

La mise en oeuvre du régime international du climat en Afrique de l'ouest

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Abstract

The trend towards global warming is an undeniable reality. It has already been confirmed by a series of climate shocks and is therefore driving the international climate regime, which since Paris has been aiming to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. Achieving this goal requires States Parties to submit to a range of conventional obligations established over the years under the Conferences of the Parties (CoP). In fact, even if the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities enshrined in the 1992 mother convention is still in force, the effective implementation of the international climate regime has become an inescapable necessity for poor West African States insofar as the subregion is considered to be one of the hardest hit, most fragile and most vulnerable to the climate change. The innovative approach introduced around the principle of differentiation through a burden-sharing model for GHG emissions reduction that coerces Southern countries a little more and encourages them to participate more effectively in the climate process, comes in handy and in a timely manner. However, it is important to ensure effectiveness at all levels. This thesis is therefore an unprecedented opportunity to assess the effectiveness of these conventional obligations in the underdeveloped contexts of West Africa by highlighting the realities of the implementation of the international climate regime in three target states, namely Togo, Niger and Burkina Faso, with a particular focus on climate governance, technical mechanisms and financial mechanisms of implementation.