



EU-LAC Foundation  
Fundación EU-LAC



Photo: MFA France

## Foreword

**LAURENT FABIUS**  
**MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL**  
**DEVELOPMENT OF FRANCE**

# FROM LIMA TO PARIS: AN AGENDA FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

The 21<sup>st</sup> United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP21) opened on 30 November in Paris. France has committed to hosting the most important diplomatic event that it has organised since the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris in 1948. It is an honour and a great responsibility to host 196 delegations,

hundreds of elected officials, representatives of 2000 non-governmental organizations and some 3000 journalists for two weeks.

This Conference is not only hosted but also chaired by France. France has been preparing for the Conference by holding consultations with all States, to enable the conclusion of a climate agreement that is commensurate with the stakes involved. Reaching a compromise based on the positions of 196 parties – 195 parties plus EU – is no easy matter, yet we all know the extent to which this is necessary.

This is because we are facing an unprecedented challenge, a challenge which affects all aspects of life and knows no frontiers, a challenge which commits us to future generations. In order to stem disastrous climate change, we must limit the increase in mean global temperature to 2°C above pre-industrial levels or even 1.5°C if possible. We will also have to adapt to the inevitable consequences.

The Climate Conference in Paris will be considered a success if four results are achieved: the Agreement itself, which will make it possible to set rules, a long-term course and provisions to increase the level of ambition over time; States' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which today cover almost 90% of global emissions; a "finance, technology and capacity-building" package, which will demonstrate solidarity with the developing countries, and effectiveness with a view to the rapid implementation of the Paris outcome; lastly, an Action Agenda, which will highlight the many voluntary commitments made by local governments, businesses, investors and NGOs in addition to those made by States.

Each stakeholder and each economic sector will have to take up the challenge at their level and find their place in a climate-compatible world. The transformation must continue everywhere, without waiting for the entry into force of the future agreement in 2020. It is urgently necessary to cut emissions in high-emission sectors such as transport, energy, agriculture and forestry, and to address key issues such as access to water, food security and climate risk prevention. The presentation of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda during the Paris Conference will make it possible to demonstrate this process.

I hope, and do not doubt, that we will be able to keep relying on our European and Latin American partners to reach an ambitious outcome in Paris. Latin America and the Caribbean currently account for about 10% of greenhouse gas emissions, which may seem modest, but regional per capita emissions could reach 10 tonnes by the mid-21<sup>st</sup> century if nothing is done. Climate change could cause a loss of GDP of 2% per annum for Latin America and the Caribbean by that stage. This issue must therefore be tackled head-on.

We have been working closely with the Peruvian presidency since the beginning. The success of COP20 last year in Lima is a source of inspiration for us. France and Peru, which represent two different hemispheres, light each other's path to show the international community the only road that will guarantee our shared future.

At the EU-CELAC Summit 2015 on 9 and 10 June, the President of the French Republic highlighted the issues of climate change. He had done so during the Martinique Summit on 8 May, which brought together the Caribbean States. He had then issued the Fort-de-France Appeal, which was repeated at the EU-CARIFORUM high-level meeting on 11 June 2015.

Action against climate change is a struggle against poverty and for development. It must draw on initiatives like the EUroCLIMA initiative, which makes it possible to integrate climate-change issues into sustainable development strategies. I hope that, immediately after COP21, the bi-regional Action Plan between Europe and Latin America will be strengthened as regards climate issues.

The Paris Conference is viewed by all as the outcome of twenty years of climate negotiations. Above all, it will also be a new start. We must now set off, all of us together, on a journey towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient world.

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# Global Agreement for Climate Change



## The Importance to SIDS of a Global Agreement on Climate Change

**Maxine P.O. McClean**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Barbados

There can be no doubt that the phenomenon of climate change and its adverse impacts present a clear and present danger to all SIDS, many of which,



## Second World People's Conference on Climate Change the Rights of Mother Earth

**David Choquehuanca Céspedes**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

The Second World People's Conference on Climate Change and Defence of Life, held in Tiquipaya-Bolivia from 10th to 12th of October 2015, a space in which

are located in the Caribbean. From the outset, the Caribbean has consistently maintained the position that the challenges confronting SIDS in the face of climate change are of an intrinsically existential nature. For SIDS, the mantra below “1.5 to stay alive” is simply a statement of the stark realities, both current and forecast, that global temperature and sea-level rises signify. Our physical survivability, our economic sustainability and, indeed, our very existence, are directly linked to the crafting of an ambitious global legally-binding framework that constrains global temperature increase and sea-level rise to tolerable levels. Such an agreement, predicated on the best available scientific evidence, is needed sooner rather than later. Time is simply not on our side.

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## **EU-CELAC Climate Diplomacy can help tip the balance in Paris**

**Guy Edwards & Marcela Jaramillo**

Peruvian and French leaders, ministers and diplomats are working closely together in the run up to the United Nations climate change conference in Paris. This constructive diplomacy, if matched by other EU

the peoples came together for the second time to present their ideas, principles and demands regarding the global climate crisis, set out that a world change of the civilizational model is necessary to save Mother Earth.

In accordance with the conclusions of the Conference, the civilizational and cultural model of “Vivir Bien”, a paradigm of life and peace, shall replace the model of the capitalist system. This is the vision of Bolivia for the COP21. The “Vivir Bien” wants people to leave a good life with themselves, with the others and with the nature surrounding them. Within the “Vivir Bien” paradigm all people and living beings that inhabit this planet have the right to life. In this context, Mother Earth has the right to adapt gradually to climate change.

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## **Science and policy jointly fighting Climate Change**

**EUROCLIMA / European Commission**

EUROCLIMA, a regional EU programme funded from the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) facilitates the integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and measures into Latin

and CELAC countries, could tip the balance in Paris in favor of a transformative new global agreement on climate change.

With a total of 61 countries spanning the global North and South, the EU and CELAC countries can attempt to locate areas of convergence and compromise, and form an alliance for an equitable, fair and ambitious legally binding agreement. Together both regions can push for a new agreement that sends a clear and authoritative message to the private sector and industry that the transition to a low-emission and climate resilient future is necessary, feasible and beneficial to us all.

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American public development policies and plans. The programme is the result of dialogue between the governments in the two regions during the 2008 EU-LAC Summit in Lima. The Brussels Declaration following the latest EU-CELAC summit in June 2015 reiterates its support for climate change and environmental issues: "We have continued to strengthen our bi-regional cooperation on environmental and climate change-related challenges, through among others, the EUROCLIMA programme...". Implemented since 2010, the Programme will end in December 2016.

How is EUROCLIMA implemented? Which are the key achievements? And what will happen after COP21?

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ACTIVITIES [top](#)

# EU-LAC Foundation's Activities



## Appointment of New Authorities

The EU-LAC Foundation's Board of Governors appointed the new President and Executive Director, will take up their new responsibilities in January 2016.

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**Workshop- Seminar**

The EU-LAC Foundation, CAF and GIGA Institute organised a workshop on a potential triangular relationship China - Latin America - EU

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## III EU-LAC Art Sessions

The EU-LAC Foundation and the General Consulate of Ecuador in Hamburg organised a vernissage presenting the Ecuadorian artist Verónica Ibsel Domínguez

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## Publication on Regional Innovation Strategies

The EU-LAC Foundation and DG Regio publish study on RIS3 approaches in 9 Latin American countries

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## Publication on Social Protests

The EU-LAC Foundation publishes study on social protests and democratic responsiveness

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# Young Researchers

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**Michelle Arellano**

## **Climate Change Decentralisation: Institutional capacities for local climate change adaptation in the Paute river basin in Ecuador**

Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change becomes an urgent necessity, as recognised at the 2007 Bali UNFCCC conference. Due to the fact that adaptation to climate change is a context-specific process, this research presents the case study of adaptation projects in the Paute river basin, in South Ecuador. This case links praxis with theory and presents an example of how institutional arrangements -decentralisation measures- can also affect local adaptation capability.

Based on a qualitative approach the present study seeks to answer the following question: How the decentralisation process has impacted climate change adaptation projects, in the Paute river basin, in terms of capacity building, citizen participation, and accountability, considering its implications in public policy for adaptation?

This study finds that the decentralisation process in the basin was the means to implement adaptation measures, however, the initiatives remain centralised due to control and accountability and the lack of capabilities at the local level. Regarding social participation, it is important to highlight that even if decentralisation has opened opportunities for an increasing local participation, the members of the community are not harnessing them, but they expect initiatives from the central government to act.

[Download thesis \(in English\) >>](#)

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PUBLICATIONS AND EVENTS [top](#)



## **Publications**

Barrera, Anna (2015)



## **Events**

5th December

**Violence Against Women in Legally Plural settings**  
- Experiences and Lessons from the  
Andes. Series: "Law, Development and Globalization",  
Routledge.

**Edwards, Guy and Roberts, J. Timmons (2015)**  
**A Fragmented Continent: Latin America and the**  
**Global Politics of Climate Change** MIT Press.

**EU-LAC Foundation (ed.) (2015)**  
**Social Protest and Democratic Responsiveness:**  
**Assessing Realities in Latin America and the**  
**Caribbean and the European Union.**

**Ferreira- Pereira, Laura C (2015)**  
**The European Union's partnership policy towards**  
**Brazil: more than meets the eye**, Cambridge Review  
of International Affairs.

**Innopro & Alias Group, EU-LAC Foundation and**  
**DG REGIO (ed.) (2015)**  
**EU-Latin America cooperation on regional innovation**  
**strategies in the framework of regional policy.**

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate**  
**Change (2015)**  
**Climate Action Now - Summary for Policymakers**  
**2015** Report by the UNFCCC.

**TECHO Poverty Slam**  
Frankfurt am Main, Germany

**7th December**  
**Sustainable Innovation in Sport**  
Paris (Saint-Denis), France

**7th- 8th December**  
**Sustainable Innovation Forum (SIF15)** in the  
framework of the COP21  
Paris (Bourget), France

**Until 20th December**  
**Latin American Herbst**  
Hamburg, Germany

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[UNSUBSCRIBE](#)

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