



**Media Advisory- Publication launch: "Towards an equitable post-2012 climate agreement"**

## **A dialogue between Europe and Africa: North/South equity is key to the success of the climate change negotiations**

**Background:** At the last UN summit in Bali, the negotiations reached a deadlock, crystallizing the debate on the issue of North/South equity. In partnership with the Foundation Nicolas Hulot, the Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA) and the Climate Action Network France (RAC) and with the financial support from DGCS (Italian cooperation) and the Foundation of the Prince Albert II of Monaco, IUCN is facilitating a North/South dialogue building a bridge between the EU and Africa. This dialogue aims at building capacities of NGOs and governments from developing countries to enable them to play a more active role in the negotiations on climate change. A series of regional seminars are being organized, including a successful one in Bamako, Mali, which took place in May 2008. This workshop brought together organizations and governments from 15 African countries which led to a new publication and the formation of the "Climate and Development Network", including organizations from both Europe and Africa. The publication resulting from the Bamako dialogue presents the key propositions of the network with solutions emerging from Bamako on how to reach an equitable post-2012 agreement. Other seminars are scheduled in Asia and Latin America in 2009, leading to the crucial negotiations in Copenhagen in December 2009.

**Key Issues arising from the Bamako dialogue:**

- The European and African "Climate & Development network" welcomes the Algiers Declaration and the joint efforts from the EU and Africa to reach an agreement, but pushes for more ambitious targets.
- Industrialized countries, including the EU, need to reduce their emissions by at least 25 to 40% below 1990 levels by 2020 to limit global temperature increase to no more than +2° above pre-industrial levels.
- The EU climate and energy package which is now being discussed by the European Ministers is only asking for a -20% reduction, or 30% if a strong agreement is reached in Copenhagen next year. The EU should show more leadership and adopt a target of at least 30% emission reductions by 2020 compared to 1990 levels.
- This target should be reached by reducing domestic emissions, making efforts "at home" to reduce fossil fuel consumption in Europe, in addition to offsetting emissions by buying carbon credits from developing countries, and so going well beyond a "business as usual" scenario.
- Mitigation targets need to be coupled with effective measures for technology transfer and adaptation for developing countries, which should also be "measurable, reportable and verifiable", as mentioned in the Bali Action Plan. Developing countries need to develop clean, cheap, quick and easy-to-access technologies to meet their increasing energy demand while keeping a safe carbon trajectory. Most of the 38 National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) only exist on paper. Additional funding is needed to put these words into action in the 38 countries with NAPAs and the further LDC's still working on their NAPAs.
- A proposal of the EU and energy package is to auction the quotas that are allocated to the energy and industry sectors through the European Trading Scheme (ETS), which would generate at least 40 billion euros a year. The EU member states should allocate half of this income to developing countries, to help them adapt to climate change, develop clean technologies and stop deforestation.
- Africa is seriously affected by desertification, deforestation and land degradation. For the poorest people who depend on nature for their livelihoods, investing in the restoration of degraded ecosystems and water management has become a question of survival.

**Where:**

- **December 10<sup>th</sup> 2008, 11:00-12:00**, EU Pavilion, Pacific room, Hall 9, UNFCCC venue in Poznan

**Speakers:**

**Julia Marton-Lefèvre**, Director General of IUCN

**Monique Barbut**, Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Brice Lalonde**, French Ambassador for Climate change

**Mamouda Moussa Na-Abou**, ENDA Environmental Development Action in the Third World

**Aghatam Ag Alhassane**, Environment Minister of Mali (to be confirmed, or its technical advisor)

**Morgane Créach** (Climate Action Network France)

**Materials for the Media:** Full publication and 4 page summary available on the web:

ENDA Website: <http://climatdeveloppement.wordpress.com/>

CAN- France website: [www.rac-f.org](http://www.rac-f.org); FNH website: [www.fnh.org](http://www.fnh.org) IUCN website: [www.iucn.org/unfccc](http://www.iucn.org/unfccc)

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