

Visualising climate negotiations using digital methods

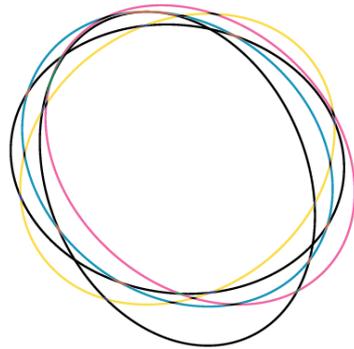
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New Perspectives on Global Environmental Images

Meudon, 9 October 2014

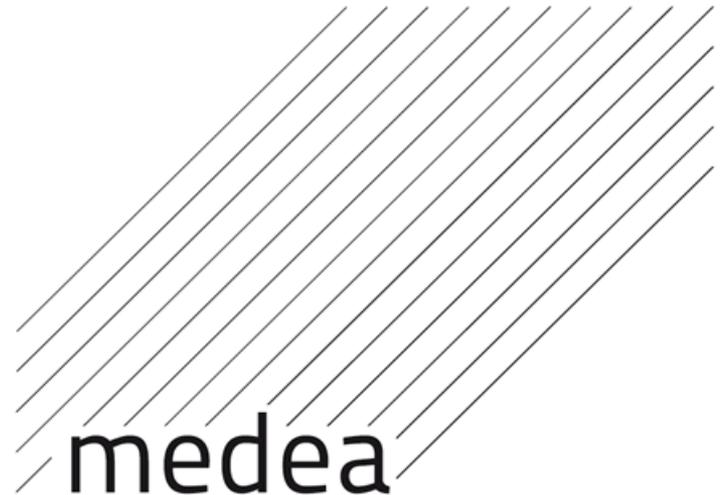
Visualizing adaptation debates dynamics in science, policy, and practice



EMAPS

Electronic Maps To Assist
Public Science
EU, Framework Program 7

emapsproject.com/blog



Mapping Environmental
DEbate on Adaptation
ANR CEP&S

projetmedea.hypotheses.org

Adaptation/Mitigation at UNFCCC

UNFCCC COP15
Copenhagen (2009)



Building up a corpus as a proxy for visualizing the UNFCCC process <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/>



Earth Negotiations Bulletin

A Reporting Service for Environment and Development Negotiations

Volume 12

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Linkages

Our multimedia resource for environment and development policy makers

Eleventh Session of The INC for the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Volume 12 Number 01 11th Session of the INC February 06, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 02 11th Session of the INC February 07, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 03 11th Session of the INC February 08, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 04 11th Session of the INC February 09, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 05 11th Session of the INC February 10, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 06 11th Session of the INC February 13, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 07 11th Session of the INC February 14, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 08 11th Session of the INC February 15, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 09 11th Session of the INC February 16, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 10 11th Session of the INC February 17, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 11 11th Session of the INC February 06 - 17, 1995 New York, USA	TEXT	HTML		Summary

First Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change

Volume 12 Number 12 1st COP FCCC March 28, 1995 Berlin, Germany	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 13 1st COP FCCC March 29, 1995 Berlin, Germany	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue
Volume 12 Number 14 1st COP FCCC March 30, 1995 Berlin, Germany	TEXT	HTML		Daily Issue

A reasonably complete and trustful coverage of the whole “in” (official) process



Earth Negotiations Bulletin

COP/MOP1
FINAL

A Reporting Service for Environment and Development Negotiations

Online at <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop11/>

Vol. 12 No. 291 Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) Monday, 12 December 2005

SUMMARY OF THE ELEVENTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: 28 NOVEMBER – 10 DECEMBER 2005

The eleventh Conference of the Parties (COP 11) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the first Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 1) took place in Montreal, Canada, from 28 November to 10 December 2005. The event drew 9500 participants, including 2800 government officials, over 5800 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, and 817 accredited members of the media.

At COP/MOP 1, parties discussed and adopted decisions on the outstanding operational details of the Kyoto Protocol, including a package of decisions known as the “Marrakesh Accords.” These decisions contain guidelines for how the Protocol will function, such as those relating to the “flexible mechanisms” intended to help parties reach their emissions targets in a cost-effective way, and a compliance mechanism. COP/MOP 1 also took decisions on a process for considering further commitments for post-2012, when the Protocol’s first commitment period ends. Various methodological, administrative, financial and institutional matters were also considered.

COP 11 addressed issues such as capacity building, technology development and transfer, the adverse effects of climate change on developing and least developed countries, and several financial and budget-related issues, including guidelines to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which serves as the Convention’s financial mechanism. After lengthy negotiations, the COP also agreed on a process for considering future action beyond 2012 under the UNFCCC.

The COP and COP/MOP were assisted in their work by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), which

met from 29 November to 6 December. There were also over a twenty contact groups formed to help advance discussions, and a large number of informal consultations.

A joint COP and COP/MOP high-level segment was held from 7-9 December. Over 120 ministers and other high-level government officials made statements, along with senior representatives of observer organizations, UN bodies, specialized agencies and other stakeholders. Over 140 “side events” were held on a range of climate change topics, (reports can be found at <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop11/enbts/>). There were also several major “parallel events” organized with assistance from the host government, as well as numerous other climate and energy-related exhibits, displays, launches and initiatives.

In his closing comments early in the morning on 10 December, COP President Stéphane Dion declared the meetings a success, expressing satisfaction that they had avoided so many potential pitfalls and achieved a consensus outcome. With the Kyoto Protocol now operational and a post-2012 path now envisaged, most participants agreed that COP 11 and COP/MOP 1 was an important milestone in moving the process forward.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNFCCC AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Climate change is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, with adverse impacts expected on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity, natural resources and physical infrastructure. Global climate varies naturally, but scientists agree that rising

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JUNE 2013

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APPENDIX E COMMONLY USED VERBS⁵

A. ENBOTS

As a member of.. she
Clarified
Concluded
Considered
Calculated
Demonstrated
Discussed
Described
Expressed hope/concern
Highlighting the... she
Hypothesized
Introduced
Listed
Narrated
Noted that X entails
Noting the difference
between
Noting that... she
Observed
Possible consequences
include:
Presented the
aforementioned report
Provided overview/info
Raised the issue of
Raised 3 questions to:
whether
Recommended
Speaking in her
personal capacity
Spoke about
Stressing the need for..
she
Summarized
Updated
Warned

Discussion

Asked
Cautioned
Discussed
Presented
Questioned

⁵ Thanks to Bo-Alex Fredvik for putting this list together.

...resulting in very standardized text format

“Qatar, on behalf of the G-77/China, noted the impacts of recent climate-related disasters on developing countries and emphasized Annex I Parties’ responsibility for financial resource mobilization for adaptation, stressing the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.”

“The Netherlands, on behalf of the EU, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey, expressed continued commitment to addressing climate change and highlighted the launch of the EU emissions trading scheme in January 2005. He supported limiting global temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius, noting that a greater increase would result in irreversible damages. Tuvalu, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), highlighted the need for strong linkages with the 10-year review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (BPOA+10) and the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR), both to be held in January 2005, and emphasized the importance of dialogue on adaptation.”

Extracting lexical content of the collection of bulletins

list of the automatically extracted terms with their different forms

<i>main form</i>	<i>forms</i>
C target	C target
adaptation actions	adaptation actions & adaptation action & action on adaptation
adaptation and response measures	adaptation and response measures & Adaptation and Response Measures & adaptation respons measures & response measures under adaptation
adaptation measures	adaptation measures
adaptation technologies	adaptation technologies & adaptation technology & technologies for adaptation & technology adaptation & technology and adaptation & adaptation and technology & adaptation or technology & technology for adaptation
adaptation work programme	adaptation work programme & work programme on adaptation & adaptation programme of work & programme of work on adaptation
adaptation	adaptation & Adaptation & ADAPTATION & adaptive
enhanced action	enhanced action & Enhanced Action & enhancing action
loss and damage	loss and damage & LOSS AND DAMAGE
Marrakesh Accords	Marrakesh Accords & MARRAKESH ACCORDS
national adaptation programmes of action	national adaptation programmes of action
vulnerability and adaptation	vulnerability and adaptation & Vulnerability and Adaptation & VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION & adaptation and vulnerability & ADAPTATION AND VULNERABILITY & Adaptation ; Vulnerability
vulnerable countries	vulnerable countries
water resources	water resources
work on adaptation	work on adaptation & adaptation work & Work on Adaptation

Co-occurrence network analysis, clustering, identifying themes

id	ENB_ref	ISItemscountries	projection_cluster_ISItemscopindex_ISItemscopindex	text
1	Volume 12 Number 01		- GHGs & emission measures (<i>emission, gas</i>) - Models and IPCC (<i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i>)	Increasing scientific evidence about the possibility of global climate change in the 1980s led to a growing awareness that human activities have been contributing to substantial increases in the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases . Concerned that anthropogenic increases of emissions enhance the natural greenhouse effect and would result, on average, in an additional warming of the Earth's surface, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. The Panel focused on: assessing scientific information related to the various aspects of climate change; evaluating the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change; and formulating response strategies for the management of global climate change. In 1990, the finalization and adoption of the IPCC report and the Second World Climate Conference focused further attention on climate change.
2	Volume 12 Number 01		- GHGs & emission measures (<i>differentiated responsibilities, CO2, emission</i>) - Energy + technology transfer (<i>technology transfer, technology</i>)	On 11 December 1990, the 45th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution that established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (INC/FCCC). Supported by UNEP and WMO, the mandate of the INC/FCCC was to prepare an effective framework convention on climate change. The INC held five sessions between February 1991 and May 1992. During these meetings, participants from over 150 states discussed the difficult and contentious issues of binding commitments , targets and timetables for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions , financial mechanisms , technology transfer, and common but differentiated responsibilities of developed and developing countries. The INC sought to achieve a consensus that could be supported by a broad majority, rather than drafting a treaty that dealt with specific policies that might limit participation.
3	Volume 12 Number 01			The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) was adopted on 9 May 1992, and opened for signature at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 in Rio, where it received 155 signatures. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994 (90 days after receipt of the 50th ratification). The first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) will take place in Berlin from 27 March - 7 April 1995.
4	Volume 12 Number 01		- GHGs & emission measures (<i>emission, CO2</i>) - Land use & forests (<i>forest, sink</i>) - Energy + technology transfer (<i>energy</i>)	Since the adoption of the Convention, the INC has met five more times to consider the following items: matters relating to commitments; matters relating to arrangements for the financial mechanism and for technical and financial support to developing countries; procedural and legal matters; and institutional matters. During these INC sessions, scientific work was done to improve the methodologies for measuring emissions from various sources but the larger scientific problem is choosing the best methodology to estimate the removal of carbon dioxide by sinks , namely oceans and forests . The other major task before negotiators has been to work on the difficult issue of financial support for implementation, particularly for developing country Parties who will require new and additional resources to obtain data and implement energy -efficient technologies and other necessary measures.
5	Volume 12 Number 01		GHGs & emission measures (<i>emission, gas</i>)	The INC held its ninth session from 7-18 February 1994, in Geneva. In discussions on matters relating to commitments, delegates examined methodologies for calculations/inventories of emissions and removal of greenhouse gases , the first review of information communicated by Annex I parties, the role of the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, and criteria for joint implementation . Delegates also reviewed the adequacy of commitments . The need for broader action beyond the year 2000 on the commitments in Article 4.2(a) and (b) was considered, based on the understanding that the provisions of this article refer to the present decade.
6	Volume 12 Number 01		adaptation funding & equity (<i>funding, financial resources, financial mechanism</i>)	In its discussions on matters relating to the financial mechanism and technical and financial support to developing country Parties, the Committee chose to focus on the implementation of Article 11. It was agreed that only developing countries that are Parties to the Convention would be eligible to receive funding upon entry into force of the Convention. There was general support for a cost-effective arrangement for the Permanent Secretariat that would encourage collaboration with other secretariats. The question of the location of the Permanent Secretariat was not resolved, but it was agreed that the Permanent Secretariat will start operating on 1 January 1996, and, in the interest of continuity, will be organized along the same lines as the Interim Secretariat.
7	Volume 12 Number 01			The tenth session of the INC was held from 22 August - 2 September 1994, in Geneva. The Committee agreed on the mechanisms for the first review of information communicated by Annex I Parties. Some countries expressed the need for a cautious approach to the review of the adequacy of commitments , since the scientific and technical assessments upon which existing commitments are based were essentially unchanged. Some countries also felt that the first meeting of the COP would be a good occasion to make progress on the elaboration of additional commitments. On the issue of joint implementation , comments were invited on: objectives, criteria and operational guidelines, functions and institutional arrangements, and communication and review and early experiences.
8	Volume 12 Number 01		- Vulnerability + adaptation action (<i>adaptation and response measures</i>) - adaptation funding & equity (<i>GEF, financial mechanism, funding</i>) - Energy + technology transfer (<i>technology transfer, technology</i>)	On matters related to the financial mechanism , countries agreed to stage-by-stage funding modality for adaptation measures . The temporary arrangements between the Committee and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was also adopted. On agreed full incremental costs, the Committee concluded that this issue was complex and that further discussion was needed. Delegates also concluded that the concept should be flexible and applied on a case-by-case basis. The Interim Secretariat was requested to prepare a paper on transfer of technology and delegations were invited to submit their views on this issue . On the subject of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) , the provisional recommendation to the COP is that the SBSTA will be the link between the scientific and technical assessments and the information provided by international bodies and the policy-oriented needs of the COP . The SBI will develop recommendations to assist the COP in its assessment and review of the implementation of the Convention .
9	Volume 12 Number 01			With regard to procedural and legal matters, the Committee decided to continue its consideration of the draft Rules of Procedure at its eleventh session. On institutional matters, a contact group composed of five members of the Bureau, one from each of the five regional groups, was established to consider the various offers of governments and UN agencies to host the Permanent Secretariat for the Convention and make recommendations for the consideration of the Committee at its eleventh session.

Dataviz Sprints:

exploring the dataset and questioning visualizations with issue experts



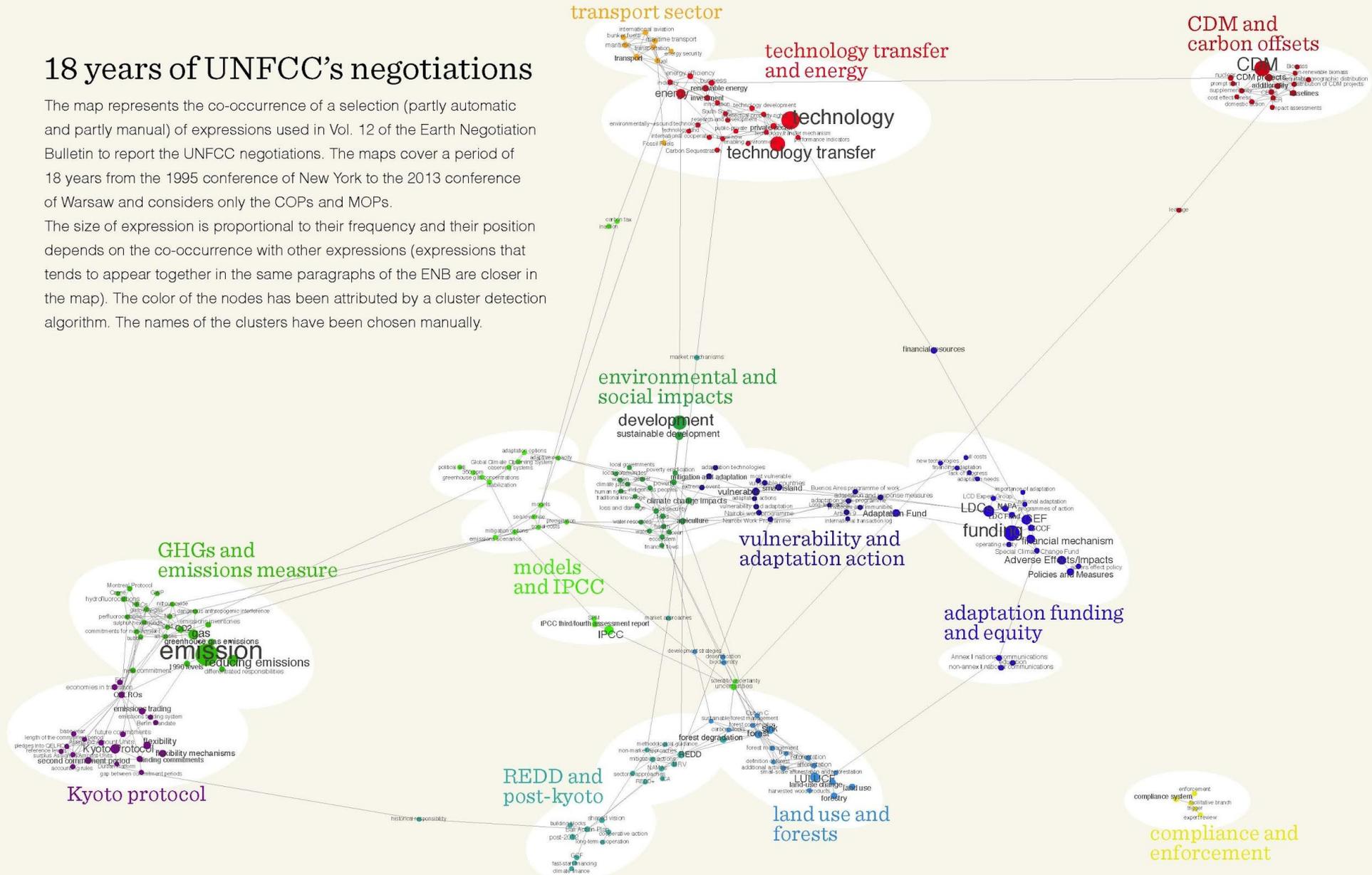
Results

<http://www.medialab.sciences-po.fr/publications/misunderstandings/figure-1>

18 years of UNFCCC's negotiations

The map represents the co-occurrence of a selection (partly automatic and partly manual) of expressions used in Vol. 12 of the Earth Negotiation Bulletin to report the UNFCCC negotiations. The maps cover a period of 18 years from the 1995 conference of New York to the 2013 conference of Warsaw and considers only the COPs and MOPs.

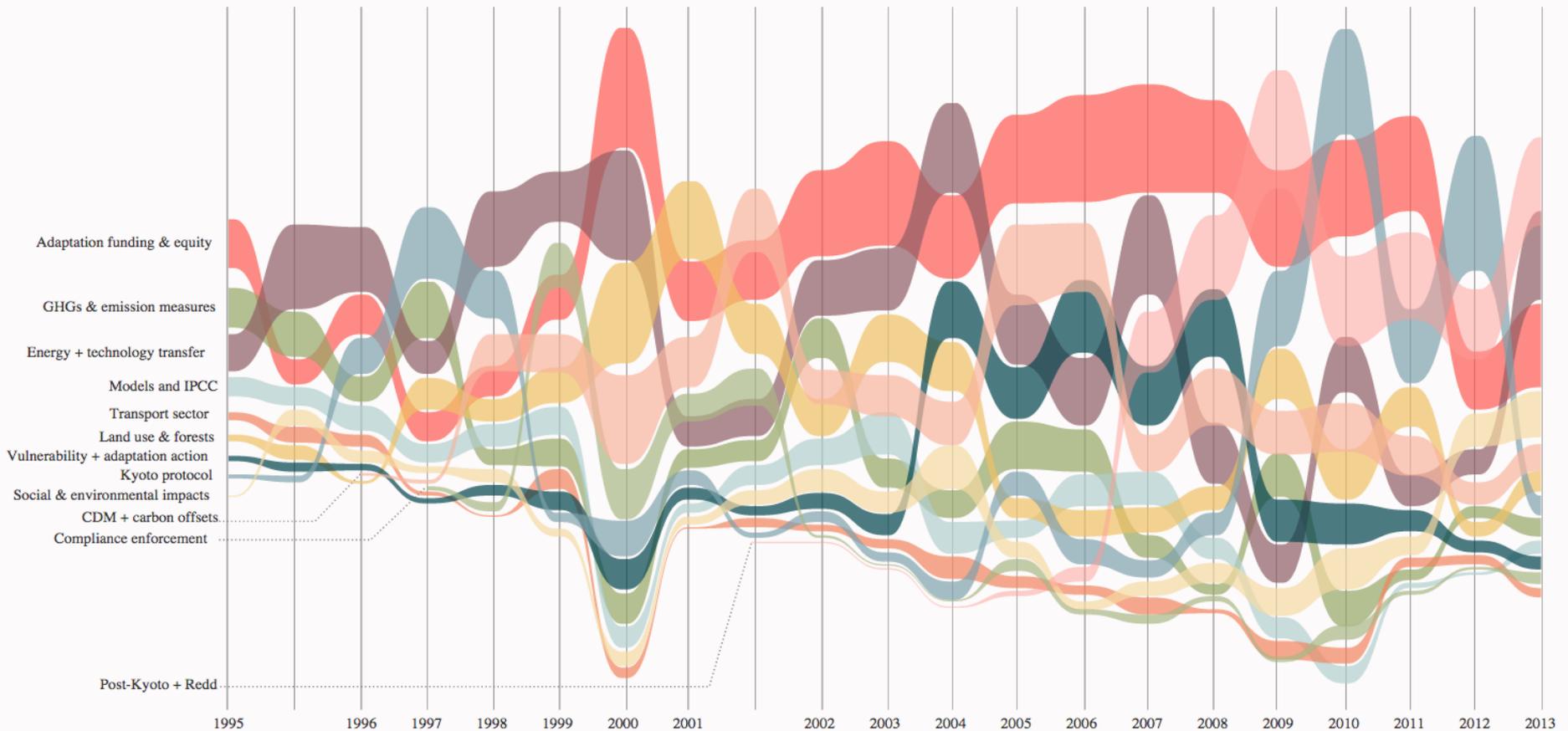
The size of expression is proportional to their frequency and their position depends on the co-occurrence with other expressions (expressions that tends to appear together in the same paragraphs of the ENB are closer in the map). The color of the nodes has been attributed by a cluster detection algorithm. The names of the clusters have been chosen manually.



<http://labs.densitydesign.org/emaps/site/#/map/absolute-and-relative-visibility-of-issues-in-unfccc-negotiations-1995-2013>
<http://www.medialab.sciences-po.fr/publications/misunderstandings/figure-10>

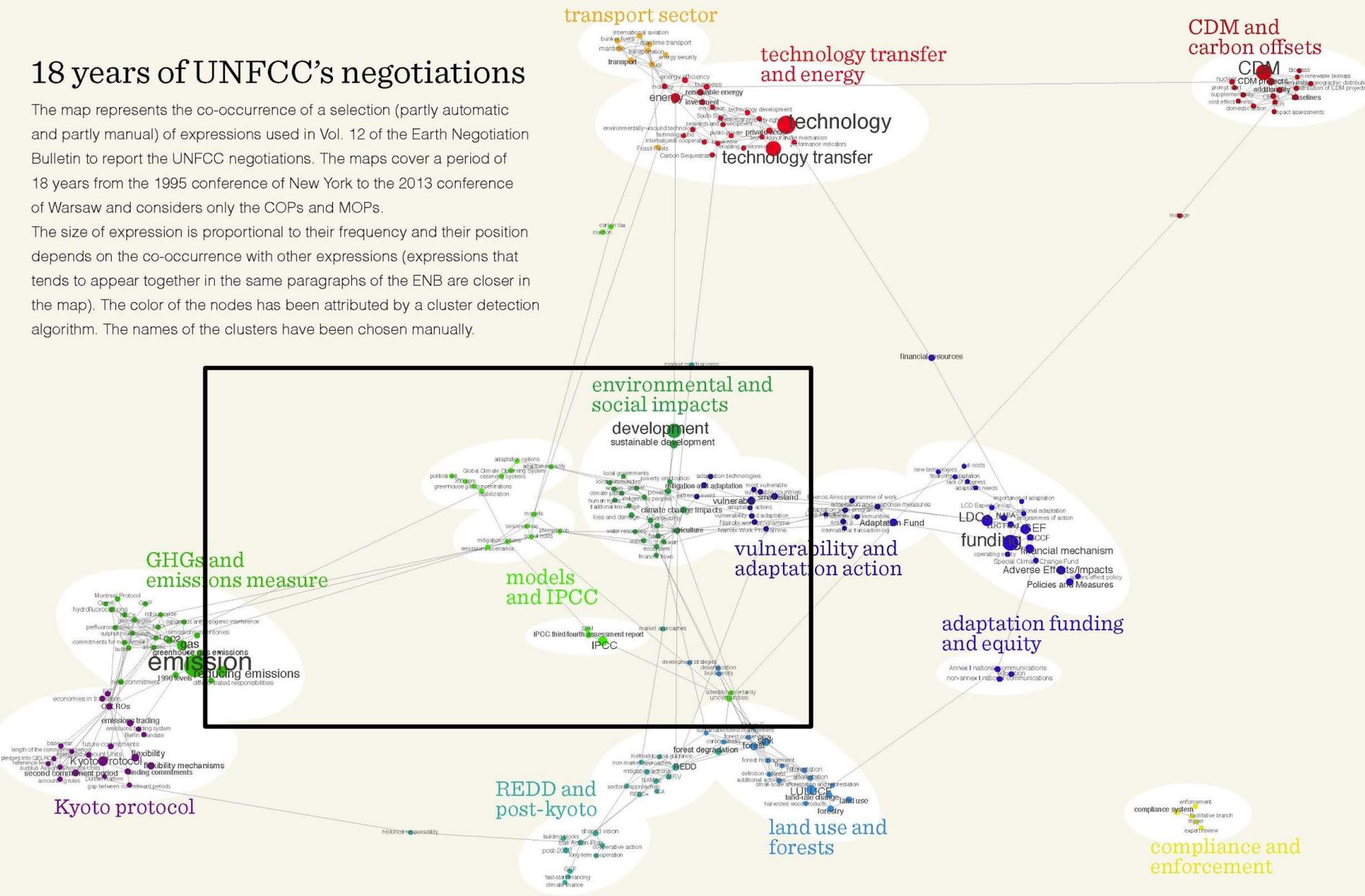
Absolute And Relative Visibility Of Issues In UNFCCC Negotiations, 1995-2013

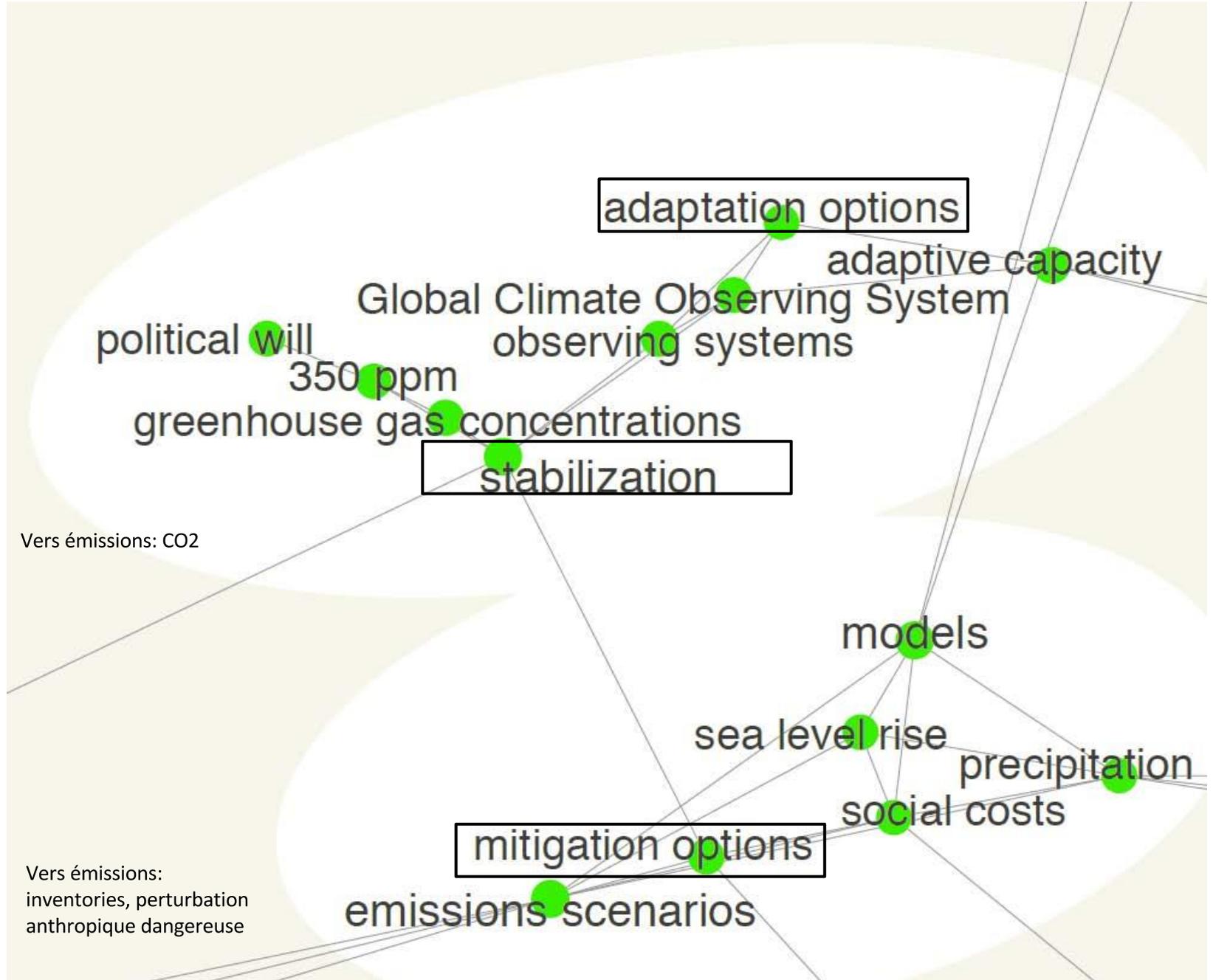
INC 11 COP 1 COP 02 COP 03 COP 04 COP 05 COP 06 COP 06b COP 07 COP 08 COP 09 COP 10 COP 11 COP 12 COP 13 COP 14 COP 15 COP 16 COP 17 COP 18 COP 19
New York Berlin Geneva Kyoto Buenos Aires Bonn The Hague Bonn Marrakech New Delhi Milan Buenos Aires Montreal Nairobi Bali Poznan Copenhagen Cancun Durban Doha Warsaw



18 years of UNFCCC's negotiations

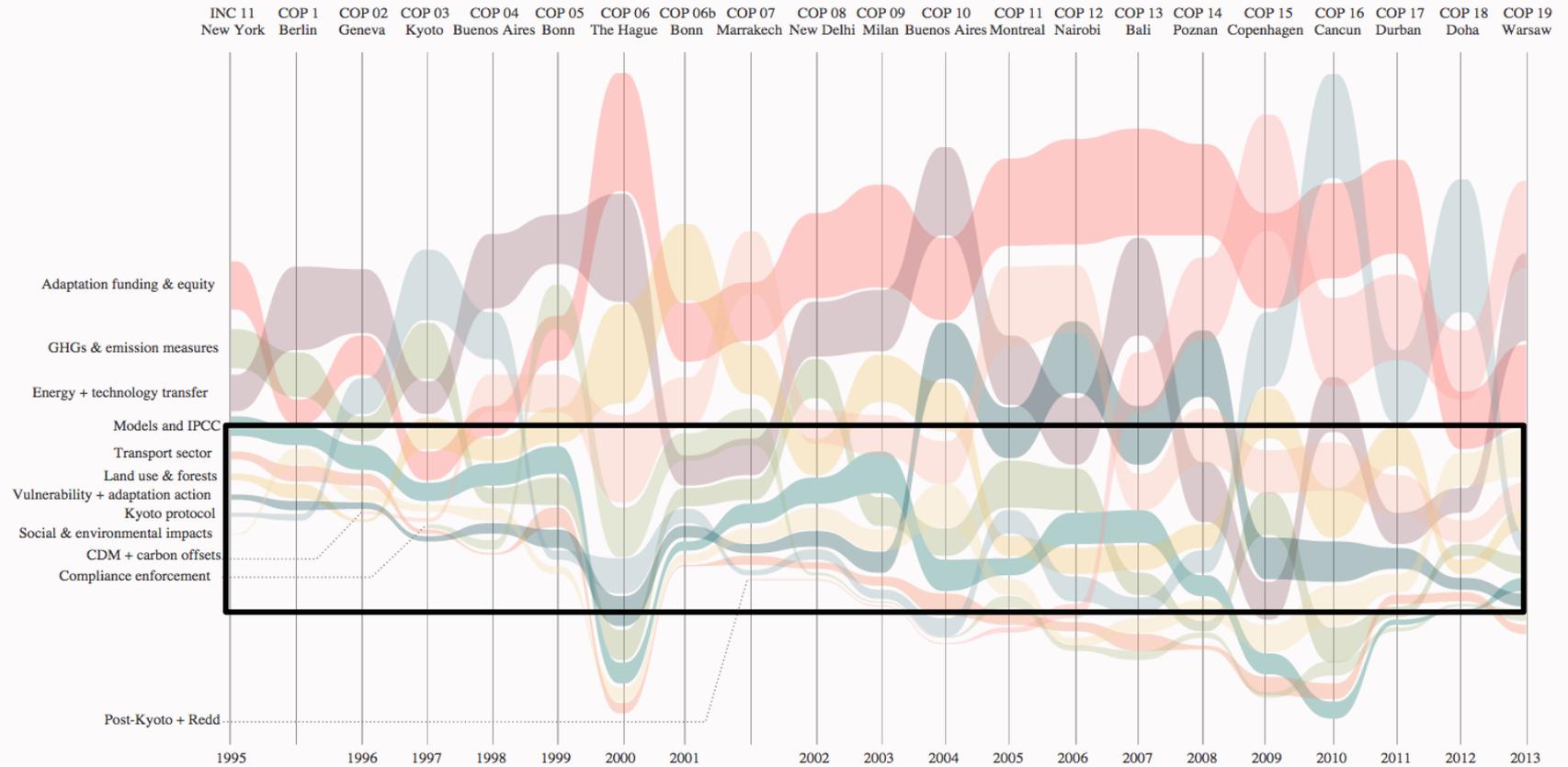
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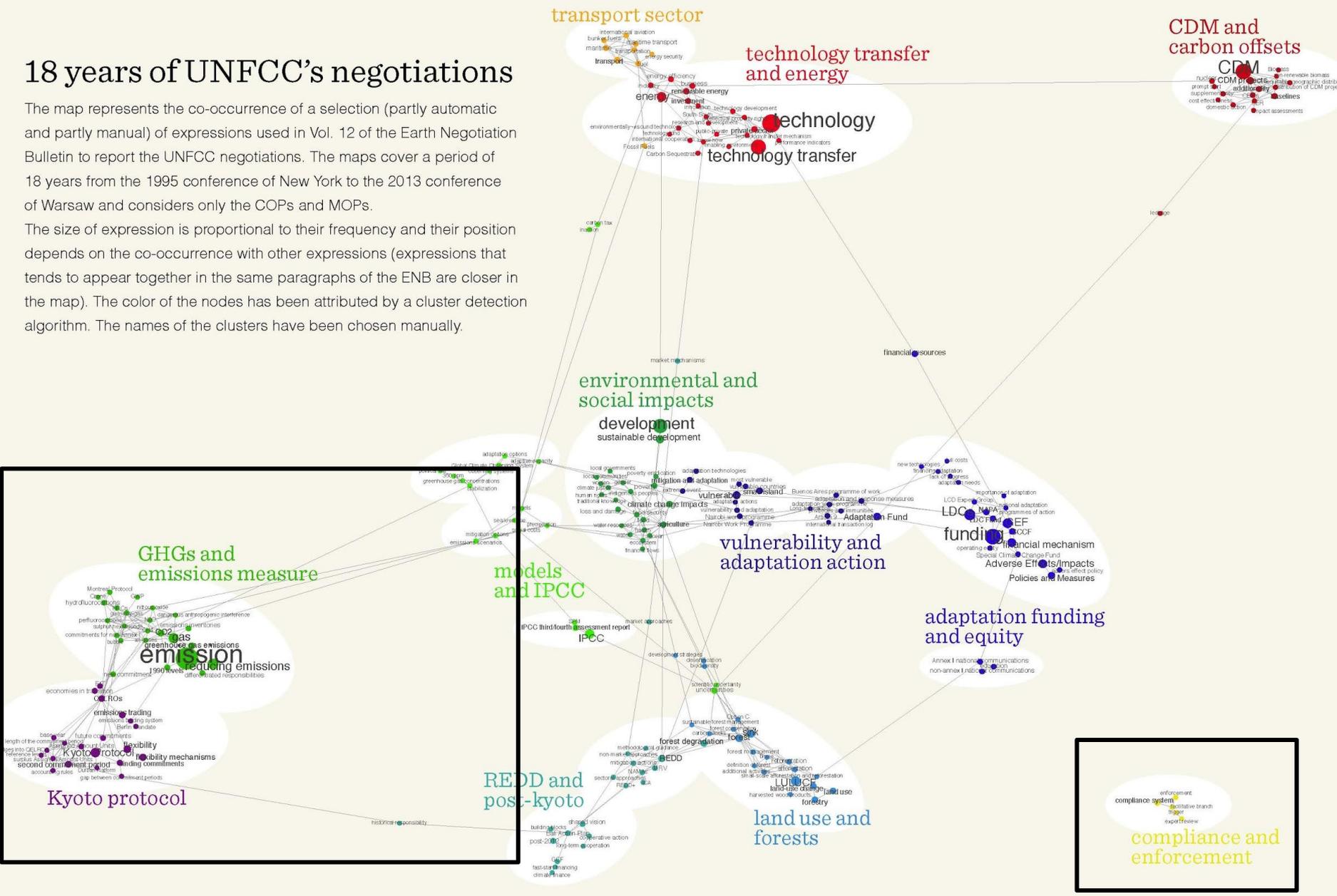
Absolute And Relative Visibility Of Issues In UNFCCC Negotiations, 1995-2013



This interactive map offers a chronological view of the issues discussed in the negotiations within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The streamgraph enables us to

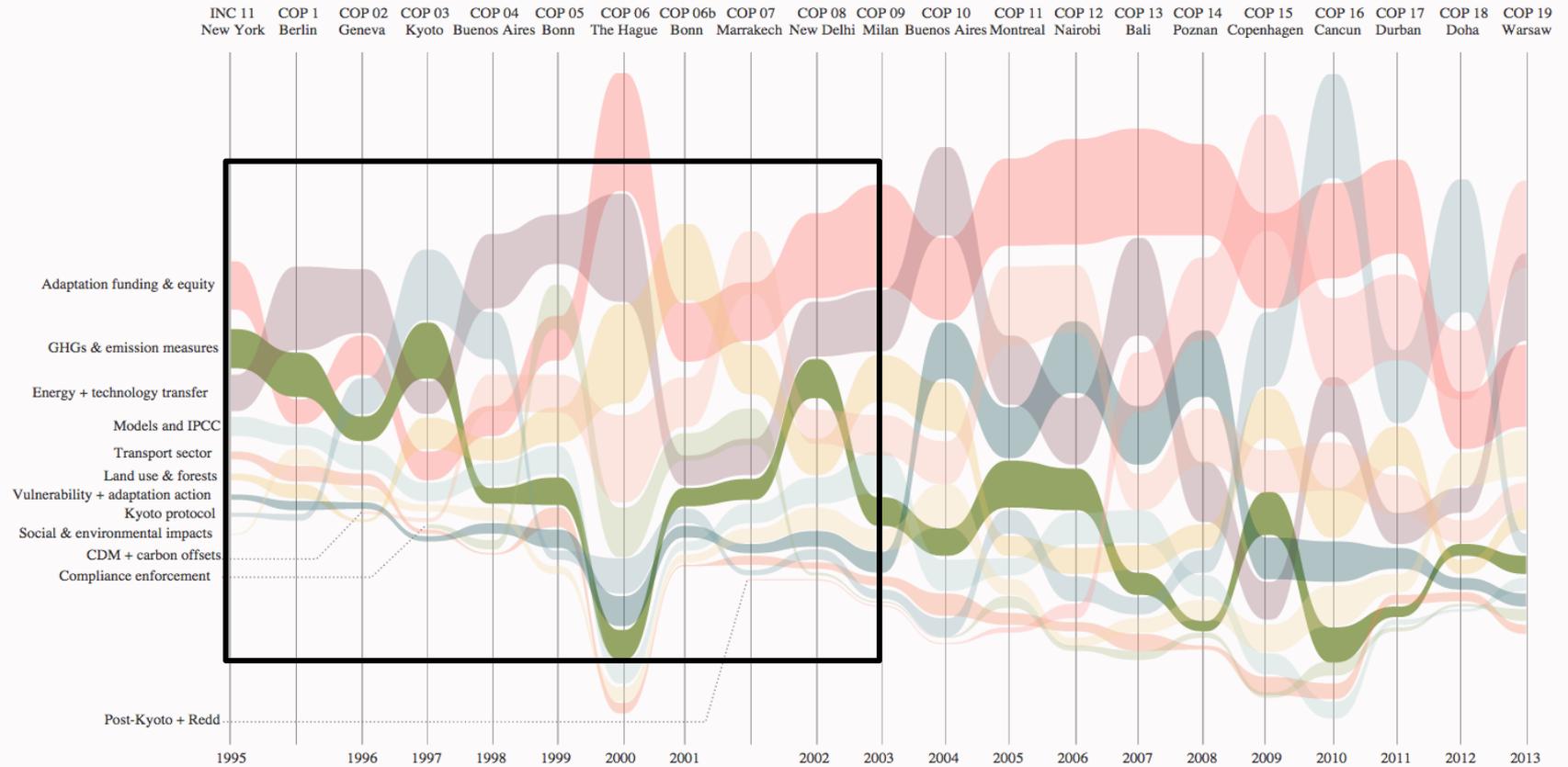
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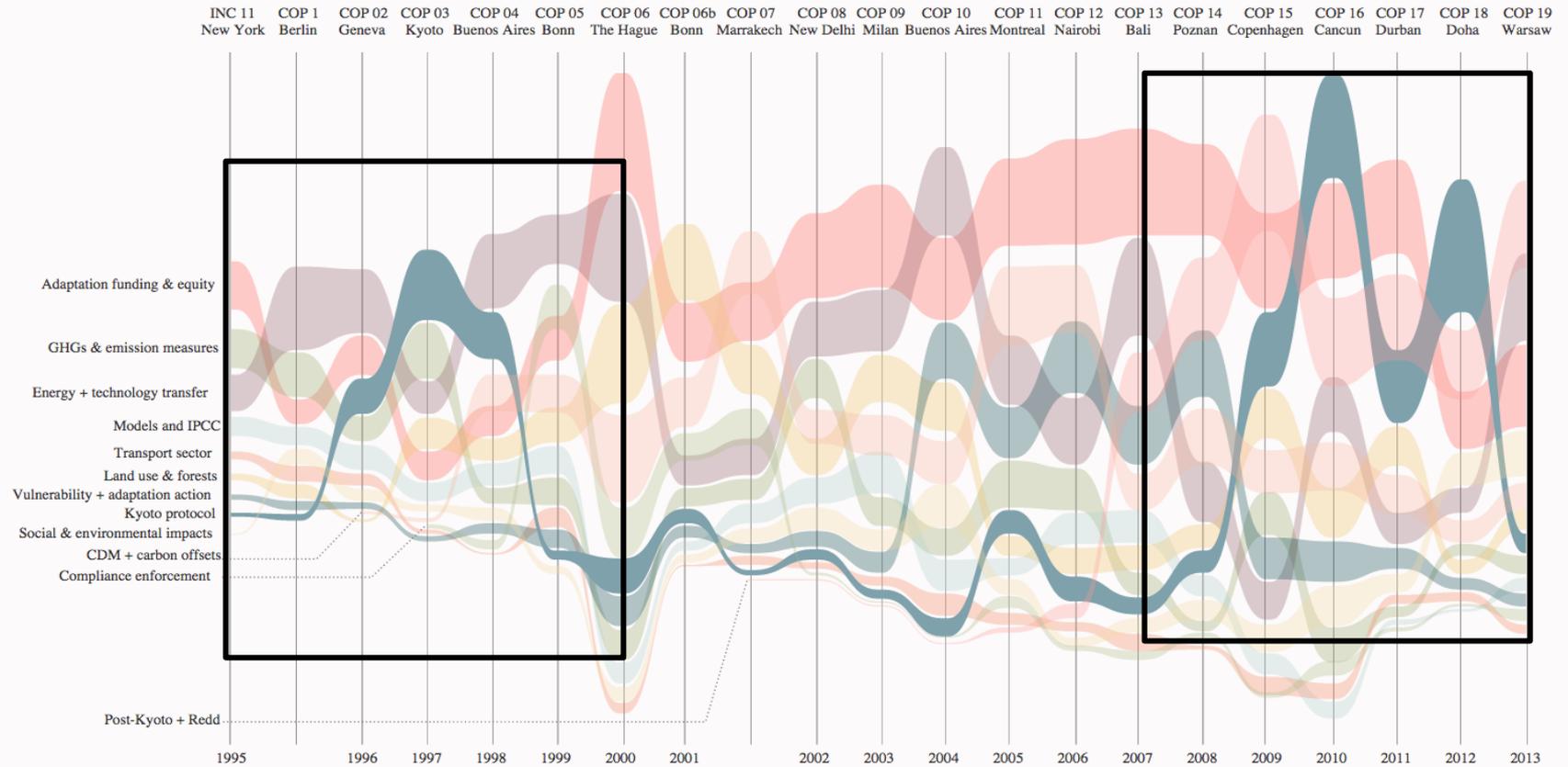
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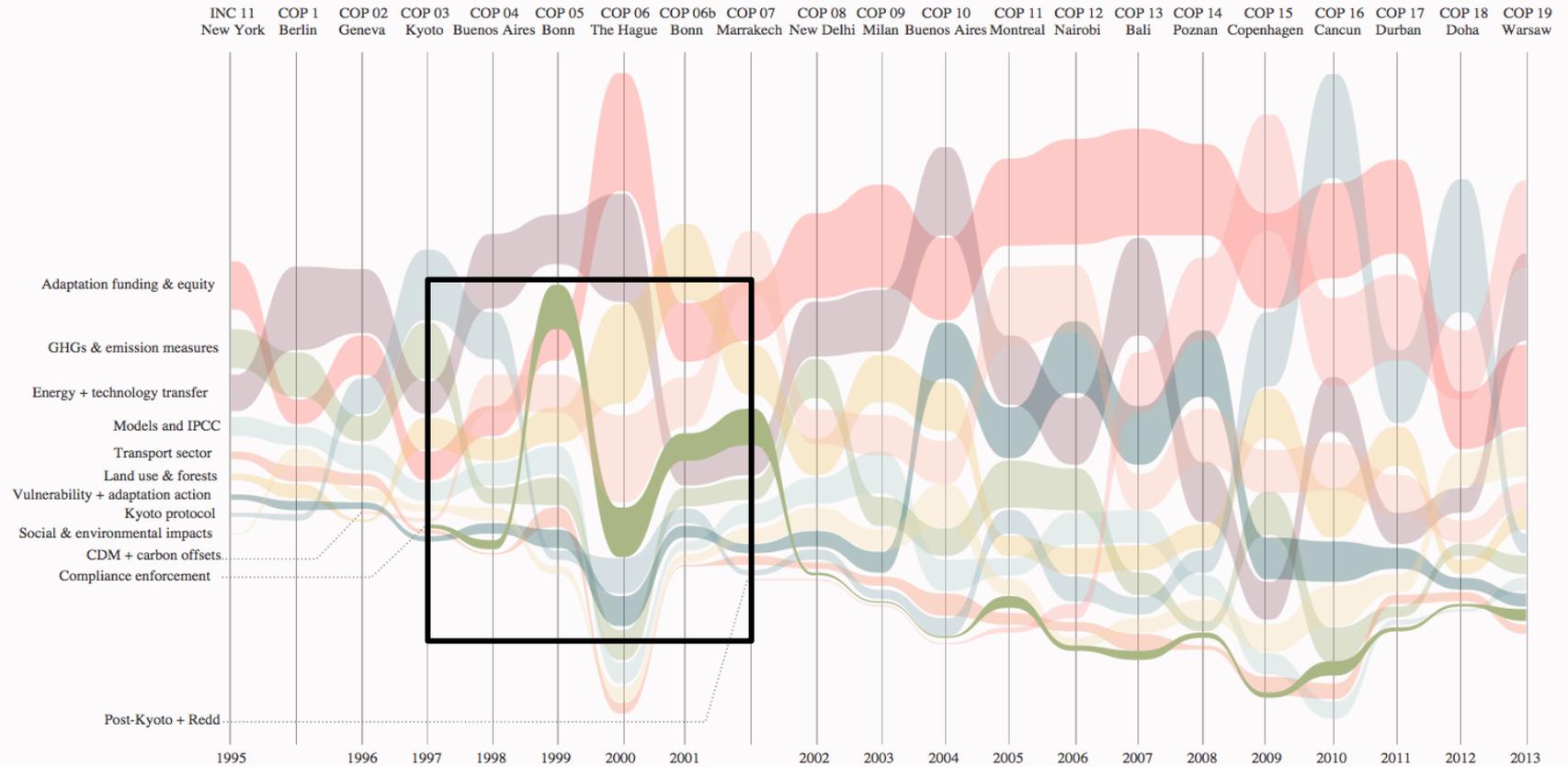
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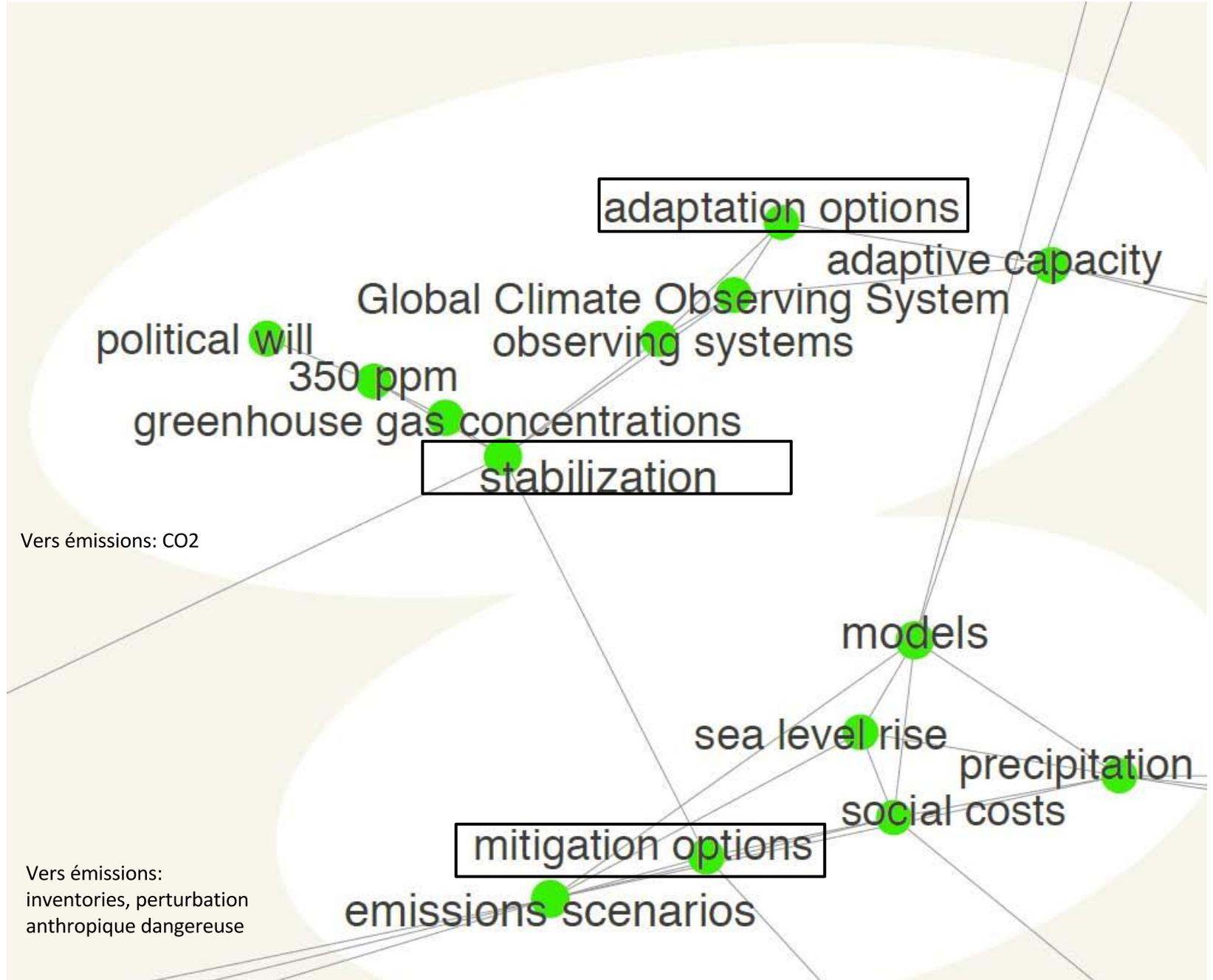
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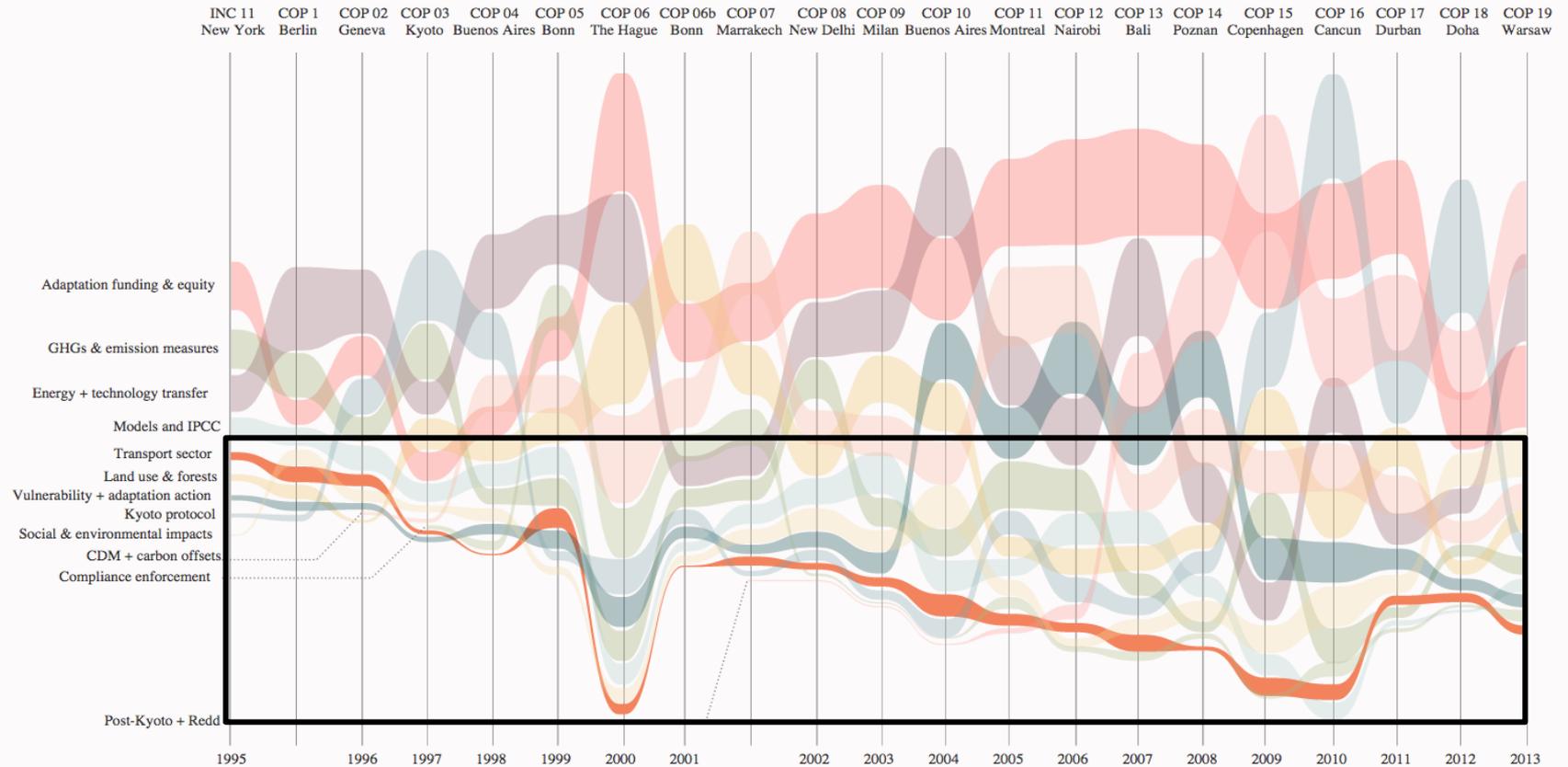


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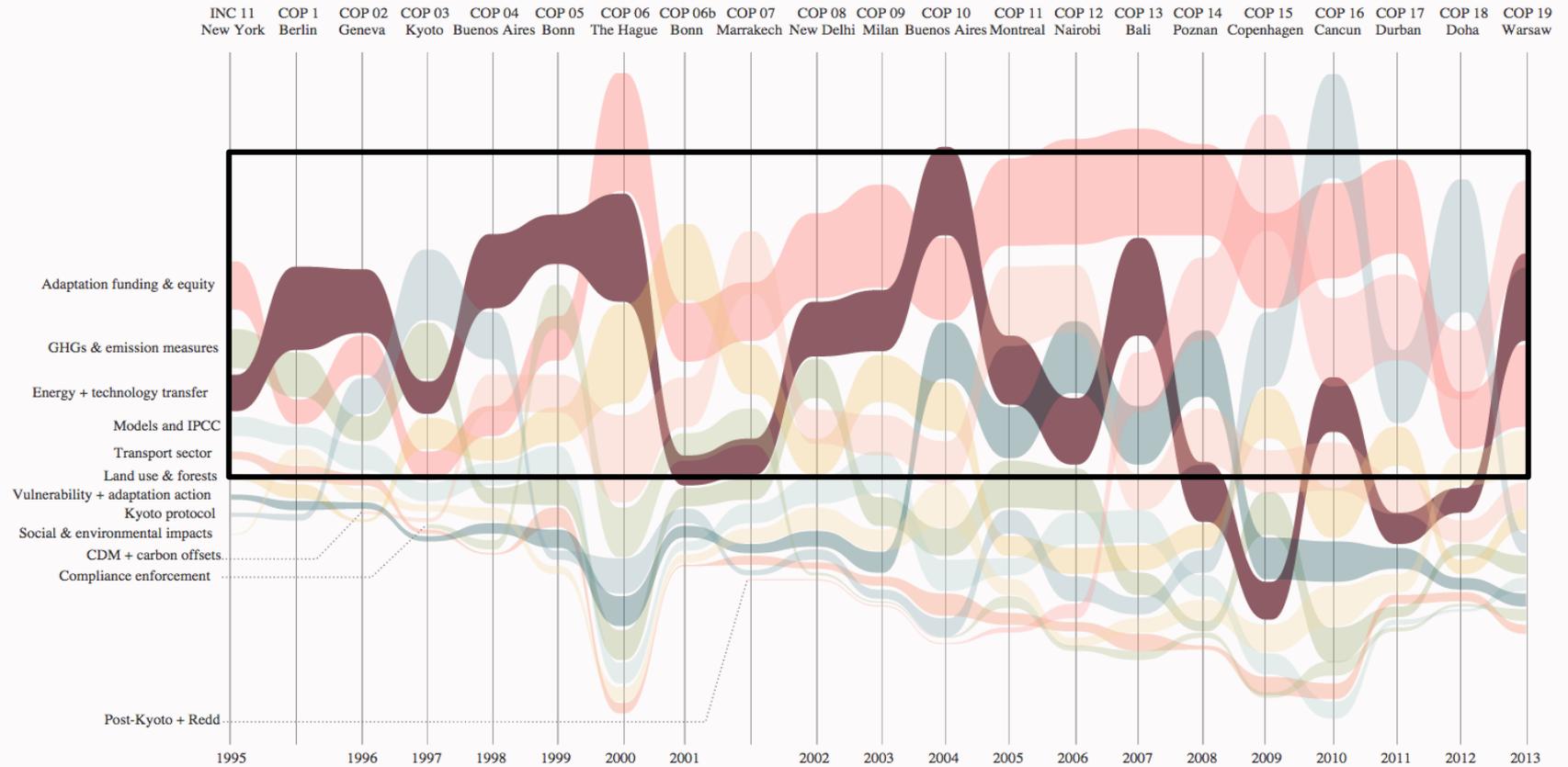
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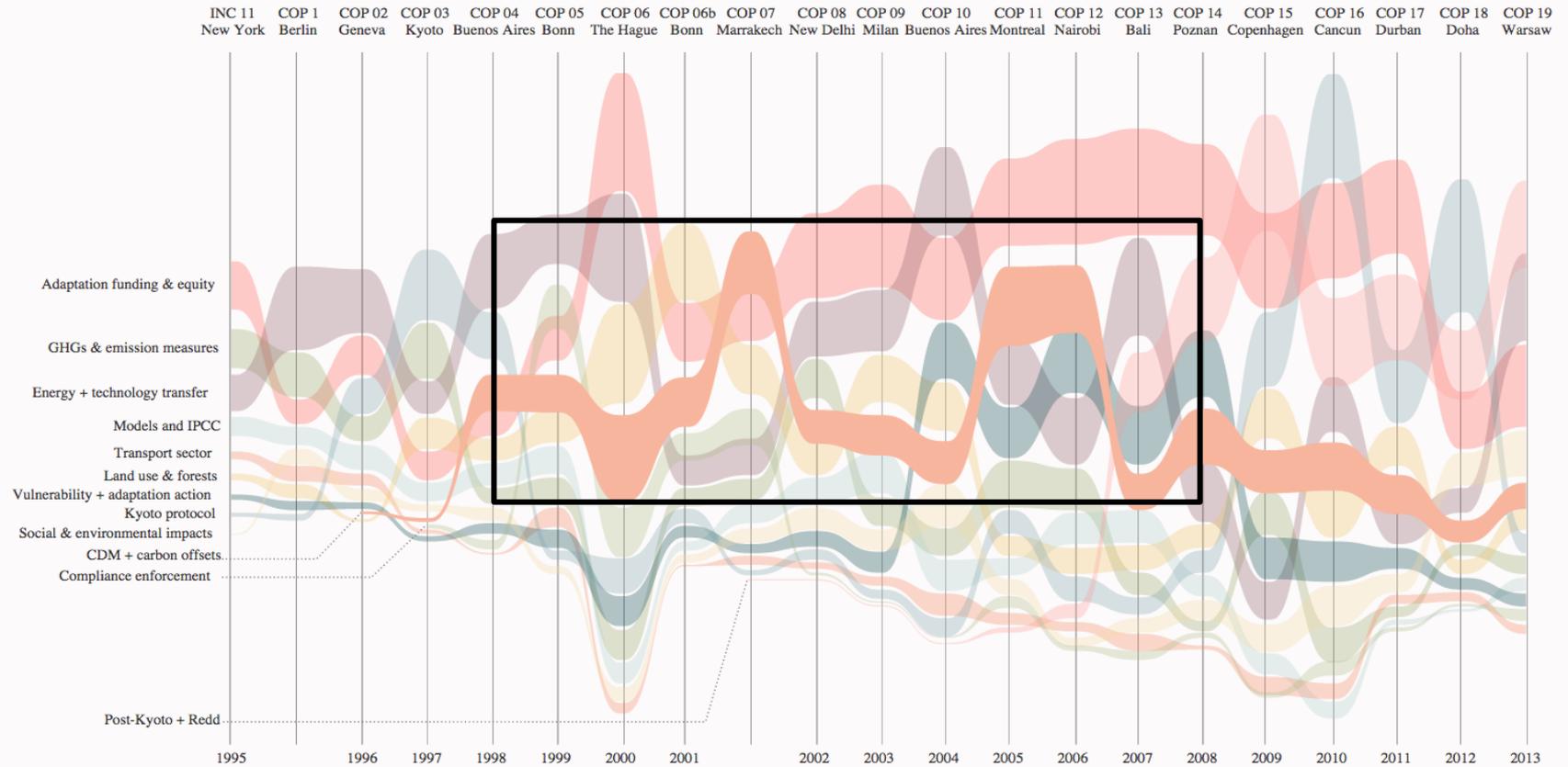
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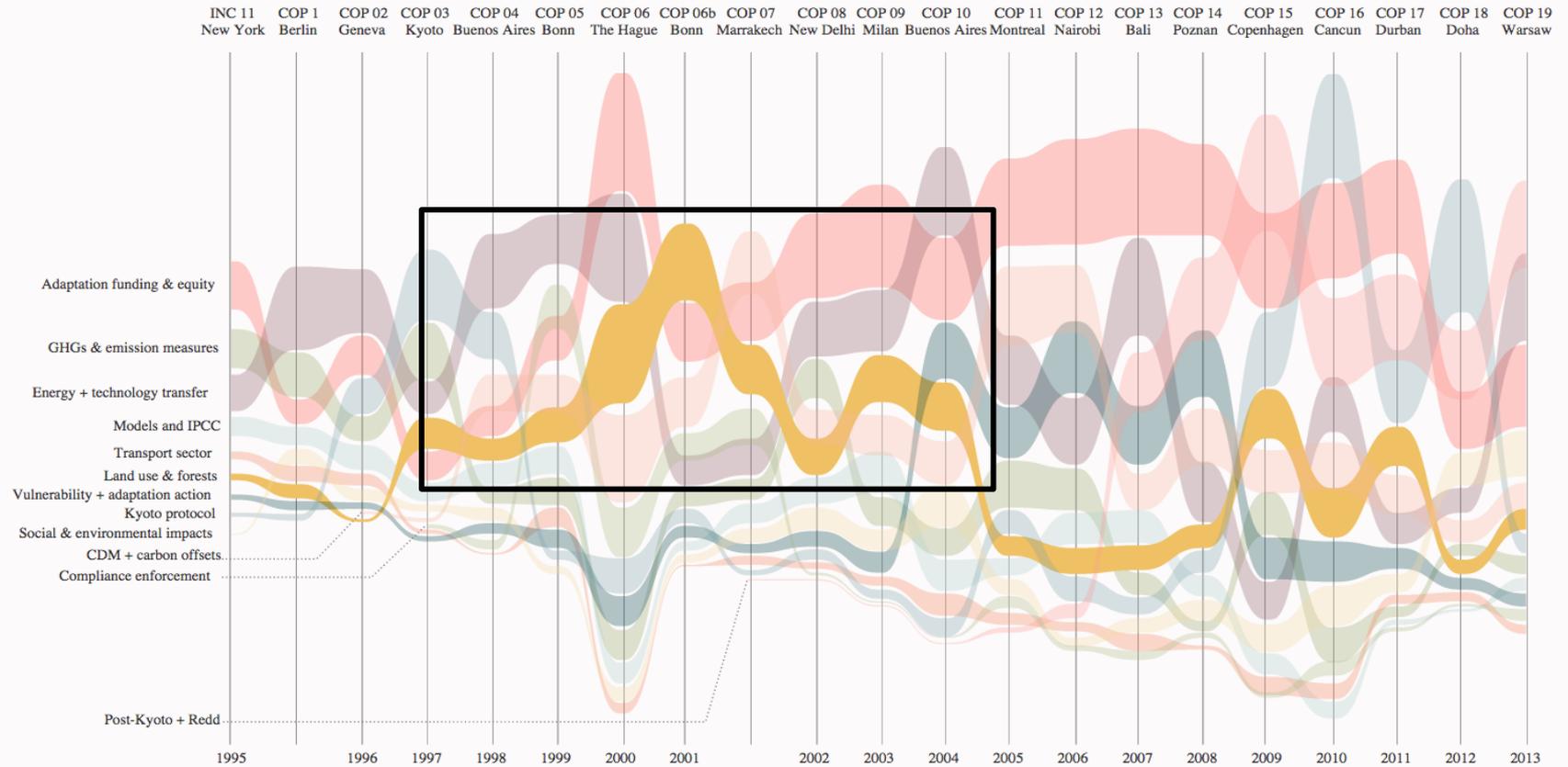
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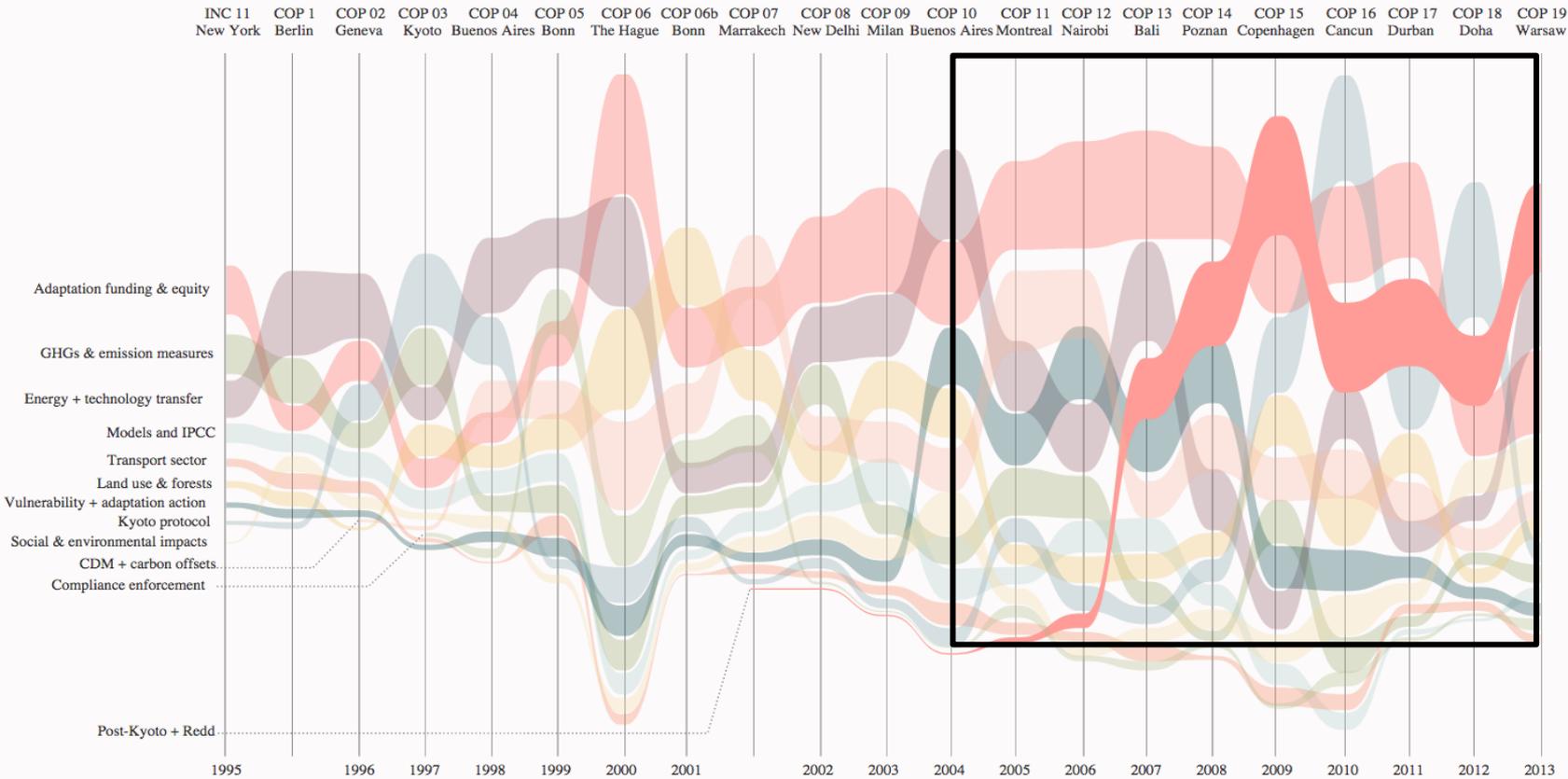
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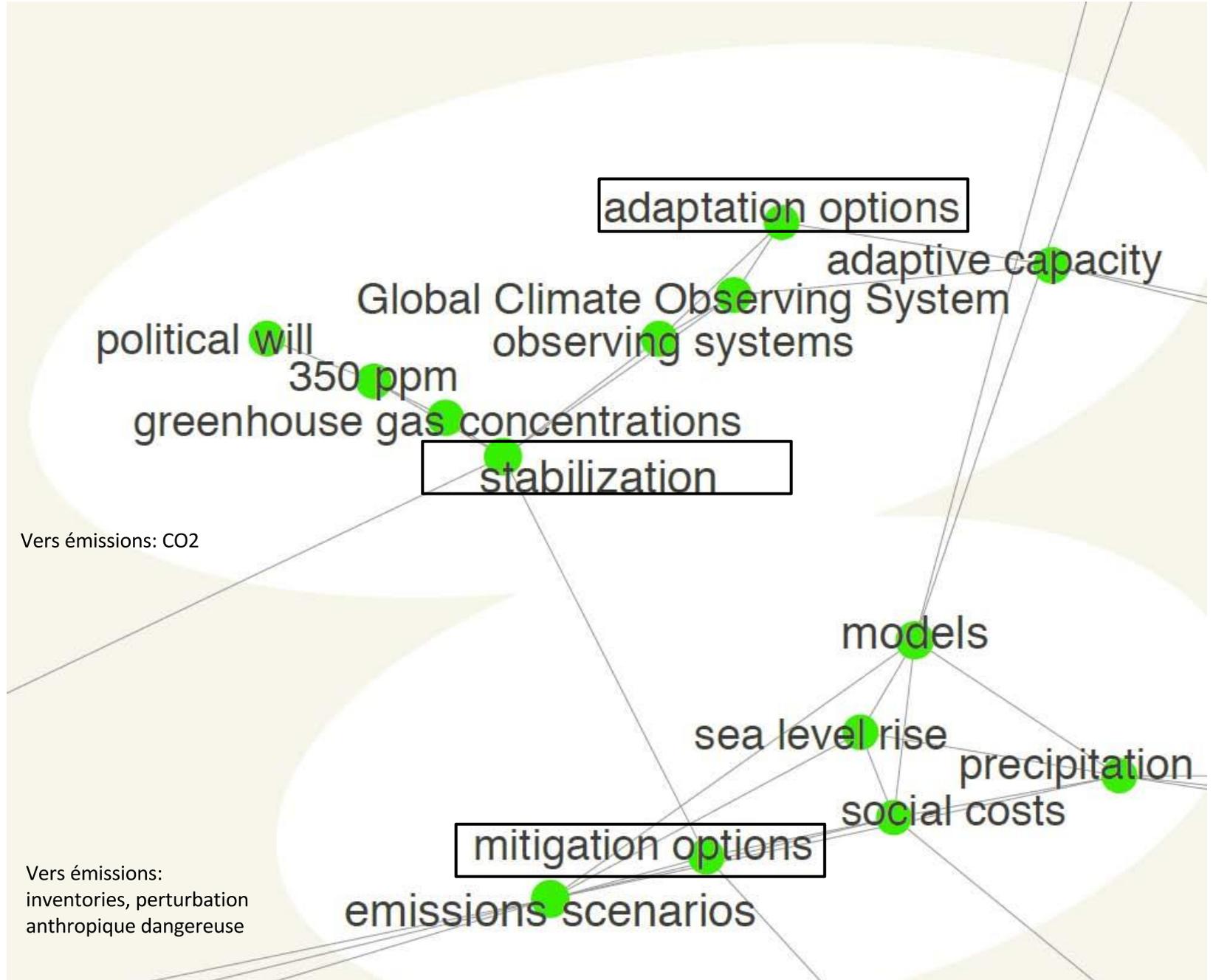
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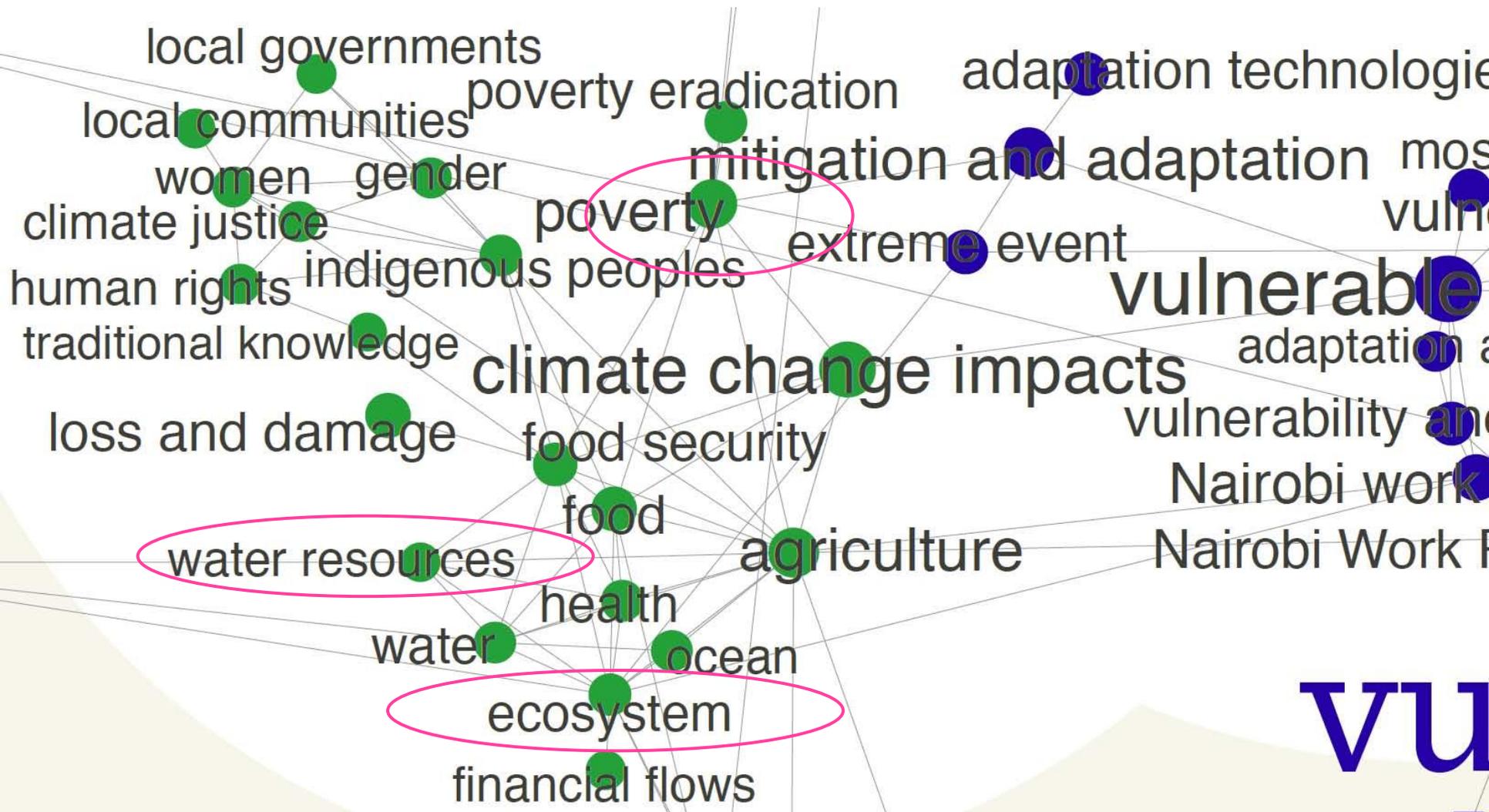


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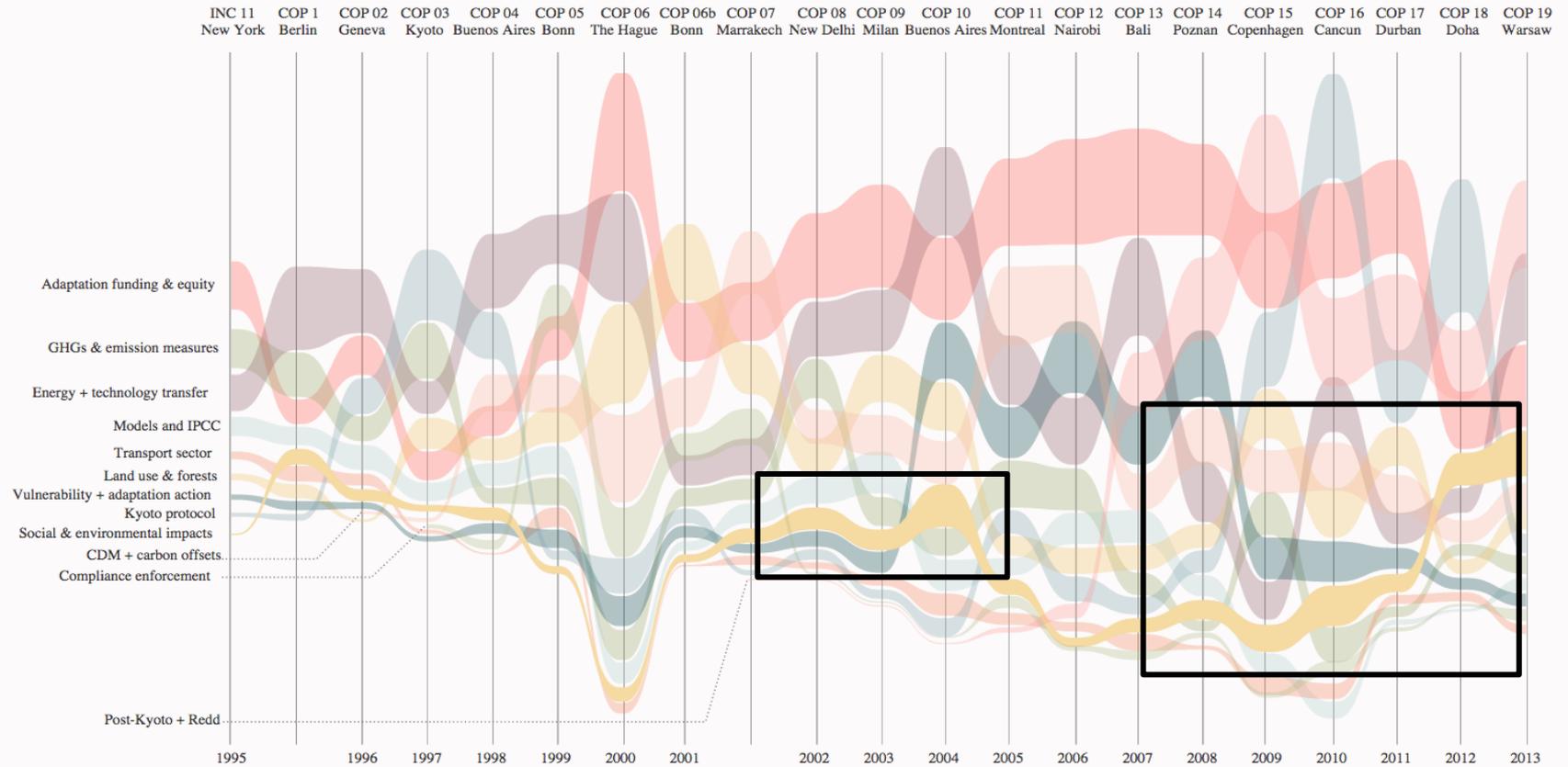
Vers émissions: CO2

Vers émissions:
inventories, perturbation
anthropique dangereuse

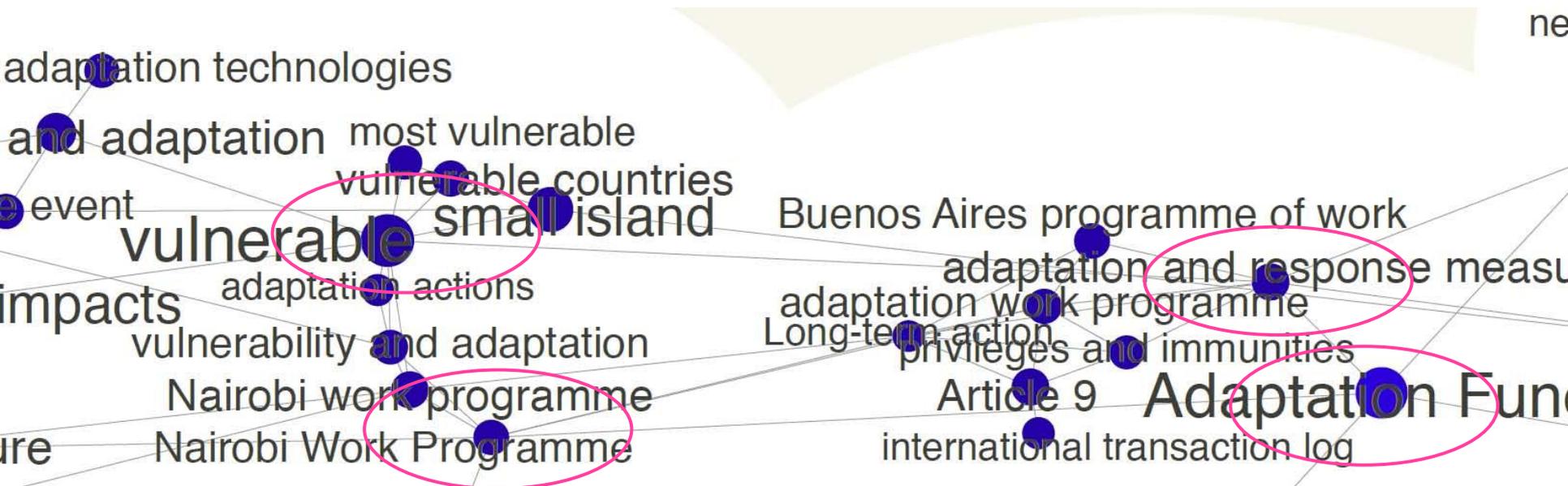




Absolute And Relative Visibility Of Issues In UNFCCC Negotiations, 1995-2013



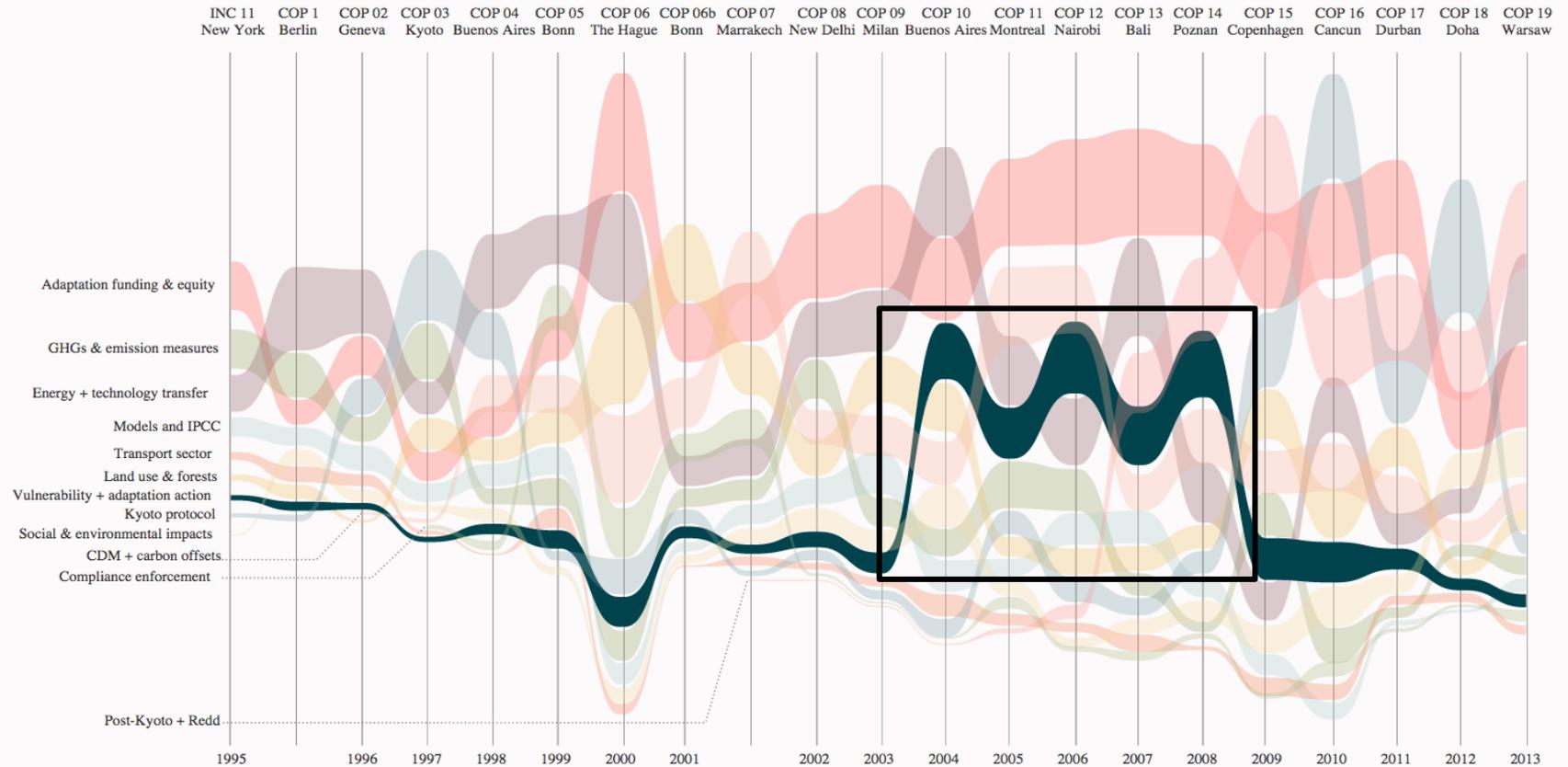
This interactive map offers a chronological view of the issues discussed in the negotiations within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The streamgraph enables us to



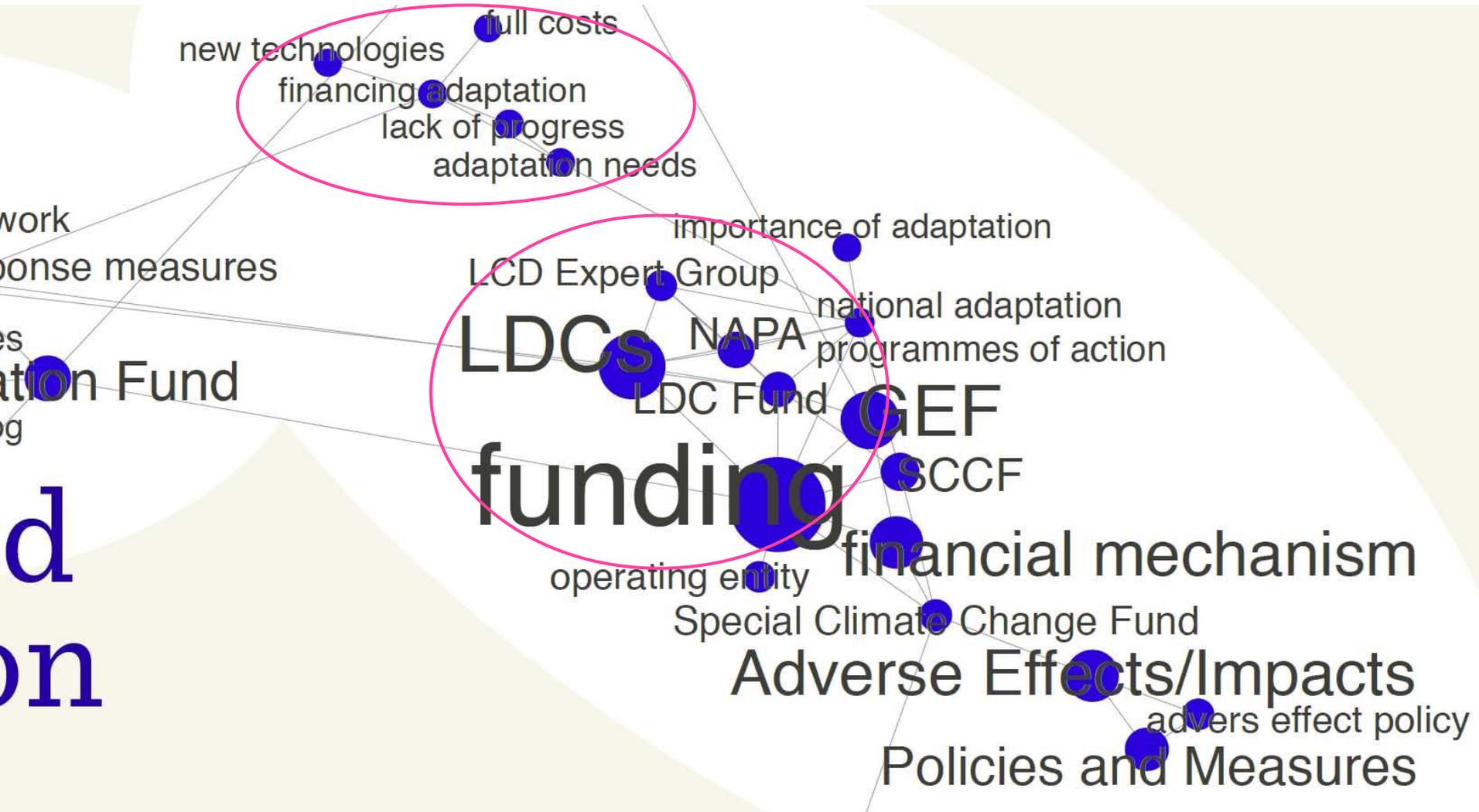
vulnerability and adaptation action



Absolute And Relative Visibility Of Issues In UNFCCC Negotiations, 1995-2013

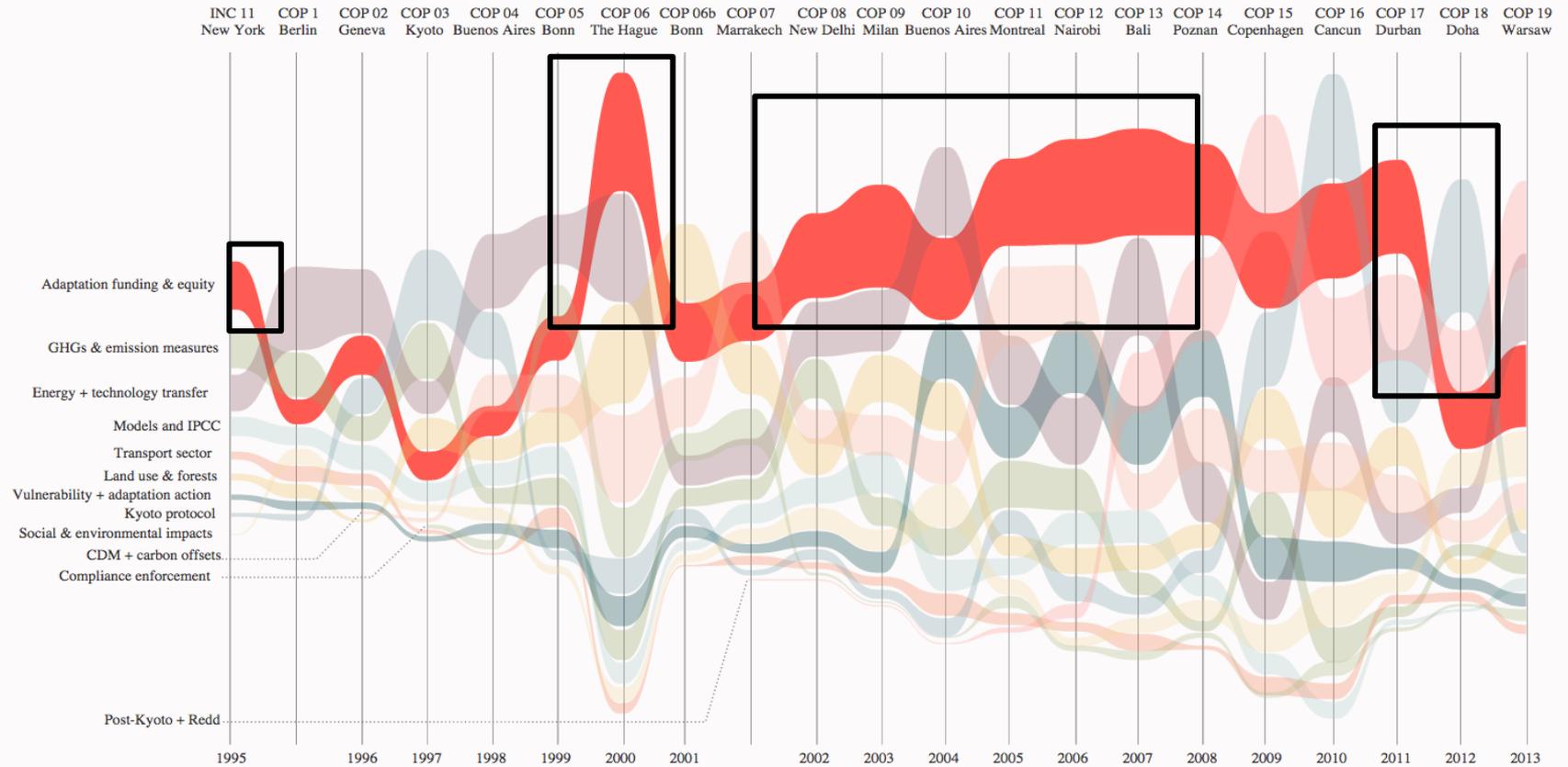


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