regional cooperation	28-29
5.4 The way forward for effective climate change policy and implementation cooperation	30-35
5.4.1 Governance	31-32
5.4.2 Education and sensitisation	32-33
5.4.3 Public participation	33
5.4.4 Knowledge sharing	34
5.4.5 Finance	34-35

Chapter 6- Conclusion	36-40
6.1 Research questions and findings	36-37
6.2 The future of regional climate change cooperation	37-39
6.3 Implications for research and recommendations	39-40
Bibliography	40-48
Appendices	49-62
Appendix A- Coding process	49
Appendix B- Sample interview questions	50
Appendix C- Consent form	51-52
Appendix D- Completed ethical approval form	53-62

Abstract

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean and Pacific regions face unique challenges in responding to the impacts of climate change. The United Nations (UN) among other international and regional institutions recognise the importance of cooperation in addressing said impacts. The stagnation of negotiations at the yearly Conference of the Parties (COP), and failure to provide meaningful action on climate change highlight the importance of alternative modes for addressing climate change impacts especially for small and vulnerable countries like SIDS.

This study examines the development of climate change policy cooperation both in terms of adaptation and mitigation, between Caribbean and Pacific SIDS. It explores the importance of South-South cooperation in relation to climate change and possible avenues for substantive learning opportunities and knowledge sharing.

Through the use of interviews and the analysis of regional policy documents a deeper understanding of the necessity for action on climate change and highlights the opportunities presented for future inter-regional initiatives was gathered. Emphasis is placed on the role and actions of regional institutions with expertise in the field of climate change and environmental issues, primarily the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC/5Cs) and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) which are responsible for coordinating regional response to climate change.

It was found that cooperation on both the intra and inter-regional levels should be encouraged as SIDS are unable to achieve meaningful agreements on their own. Such cooperation would be achieved through the reinforcing existing regional institutions and structures and the strengthening of inter-regional ties through existing bodies and the creation and promotion of mutually beneficial activities which will serve countries both in the present and future. Effective regional cooperation can be achieved through a focus on improving governance, education, public participation, knowledge sharing and exchange and finance.

The study ends with a discussion of the relevance of climate change policy cooperation among SIDS with recommendations for strengthening collaborative efforts across the two regions to respond to the sustainable development needs of the countries of both regions.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my supervisor Dr Marisa Goulden for her help, support and advice during the dissertation process and assisted me in ensuring that I remained on task organised.

I am also deeply grateful to my interviewees for their invaluable contribution to this endeavour through the sharing their time and insights.

List of Acronyms

AIMS	Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, and South China Sea
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India, China
BPoA	Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCA	climate change adaptation
CCCCC/5Cs	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CCORAL	Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation (tool)
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CPACC	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (project)
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CIMH	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology
COP	Conference of the Parties
CCREEE	Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CROP	Council of the Regional Organizations of the Pacific
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GHGs	greenhouse gases
GLISPA	Global Island Partnership
GOSL	Government of Saint Lucia
GRULAC	Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries in the United Nations
ICT	information and communications technology
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDCs	least developed countries
MACC	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (project)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSI	Mauritius Strategy for Implementation of the Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OAS	Organisation of American States
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
RRACC	Reduce Risks to Human & Natural Assets Resulting from Climate Change (project)
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (project)
PCCC	Pacific Climate Change Centre
PCCR	Pacific Climate Change Roundtable
PICTs	Pacific Island countries and territories
PIFACC	Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
SIDS	small island developing states
SIDS DOCK	Small Island Developing States Sustainable Energy Initiative
SOPAC	SPC Applied Geoscience and Technology Division
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-CAR/RCU	United Nations Environment Programme-Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USP	University of the South Pacific
UWI	University of the West Indies
VMGD	Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 3.1.1: Research questions

Table 3.1.2: Regional climate change policy documents

Table 3.1.3: Classification of interview participants

Table 4.3.1: Basic statistics of SIDS in the Caribbean and Pacific regions

Figures

Figure 1.1: AOSIS Members

Figure 2.5.1: Conceptual Framework

Figure 4.1.1: Map of the Caribbean region

Figure 4.2.1: Map of the Pacific region

Figure 5.3.1: Economic vulnerabilities of SIDS

Figure 5.3.2: Environmental vulnerabilities of SIDS

Chapter 1: Introduction

“Only global cooperation can prevent runaway climate change”

-Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General

1.1 General Overview

The Caribbean and Pacific Islands regions are known for their natural beauty and being ‘exotic’. These are former colonised regions of the world. For them independence has not necessarily meant ‘independence’. Despite gaining political independence, economic dependence persists (Briguglio 1995). Climate change is expected to further exacerbate this dependence, putting in jeopardy the sustainable development of these countries (ADB 2013).

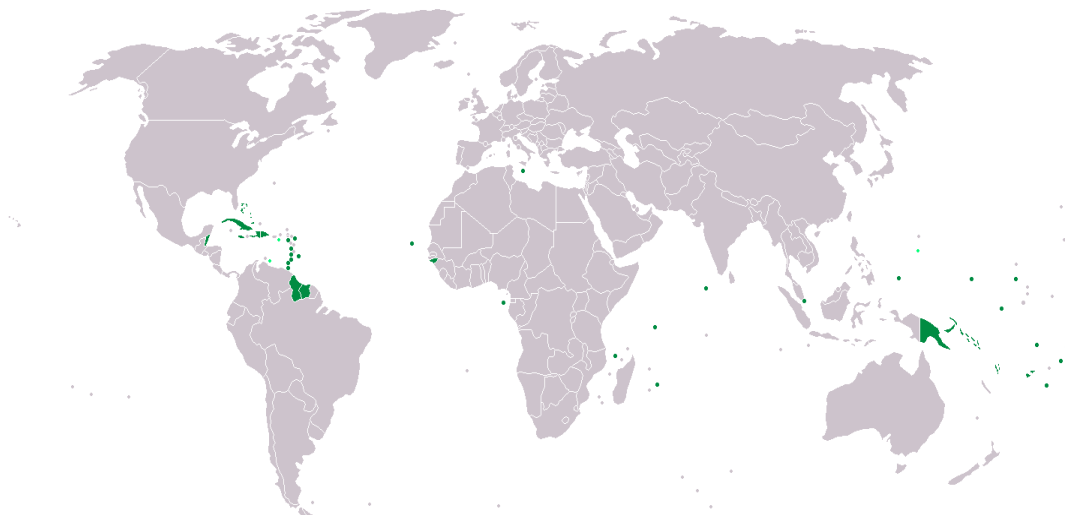
1.2 Background

Climate change as stated by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is considered to be a “major environmental challenge” and the “defining challenge of our age”. Developing countries are expected to bear the brunt of climate change impacts because they lack the resources and or sufficient capacity in terms of economy, infrastructure and technology (IPCC 1995). Moreover, according to the IPCC’s 5th Assessment Report, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in particular, will be disproportionately affected by climate change impacts (UNFCCC 2007). From 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, the unique challenges that SIDS face in achieving sustainable development have been recognised. In order to better the chance of SIDS to face climate change, cooperation is advocated. The review of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (MSI) notes that cooperation was “underutilized” among SIDS and that emphasis must be placed on “intraregional and interregional consultation” and “wider South-South cooperation” (UN 2005a). Countries to the party of the Mauritius Declaration¹ committed to “further promoting international cooperation on climate change” (UN 2005b).

¹ AOSIS members: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. <http://aosis.org/members/>

The Caribbean and Pacific regions are two regions with the highest concentration of small islands in the world. Much of the population in Pacific islands live on or near coastal areas (SPREP & UNDP 2013). The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member countries are made up of 15 full time and 5 associate members of which 17 are islands nations. There are 22 island countries and territories belonging to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). For purposes of this research the use of ‘Caribbean’ refers to the independent SIDS and territories which make up CARICOM and Pacific refers to the independent SIDS which are members of Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). Under the UNFCCC framework, both CARICOM and Pacific islands form part of the negotiating block of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) (Figure1.1).

Figure 1.1 AOSIS Members



Source: Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:AOSIS_members.png

The islands of these regions lie in the path of cyclones and hurricanes and will also be affected by sea level rise. In the face of increased exposure and high vulnerability to climate change on small islands UNDP (2010), learning and sharing of best practices through cooperation is essential as a means of counteracting the disadvantages that already exist. It is therefore important to see what the advancements have been in successfully planning and implementing climate change policy, and find out whether there is room for improvement across regions. The need for effective climate change policy planning and implementation is the key to responding to the impacts of climate change. How governments, policy-makers and other stakeholders go about developing climate change policy and its implementation is

of utmost importance especially in a developing country context. There is a recognised need for ‘adaptive policy’ approaches to meet the uncertainties associated with climate change (Venema & Drexhage 2009). The vulnerability of developing island nations to the impacts of climate change cannot be over-emphasised. Effective climate change adaptation (CCA) and mitigation policy is hence a critical part of dealing with climate change impacts.

1.3 Research focus

The focus of this research is the advancement of climate change policy cooperation between Caribbean and Pacific SIDS with an aim to ascertain the level of cooperation and the future of cooperation between the two regions. Cooperation provides several benefits: an opportunity to share experiences and information on matters of climate change in order to minimise impacts of climate change and to improve coping mechanisms, adaptation, technology transfer (Bernard & He 2013).

Two climate change policy documents one from each of the two regions under study was analysed combined with findings from eleven expert interviews with decision-makers and practitioners from agencies in both regions who work in fields related to climate change.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

The aim of this research is to explore what has been the influence of cooperation on the advancement in climate change policy and implementation in Caribbean Community (CARICOM) SIDS and Pacific SIDS and what the areas for learning and improvement are.

The research is developed around four primary questions:

- (i) What has influenced the shaping of climate change policy in the Caribbean and Pacific regions?
- (ii) What is the extent of cooperation on the intra and inter-regional levels on climate change policy planning and implementation in the two geographic regions?
- (iii) Is present regional cooperation on climate change policy, meeting current and projected needs of SIDS?
- (iv) What is the way forward for effective cooperation for climate change policy making and implementation in both regions?

In answering these questions, this research will shed light on inter-regional cooperation in Caribbean and Pacific SIDS regions and provide analysis of factors shaping cooperation and the prospects for continued cooperation.

1.5 Dissertation structure

The dissertation is organised into six chapters. Chapter Two focusses on the review of relevant literature and provides a theoretical framework for analysis. Chapter Three is dedicated to the methodology employed in completing this research and outlines the associated limitations. Chapter Four gives a brief description and history of the two regions under study (Caribbean and Pacific island regions) in relation to climate change. Chapter Five is devoted to the analysis and discussion of results based on the four research questions previously mentioned. Chapter Six is dedicated to concluding statements in response to the research questions and discussion of the opportunities for and or benefits of climate change cooperation between Pacific and Caribbean SIDS and a discussion on future research possibilities.

Chapter 2: Literature review

The need for effective climate change policy has been overshadowed for years by the continued impasse at the yearly UNFCCC COPs. A global agreement to pool mitigation efforts has faced many challenges (Ryding 2012). Additionally, the need for adaptation and its funding and the varying understandings of the term ‘additional’ have made negotiations even more complex (Bowen 2011; Brown et al. 2010; Derviş & Milsom 2010). This ‘additional’ refers to the new and additional monies stated in the Bali Action Plan to support climate change adaptation UNFCCC (2008), which some argue should be separate from development aid, while others believe it should be incorporated into development funding (Practical Action 2010; Furlow et al. 2011). The role of SIDS in international climate change negotiations and the impact of climate change on said countries have received more focus especially as 2014 is marked as the international year of SIDS, with the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to be held in Apia, Samoa in September 2014.

In this section there will be a review of existing literature on what has been the development of climate change policy cooperation in SIDS in the Pacific and Caribbean regions over the years. The chapter also includes a definition of and exploration of (international) cooperation and its relevance to climate change. The need for climate change policy will be looked at, as well as determining the extent of climate change policy cooperation at the international and regional levels and its implications for SIDS. A review of the role of governments and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of climate change policy will be done, along with a summary of the result of the review and identifying possible gaps in research.

2.1 The need for effective climate change policy in SIDS

Climate change is set to cause setbacks in development for already struggling countries. SIDS are particularly disadvantaged because of their size and economic potential. SIDS possess a “narrow resource base”, have high import bills and are limited in the number of goods and services they can provide for export (UN-DESA 2014). Climate change is deemed as “the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific” (PIFS 2010). Climate change is set to cause worldwide “irreversible and catastrophic change” (Depledge 2013). Moreover the projected impacts on food crops, marine and

fisheries force SIDS to be heavily dependent on international support to assist in their development (UN-OHRLLS 2011).

Although SIDS are the least contributors to GHGs, they are likely to suffer the most from climate change Betzold (2010); Connick (2007) which highlights the asymmetrical nature of climate change (Mabey et al. 2013). Climate change can therefore be termed a developmental challenge and requires ‘transformational’ actions. Transformational actions those which cause change in the status quo or business as usual type of activities which currently respond to climate change. Such transformational actions require involvement of different sectors of society which will encourage change and move from policy formation to implementation. It promotes innovation, engagement of all levels of society and calls for “effective leadership” on matters of climate change (Tanner & Bahadur 2012).

Out of the 30 countries most prone to disaster losses, 20 are from the Pacific and Caribbean island regions (The World Bank 2012). Climate change threatens these islands’ socio-ecological systems (Adger et al. 2005). The need for effective climate change policy in SIDS as a response to the effects of climate change is therefore essential as climate change is set to force these already vulnerable countries into uncharted territory and pose a myriad of development challenges for them. With low adaptive capacity and high vulnerability, successful adaptation and mitigation policy is a requirement to survival in SIDS (Mitchell & Tanner 2006; UNFCCC 2005).

Through National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), under a UNFCCC process which supports the formulation and facilitation of strategies and actions through projects which increase resilience to climate change and lower emissions, promoting sustainable development activities; SIDS have taken a step in establishing relevant policy to addressing both adaptation needs and mitigation measures in different sectors. To attain required sustainable development, effective climate change policy is needed but an understanding of its implications has to be sought at regional levels Adriázola et al. (2013) which would signify less focus on the UNFCCC process.

2.2 Regional climate change governance

The UNFCCC represents the highest level of climate change policy. Regional climate change policy and implementation is determined by international environmental agreements and negotiations which are subsequently tailored to meet the needs of individual countries and regions. In 1994 the Barbados Plan of Action (BPoA) set in motion global action on SIDS issues with the later Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (MSI) as a follow-up to progress. These were preceded by global attempts which started in the 1970s with the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment with the most significant being the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro.

In response to climate change impacts effective governance is required at all levels and sectors of society (Simmons 2013; UNEP 2009). Countries could decide to take a unilateral stance or in the case of SIDS because of their small size and lack of clout on the international scene, opt for a multilateral approach to dealing with climate change issues. This regional cooperation is useful, promoting collective actions and outcomes (Tompkins et al. 2005). The European Union is a clear example of regional cooperation on environmental issues. These countries have pooled efforts to tackle climate change and other environmental policy issues and is an example of how climate change governance can develop on a regional scale (Damro et al. 2008). In the Caribbean region, climate change policy formulation is done through the 5Cs, which falls under the umbrella of CARICOM. In the South Pacific, SPREP has been charged with coordinating climate change policy across the South Pacific.

Although both regions under study have had years of experience in cooperation with processes of regional economic integration dating back to the 1940s, cooperation in climate change is in its infancy with the 5Cs coming into existence in 2005. The role of these institutions is important in coordinating and ensuring a unified structure at inter-regional and international levels. Institutionalist theory (institutionalism) Slaughter (2011) highlights that cooperation can be successful among nations. Anthony Giddens contends however, that “just at the time when the world needs more effective governance, international institutions look weaker than they have been in some years.” This points to the lack of consensus that has influenced climate change negotiations over the years. Additionally, in terms of international cooperation theory, much of the associated theory reviewed is drawn from the context of international trade and conflict (wars) and does not necessarily answer to the new challenges brought on by climate change and other environmental issues.

2.3 Individual action vs Collective action-the need for cooperation

Cooperation denotes ‘reciprocity’ and the creation of avenues and opportunities for other countries to develop themselves. The ever-changing global context make cooperation very relevant and essential and in spite of the severe global reality, it provides opportunities for cooperation to ‘flourish’ (Edwards 2004; Keohane 2005). Climate change as a global problem presents an opportunity for “collective collaboration and action” (Held & Hervey 2009). Cooperation is multilateralism: “any form of collaboration in which several or more states are involved” (Giddens 2006).

SIDS-SIDS cooperation at the highest level is through the UNFCCC negotiations. Collaboration through AOSIS continues to garner strength but meaningful cooperation between SIDS regions in planning and implementing climate change policy is an ongoing process. These countries are:

“punching far above their weight...have significant influence on the climate change negotiations beyond what we would be able to do as individual countries or as individual regions” (INT-5Cs2).

Although Caribbean countries form part of Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries in the United Nations (GRULAC) within the Group of 77 and China, their voices may not necessarily be heard in this large grouping. Small regional bodies like CARICOM are however not able to go at it alone within said as they *“would not have sufficient weight in numbers to be able to gain the consensus of a wider group”* and *“competing interests...would be a much bigger struggle”* (INT-5Cs2). This points to the influence of BASIC countries for example in determining and setting the agenda and the disadvantages faced by smaller countries if there is not a united front. Some of the SIDS are also LDCs and so are at an even greater disadvantage and are considered by UN-OHRLLS as the “poorest and weakest segment of the international community”. South-South cooperation is therefore identified by an interview participant as being *“critically important”* (INT-GIZ).

Climate change has forced already vulnerable countries into rethinking their development strategies. SIDS’ powerlessness in the international arena Jaschik (2014), their small size and their economic vulnerabilities put them at an added disadvantage (Bernard & He 2013; Waite 2012). Furthermore global climate change agreements have not been very successful

and have so made developing countries to take a deeper look into how they approach mitigating and adapting to climate change. Governments of developing countries however, lack the capacity to effectively implement policy. In response to the need for action, institutions like GEF are tasked with overseeing projects that will encourage capacity building and strengthen governance (Bryner 2004).

The complexity of climate change propels the need for ‘networks’ (Stevenson & Dryzek 2014). These networks are required at all levels- across scales and sectors (Mabey et al. 2013). The level of urgency and need for global cooperation action on climate change was clearly stated UN Secretary General (United Nations 2010). International cooperation occurs “when actors adjust their behavior to the actual or anticipated preferences of others, through a process of policy coordination” (Keohane 2005). International cooperation in the general sense has usually failed, evidenced by the stalemate which occurred at the climate talks in Copenhagen in 2009 which some can argue was due to the perceived lack of benefits for the main players involved in the process (Hale et al. 2013; Fearon 1998). This failure alludes to the inability of international cooperation to meet prescribed objectives or not living up to intended mutually beneficial targets. On issues of global environmental importance (including climate change) failure has also been attributed to international cooperation (O’Neill 2009). Despite this failure, cooperation continues to occur as a result of shared common interests (Keohane 2005; Keohane 2002). In light of these shared common interests and because of the nature of global climate change and its impacts, climate change is viewed as a shared responsibility (Mabey et al. 2013; Quakers in Britain 2009).

Some authors speak of the “depth of cooperation” required to tackle international environmental problems (Downs et al. 1996; Raustiala 2005). This “depth of cooperation” is lacking as result of the failure of negotiations at the global level and in so doing robust regional cooperation is needed. However, the evident need for cooperation does not prevent the existence of lack of coordination among institutions from the very same UN agencies which promote cooperation (Bryner 2004). As climate change is to have impacts on development, the need to reinforce regional cooperation is considered as essential, but despite the inherent need for cooperation among SIDS, cooperation is however viewed as weak (UNEP 2014). To date, the level of cooperation between SIDS regions on climate change policy and implementation has slowly increased with the formation of the Small Island Developing States Sustainable Energy Initiative (SIDS DOCK) and the signing of

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) across SIDS regions (IISD 2012; SPREP 2012). The SIDS DOCK falls in line with international efforts as it is believed climate change mitigation efforts can only be achieved through regional and international cooperation (IPCC 2007).

While many look towards the UN and influential regional agencies to direct the climate change agenda; sustaining ‘inter-island’ cooperation it is argued can only be achieved through the inclusion of island peoples-a call for full participation of civil society (Campling 2006) which can be extended to climate change issues. Others talk of the need of engaging minilateral rather than multilateral institutions which facilitate agreement among “a smaller number of like-minded countries” (Moncel & Asselt 2012).

Through institutionalist theory, the use of multilateral or minilateral modes of engaging other nations or regions on issues of global or regional significance for mutually beneficial outcomes without the use of coercive means can be seen as ‘soft’ cooperation or the use of soft power. This type of cooperation is advocated by policymakers as a response to climate change (INT-GOSL), because seeking legally binding cooperation agreements has proven to be ineffective (Edwards 2004). Soft cooperation will mean the use of non-coercive, non-legally binding but mutually beneficial agreements among nations without the historical difficulties associated to obtaining desired results. (Nye 2004) in his book *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*, speaks of the use of soft power to “engender cooperation”. For SIDS, the use of this soft means of relations among countries is appealing as SIDS do not possess the economic nor political might to force other countries into action.

2.4 Summary

The literature presents a wide range of information regarding international cooperation on environmental matters. It provides a starting point as to when and why international focus on SIDS has developed over the years. However, prior to this change in focus to environmental issues, relevant literature and research on international cooperation had generally been limited to trade and diplomacy. With environmental issues occupying the agenda of national governments as it relates to climate change cooperation, the focus has primarily centred on the UNFCCC negotiations and North-South relations with more emphasis and resources being on Brazil, South Africa, India, China (BASIC) and other emerging economies. South-South cooperation in a SIDS context has yet to reach levels where wide ranging literature

can be found. Literature is limited to general initiatives among AOSIS and with minimal focus on the dynamics of inter and intra-regional cooperation. Intra-regional cooperation occurs within the same region while in inter-regional cooperation refers to relations between or amongst other regions.

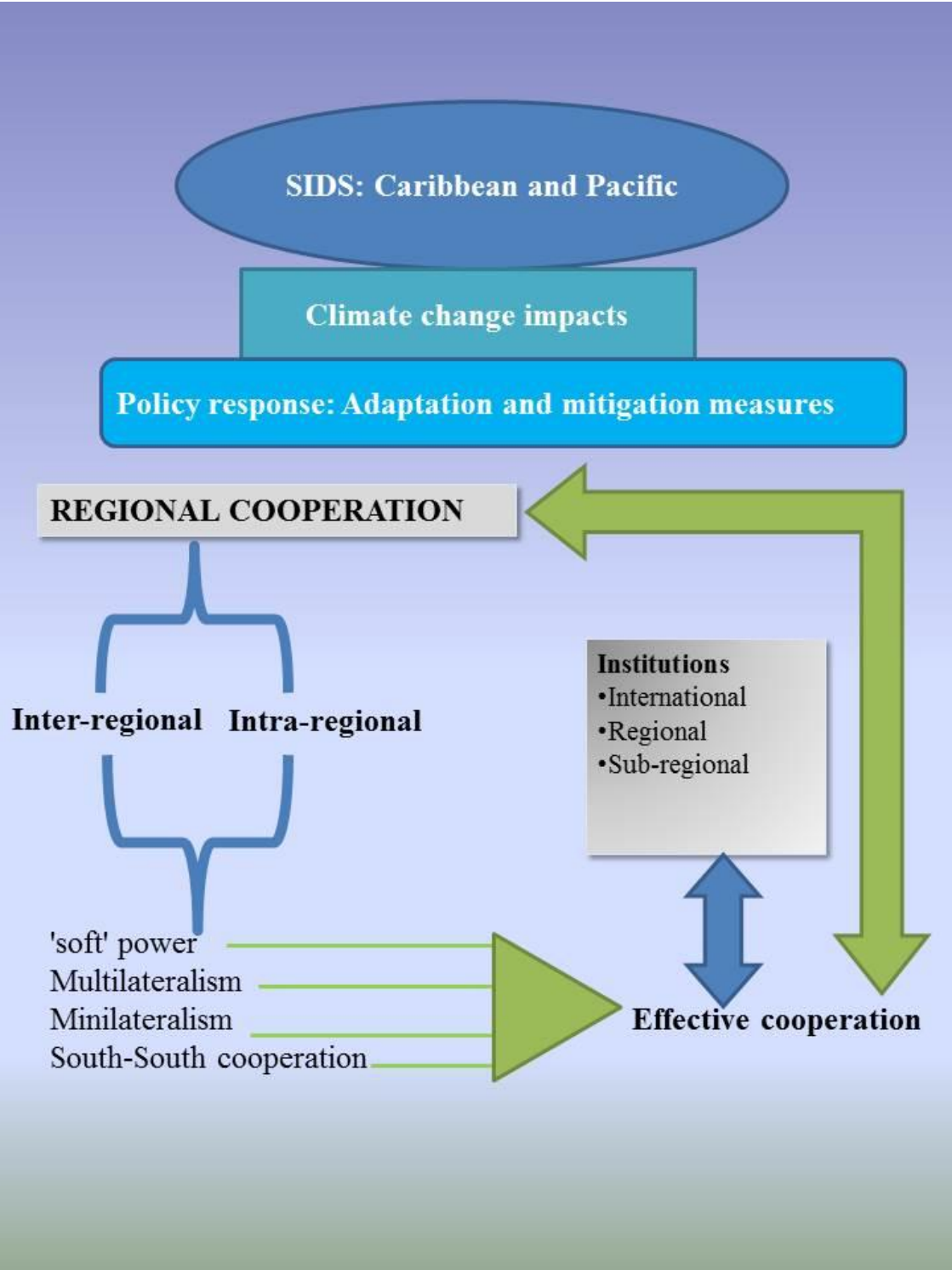
2.5 Conceptual Framework

This study aims to gather data to answer four research questions. These research questions were formulated to gain a better understanding of climate change policy cooperation in Caribbean and Pacific SIDS regions. The conceptual framework posits that regional cooperation (intra and inter-regional) between and amongst SIDS on climate change policy occurs because of the need to respond to the impacts of climate change. Cooperation occurs at the international, regional and sub-regional levels through institutions dedicated to the formulation of climate change policy and its implementation. Such cooperation is achieved through the use of ‘soft’ power, multilateralism, minilateralism, and or South-South cooperation. The conceptual framework (Figure 2.6.1) is based on the following questions:

- (i) What has influenced the shaping of climate change policy in the Caribbean and Pacific regions?
- (ii) What is the extent of cooperation on the intra and inter-regional levels on climate change policy planning and implementation in the two geographic regions?
- (iii) Is present regional cooperation on climate change policy, meeting current and projected needs of SIDS?
- (iv) What is the way forward for effective cooperation for climate change policy making and implementation in both regions?

More detailed information regarding how these questions were answered is provided in subsequent chapters.

Figure 2.5.1: Conceptual Framework



Chapter 3: Methodology and Limitations

This chapter describes the methods used to answer the research questions outlined in *Chapter One* and the limitations associated with answering said questions was discussed throughout the chapter. Data for this study were obtained from secondary sources, reports as well as academic literature. Regional climate change policy documents were reviewed along, with conducting semi-structured interviews. The ethics involved in conducting this study will also be examined.

3.1 Data collection

The research is based on a mixed methods approach, involving case study, looking at regional cooperation between Caribbean and pacific SIDS. The data collected was qualitative in nature.

Table 3.1.1: Research questions

Research question	Sub-question	Data needs	Method to collect data
1. What has influenced the shaping of climate change policy in the Caribbean and Pacific Regions?	What have been the results of any established policy to date?	Policy documents, historical facts	Document review, interviews
2. What is the extent of cooperation on the intra and inter-regional levels on climate change policy planning and implementation?	What is the relevance of South-South cooperation?	Policy documents, literature	Document review, interviews
3. Is present regional cooperation on climate change policy, meeting current and projected needs of SIDS?	In what areas are these needs (not) being met?	Policy documents, literature	Interviews
4. What is the way forward for effective cooperation for climate change policy making and implementation in both regions?	Are there other alternatives?	Literature, case studies	Document review, interviews

3.1.1 Regional Climate Change Documents

In order to have an in depth knowledge of climate change policy cooperation in the two geographic regions under study, a varied set of methodology and data sources were employed. The study will be focussed on the analysis of two policy documents:

Table 3.1.2: Regional climate change policy documents

Policy Document	Organisation	Code
Climate Change and the Caribbean: A Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change 2009-2015	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	DOC-5Cs
Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	DOC-SPREP

The two regional Climate Change documents were selected to provide a general overview of the study area and to ascertain the level of both intra and inter-regional cooperation. The two documents were selected as they were the main climate change policy documents on a regional scale and were prepared by the lead regional bodies on climate change: SPREP and 5Cs. These two documents will be identified as DOC-SPREP and DOC-5Cs.

A process of coding was done to draw links and or differences between the two documents in relation to the study (Perri 6 & Bellamy 2012; Stake 2010; Saldaña 2009). The documents were analysed using a predetermined list of words associated with cooperation (Appendix A). The coding criteria used were based on the research questions. The documents were also compared in terms of structure and focus to ascertain similarities and or differences between the two.

3.1.2 Desk-based research

Secondary data was reviewed through the university library using a range of information sources, bibliographic databases, and Internet search engines. The use of such data allowed for wider set of literature Smith (2008), additional to the information provided through interviews. The information garnered from this process was used in completing the literature review and also complimented other Chapters of this study.

3.1.3 Expert Interviews

Experts in the field of climate change were interviewed to provide added perspective on the study and to improve analysis. However, not all interviewees could be spoken to via Skype (audio) lasting between 30-60 minutes and responses had to be generated via email correspondence. A total of eleven interviews were done, four via Skype and the remainder through email. The audio interviewees were recorded with the permission of participants and were guided by a list of interview questions (Appendix B). The participants belonged to government institutions, regional and international organisations. They were selected based on a predetermined list of national, regional, sub regional and other related organisations in the area of climate change policy planning and implementation compiled by the researcher. The list of organisations was generated through previous of knowledge of the existence regional climate change institutions and was complimented through the use of Google search.

The quantity of the sample of interviewees was limited by the availability of respondents. Time constraints and time differences prevented the interviewing of more people working in

the area under study. Semi-structured interviews were selected as it would provide an opportunity to gather in depth first-hand information and opinions. Snowball sampling was also used as during the interview process respondents also made suggestions of other possible interview participants McNeil & Chapman (2005); Tracy (2013) which further broadened the number and type of respondents.

Table 3.1.3: Classification of interview participants

Institution	Region	Format	Type	Code
INTASAVE-CARIBSAVE Partnership	Caribbean	Skype	International	INT-CARIB
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Caribbean	Skype	Regional	INT-5Cs1
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Caribbean	Skype	Regional	INT-5Cs2
University of the South Pacific-Global Climate Change Alliance	Pacific	E-mail	Regional International	INT-USP
Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology	Caribbean	E-mail	National	INT-GOSL
Global Environment Facility, Small Grants Programme	Caribbean	Skype	National International	INT-GEF
German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation-Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Pacific	E-mail	Regional International	INT-GIZ
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	Pacific	E-mail	Regional	INT-SPREP
Organisation of American States	Caribbean	E-mail	Regional	INT-OAS
Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department	Pacific	E-mail	National	INT-VMGD
Research Participant	Caribbean	E-mail	Regional	INT-RP

Each respondent was assigned a code on the date the interview was completed or the email received.

Although this qualitative technique is considered to be unscientific and subjective in nature as it doesn't follow the tenets of the scientific method (positivist approach) of being objective McNeil & Chapman (2005), there are benefits its use. In the social sciences the use of semi-structured interviews are employed as they provide a rich source of information. They allow the researcher the opportunity to gain a wide array of "perceptions and opinions" and to clear doubts and misconceptions on relevant topic areas (Barriball & While 1994). While the use of questionnaires on the other hand, does not guarantee that all questions will be answered nor does it allow the researcher to obtain further clarification if necessary (Phellas et al. 2012). However, not all respondents could be interviewed and so interview questions had to be emailed because time differences and or poor internet connections where respondents were located prevented the arranging of audio interviews. This limited the quality and length of answers and in some instances, follow-up questions had to be sent for clarification.

After completion of the audio interviews, the interviews were then transcribed to allow for further analysis of responses. Although time consuming Tracy (2013) it provided an easier method of analysing the information gathered during the interview process. An inductive content analysis was used to analyse the interviews in order to organise and combine related data and draw relationships between interviews and the research questions (Thomas 2003; Elo & Kyngäs 2008). This was done by putting the transcripts The information was then coded manually, to facilitate further and more detailed organisation of the data (Saldaña 2009). The process of coding was followed the same analytical method mentioned in sub section 3.1.1. The coding process however is time consuming and sometimes has to be done multiple times (Saldaña 2009). Recurring themes which emerged in the interview transcripts were highlighted for further analysis in Chapter Five.

3.2 Ethics

In using qualitative research ethical dilemmas involving confidentiality, privacy, harm, consent are raised (Orb et al. 2000). In order to avoid the aforementioned ethical dilemmas, ethical approval was sought and adhered to. This approval was obtained from the University's International Development Ethics Committee (Appendix D), providing detailed information about the nature and scope of the research. Research commenced when ethical approval had been given. Both primary sources in the form of semi-structured interviews and secondary sources in the form of documents were used as data. The documents were

available online on the websites of the two regional organisations. Prior to the interviews, an information sheet and a consent form (Appendix C) were made available to each respondent allowing them time to read through and to seek further clarification if necessary. Data pertaining to interviewees was anonymised based on whether participants had selected not wanting their organisation to be identified in the research. This was done to protect the identity of participants.

3.3 Motivation for research

I come from a SIDS and I have noted the importance of climate change impacts to the development of my country. Combined with economic uncertainties and the threat of natural disasters to my country I believe that effective and targeted climate change policy is necessary. My encounters with individuals from other SIDS facing similar risks as my country have propelled me to look at how we are responding to the climate change challenge, and whether there is room for learning, sharing and possibility for improvement.

I have also had experience working with national and international organisations on issues of climate change and the education of youth on climate change issues. My undergraduate studies in International Relations added to my experience of living on a small island spurred the interest in a research topic related to cooperation climate change and SIDS. The main outcome is the expansion of knowledge based on said interests and to share those research findings with the wider community (Booth et al. 2003).

Chapter 4: Regional context

This chapter will provide the contexts of the Caribbean and Pacific regions, showing what has shaped climate change policy and implementation cooperation at the intra and inter regional levels. Basic information about the history, economy and culture of each region is given. This will set the scene for better understanding of the regions under study and provide enhanced analysis for purposes of the research. The chapter ends with a combined look and the similarities that exist between the two regions and the common issues that they both face in regards to climate change and climate variability.

“While small island developing States are among those that contribute least to global climate change and sea-level rise, they are among those that would suffer most from the adverse effects of such phenomena and could in some cases become uninhabitable...”

1994 Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of SIDS

4.1 Caribbean region

The Caribbean region (Figure 4.1.1) is located in the Caribbean basin between North and South America. The shores of the islands of the Caribbean are washed by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Many of these countries rely heavily on tourism and are lie in the direct path of hurricanes and between 1995 and 2000, the highest level of hurricane activity on record was experienced (CCCCC 2009).

The SIDS under study all form part of CARICOM which is a body of regional integration made of 15 member states of which 12 are islands and 3 are mainland territories. This regional Caribbean grouping was established in 1973 and within it there are several institutions dedicated to varying aspects of development and cooperation. Issues of climate change and climate variability are led by the 5Cs. The 5Cs established in 2005 “coordinates the Caribbean region’s response to climate change” and is recognised by UNFCCC and UNEP as the focal point for climate change related issues in the region.

Figure 4.1.1: map of the Caribbean region



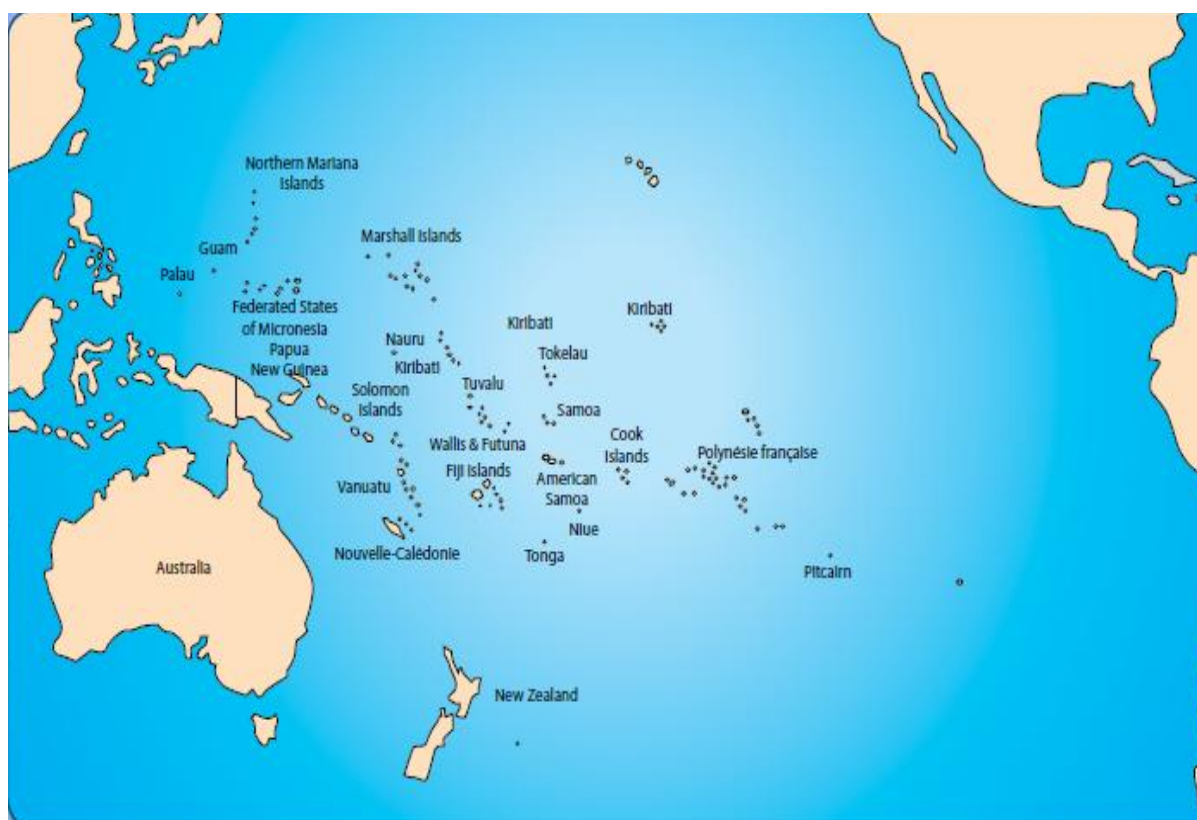
Source: (The Heritage Foundation 2012)

4.2 Pacific region

Located in what is the largest ocean (the Pacific Ocean), Pacific SIDS (Figure 4.2.1) are set to face major challenges as a result of climate change. With a largely traditional way of living and often seen as the “front line” for climate change, the fear that climate change will cause these islands to “sink” and “disappear” is an ever present thought for policymakers (Farbotko 2010).

In the Pacific islands the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) established in 1947 by the (colonising powers) is the overarching regional body with its partner agency SPREP has climate change as one of its four strategic areas. Created in 1982, SPREP is to “lead the coordination of regional climate change policies and programmes” through the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR), the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change and the CROP CEOs Working Group on Climate Change.

Figure 4.2.1: map of the Pacific region



Source: (SPC 2013)

4.3 Combined view

Although their contribution to GHG emissions is almost negligible (Figure 4.3.1) when compared to developed countries, Caribbean and Pacific SIDS are set face the detrimental impacts of climate change and climate variability. Their small size, populations and economies make them even more vulnerable and at an added disadvantage (SIDSnet n.d.). It is noted that coastal areas in the Caribbean and about 5% of pasture land would be exposed to various degrees of flooding, a phenomena which makes them ‘highly’ vulnerable. Coastal areas in the Pacific though are noted to be more susceptible to erosion from SLR than flooding (Bueno et al. 2008). As a result of this, South Pacific islands, most especially low lying atolls are due to suffer to a larger extent the effects of long-term climate change because of SLR which will cause loss of land and force migration as is projected for Kiribati. The Caribbean islands, many of which are mountainous and volcanic in nature may suffer to a greater degree the effects of climate variability and the short term effects of changing weather patterns which has been seen through the example of Saint Lucia which suffered through a severe drought in 2010 and destruction caused by Hurricane Tomas at the end of

that same year and a experienced damage to infrastructure also in December 2013 with the passage of a trough.

Table 4.3.1: basic statistics of SIDS in the Caribbean and Pacific regions

Country	Area (sq. km)	Population	GDP per capita/ USD	Emissions per capita+	World Rank
Antigua and Barbuda	442.6	91,295	18,400	1.58	68
Bahamas, The	13,880	321,834	32,000	1.96	54
Barbados	430	289,680	25,100	1.50	72
Belize	22,966	340,844	8,800	0.37	147
Dominica	751	73,449	14,300	0.54	126
Fiji	18,274	903,207	4,900	0.41	142
Grenada	344	110,152	13,800	0.68	117
Guyana	214,969	735,554	8,500	0.61	121
Haiti*	27,750	9,996,731	1,300	0.06	190
Jamaica	10,991	2,930,050	9,000	0.71	114
Kiribati*	811	104,488	6,400	0.17	165
Marshall Islands	181	70,983	8,700	0.52	129
Micronesia, Federated States of	702	105,681	7,300	0.25	153
Nauru	21	9,488	5,000	2.29	41
Palau	459	21,186	10,500	2.86	32
Papua New Guinea	462,840	6,552,730	2,900	0.12	175
Samoa*	2,831	196,628	6,200	0.24	155
St. Kitts Nevis	261	51,538	16,300	1.32	82
St. Lucia	616	163,362	13,100	0.63	119
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	389	102,918	12,100	0.52	130
Solomon Islands*	28,896	609,883	3,400	0.10	179
Suriname	163,820	573,311	12,900	1.27	85
Timor-Leste*	14,874	1,201,542	21,400	0.04	195
Tonga	747	106,440	8,200	0.41	141
Trinidad and Tobago	5,128	1,223,916	20,300	10.30	2
Tuvalu*	26	10,782	3,500		
Vanuatu*	12,189	266,937	4,800	0.13	174
Total	1,005,588.6	27,164,609			

* Indicates LDCs. +Emissions are calculated as per metric tons of carbon

Source: (CIA 2014; CDIAC 2010)

A number of the SIDS in both regions are also Least Developed Countries (LDCs) making them even more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. They are considered to be even more vulnerable than regular SIDS (Cornell 2010). The implications of climate change for SIDS is grave. Fear of disappearing islands, increased strength and frequency of extreme

weather events and the persistent economic uncertainties further exacerbate the difficulties already faced by SIDS.

These challenges faced by Caribbean and Pacific SIDS are the drivers behind the promotion and facilitation of both intra and inter-regional cooperation on climate change issues.

Chapter 5: Results and Analysis

This chapter will present the results of this research, combining the analysis of interviews as well as documents. The chapter is organised into four sections, based on the four research questions mentioned in **Chapter One** and is then further analysed in the last section according to the main priority areas highlighted during the analysis of the policy documents and interview transcripts.

Through analysis of the data a number of recurring themes emerged. These themes have been highlighted in this section, drawing on examples and insights from interviews, policy documents and other data sources. These themes are governance, education, knowledge sharing, public participation and finance.

5.1 Shaping of climate change policy in the Caribbean and Pacific regions

Caribbean countries possess *“limited capacity in absorbing the adverse effects of climate change”* (DOC-5Cs) and climate change is considered as *“one of the most serious threats to the sustainable development and to the very survival”* of PICTs (DOC-SPREP).

Climate change policy in both regions is guided by what occurs at the global level. Subsequently, international policy is translated to regional policy through 5Cs and SPREP and then to national and local levels. The two regional climate change policy documents (see Chapter Three) give insight into what motivates climate change policy in both regions and guide what occurs at the national and local levels. Both documents highlighted the importance of intra-regional initiatives as a response to the impacts of climate change and climate variability and also speak of ‘functional cooperation’ which responds to the sense of community and ongoing partnership which is at the heart of the Caribbean setup and ‘regional exchange’ to open avenues for the replication of initiatives that can be shaped into a Pacific context.

Guided by the IPCC 4th Assessment Report, both regions note that SIDS are going to be “severely affected” and that the impacts of climate change are going to be “devastating” (DOC-SPREP; DOC-5Cs). The Pacific document compared to the Caribbean document makes direct reference to both intra and inter-regional cooperation while the Caribbean document emphasises the need for strengthening regional initiatives with the support of international partners.

5.2 The extent of cooperation on the intra and inter-regional levels on policy planning and implementation

The extent of cooperation on the inter-regional level appears to be developing positively especially with the MOU which was signed in 2011 between the two climate change regional bodies: 5Cs and SPREP. On a broader SIDS-SIDS cooperation stance, a five year review of the MSI provides insights as to the level of cooperation at the inter-regional level experienced in SIDS regions. It highlights the successes of three inter-regional initiatives namely ‘South-South Cooperation between Pacific and Caribbean SIDS on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)’, ‘SANDWATCH – Adapting to Climate Change and Educating for Sustainable Development’ and ‘Global Island Partnership (GLISPA)’, the latter two involving countries from all three SIDS regions. These initiatives have proven to be successful with possibilities for replication globally. Their success was measured by “(a) some results have already been achieved; (b) more than one country has been involved; (c) stakeholders at the national level have taken ownership of the activities carried out or of their results” (UN-DESA & UNDP 2010).

Complementing the previously mentioned projects is the formation of SIDS DOCK, an initiative started by 5Cs and SPREP responds to the need for renewable energy in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and highlights SIDS contribution to meeting mitigation targets and decreasing their small GHG emissions. It is an initiative which is being done in cooperation with AOSIS. At the educational level it was noted that between the University of the West Indies (UWI) and the University of the South Pacific (USP) exists an active student exchange programme.

Respondents pointed to more advanced intra-regional rather than inter-regional cooperation, given closer geographical proximity, more so in Caribbean than Pacific SIDS. Within the Caribbean, they pointed to “*well established links*” and growing inter-institutional linkages with other regional organisations such as the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), Caribbean Institute on Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and UWI (INT-OAS; INT-CARIB). This is exemplified by:

“CDEMA, CARDI, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

(IICA), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)” for example, have “incorporated climate change elements into their work and they’re looking at fusing both CCA and DRM into their programming” (INT-5Cs).

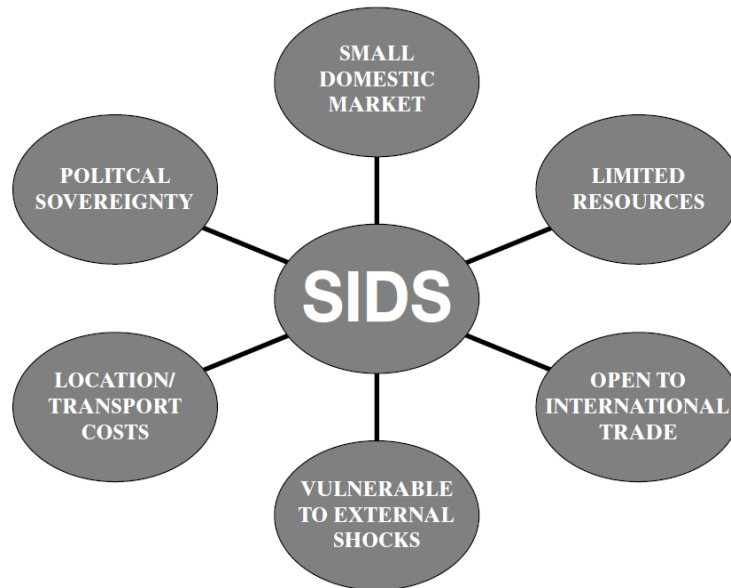
There is also the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) which is the only one its in kind in the world, responding to the needs of Caribbean countries in post-disaster situations and reducing the economic impacts of natural disasters. Sub-regional initiatives through institutions like the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in their Reduce Risks to Human & Natural Assets Resulting from Climate Change (RRACC) project funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) also point to the more active intra-regional cooperation.

In the Pacific, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) is an intra-regional collaborative effort which responds to the need for sustainable use and management of the region’s fish stocks. Although not directly linked it climate change, it serves as an example of effective partnerships on environmental matters. Additionally, through The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) climate change work is coordinated *“across partner governments, NGO’s and donor agencies”* (INT-SPREP).

5.3 Meeting current and projected needs of SIDS through regional cooperation

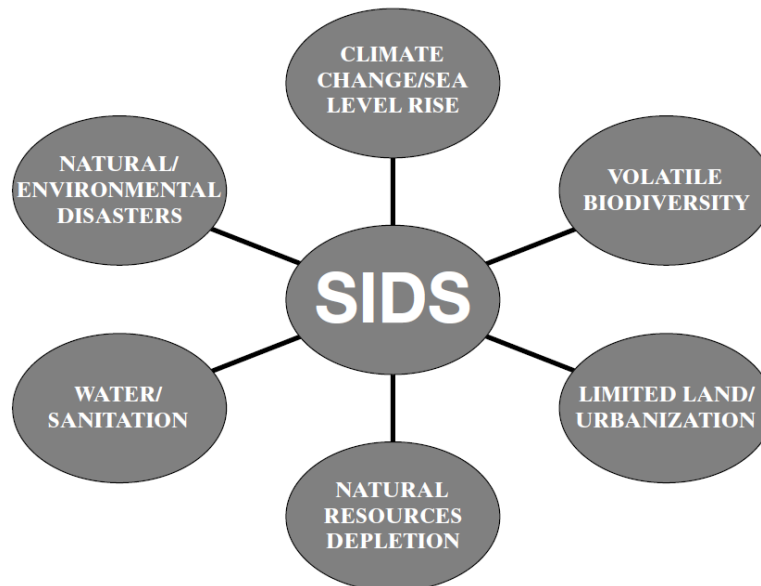
Decision- makers in both regions have noted the need for collective action within their regions. PICTs and CARICOM leaders have recognised the *“growing threat to the economic, social and environmental well being”* (DOC-SPREP) and the need to *“reduce the region’s vulnerability...to build resilience”* (DOC-5Cs) of their countries (Figure 5.3.1 and Figure 5.3.2). Principle six of the Pacific policy document emphasis the need for *“partnerships and cooperation”* and states that the *“action plan is regional in nature, with national activities complemented by regional programming in support”* (DOC-SPREP). Caribbean countries *“need to act in concert to build resilience to global climate change at the regional level”* (DOC-5Cs).

Figure 5.3.1: Economic vulnerabilities of SIDS



Source: (Campling 2006) in ‘A Critical Political Economy of SIDS Concepts-South-South Cooperation for Island Citizens’

Figure 5.3.2: Environmental vulnerabilities of SIDS



Source: (Campling 2006) in ‘A Critical Political Economy of SIDS Concepts-South-South Cooperation for Island Citizens’

As the cost of adapting to climate change is costly for developing countries the need for SIDS to adapt and mitigate is ever clearer (Chandani et al. 2009). However, despite the recognised need for climate change policy implementation, actions may be too slow (including UNFCCC negotiations) for countries already experiencing the impacts of climate change and climate variability. There must be strong, focussed and coordinated responses at all levels. South-South cooperation must be optimised.

Through the creation of the aforementioned SIDS DOCK, the collaboration between regional educational institutions among others, Caribbean and Pacific SIDS are laying a platform for technological exchange (SIDS DOCK 2014). Subsequent to the creation of SIDS DOCK the launching in July 2014, of Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) can be considered a direct result of inter-regional cooperation. Despite these aforementioned advancements, according to some interview participants, responding to the needs of SIDS through regional cooperation is severely hampered however, by the lack of resources, especially time, personnel and funding and competition for limited funds (INT-SPREP; INT-GIZ; INT-GOSL; INT-RP). This however does not diminish the importance of regional cooperation.

5.4 The way forward for effective climate change policy and implementation cooperation

Although inter-regional cooperation between Pacific and Caribbean SIDS is in its infancy SIDS cannot depend solely on UNFCCC activities to determine the course they should take in climate change policy. It is argued that there is much room for improvement. Respondents shared their views on how they believed future regional activities should be shaped. There is a call for more “*South-South dialogue and joint program design and implementation*” (INT-GIZ). Such efforts would be more “*appropriate for a SIDS setting, versus solutions generated for very different geographical and economic environments* (INT-SPREP). Promoting and facilitating South-South cooperation should not occur however, at the expense of North-South cooperation (INT-RP). There needs to be coordination outside of UNFCCC through other institutions (Moncel & Asselt 2012). This will broaden the options for action available to SIDS and not limit or constrain them.

The formation of the Pacific Climate Change Centre “one that mirrors the Caribbean Climate Change Community Centre”, which is scheduled to commence operations by 2016 SPREP (2013a) is an indication of the ongoing process of information sharing and collaboration that is occurring between the regions.

As a result of the inherent disadvantages that SIDS already face, economically, socially and environmentally, their inability to fully finance and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation policy, the help provided from developed countries through their agencies such as; Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), USAID etc., North-South cooperation and triangular cooperation is advocated in tandem with South-South cooperation (INT-RP;UN 2014; Hosono 2012). Developed countries possess the expertise and technologies which are either lacking or limited in SIDS (INT-GOSL).

5.4.1 Governance

Governments are still sit at the highest level of policy and decision-making (Edwards 2004). They are the first level of response to climate change as they are the ones primarily responsible for policy formulation and implementation at the country level. Effective response to climate change is now regarded as part and parcel of ‘good governance’. Climate change will present economic consequences within countries, that can affect negatively on development of developing countries (Meadowcroft 2009). Their ability to respond to climate change challenges, hinges quality of governance (Held & Hervey 2009). *“Good governance ensures the adoption of accountability and transparency by all...critical for cost effective adaptation against the risks of climate change”* (DOC-SPREP).

There is the need for a mechanism of coordination to reap the rewards of cooperation (Krasner, 1991; INT-5Cs). Noting the failure of the international climate regime, countries need to encourage the use of soft law as opposed to hard law (Jana 2008; Edwards 2004). This involves the strengthening of non-legally binding agreements and initiatives between nations or groups of nations. It signifies a turn away from solely focusing on UNFCCC negotiations for example and working towards the establishment of less demanding but more fruitful exchanges.

For cooperation to flourish there should be *“better sharing or exchange of information at all stages of governance to enhance knowledge between regions”* (INT-VMGD). Effective environmental governance is at the heart of effective and sustained regional cooperation. There is an apparent weakness in the implementation of environmental policy but there seems to be progress in the development of ‘integrated strategies’ among Caribbean SIDS in responding to climate change at regional and national levels. More emphasis needs to be placed on the *“integration of climate change in all sector based policies and strategies”* (INT-RP). Some countries in the Pacific for example *“have already begun harmonising their disaster response activities with their climate change response activities”* (INT-5Cs2). It can be said that inter-regional cooperation therefore would not be effective if intra-regional policy implementation efforts are weak or lacking coordination.

To tackle these weaknesses, cooperation cannot solely be focussed on inter country level dynamics but has to integrate other sectors; non-state actors etc. (Wapner 2003; Conca 2005). The need for the building of networks in response to climate change and to respond to the need for strengthening environmental governance (INT-5Cs; INT-GEF; INT-CARIB) was clearly stated by respondents. There is a need for:

“a lot of awareness building at all levels...the political directorate and the various technical people outside the climate change process” (INT-5Cs2)

Institutionalism rests on the formation of institutions or networks which facilitate regional cooperation (Keohane & Martin 1995). Future and existing institutions however, must be able to integrate *“climate change and climate variability in decision-making processes and implementation”*. It is a type of transformational change that is essential and also serves to reinforce government institutions and build capacity. Through the process of integration climate change and climate variability via the adoption of risk profiles in every sector has to be part of the decision-making process and policy implementation (INT-5Cs1).

5.4.2 Education and sensitisation

Education is viewed as one of the main pillars to better climate change responses. The need for the science practiced at tertiary level institutions is *“directed towards good policy”* formation was highlighted (INT-CARIB).

There is a plan for developing further trainings in the coming years based on the tools developed from the various regional Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) projects and Association of Small Island State Universities will be offering an MSc in Sustainable Development of Small Island states at Caribbean universities and the USP. Such developments will respond to the limited research which is a clear weakness in SIDS regions (INT-GIZ).

Education however, is not only focused on formal learning structures but through the informal sector, in an effort to bring the understanding of climate change that drives action and not just being aware that climate change exists. A population educated and aware of climate change issues is *“arming themselves with appropriate information to guide decisions”* (DOC-5Cs) - decisions which will enable them to respond adequately to climate change and its impacts and influence policy formulation and implementation and the national, regional and international levels. *“Public education and awareness are prerequisites for behavioural change”* (DOC-SPREP).

5.4.3 Public participation

Active civic engagement is seen as a way forward to enhancing effective climate change policy implementation on national and intra-regional levels, which will further drive cooperation on the inter-regional landscape. Public participation is a tenet of environmental decision-making, highlighted by Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration (UNEP 1992). *“Effective and sustained involvement of civil society”* (DOC-5Cs) is seen as essential to responding adequately to climate change. However, it is argued that the involvement of civil society Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) is not as strong as it should be (INT-CARIB; INT-GEF).

Private sector involvement through the implementation of “corporate environmental policies” (DOC-5Cs) will encourage better understanding of the issues surrounding climate change and the impacts it can have on private enterprise, especially agriculture, fisheries and tourism. The private sector has a major role to play in tackling climate change. In terms of tourism for example on which many developing countries are dependent UNWTO (2011), SLR threatens to significantly challenge the continued existence of some hotels and resorts. It is therefore necessary to ensure that (they) *“buy into these regional plans of action”* (INT-CARIB).

5.4.4 Knowledge sharing and learning

The opportunity for learning and sharing is encouraged by both regions SPREP (2013b) and is reinforced by the MOU which has encouraged the sharing of ideas for joint policy briefings for UNFCCC meetings and lessons learned from adaptation projects for example (INT-SPREP). There exists an opportunity for the creation of knowledge sharing platform for dissemination of relevant research at the intra and inter-regional levels (INT-GEF). The “scaling up” of climate change action can be achieved through experiences from other regions. This can facilitate replication and peer-to-peer initiatives (INT-GIZ; INT-CARIB) and help improve actions across the regions (INT-VMGD). A *“model that can foster collaboration with a seamless flow of information in the most cost-effective way...among our people for sharing of ideas”* is required (INT-GEF). The use of information and communications technology (ICT) was advocated by some respondents as a means of improving such sharing and learning (INT-CARIB; INT-5Cs2).

5.4.5 Finance

Finance is at the heart of the successful implementation of initiatives. All respondents pointed to the lack of financial resources as an impediment to more advanced cooperation among SIDS regions, as well as differing and or competing national, sub-regional and regional needs and political priorities. To generate limited financial resources, there needs to be a focus on renewable forms of energy as a large percentage of SIDS budgets are directed at fossil fuels. Monies saved transitioning to renewable forms of energy will be better utilised in other aspects of development (INT-5Cs1).

Compounding the issue of finance is the current Official Development Assistance (ODA) regime. At present North-South aid is decreasing (Edwards 2004). It was noted that after the adoption of the BPoA, that there had been a marked decrease in the amounts of ODA to SIDS of up to 50% in some instances (UN 2005c). Furthermore, most of the SIDS in the two regions, especially those of the Caribbean are considered middle income countries and as a result are not given preferential aid like LDCs. It would appear that more emphasis is now being placed on LDCs (INT-5Cs; INT-GEF). These perceived ‘more developed’ developing countries can suffer severe damage to infrastructure and economies as a result of extreme weather events which cause losses amounting in millions of dollars (UN-OHRLLS 2009). An avenue has opened up for new pathways which focus on South-South cooperation and

financing. This in turn will encourage projects that suit SIDS' needs and not the demands of donor countries or agencies.

Chapter 6: Discussion and Conclusion

This study provides perspective on international cooperation through developing country contexts, specifically SIDS-SIDS cooperation with a focus on the relationship between Caribbean and Pacific SIDS. It presents the merits and potential drawbacks to South-South cooperation as opposed to the prevalent North-South cooperation. Inter-regional cooperation between the Caribbean and Pacific SIDS is not solely a question of policy creation but also brings into focus systems of governance. This chapter summarises findings and answers the research questions posed in *Chapter One*. It also delves into what the implications of these findings are.

6.1. Research questions and findings

The research looked to answer four research questions. The first question looked at what has influenced the shaping of climate change policy in the Caribbean and Pacific region. Climate change policy in both regions has been influenced mainly by the recognised need of a concerted and coherent response to the impacts of climate change and climate variability. It is based on the premise that SIDS of both regions will be severely affected by climate change and even more so as a result of existing vulnerabilities (economic, social, environmental) which currently exist. Although there is intra and inter-regional climate change policy formation, the primary driver of climate change policy occurs at the international level through the UNFCCC.

In answer to question two which attempts to ascertain the extent of cooperation on the intra and inter-regional levels on climate change policy planning and implementation in the two geographic regions it can be surmised that on the level of cooperation at the intra-regional level is good. This is as a result of the geographical proximity of these countries. However, intra-regional cooperation may be hampered most notably in Pacific islands because of the large area that the countries are spread over. Caribbean countries do not face such an obstacle to cooperation.

On the inter-regional level, there have been significant gains in climate change policy cooperation in recent years. Driven by AOSIS and the thrust of heads of government and

other stakeholders to push the agenda of SIDS, SIDS have been actively establishing links across regions. The creation of SIDS DOCK and the signing of MOUs are clear indicators that SIDS are working towards more robust and effective inter-regional cooperation. There is however room for more collaboration, especially through the involvement of civil society and the private sector.

The question of whether present regional cooperation on climate change policy is meeting current and projected needs of SIDS which question three attempts to examine, cannot be fully or adequately answered. The needs of SIDS are not stagnant. The development needs of SIDS are ever-evolving and wide-ranging. It can be said however that present cooperation based on the documents analysed and the interviews, is headed in the right direction which is for more sustained and deep cooperation. There is not a baseline from which to measure whether the needs of SIDS are being met. What may be the need of one country may not necessarily be that of another. This does not negate or diminish the importance however, of the need for more collaboration as an ‘all hands on deck’ approach is needed to tackle climate change.

The way forward for effective cooperation for climate change policy making and implementation in both regions, which question four examines, from the information gathered through the interviews and literature reviewed, indicates that governance is at the heart of effective cooperation. How countries are organised internally will play an important role in how they relate to other countries, not only on issues of climate change but on all issues of national, regional and international importance. Participation of all levels of society is paramount to the success of any policy effort.

6.1 The future of regional climate change cooperation

International cooperation on climate change policy has been dominated by the UNFCCC negotiations. Within that framework the dominant actors have been and continue to be developed countries and with growing influence the emerging economies. Many of the South’s countries still remain on the periphery of these negotiations. However, SIDS have progressively ensured that the concerns of SIDS vis-à-vis climate change and sustainable development issues are increasingly heard in the international arena.

With the emergence of negotiating blocs like the Group of 77 plus China and AOSIS, SIDS have ensured to some degree that their needs and concerns are taken into account in international climate change policy formulation. However these negotiating blocs are not able to respond to all SIDS needs and alternatives are being and have been sought to respond to the ever-worrying negative impacts of climate change and climate variability on small and vulnerable nations.

The findings from Chapter Five highlight that climate change cooperation is not homogenous in nature. It is not solely dependent on the efforts of national governments but the involvement of all sectors at the local, regional and international levels and brings to the fore a myriad of complex issues. These issues impact key parts of society which contribute to the holistic development of these countries. There is a need to improve intra-regional structures such as the communication between the main climate change bodies, SPREP and 5Cs and how they communicate with other and other organisations (disaster, fisheries and agriculture organisations for example), working on climate change and related environmental issues within each region. More robust inter-regional climate change cooperation should also be encouraged through the use of ICT to bridge the geographical gaps between SIDS regions.

Regional cooperation seeks to enhance and strengthen SIDS resilience through ‘peer to peer’ sharing and learning, which will encourage replication of successful adaptation and mitigation policy and activities in SIDS. Climate change is not a single nation issue but rather a global issue requiring a global response (Duncan et al. 2010). In the absence of global action or limited action, inter- regional cooperation is essential as it provides an alternative option to the dependence on assistance on the North and encourages SIDS to be more ‘SIDS-reliant’, drawing on experiences and knowledge from the context of developing countries and not on experiences and practices employed in developed countries which may not be suited to a SIDS context.

However information related to the nature of cooperation that exists among SIDS regions is limited either because the infancy in research on this topic or lack of adequate research on these set of countries. Additionally climate change cooperation as a whole is seen be “younger” than other forms of international cooperation such as international trade

cooperation and cooperation for the promotion of peace and end of conflicts (Gupta & Grijp 2010).

Despite the cultural and geographic differences cooperation leads to a win-win situation for both regions. It is important to emphasise that we live in an interconnected world and there is value in cooperation on environmental issues (Gaffney et al. 2012). The future of climate change cooperation between the two regions depends greatly on the political will of governments and the engagement of other essential sectors which are important to the development of countries for example, agriculture, health, tourism, fisheries which may be affected by climate change, including the involvement of NGOs and CSOs.

Forging of links outside the UNFCCC gives growing importance to links between international relations, climate change and development on the intra and inter-regional level. SIDS are not naïve in thinking that they are capable of going it alone and recognise the benefits of South-South or SIDS-SIDS measures. As an example, the third International Conference on SIDS held in Apia, Samoa in September 2014 themed '*The sustainable development of small island developing States through genuine and durable partnerships*'. In point twelve of the conference outcome document SIDS recognised "that international cooperation and partnerships of various kinds and across a wide variety of stakeholders are critical for the implementation of the sustainable development of small island developing States. Such partnerships should be based on the principles of national ownership, mutual trust, transparency and accountability" (UN 2014).

Climate change policy cooperation in Caribbean and Pacific SIDS is not a 'silver bullet' to answering all the issues facing SIDS. It is however an added tool to increasing adaptive capacity, building resilience and building societies which are more able to understand and respond to the impacts of climate change.

6.3 Implications for research and recommendations

This study has attempted to add to a recognised dearth in knowledge and research on SIDS and climate change policy cooperation both on an intra and inter-regional level. A significant part the literature which looks at what is termed international cooperation on climate change has predominantly centred on UNFCCC negotiations and other forms of multilateral cooperation has remained secondary (Bodansky & Diringier 2010). Research relating to the

scope and effectiveness of regional cooperation *vis-à-vis* Pacific and Caribbean SIDS was limited to a handful of literature, and done by institutions external to the regions like UN-OHRLLS, UNDP and JICA. Furthermore, a large part of the research is dedicated to emerging countries (IGD 2011) and so SIDS need to look inwards to compliment already existing research.

Moreover, the literature on cooperation in developing country contexts reviewed focussed to a large extent on African countries and BASIC. It is worth highlighting too that SIDS data quality may be inferior to other areas as a result of the inadequacies of data collection and storage infrastructure (Kelman & West 2009).

There is a recognised need for further investment in the knowledge creation and management networks to benefit not only Caribbean and Pacific SIDS but all three SIDS regions. Climate change policy cooperation and subsequent policy implementation cannot be an inter-governmental agenda. It has to involve all levels of society which calls for the strengthening of governance structures to improve participation.

Bibliography

- ADB, 2013. *The Economics of Climate Change in the Pacific*, Mandaluyong City: Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- Adger, W.N., Arnell, N.W. & Tompkins, E.L., 2005. Successful adaptation to climate change across scales. *Global Environmental Change*, 15(2), pp.77–86. Available at: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0959378004000901> [Accessed May 24, 2014].
- Adriázola, P. et al., 2013. *Climate diplomacy: New approaches for foreign policy*, Berlin, Germany. Available at: http://www.adelphi.de/files/uploads/andere/pdf/application/pdf/climate_diplomacy_2013_online.pdf.
- Barriball, K.L. & While, a, 1994. Collecting data using a semi-structured interview: a discussion paper. *Journal of advanced nursing*, 19(2), pp.328–35. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8188965>.
- Bernard, K. & He, L., 2013. Small Islands, Vast Oceans and Shared Challenges: Linking Caribbean and Pacific SIDS through South–South and Triangular Cooperation. In H. Kato et al., eds. ... *Challenges Through Triangular Cooperation*. Tokyo: JICA Research Institute, pp. 189–209. Available at: http://jica-ri.jica.go.jp/publication/assets/JICA-RI_2013_TacklingGlobalChallengesThroughTriangularCooperation-v2.pdf#page=199 [Accessed August 8, 2014].
- Betzold, C., 2010. “Borrowing” power to influence international negotiations: AOSIS in the climate change regime, 1990–1997. *Politics*, 30(3), pp.131–148. Available at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-9256.2010.01377.x/full> [Accessed July 8, 2014].
- Bodansky, D. & Diring, E., 2010. *The Evolution of Multilateral Regimes: Implications for Climate Change*, Arlington: Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Available at: <http://www.environmentportal.in/files/evolution-multilateral-regimes-implications-climate-change.pdf> [Accessed August 15, 2014].
- Booth, W.C., Colomb, G.G. & Williams, J.M., 2003. *The Craft of Research* 2nd ed., Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Available at: <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Ybl58ce57rMC&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&dq=The+Craft+of+Research&ots=8JXuEloXCj&sig=7pV04kCLmn1Txfodl7mn6vi9fdg> [Accessed August 24, 2014].
- Bowen, A., 2011. Raising climate finance to support developing country action: some economic considerations. *Climate Policy*, 11(3), pp.1020–1036.
- Briguglio, L., 1995. Small island developing states and their economic vulnerabilities. *World Development*, 23(9), pp.1615–1632. Available at: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/0305750X9500065K>.

- Brown, J., Bird, N. & Schalatek, L., 2010. Climate finance additionality : emerging definitions and their implications. *Climate Finance Policy Brief*, (2), pp.1–11.
- Bryner, G.C., 2004. Recognizing Global Interdependence. In R. F. Durant, D. J. Fiorino, & R. O’Leary, eds. *Environmental Governance Reconsidered- Challenges, Choices, and Opportunities*. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pp. 69–104.
- Bueno, R. et al., 2008. The Caribbean and climate change: the costs of inaction. , (May). Available at: <http://pubs.iied.org/pubs/pdfs/G02498.pdf> [Accessed June 8, 2014].
- Campling, L., 2006. A Critical Political Economy of the Small Island Developing States Concept: South-South Cooperation for Island Citizens? *Journal of Developing Societies*, 22(3), pp.235–285. Available at: <http://jds.sagepub.com/cgi/doi/10.1177/0169796X06068031> [Accessed May 30, 2014].
- CCCCC, 2009. *Climate Change and the Caribbean : A Regional Framework for Achieving Development (2009-2015)*, Belmopan.
- CDIAC, 2010. Ranking of the world’s countries by 2010 per capita fossil-fuel CO2 emission rates. Available at: <http://cdiac.ornl.gov/trends/emis/top2010.cap> [Accessed August 1, 2014].
- Chandani, A., Harmeling, S. & Kaloga, A.O., 2009. The Adaptation Fund: a model for the future? *IIED Briefing*, (August). Available at: www.iied.org/pubs/display.php?o=17068IIED.
- CIA, 2014. The World Factbook. Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/> [Accessed August 1, 2014].
- Conca, K., 2005. Environmental Governance After Johannesburg: From Stalled Legalization to Environmental Human Rights ? *Journal of International Law & International Relations*, 1((1-2)), pp.121–138.
- Connick, H. de, 2007. Designing institutions for climate change : Why rational design involves technology. In *Amsterdam Conference on Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change*. Amsterdam, pp. 1–23.
- Cornell, A., 2010. Small actor, big opinion: Least developed countries participation in climate change networks. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 4, pp.59–70. Available at: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1877042810018574> [Accessed July 8, 2014].
- Damro, C., Hardie, I. & MacKenzie, D., 2008. The EU and climate change policy: law, politics and prominence at different levels. *Journal of Contemporary European ...*, 4(3), pp.179–192. Available at: <http://www.jcer.net/index.php/jcer/article/view/110> [Accessed August 25, 2014].
- Depledge, J., 2013. *Organization of Global Negotiations, The: Constructing the Climate Change Regime*, Routledge. Available at: <http://www.myilibrary.com?ID=47616> [Accessed August 8, 2014].

- Derviş, K. & Milsom, S.P., 2010. Responding to a Changing Climate: Challenges in Financing Climate-Resilient Development Assistance. In Brookings, ed. *Making Development Aid More Effective: The 2010 Brookings Blum Roundtable Policy Briefs*. Washington, DC, pp. 37–47.
- Downs, G.W., Rocke, D.M. & Barsoom, P.N., 1996. Is the good news about compliance good news about cooperation? *International Organization*, 50,3(Summer), pp.379–406. Available at: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0020818300033427 [Accessed August 14, 2014].
- Duncan, R. et al., 2010. Reflections on Climate Change. *Interreligious Insight*, 8 N1(January), pp.57–64. Available at: http://bahai-library.com/pdf/d/duncan_reflections_climate_change.pdf.
- Edwards, M., 2004. *Future Positive: International Co-operation in the 21st Century* Revised ed., London: Earthscan.
- Elo, S. & Kyngäs, H., 2008. The qualitative content analysis process. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 62(1), pp.107–15. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18352969> [Accessed July 9, 2014].
- Farbotko, C., 2010. Wishful sinking: Disappearing islands, climate refugees and cosmopolitan experimentation. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 51(1), pp.47–60. Available at: <http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/j.1467-8373.2010.001413.x> [Accessed August 17, 2014].
- Fearon, J., 1998. Bargaining, Enforcement, and International Cooperation. *International Organization*, 52,2(Spring), pp.269–305. Available at: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0020818398440360 [Accessed September 21, 2014].
- Furlow, J. et al., 2011. Building resilience to climate change through development assistance: USAID's climate adaptation program. *Climatic Change*, 108(3), pp.411–421.
- Gaffney, O. et al., 2012. *Rio+20 Policy Brief-Interconnected Risks and Solutions for a Planet under Pressure: Transition to sustainability in the context of a green economy and institutional frameworks for sustainable development*, London. Available at: <https://publications.csiro.au/rpr/download?pid=csiro:EP12305&dsid=DS6> [Accessed August 13, 2014].
- Giddens, A., 2006. The Politics of Climate Change: National responses to the challenge of global warming. *Policy Network*, (September). Available at: <http://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&btnG=Search&q=intitle:The+politics+of+climate+change:+National+responses+to+the+challenge+of+global+warming#0> [Accessed August 10, 2014].
- Gupta, J. & Grijp, N. van der, 2010. Prospects for mainstreaming climate change in development cooperation. In J. Gupta & N. van der Grijp, eds. *Mainstreaming Climate Change in Development Cooperation*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, pp. 303–343.

- Hale, T., Held, D. & Young, K., 2013. *Gridlock: Why Global Cooperation is Failing when We Need It Most*, Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.
- Held, D. & Hervey, A., 2009. Democracy, climate change and global governance: Democratic agency and the policy menu ahead. *Policy Network*, (November). Available at: <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=XZz7zLDKDFkC&oi=fnd&pg=PA89&dq=Democracy,+climate+change+and+global+governance:+Democratic+agency+and+the+policy+menu+ahead&ots=Bm14d9w18I&sig=PSyswiGiebK96D-oG79OQ5RwsBc> [Accessed September 8, 2014].
- Hosono, A., 2012. Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management and South-South/Triangular Cooperation. In H. Kato, ed. *jica-ri.jica.go.jp*. Tokyo: JICA Research Institute, pp. 15–41. Available at: http://jica-ri.jica.go.jp/20140312061933_2/publication/assets/1_PartI-Chapter2.pdf [Accessed August 8, 2014].
- IGD, 2011. *The Global South and the International Politics of Climate Change- Proceedings Report of the International Workshop: Negotiating Africa and the Global South's Interests on Climate Change*, Pretoria, South Africa.
- IISD, 2012. SPREP, IOC, CCCCC to Cooperate on Climate Change. *Climate Change Policy & Practice*, (July), pp.1–2. Available at: <http://climate-1.iisd.org/news/sprep-ioc-cccc-to-cooperate-on-climate-change/> [Accessed July 29, 2014].
- IPCC, 2007. *Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* Core Writing Team, R. K. Pachauri, & A. Reisinger, eds., Geneva, Switzerland: IPCC. Available at: http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/mains4-5.html [Accessed August 10, 2014].
- IPCC, 1995. *IPCC Second Assessment: Climate Change 1995*,
- Jana, von S., 2008. The International Law and Politics of Climate Change: Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 52(2), pp.243–268.
- Jaschik, K., 2014. Small states and international politics: Climate change, the Maldives and Tuvalu. *International Politics*, 51(2), pp.272–293. Available at: <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/doi/10.1057/ip.2014.5> [Accessed June 24, 2014].
- Kelman, I. & West, J., 2009. Climate change and small island developing states: a critical review. *Ecological and Environmental Anthropology*, 5(1). Available at: <http://www.ilankelman.org/articles1/eea2009.pdf> [Accessed July 8, 2014].
- Keohane, R. & Martin, L., 1995. The promise of institutional theory. *International Security*, 20(1), pp.39–51. Available at: http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/international_security/v020/20.1.keohane.html [Accessed August 8, 2014].

- Keohane, R.O., 2005. *After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy* First Prin., Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
- Keohane, R.O., 2002. *Power and Governance in a Partially Globalized World*, New York: Routledge.
- Krasner, S., 1991. Global communications and national power: Life on the Pareto frontier. *World Politics*, 43(3), pp.336–366. Available at: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0043887100008819 [Accessed August 10, 2014].
- Mabey, N., Gallagher, L. & Born, C., 2013. Understanding Climate Diplomacy to avoid dangerous climate change. , (October). Available at: http://www.e3g.org/docs/E3G_Understanding_Climate_Diplomacy_.pdf.
- McNeil, P. & Chapman, S., 2005. *Research Methods* Third Edit., New York: Routledge.
- Meadowcroft, J., 2009. *Climate Change Governance*, Washington, DC.
- Mitchell, T. & Tanner, T., 2006. *Adapting to Climate Change: Challenges and opportunities for the development community*, Middlesex. Available at: <http://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&btnG=Search&q=intitle:Adapting+to+climate+change:+Challenges+and+opportunities+for+the+development+community#0> [Accessed July 6, 2014].
- Moncel, R. & Asselt, H., 2012. All Hands on Deck! Mobilizing Climate Change Action beyond the UNFCCC. *Review of European Community & International Environmental Law*, 21(3), pp.163–176. Available at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/reel.12011/full> [Accessed July 8, 2014].
- Nye, J., 2004. *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*, New York: PublicAffairs. Available at: http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=sFNfYvNtw5AC&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&dq=Soft+Power-The+Means+to+Success+in+World+Politics&ots=7rSTff46Oh&sig=6ZZqjb5nJ14_MlGyqLgscMYvqp8 [Accessed September 6, 2014].
- O'Neill, K., 2009. *Environment and International Relations, The*, Cambridge University Press Textbooks. Available at: <http://lib.myilibrary.com/Open.aspx?id=332968&src=0>.
- Orb, A., Eisenhauer, L. & Wynaden, D., 2000. Ethics in Qualitative Research. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 33(1), pp.93–96.
- Perri 6 & Bellamy, C., 2012. *Principles of Methodology: Research Design in Social Science*, London: SAGE Publications.
- Phellas, C.N., Bloch, A. & Seale, C., 2012. Structured Methods: Interviews, Questionnaires and Observation. In C. Seale, ed. *Researching Society and Culture*. London: SAGE Publications, pp. 181–205.

- PIFS, 2010. Communique of the 41st Pacific Islands Forum. In *41st Pacific Islands Forum*. Port Vila: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIF). Available at: <http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/newsroom/press-statements/2013/2010/communique-of-41st-pacific-islands-forum.html> [Accessed August 13, 2014].
- Practical Action, 2010. Why adaptation finance should be additional to Official Development Assistance.
- Quakers in Britain, 2009. International co-operation on climate change. Available at: <https://www.quaker.org.uk/files/Climatechange-5-cooperation.pdf>.
- Raustiala, K., 2005. Form and substance in international agreements. *The American Journal of International Law*, 99, pp.581–614. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1602292> [Accessed August 14, 2014].
- Ryding, T., 2012. Climate protection between hope and despair: 20 years of UNFCCC. *Greenpeace International*, (June).
- Saldaña, J., 2009. An introduction to codes and coding. In *The coding manual for qualitative researchers*. London: SAGE Publications, pp. 1–31. Available at: <http://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&btnG=Search&q=intitle:An+Introduction+to+Codes+and+Coding#8> [Accessed August 26, 2014].
- SIDS DOCK, 2014. Caribbean energy experts recommend creation of new Caribbean Centre for renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)- A Centre of Excellence to Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Energy Industries and SE4ALL. *Media release*, (July). Available at: [http://sidsdock.org/download/Press release Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.pdf](http://sidsdock.org/download/Press%20release%20Caribbean%20Centre%20for%20Renewable%20Energy%20and%20Energy%20Efficiency.pdf) [Accessed July 30, 2014].
- SIDSnet, SIDS-A Special Case. *About SIDS*. Available at: <http://www.sidsnet.org/about-sids> [Accessed July 28, 2014].
- Simmons, D.A., 2013. Climate Change Governance in Caribbean Jurisdictions.
- Slaughter, A., 2011. International relations, Principal Theories. Available at: http://www.princeton.edu/~slaughtr/Articles/722_IntlRelPrincipalTheories_Slaughter_20110509zG.pdf [Accessed August 8, 2014].
- Smith, E., 2008. *Using Secondary Data in Educational and Social Research*, Berkshire, England: Open University Press.
- SPC, 2013. *Regionalism in practice: SPC's regional work*, Noumea, New Caledonia.
- SPREP, 2013a. Pacific Climate Change Centre to show environmental leadership. *Climate Change*, (July).
- SPREP, 2005. *Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015*, Apia.
- SPREP, 2013b. "South-South cooperation" between the Caribbean and SPREP | News ' South-South cooperation ' between the Caribbean and SPREP. *News*, (October).

Available at: <https://www.sprep.org/news/south-south-cooperation-between-the-caribbean-and-sprep/print> [Accessed July 11, 2014].

SPREP, 2012. SPREP signs agreement with Indian Ocean Commission Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme SPREP signs agreement with Indian Ocean Commission. , (July). Available at: <http://www.sprep.org/environmental-monitoring-governance/sprep-signs-agreement-with-indian-ocean-commission> [Accessed July 29, 2014].

SPREP & UNDP, 2013. *Adapting to climate change in the Pacific : The PACC Programme*, Apia.

Stake, R.E., 2010. *Qualitative Research: Studying How Things Work*, London: The Guilford Press.

Stevenson, H. & Dryzek, J.S., 2014. Emerging centers of networked authority. In *Democratizing Global Climate Governance*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, pp. 86–119.

Tanner, T. & Bahadur, A., 2012. Transformation: Theory and practice in climate change and development. Available at: <http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/123456789/2297> [Accessed August 13, 2014].

The Heritage Foundation, 2012. CARICOM Map. Available at: <http://www.heritage.org/multimedia/infographic/2012/10/caricom-map> [Accessed August 24, 2014].

The World Bank, 2012. *Acting Today For Tomorrow: A Policy and Practice Note for Climate-and Disaster-Resilient Development in the Pacific Islands Region*, Washington, DC.

Thomas, D.R., 2003. A general inductive approach for qualitative data analysis. , (August).

Tompkins, E. et al., 2005. *Surviving climate change in small islands: A guidebook*, Norwich: Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. Available at: <http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/349073/> [Accessed June 8, 2014].

Tracy, S.J., 2013. *Qualitative Research Methods*, Chichester, West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.

UN, 2014. Draft outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States. In *Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States*. Apia: United Nations (UN), pp. 1–32.

UN, 2005a. *Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*, New York.

UN, 2005b. Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. In *Mauritius Declaration*. Port Louis: United Nations (UN).

- UN, 2005c. *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*, Port Louis.
- UN-DESA, 2014. Economic Vulnerabilities. *Mr. Wu's Blog*, (September). Available at: <<http://www.sids2014.org/index.php?menu=1579> [Accessed September 6, 2014].
- UN-DESA & UNDP, 2010. *SIDS-SIDS Success Stories: An Innovative Partnership in South-South Cooperation*,
- UNDP, 2010. Responding to Climate Change in Small Island Developing States. , (September).
- UNEP, 2014. *Emerging issues for Small Island Developing States. Results of the UNEP/UN DESA Foresight Process.*, Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- UNEP, 2009. Environmental Governance. , p.8. Available at: www.unep.org/environmentalgovernance.
- UNEP, 1992. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Available at: <http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?documentid=78&articleid=1163> [Accessed December 8, 2013].
- UNFCCC, 2005. Climate Change: Small Island Developing States.
- UNFCCC, 2008. *Report of Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session, held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007*, Bali.
- UNFCCC, 2007. Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in Small Island Developing States.
- United Nations, 2010. Message to People's World Conference on Climate Change and Mother Earth Rights. Available at: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/sgsm12851.doc.htm> [Accessed August 10, 2014].
- UN-OHRLLS, 2011. *Small Island Developing States- Small Islands-Big(ger) Stakes*, New York.
- UN-OHRLLS, 2009. The impact of climate change on the development prospects of the least developed countries and small island developing states.
- UNWTO, 2011. *Tourism and Climate Change*,
- Venema, H.D. & Drexhage, J., 2009. The Need for Adaptive Policies. In D. Swanson & S. Bhandwal, eds. *Creating adaptive policies: A guide for policymaking in an uncertain world*. Available at: <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=0MirW4K7UXsC&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=Creating+Adaptive+Policies:+a+guide+for+policy->

making+in+an+uncertain+world&ots=1HKbjT2Bkq&sig=WgPe8QjAyctb3Rk2Y2R0ZLpSHnw [Accessed August 25, 2014].

- Waite, M., 2012. Climate-change mitigation and adaptation in small island developing states: the case of rainwater harvesting in Jamaica. *Sustainability: Science, Practice, & Policy*, 8(2), pp.81–87. Available at: <http://sspp.proquest.com/archives/vol8iss2/communityessay.waite.html> [Accessed June 8, 2014].
- Wapner, P.K., 2003. World Summit on Sustainable Development: toward a post-Jo'burg environmentalism. *Global Environmental Politics*, 3(1), pp.1–10. Available at: <http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/152638003763336356> [Accessed August 17, 2014].

Appendix A: Coding process

