



## **IDGM LAUNCH CONFERENCE PARIS, 6 NOVEMBER 2009**

# **THE "BOTTOM BILLION" AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GLOBAL CRISIS**

**T**his conference will bring together some of the leading international experts on the subject. The financial crisis has increased the lack of visibility on the role of actors and has led to the urgent definition of diverse recovery plans.

Rarely has the global agenda been so full or the terms of cooperation required by this agenda so elusive or changeable.

The heated debates during the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change in Poznan in preparation for the Copenhagen meeting in December 2009, where the arrangements for "post-Kyoto" cooperation should be established, the developments of the WTO Mini-Ministerial meeting organised in July 2008, the talks on Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBEs), or the haste and difficulties surrounding the development of support for the poor countries that will suffer most from the crisis, all suggest conflicts between different development institutions. However, negotiating the post-

Kyoto regime is a far more complex matter than negotiating the protocol over 10 years ago – which was already a difficult task. In the same sense, the WTO negotiations are not those of the GATT; IPBEs is not the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), even if this parallel is one of the arguments of its architects; and the Millennium Development Goals, whose deadline is set for 2015, now appear in need of redefinition. Today, coordinated solutions to the economic and financial crisis and to the problems of sustainable development are lacking.

**Lucien Chabason**

Deputy Director, IDDRI

**Patrick Guillaumont**

President, FERDI

**This conference will take place  
on 6 November 2009,  
from 09.00 to 18.45  
at the Maison de l'Amérique Latine,  
217 Bd. Saint-Germain, Paris.  
The day will end with a cocktail.**

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## DETAILED PROGRAMME

09.00: RECEPTION

09.30: OPENING

- ▶ Lucien **Chabason**, Deputy Director of IDDRI, and Patrick **Guillaumont**, President of FERDI
- ▶ Special Guest: Mr Valéry **Giscard d'Estaing**, Former President of France, Honorary President of the FERDI, "*From the G5 to the G20, What Futur for the Global Economic Governance?*"

10.00: MORNING SESSION

**BEYOND THE CRISIS,  
WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?**

The financial crisis can be seen as a symptom of a deeper crisis. An environmental crisis, on the one hand, with the climate issue representing one of its major challenges, and a development crisis on the other, with poverty reduction targets set by the international community that are unlikely to be met. And although elements describing a carbon-free world are beginning to emerge, although paths towards a world with less poverty are taking shape, the long-term emissions and poverty reduction objectives can appear self-contradictory. What rules, incentives and governance are required to redirect development paths towards these global objectives?

- ▶ Claude **Martin**, Former Director General, WWF-International
- ▶ Jaime **de Melo**, Profesor, University of Geneva
- ▶ Valentine **Rugwabiza**, Deputy Director-General, WTO
- ▶ Alexander **Sarris**, Director, Trade and Markets Division, FAO
- ▶ Jean-Michel **Sévérino**, Director-general, AFD
- ▶ CHAIR: Patrick **Guillaumont**, Chairman of FERDI

12.30: LUNCH

14.00: AFTERNOON SESSION

**WHO DOES WHAT FACED WITH THE  
DIVERSITY OF OBJECTIVES?**

Global governance brings together on an ad hoc basis new public actors (emerging countries) and private actors (NGOs) within an institutional framework that is largely inherited from the post-war period (IMF, WB, GATT), from the end of the colonial period for the countries concerned, and, finally, from the Earth Summit in Rio (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity). It is built and devised through amendments and trial and error, without any concerted overall plan. This raises two major questions concerning the coherence of these mechanisms and their performance.

The first session will examine the normative reference for "good" governance provided by multilateral cooperation, based on rules and laws. The positive approach will be favoured in the second session, which will focus on the coherence of the governance mechanisms in place, here limited to financing mechanisms.

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### 14.00: HOW AND WHY COOPERATE?

Is the desire to provide a multilateral response to global challenges reflected in the evolution of frameworks for cooperation and negotiation on the climate and the bottom billion? Is this multilateral cooperation justified, has it been negotiated? Which actors should be involved? Bilateral, multilateral, club or region, which criteria should be used to define the best setting for negotiations? Finally, what role should the poor countries play in the global governance of climate and development assistance issues?

- ▶ Jean-Claude **Berthélémy**, Profesor, Université Paris 1
- ▶ Jorge Braga **de Macedo**, Director of the Tropical Research Institute (IICT), Portugal, former President of the OECD Development Centre, former Portuguese Finance Minister
- ▶ Christian **Masset**, Director-General for globalisation, development and partnerships, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
- ▶ Valli **Moosa**, Former President, IUCN, Former Minister for Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the Republic of South Africa
- ▶ Annika **Söder\***, Assistant Director-General in charge of FAO's Office of UN Coordination and Millennium Development Goals Follow-up, former Swedish State Secretary for cooperation
- ▶ CHAIR: Mark **Halle**, European Representative, International Institute for Sustainable Development

### 16.00: COFFEE BREAK

### 16.30: WHAT TO FINANCE?

The issue of financing, particularly in this time of crisis, is a pivotal one. Funding for responses to climate change and for poverty reduction have developed their own tools and experience. What can one learn from the other? How relevant is this experience sharing? Does adaptation to climate change represent an opportunity for reconciliation or, on the contrary, a risk of redundancy? What strategies have receiving countries developed to deal with the proliferation of and competition between agencies?

- ▶ Arunabha **Ghosh**, Oxford-Princeton Global Leaders Fellow, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University
- ▶ Aminata **Niane\***, Minister, Director-General of APIX (agency for the promotion of investments and major projects), Senegal
- ▶ Cyril **Rousseau**, Head of Section "MF3 – Offical Developpement Assistance and Mutlilateral Institutions of Developpement"
- ▶ Michel **Sidibé**, Executive Director of UNAIDS, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations
- ▶ CHAIR: Laurence **Tubiana**, Founder of IDDRI and Profesor at Sciences Po Paris, Director of the Directorate for global public goods (MAEE)

### 18.30: CONCLUSION

- ▶ by Patrick **Guillaumont** and Laurence **Tubiana**

### 18.45: COCKTAIL

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**I**n 2007, IDDRI and the FERDI decided to combine their think tank activities within the framework of the "Initiative for Development and Global Governance" (IDGG, IDGM in French). This initiative, which is supported by the French public powers (the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the French Development Agency), is aimed at building capacities for debate and analysis on economic development and global public goods, supporting research on the practical problems and issues of development that are often overlapping and/or contradictory, and encouraging the renewal of scientific thinking in this field, leading to policy recommendations.

As a new initiative in France and one that has a European vocation, the goal of the IDGM is to influence the international debate by producing knowledge and ideas through its two components, IDDRI and the FERDI. Its activities are divided into three broad fields:

- sustainable development
- economic development and development policies
- regulation and global governance
- It focuses on the following subjects:
  - strategic foresight (identifying change, anticipating emerging issues)
  - producing new ideas, which are developed in a targeted, reactive manner (international agenda)
  - policy dialogue (seminars, conferences, etc., associating researchers and civil society)
  - knowledge dissemination (papers, publications, workshops, etc.)

## CONTACTS

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