

IDDRI



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IDDRI ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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■ The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is a non-profit policy research institute based in Paris. Its objective is to determine and share the keys for analysing and understanding strategic issues linked to sustainable development from a global perspective. IDDRI helps stakeholders in deliberating on global governance of the major issues of common interest: action to attenuate climate change, to protect biodiversity, to enhance food security and to manage urbanisation. IDDRI also takes part in efforts to reframe development pathways.

A special effort has been made to develop a partnership network with emerging countries to better understand and share various perspectives on sustainable development issues and governance. For more effective action, IDDRI operates with a network of partners from the private sector, academia, civil society and the public sector, not only in France and Europe but also internationally.

As an independent institute, IDDRI mobilises resources and expertise to disseminate the most relevant scientific ideas and research ahead of negotiations and decision-making processes.

It applies a cross-cutting approach to its work, which focuses on five themes—agriculture, biodiversity, climate change, urban planning, global governance—and one cross-disciplinary programme—new prosperity.

As a Sciences Po partner, IDDRI's experts are highly involved in teaching and in developing research programs.

As a non-profit research institution acting for the common good, the institute posts all of its analyses and proposals free of charge on its website.

To view the scope of our activities, please subscribe to IDDRI's newsletter.

For information on IDDRI's governance, budget and staff, please go to pages 34 to 39.



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CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT: TWO INSEPARABLE OBJECTIVES

Climate and development: IDDRI is focusing on these two issues as it heads towards 2015. Indeed, the next two years will see the convergence of the two UN agendas. In December 2015, the 21st Conference of the Parties will negotiate a global climate agreement in Paris, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are expected to be adopted during the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly, to follow on from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Converging over time, these two political processes will nevertheless give rise to two different negotiating processes: the climate agreement will be legally binding, whereas the SDGs will not, although they will have an undeniable political force.

IDDRI is closely involved in both processes. Appointed to provide advice and expertise to the French government during preparations for COP21, the Institute has launched a series of dialogues with China, Latin America and Europe. At the same time, it is contributing to discussions on the meaning, scope and challenges of the SDGs, in collaboration with numerous partners, both public and private (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement, Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network). In particular, the question of the political visibility of both subjects is raised, since the climate talks seem to attract more attention than the SDGs. One of the challenges here consists in not missing the opportunity of leverage for change, by keeping the spotlight on the SDGs in order to avoid the risk of producing “MDGs+”. IDDRI has therefore set itself the goal of clarifying both processes and analysing the conditions for ensuring that the agendas complement and reinforce one another.

With separate processes, these two fields are potentially in competition. This is especially true of the issue of financing: at a time of shrinking public finances, some negotiators fear that a portion of official development assistance will be used to tackle climate change. Conversely, some countries could prioritise meeting the SDGs and reducing poverty, thereby

throwing the climate negotiations off balance. Reconciling these two priorities is a serious conceptual and political challenge.

So how can these issues be approached to ensure that each is compatible, or even convergent, with what is said within the other process? Should climate change, which is currently nearly absent from the SDG discussions, be the subject of a specific goal, or should it be addressed in other sections? This important question remains open at IDDRI. The issues of resilience, vulnerability and adaptation to natural disasters, which are accentuated by some states such as Indonesia, represent potentially complementary avenues for integrating climate change into the SDGs, even if they are not a duly formalised goal. Similarly, what can a climate agreement do about issues of poverty?

Ensuring success in one field and not the other would be meaningless. The question to be resolved is in fact the same: that of the definition of development pathways that are very different from those in place today. Based on inegalitarian, unsustainable and resource-intensive development, these models have shown their limitations and still leave more than 800 million people suffering from hunger. It is now necessary to rethink agricultural systems, the way in which energy is produced and consumed and the organisation of urban systems, as well as to improve access to healthcare and education and to continue efforts to eradicate poverty. The Paris agreement on climate change will depend in particular on the capacity of countries to discuss their national development choices. It is often the perception of local benefits and the consideration of interaction between energy, climate and transport policies that help governments to appreciate the importance and feasibility of synergies, as shown by the Chinese government’s efforts to tackle local pollution.

A successful outcome for the SDG discussions could help rebuild a useful conceptual framework for understanding these synergies between poverty, energy and development. By aiming to build universal goals, while reinstating multi-criteria national strategies, the SDG process could create a climate of trust between states that would help to decompartmentalise the traditional stumbling blocks in the climate negotiations—equity, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility—and thereby blur the dividing line between countries, which is fixed by the conventions. The redefinition of a conceptual framework for a coherent transition policy could, as a result, enable smoother progress to be made on climate issues. ■



Laurence Tubiana
Director,
IDDRI



Jean Jouzel
President,
IDDRI

DIALOGUE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL TO IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL

In recent years, awareness of the risks linked to climate change has been growing, and states are discussing new national low-carbon development strategies that are resilient to the impacts of global warming. There is now broad consensus that the 2015 negotiations must result in a single, fair and binding agreement for all countries. We have entered a phase of maturity in which all key political and economic actors have realised that they must move forward. However, 20 years after the entry into force of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, although the process has had some success, the political will to make a difference is still lacking. My political experience in Spain and in Europe has shown me just how challenging it is, when faced with very different sensibilities and interests, to achieve a paradigm shift. It is even more difficult to maintain these efforts over time. However, the success of a change process also depends on this capacity.

I am very happy to have joined IDDRI, which, far from being limited to theoretical analysis, is in a position to connect its research to practical action, especially at the regional level, in order to facilitate new, long-term global coherence. Its team is international and has understood the importance of “grasping” the different sensibilities of actors and of establishing a dialogue between them so as to create a political climate of trust conducive to negotiations. To move towards an agreement, it is first essential to examine the priorities and possibilities of all concerned. Only the evaluation of the potential obstacles and associated leverage in each national context will help to accompany the states in this transition towards ambitious decarbonisation goals.

The regional level is essential to this work. IDDRI's climate team has been involved in the climate negotiations for several years, and has recently launched a series of specific informal discussions with negotiators, decision-makers and key analysts, from the European Union, China and Latin America. It is

planning to extend this work to Africa, to the small island developing states and to the least developed countries.

In my opinion, the dialogue with Latin America deserves particular attention, especially in the run-up to the Lima conference in 2014. This region could be a prime political partner for Europe, and it is essential to build bridges between the Latin American understanding of the climate negotiations and the European understanding, in order to reach an agreement. Irrespective of national differences, Latin America has always been in favour of putting climate issues on the agenda. Being highly exposed to the impacts of climate change (problems of access to water and to seed) and to extreme weather events, it is demonstrating increasing relevance in the search for specific solutions. Moreover, being very close to Europe on the cultural level, Latin America is now seeing the emergence of a middle-class eager for models that reconcile climate challenges with the need for development. This movement could be a powerful engine for a strong alliance between the European Union and Latin America, centred on a more equitable and sustainable development model.

The European dynamics are rather different. In order to reach an agreement in Paris, the European Union must forge ahead, strong and united, behind a French Presidency that promises to be challenging. For several years there has been consensus on the benefits of and the need for a resilient low-carbon economy, but this is now coming up against a context of national tension (difficulties linked to financing, disagreements on political priorities, competing concerns) and challenges to the legitimacy of a European governance system. However, to clarify any doubts about the possibility of an international agreement and to remain credible in the negotiations, the European Union must send a clear signal to its partners: a new low-carbon economic and social model, meeting energy requirements, is possible. Appointed to advise and provide expertise to the French government during its Presidency, IDDRI is again playing an important role as a facilitator, through European dialogues, to identify the common challenges, to find innovative collective solutions and to learn to think differently. ■



Teresa Ribera
Senior Advisor on International Climate Policy, IDDRI, former Secretary of State for Climate Change in Spain

KEY PUBLICATIONS

In 2013, IDDRI published over 70 papers, books and reports. The selection below shows the diversity of the themes and types of publications.

See the detailed list of IDDRI's 2013 publications:
<http://www.iddri.org/Publications/>

Use of ecosystem services economic valuation for decision making: questioning a literature blindspot

BIODIVERSITY

Laurans, Y. et al. – *Journal of Environmental Management* 119 (2013), 208–219

Ecosystem Services Economic Valuation (ESV) is often regarded as a tool that can potentially enhance our collective choices for ecosystem services as it factors in the costs and benefits of their degradation. Yet, there appears to be a literature blindspot regarding the issue of the Use of Ecosystem Services Economic Valuation (UESV). The paper shows that this literature pays little attention to this issue and rarely reports cases where ESV has been put to practical use.

The aspirations of the green industrial revolution: a historical perspective

NEW PROSPERITY

Demailly, D., Verley, P. – *Working Papers*, No.11/13

Can the concept of a “green industrial revolution” be considered as a driver for sustainable recovery of economic growth? Can green technologies alone trigger a new wave of productivity gains – and thus growth – comparable or even better than the wave driven by the steam engine, railways or electricity? Do they need to be accompanied by innovations of a different kind?

Avoiding maladaptation to climate change

CLIMATE

Magnan, A. – *Policy Briefs*, No.08/13

How can we adapt to climate change, when we are currently unable to either predict or precisely define such change? How can we avoid “mal-adaptation”, or in other words, “a growing vulnerability to climate variability and change and/or a deterioration of our current and future capacities and opportunities to adapt?”

Possible elements of a 2015 legal agreement on climate change

CLIMATE

Haites, E., Yamin, F., Höhne, N. – *Working Papers*, No.16/13

What form could a legally binding climate agreement take, as an outcome of the 2015 Conference of the Parties? Three European researchers, commissioned by IDDRI to write this paper, reply: the agreement should secure a balance between climate change mitigation and adaptation (top-down approaches) and a flexible implementation architecture (bottom-up approach), as well as ensure increased flows and more predictable sources of funding and transfers of technology and capacity.

Taking action against ocean acidification: a review of management and policy options

OCEANS-BIODIVERSITY

Billé, R. et al. – *Environmental Management*, 52 (2, July 2013)

Ocean acidification has emerged over the last two decades as one of the largest threats to marine organisms and ecosystems. However, most research efforts have so far neglected management and related policy issues to focus instead on understanding

its ecological and biogeochemical implications. This shortfall is addressed here with a systematic, international and critical review of management and policy options.

Lifestyles and carbon footprints / New representations of energy consumption

ENERGY

Les Cahiers du CLIP, No.21 and 22

These two issues of *Les Cahiers du CLIP* use a multidisciplinary approach to analyse household consumption and “lifestyles” and their impact on energy demand. Issue No.21 – a foresight research exercise and a first in France – proposes a retrospective of energy lifestyles from 1960 to the present day and explores future lifestyles through five visions of society in 2050. No.22 focuses mainly on the “energy impact” of households, that is to say, the total energy required to satisfy their needs. The energy content of consumption and the link between inequality and energy consumption are analysed.

An empirical assessment of the risk of carbon leakage in Poland

CLIMATE

Sartor, O., Spencer, T. – *Working Papers*, No.08/13

This paper focuses on the risk of carbon leakage (i.e. an increase in CO₂ emissions in one country due to carbon reduction policies in third countries) in Poland linked to the cost incurred by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. It also analyses the existing schemes for mitigating this risk and shows why it is negligible.

Payments for environmental services and market-based instruments: next of kin or false friends?

BIODIVERSITY

Lapeyre, R., Pirard, R. – *Working Papers*, No.14/13.

This paper explores the place of market-based instruments in the field of Payments for Environmental Services (PES): their swift emergence has gone hand in hand with some degree of diversification, not only in typology but also in the methods used to analyse their impacts on biodiversity protection.

Getting to yes? Discussions towards an Implementing Agreement to UNCLOS on biodiversity in ABNJ

OCEANS – BIODIVERSITY

Druel, E., Billé, R., Rochette, J. – *Policy Briefs*, No.10/13

A paper dealing with the ongoing international negotiations on marine biodiversity governance in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ). Although, in the 2000s, some groups of States such as the European Union and the G77/China agreed on the need to establish a new international instrument to adapt conservation and management tools to the specificity of these environments, other countries such as the United States opposed the project, arguing that more effective enforcement of existing legal instruments could sustainably preserve ABNJ and their use. The year 2012 saw a commitment to take a decision on the eventual start-up of negotiations for a new legal instrument before the end of the 69th session of the United Nations' General Assembly (August 2015).

An assessment of private ex situ seed collections

BIODIVERSITY

Chiarolla, C. – *The Development Fund/ Berne Declaration*

This paper focuses on the conservation of agrobiodiversity (diversity of harvested crops, the genetic diversity of species and the diversity of food production ecosystems), with specific analysis of ex situ collections (gene banks) held by the private sector. It also examines this sector's participation in the multilateral system of the United Nations' International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

International negotiations and debates: to what extent do they hinder or foster biodiversity integration into the Common Agricultural Policy?

AGRICULTURE

Lumbroso, S., Gravey, V. – *Studies*, No.02/13

What brakes and levers impact the integration of biodiversity into a reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) within an international setting? The debate of course extends beyond the European ambit, as the issues of trade, food security and environment negotiated at global level stand as the lynchpin (cause or pretext?) for either keeping the status quo or moving European agriculture towards deeper integration of biodiversity.

Energy transition as an urban fabric challenge

URBAN FABRIC

Saujot, M., Peiffer-Smadja, O. – *Policy Briefs*, No.11/13

How can the tenets of sustainable development be embedded in urban policy? How can we overcome the sectoral divides opposing "producers" of cities and sustainable development actors? These are the preoccupations of IDDRI's Club Ville and its annual conference, reported in this paper. Among the themes addressed, energy and the energy transition driven by our regions is of key importance.

Disaster evacuation from Japan's 2011 tsunami disaster and the Fukushima nuclear accident

RISKS

Hasegawa, R. – *Studies*, No.05/13

This paper looks at the social consequences of the triple disaster (earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident) that hit Japan on 11 March 2011. The study was conducted as part of the DEVAST (Disaster Evacuation and Risk Perceptions in Democracies) project and draws on field surveys carried out one year after the catastrophe. It examines the response of the Japanese authorities and the process for evacuating (and returning) the population. The study also shows considerable disparities between the ways in which the natural disaster and the nuclear accident were managed. This puts into question the risk management approach, as it has also brought on a social disaster by creating divisions among the affected communities.

Sovereign wealth funds: opportunity or threat for the green economy?

CLIMATE FINANCE

Guérin, E. – *Working Papers*, No.01/13

The paper discusses sovereign wealth funds. How do they operate? What strategic interests do they have? How do they target their investments, and on which economic sectors? And to what extent can they contribute to the greening of the economy?

Are younger generations higher carbon emitters than their elders? Inequalities, generations and CO₂ emissions in France and the USA

ENERGY

Chancel, L. – *Working Papers*, No.03/13

What are the determinants – generational and income-related – of household energy consumption in France and the United States? This fact-based paper shows that the generation of baby-boomers uses more energy and emits CO₂ than the previous and later generations, and this trend is more pronounced in France than in the United States. What's more, wealthier generations are higher emitters of CO₂. In addition to income, other factors may explain this generational trend and show how important education and information are in changing behaviour.

What is the purpose of sustainable development goals?

GOVERNANCE

Voituriez, T. – *Working Papers*, No.13/13

A paper on the potential role of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in sustainable development governance: operationalizing sustainable development, as much through international compromise as through national compromise on how it can translate into economic reality.

KEY EVENTS

To achieve its objectives of creating a multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue, informing ongoing debates and identifying emerging issues, IDDRI organises various activities and is regularly invited to speak at conferences and events held in France and abroad. Following is a selection of 2013 key events.

See the detailed list of events in which IDDRI participated in 2013:
<http://www.iddri.org/Evenements/>

Expert dialogue on energy efficiency: how to combine incentives and regulation?

ENERGY

23 January – Berlin (Germany)

IDDRI and the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS Potsdam) organised a French-German expert workshop on energy efficiency. This dialogue fed into ongoing discussions on co-operation between France and Germany in the area of energy transition. The purpose is to bolster an exchange of experiences regarding the respective strategies and models of the two countries, as well as those at European level.

Earth System Governance Tokyo Conference

GOVERNANCE

28-31 January – Tokyo (Japan)

A conference by the Earth System Governance Project, which is the largest social science research network in the area of governance and global environmental change. IDDRI partnered the event and also had several members of its team participating in different workshops on the issues of international and democratic post-disaster governance.

From MDGs to SDGs: a waypoint and integrating environmental sustainability

GOVERNANCE – DEVELOPMENT

15 February – Paris (France)

An international workshop organised by Ferdi and IDDRI, working together under the Initiative for Development and Global Governance (IDGM), and partnered by the French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs. Some of the questions addressed include: how can environmental sustainability be integrated into the post-2015

agenda? How does this tie up with the other themes likely to be on the post-2015 agenda (education, gender, infrastructure, governance, health, social protection, employment, security, etc.)?

Beyond the Millennium Development Goals: shaping the post-2015 development agenda

GOVERNANCE – DEVELOPMENT

18 March – Paris (France)

An international conference organised jointly by Sciences Po's Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA), IDDRI and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). Pascal Canfin, French Deputy Minister for Development, Jeffrey D. Sachs, SDSN Director, Ghassan Salamé, PSIA Director, and Laurence Tubiana discussed the possible outlines for the upcoming post-2015 development agenda. Jeffrey Sachs also presented the United Nations SDSN initiative.

Global and regional regimes on genetic resources in high seas, experiences and best practices

BIODIVERSITY

03 May – New York (United States)

An intervention by Claudio Chiarolla in an the inter-session workshop on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, organised by the United Nations pursuant to the terms of reference annexed to Resolution 67/78 of the UN General Assembly.

Carbon capture in ambient air

CLIMATE

28 May – Paris (France)

A session held at the Sustainable Development and Environmental Economics Seminar, organised with

support from the Alliance Program. Alain Goeppert (Louis-Pasteur University, France, and the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA) described the guiding principles and methods for research into materials designed to capture carbon. Klaus Lackner (Columbia University, USA) analysed the technical performance and economic prospects for the first prototypes tested in California.

Informal dialogue on offshore gas and oil exploration and exploitation

OCEANS – OFFSHORE

31 May – Paris (France)

This event brought together a group of experts from different sectors to compare their views on the current situation and on future challenges for offshore activities. More specifically, the discussions addressed three issues central to IDDRI's project on offshore gas and oil exploitation: offshore platform safety; liability and compensation in the event of accident; and national authorities' capacity building.

Public and private actors in the changing landscape of world aid

GOVERNANCE – DEVELOPMENT

26 June – Paris (France)

An exceptional conference, with a panel including Melinda Gates from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Development assistance has undergone radical change over recent decades and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have driven a re-examination of its impact and effectiveness. At the same time, new actors including private donors—are playing an expanding role in how this aid is funded and implemented, particularly in sectors such as health and agriculture. With the now imminent 2015 deadline for achieving the MDGs and shaping a new development agenda, the question of the different roles and positions of public and private actors is now a key issue.

Advancing governance of the high seas

OCEANS – HIGH SEAS

21 August – New York (United States)

A side event co-hosted by IDDRI and the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) within the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, organised by the Division of the Law of the Sea of the United Nations.

Hearing on the organisation of the debate on the energy and ecological transition

ENERGY

11 September – Paris (France)

A hearing by the French National Assembly's Sustainable Development and Economic Growth Committee, when Laurence Tubiana spoke about the setting up of the debate on the energy and ecological transition.

Multi-stakeholder dialogue on PES

ECONOMICS OF BIODIVERSITY

13 September – Rome (Italy)

An intervention by Romain Pirard in the framework of the «Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on PES - organised by United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): an in-depth analysis of approaches that reinforce PES schemes by embedding them into financing and policy decision-making processes.

Agriculture and nutrition in Post-2015

AGRICULTURE

8 October – Rome (Italy)

A side event jointly organised by IDDRI, the Biovision Foundation for Ecological Development and the Millennium Institute during the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) 40. Some of the issues discussed include: what visions for agriculture and food security on the post-2015 development agenda? What kind of support will countries need to implement the objectives and targets for the post-2015 agenda? What role can the CFS play?

Is equality better for everyone?

NEW PROSPERITY

18 October – Paris (France)

In most OECD countries, economic inequality has been widening in recent decades and the 2008 crisis only served to exacerbate this trend. Yet, aside from income levels, the degree of inequality in societies appears to be closely correlated to how well countries perform in the areas of health, education, security... Such is the assertion of the British researchers Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett in their book, *The Spirit Level: Why is Equality (Almost Always) Better for Everyone*. A conference with speakers including Richard Wilkinson and Pascal Canfin, the French Deputy Minister for Development.

Let's limit global warming. Towards collective climate action by 2015

CLIMATE

25 October – Paris (France)

This conference, co-organised by IDDRI and the World Bank, provided the opportunity to review the economic and social challenges of climate change and open discussions on the importance of international negotiations, particularly on the shift from observation to collective and co-ordinated action.



Climate challenge: how to overcome inaction?

CLIMATE

2 October – Paris (France)

On the publication of the 1st section of the Fifth Assessment Report by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), Sciences Po's Sustainable Development Chair and the Nicolas Hulot Foundation organised an exceptional debate to take stock of the scientific climate data, the stakes of future international negotiations and the part that each can play in combatting climate change.

Note: left to right, Mathilde Imer, Jean Jouzel, Laurence Tubiana and Nicolas Hulot.
© Thomas Arrivé, 2013.

Transport in the 21st century

ENERGY TRANSITION

3 December – Paris (France)

A session of "Tuesdays for the Future – ecological transition under debate" organised by the French National Assembly, supported by the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, IDDRI and the think tank, *Cartes sur table*, on the theme: "What support strategy for the French industrial transport sectors in the area of energy transition? What prospects for employment?"

IDDRI-SCIENCES PO PARTNERSHIP: ACADEMIC LINKS AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MOBILISATION

The year 2013 was marked by productive cooperation between IDDRI and Sciences Po (through the Sustainable Development Centre¹ directed by Laurence Tubiana) aimed at providing training and raising awareness about different sustainable development issues among varied audiences. Some events were exclusively reserved for Sciences Po student and academic community, while others were open to the general public. The key events are presented below.

On 18 June an exploratory conference was held in cooperation with ANSES (the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety) on “Scientific expertise: mechanisms and new challenges”. Round tables enabled the experts involved to take stock and to pursue discussions on the plurality and the transformation of expertise mechanisms, on the ethics and deontology of expertise stakeholders, as well as on weak signals and alert management.

For one week in late June, IDDRI contributed to the second edition of the Alliance Program's² Science and Policy Summer School (Columbia University, École Polytechnique, Paris I and Sciences Po). The aim of this initiative, led by sustainable development doctoral students from Columbia University, was to explore the interconnections between science and policy making and to get students thinking about new research topics. Fifteen doctoral students from the Alliance Program universities, among others, participated in the course.

On 30 October, several experts from IDDRI and Sciences Po took part as speakers in the Sustainable Development Centre's annual conference, which focused this year on “Energy transition and efficiency: challenges and roles for the regional level”, in partnership with the patrons of the Centre and the newspaper *Le Monde*. Almost 500 participants (students, scholars, decision makers, NGOs, local authorities, the private sector, and media representatives) attended this event in the Émile-Boutmy amphitheatre at Sciences Po, to learn about new initiatives for the energy transition, to better understand the expected outcomes

of the national debate and to discuss opportunities that could enable regional operators to move from theory to practice or to scale-up efforts. IDDRI used its expertise to assist Sciences Po in organising the discussions on these issues from the viewpoint of research, fieldwork and public policy.

As in previous years, IDDRI supported the Sustainable Development Week organised by the students of Sciences Po Environnement (one of the institution's five permanent associations). IDDRI also contributed to certain executive education courses run by Sciences Po aimed at managers (the “Sustainable Development” day, part of the “Potentiel Afrique” Executive Masters, for example).

Finally, IDDRI's academic links benefit from Sciences Po's participation in the “Sorbonne Paris Cité” community of universities and establishments, which includes several universities (Paris III, V, VII, XIII) and the Institute of Earth Physics of Paris, among others. Since 2013, IDDRI and Bruno Latour have been co-organising one of the IDEX Sorbonne Paris Cité interdisciplinary programmes entitled “Earth policy and the test of the Anthropocene”, an ambitious project aimed at developing interdisciplinarity at the scale of a highly diverse academic community: geologists, geophysicians, chemists, geographers, sociologists, political scientists, economists, urban planners, mathematicians, and information scientists, etc. The heart of the programme consists in using innovative comparisons between data and analysis frameworks from different disciplines to reconstruct new representations of environmental issues, which are themselves capable of reorganising capacities for collective action. IDDRI is thus strengthening its academic links with the different Sciences Po research centres, but also with academic communities that are unaccustomed to collaborating: how can we articulate the “critical zone” defined by geologists, the changes to the key biogeochemical cycles (carbon, but also nitrogen and phosphorus, etc.) borrowed from ecologists to establish them as the new “limits of the planet”, but also local social mobilisation for the environment, and the different ways in which the social sciences approach the relationships between science and policy? ■

1. <http://www.sciencespo.fr/chaire-developpement-durable/fr>

2. <http://alliance.columbia.edu/>

PREPARING THE KEY EVENTS OF 2015 AND ANTICIPATING FUTURE CHALLENGES

In 2012, a number of key events took place, including Rio+20 which was the highlight of the year. 2013 was the opportunity for different actors to join forces and to set in motion the main channels for discussions and preparations for the major events on the agenda until 2015: a Heads of State summit convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in September 2014; the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in late 2014, and the date set at the end of the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) for the launch of negotiations on high seas biodiversity; the decision on the sustainable development goals (SDGs) at the UNGA in September 2015; and COP21 of the Climate Convention in Paris in December 2015. The pace of this international agenda is therefore set for all actors, whether governmental, private, non-governmental or academic, and is a crucial political opportunity for creating synergies between the various subjects and challenges, thereby helping to outline a renewed form of international cooperation for the post-2015 period.

As a result of its long involvement in international climate negotiations, in 2013 IDDRI was given a mandate to support the French government with its preparations for the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change that will be held in Paris in 2015, where a post-2020 agreement applicable to all countries must be found. In parallel, IDDRI has continued its work to serve the entire international community, in particular to help operationalize the progression of negotiations from a “top-down” to a “bottom-up” approach, based on the contributions of each country. Thus IDDRI, together with its partners from the main greenhouse gas emitting countries, has developed a significant body of work on deep decarbonization pathways for each country (see “Building long-term national decarbonization pathways”, p.21). This project has an innovative methodology and is central to rebuilding trust between actors involved in the transformation of national economies, and to laying the foundations of a collective learning process that is essential for the development of the overall objective to fight against climate change. IDDRI has also highlighted the fact that one of the benefits arising from negotiations on sustainable development goals (SDGs) is that they should lead to the institutionalization of such an international approach to learning, which enables the need for cooperation to be brought

back into the limelight, for the purposes of transforming development models.

IDDRI has also worked to launch discussions in these different negotiations, not only about the terms of the agreement itself, but also about the conditions for its implementation. What purpose will the SDGs serve? Who will be held accountable for their achievement? How could this change the way in which the different actors coordinate themselves, or the tools available to them? What role will official development assistance (ODA) play in the new agenda? How could the SDG review process prefigure a type of international discussion similar to the one sought for the climate? What place should be given to the oceans in the SDGs if the negotiations that could formally commence in 2015 on high seas biodiversity are to have a chance of success? Could the evaluation of funding requirements for biodiversity help to better define the new financing tools for sustainable development?

In 2013 it became increasingly necessary to work in a cross-cutting manner between the different programmes, with each nevertheless retaining its specific capacity for monitoring and intervention in its own sphere. The 2015 deadlines are therefore also an opportunity for IDDRI to use its recognition in these different fields (climate, biodiversity, etc.) to further consolidate its status as a global think tank.

However, the focus on the 2015 deadlines should not overshadow the substantive work that will still be important once these major conferences are over: beyond the issue of the implementation of these agreements, even if we already anticipate that each of these key negotiations is more likely to witness revival than closure in 2015, IDDRI has also started defining the fundamental issues that must be addressed in order to remain relevant in two, three or five years' time. In particular, 2013 was an important year of planning in order to integrate into all programmes (climate and energy, biodiversity, agriculture, urban fabric, governance, new prosperity, etc.) an in-depth examination of long-term changes to sectors, economies and societies and of the policies aimed at influencing these: how are our societies changing at the national, regional and global levels? How can we influence these changes? The cross-cutting nature of these research subjects is illustrated in this annual report, which gives equal attention to the major international negotiations and to research on the transitions in different sectors and regions. ■

WHAT SCOPE FOR FUTURE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS? IN WHICH COOPERATION FRAMEWORK?

In 2013, we were able to monitor the effective application of one of the few decisions made further to the Rio+20 conference: the establishment of a mechanism for negotiating sustainable development goals (SDGs), which are now structuring debates on the post-2015 development agenda. In *The Future We Want*, the final declaration of the conference, the United Nations member states undertook to define SDGs by 2015 aimed at “pursuing focused and coherent action on sustainable development”, highlighting the current dispersion of means and ends. The declaration goes on to say that the SDGs should be “action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries” (*The Future We Want*, §247). The negotiations have been entrusted to an Open Working Group (OWG—hereafter known as “the Group”) by the United Nations General Assembly. The intergovernmental Group is tasked with submitting to the 68th session of the Assembly (September 2013–September 2014) proposals on the sustainable development goals, with a final list to be drawn up at the end of the following session, in September 2015.

THE SCHEDULE AND THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

The Group’s work in 2013 consisted in collating and sharing between member states the most recent knowledge, produced by scientific research, on the state of the world and the major challenges for sustainable development considered in its three dimensions. The Group will start writing up in 2014, based on the major building blocks¹ that crystallised the initial discussions: growth and debt, implementation, governance, least advanced countries, human rights, sustainable cities, consumption patterns, climate and natural risks, oceans and biodiversity, conflict, gender and equity, etc.

As announced in *The Future We Want*, two reports have been submitted to the Secretary-General—the first drafted by the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLPE),² and the second by the Sustainable

Development Solutions Network (SDSN),³ which is co-chaired by Laurence Tubiana. The authors of these two reports attempted to define the SDGs, accompanied by indicators, but were aware that these in no way prefigured the list to be drawn up by the Open Working Group, which remains the only competent authority in the negotiations. In addition to these two reports, different contributions are expected from civil society. Formally, the United Nations Development Group launched a project aimed at supporting consultations on the post-2015 agenda. National consultations have therefore been underway since 2012–2013—almost exclusively in the developing countries—and are supplemented by thematic consultations. Finally, a global survey on the content of the SDGs according to the citizens of the world was launched online at the initiative of the UN (*MY World 2015*)⁴. IDDRI is continuing its work on the conditions for ensuring the effectiveness and impact of participatory processes in sustainable development negotiations through a thesis started in 2013 on this subject.

In 2014, the negotiations will enter a more political phase. Based on its initial work on the building blocks, the Group identified 19 focus areas—although these do not anticipate the final identity of the SDGs: poverty eradication; food security and nutrition; health and population dynamics; education; gender equality and women’s empowerment; water and sanitation; energy; economic growth; industrialisation; infrastructure; employment and decent work for all; promoting equality; sustainable cities and human settlements; sustainable consumption and production; climate; marine resources, oceans and seas; ecosystems and biodiversity; implementation; peaceful and non-violent societies and capable institutions. The group is expected to submit its framework report on the SDGs to the Secretary-General in July 2014, for presentation at the GA two months later. There will then be a few months left to conclude negotiations

1. <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1549>

2. A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development, Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, UN.

<http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf>

3. An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development, report for the UN Secretary-General, prepared by the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>

4. <http://www.myworld2015.org/>

on the major goals, principles and, ideally, country targets, with common sense suggesting that to ensure these targets are relevant, legitimate and likely to be reached, they must be the subject of multi-party discussions within the different countries.

DISPELLING UNCERTAINTY

The main achievement of this first year of preparations for the post-2015 agenda, though tentative, is the inclusion in a single list of both development goals following on from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and goals more specific to the environment and sustainable development; i.e. a single list of SDGs. This result was not a foregone conclusion during the Group's preliminary discussions, with certain developing countries seeing what they had to lose from the disappearance of a specific list of MDGs, without clearly understanding what they stood to gain from a broad, universal list of SDGs.

However, there is still uncertainty about both the content and the scope of the single agenda, which IDDRI examined in an initial critical assessment of the added value of the sustainable development goals.⁵ Twenty years after Rio (1992), *The Future We Want* highlighted the urgent need for action. It is clear from reading this declaration that the challenges of sustainable development today are primarily challenges of implementation and coherence. The SDGs therefore need to help to address these coherence problems and implementation gaps, which are not limited to financing difficulties alone. This requirement has an impact on the very nature of the goals. Being "aspirational", they may, like the MDGs before them, have a ripple or demonstration effect, and channel funding and commitments, which need to come together to invent the means of implementing the key sustainable development priorities. According to this approach, the SDGs will be final objectives, or outcome objectives (zero poverty, zero hunger, access to sustainable energy for all, etc.), with the means of achieving these left to the imagination of governments, researchers, NGOs and other private actors that the goals have mobilised. An alternative may be to consider the SDGs not as outcome objectives, but as process objectives, as problem fixers or enablers, with the prerequisite here being that consensus can be reached on the small number of obstacles that prevent societies from moving towards greater sustainability.

Both approaches have their advantages and disadvantages. The first is idealistic; the second is more pragmatic, but also more prescriptive, precisely because it focuses on the process. In the first case, the goals set out what a sustainable world should look like in 2030. What they set out in the second case are

the means of achieving greater sustainability, without it being possible to ascertain in advance what additional sustainability will be achieved once the goals are reached. The discussions on these two different types of goals recall the debates held in the 1990s on the comparative virtues of the carbon tax and emissions allowances: managing the outcome (through allowances) or the process (through carbon pricing via a tax)? It is to be hoped that the analogy ends there, as the results are few and far between in both cases. As things stand, the reports submitted to the Secretary-General combine both approaches. At this stage, it is unclear which one the high-level group will choose, although the precedent set by the MDGs makes it more likely that the SDGs will be presented as outcome objectives.

The second source of uncertainty is financing. A stumbling block in the sustainable development negotiations since the term came into existence, the issue of financing has the capacity to make even the most flexible and imaginative actors in the negotiations take up intransigent and somewhat timeworn diplomatic positions, with the South demanding that the North spends more in the name of the dual principle of solidarity—the legacy of the MDGs—and common but differentiated responsibility—the legacy of Rio.

Financing sustainable development: what role can multilateral funds play?

The definition of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) is currently in the spotlight. Yet another discussion is being held on the issue of funding, but this continues to have a relatively low profile, despite being demanded by the South in return for its agreement to discuss the possibility of universal SDGs. Official development assistance (ODA) will only provide a very small part of the total amount needed. What lessons can be learned from the experience of a multilateral fund such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), established further to the Rio conference in 1992? Designed from the outset as an instrument for setting development projects on the path towards sustainability, in 2013-2014 this fund is undergoing radical strategic restructuring in preparation for the sixth replenishment period. In 20 years, has the GEF been able to influence the development paths of the major economic sectors? How could it act as a catalyst for other sources of investment for sustainable development? Prior to the negotiations on the replenishment of the fund, at the request of the French Treasury and the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM), IDDRI organised a consultation with civil society to share challenges, expertise and field experiences that are highly relevant to a GEF strategy on the transition.¹

5. Voituriez, T. (2013). What is the purpose of the sustainable development goals?, IDDRI, *Working Papers* n° 13/13.

1. Bovet, C., Treyer, S. (2013). "Strategic issues of the replenishment of the Global Environment Facility– GEF-6", IDDRI, *Working Papers* n° 15/2013.

RETHINKING THE OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

The post-2015 development agenda provides an opportunity to address the new challenges of poverty, growing inequality and environmental sustainability within a single framework. Having very early on insisted on the problems posed by inequalities and constantly supported the integration of the development and environmental agendas, France has some specific opinions and arguments to contribute to this framework. However, this opportunity is coupled with a constraint, or precondition: clarifying the contribution that French official development assistance (ODA) could make to the post-2015 agenda. A time for reform or for restructuring, 2015 and its two major events—COP21 on the climate, and the creation of a new development funding framework, centred around an as yet unknown list of sustainable development goals (SDGs)—raises some burning questions about the objectives and methods of aid in a rapidly changing development funding ecosystem.

ODA is criticised for being ineffective, or even counter-productive and excessively bureaucratic, and is seen as doomed in the long run to competition from more flexible

and effective methods to be found in “philanthrocapitalism”, according to some authors. Its death and rebirth have been proclaimed on several occasions. The recurrence of these criticisms suggests that ODA is difficult to reform, which, in view of the scale of global challenges and the rapid pace of change, condemns it to increasing marginalisation in all cooperation mechanisms.

This observation clearly fails to do justice to arguments to the contrary, which, sometimes even among those who have been the most vocal in their criticism of ODA, accept it has certain virtues and is an urgent necessity. Improving “aid effectiveness” is now becoming something of a programmatic slogan.

Clarifying the controversy surrounding the performance of French aid in order to strengthen its contribution to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda is the focus of a project coordinated by IDDRI, in partnership with CIRAD and FERDI, with the support of the Gates Foundation. Entitled “French official development assistance and the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda: establishing

the priorities for research and action”, this project involves a series of four workshops that bring together key aid stakeholders under Chatham House rules.

The first workshop, which was held in December 2013, provided a critical overview of aid in terms of the goals assigned to it, taking into account the history and the inertia of structures, but also power relations and the role of ideas. It questioned possible convergences between proposals for more “effective” aid, at the dawn of a new development agenda. Concluded by a policy brief addressed to decision makers¹, this initial review and framing process will continue into 2014. It will be further developed during two thematic workshops, one focusing on agriculture and the other on health. A summary will be discussed during a fourth and final workshop, which will lead to proposals and conditions for the reform of official development assistance according to different scenarios for the post-2015 agenda. ■

1. Voituriez, T., Giordano, T., Boussichas, M. (2014), Post-2015 development challenges: implications for official development assistance, IDDRI, *Policy Briefs* n° 07/14.

The problem of sustainable development financing is not limited to financial transfer issues. Further upstream, the problem involves determining what exactly should be financed and which actors (public, private; for the former, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries and non-DAC countries, in particular) are in the best position to do so. Revealing financing needs and capacities undoubtedly involves backcasting exercises in each country, only after which can financing scenarios be considered.⁶

The issue of financing, depending on how it is settled, will determine the nature of the SDGs and will either disrupt or facilitate the discussions within the climate negotiations. An Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICEFSD) was set up in June 2013 to consider the issue of a strategy on sustainable development financing. It comprises 30 members representing the five regional groups of United Nations member states and is expected to make proposals by September 2014. Its different working groups focus on: financing needs,

flows and trends; mobilisation of resources and their effective use; and institutional arrangements, policy coherence, synergies and governance issues. The word outside the Group's discussions is that a summit on financing will be held before 2016. The date chosen (before, during or after the publication of the SDGs) is crucial, and has not yet been decided.

Finally, the third element of uncertainty lies in the inclination of OECD countries to play the game of universality and to support the development agenda for themselves—in other words for the transformation of their economy. Making sustainable development operational and integrating it into the economy requires the creation of an internal political compromise in each country, since any transition or reform, even the most skilfully handled, has its losers. A compromise between countries with different or even conflicting interests made the idea of sustainable development viable in 1992; a compromise within countries will make it operational from 2015, providing the negotiations are not limited to deciding what is good for others—especially the developing and least developed countries –, but are instead an opportunity to answer the eminently less consensual question of what is good for oneself.

6. Backcasting consists in defining a desirable (and sustainable) future and identifying (flexible) strategies to attain it.

REFORMING THE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF FOOD SECURITY

While governments, experts and civil society are debating the definition of the post-2015 development agenda for food security, it is time to take stock and to set objectives that will build bridges between environmental sustainability, agricultural production and food security. In addition to defining the sustainable development goals (SDGs), targets and indicators, there is also the issue of mechanisms for the accountability and assessment of public policy to reduce food insecurity. To monitor the implementation of the SDGs, a governance mechanism such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) could be requested to become the focus for coordinating and reviewing public policies, especially since it underwent a thorough reform in 2009.

IDDDRI has conducted research on this reformed mechanism, which is emerging as a particularly interesting forum for experimenting new democratic techniques for governance at the global level. Created in 1974 and affiliated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the CFS has undergone a radical transformation of its institutional system since the 2008

food crisis. This reform was particularly encouraged by the return of agricultural issues to the forefront of the international agenda and by changes in the definition of food security. Indeed, the outlines of this issue have been extended beyond simply increasing production to create a systemic approach to the sustainability of agricultural and food systems at the economic, social, nutritional and cultural levels.

The reform has enabled civil society and the private sector to work alongside CFS member states in the definition of guidelines and recommendations to effectively reduce hunger and malnutrition. Debates at the CFS are facilitated by a science-policy interface created through the 2008 reform: the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE), which produces scientific reports whose different versions and perspectives are discussed and reviewed by all CFS stakeholders.

Interaction between member states, the HLPE and mechanisms representing civil society and the private sector constitutes an innovative process for clarifying and structuring discussions on food security, while creating a new institutional culture within

global governance bodies. The second phase of the reform of the CFS, which is aimed at developing mechanisms for accountability and for sharing good practice, should also generate new experiments in terms of governance, provided the participation of all stakeholders is guaranteed.

IDDDRI's research¹ on the reform of the CFS was presented during two international conferences, in Wageningen (Netherlands) in October 2013 and in Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (France) in February 2014. An assessment of the reform of the CFS is planned for 2015, and IDDDRI intends to contribute to discussions on the definition of the committee's criteria and assessment processes. Since this committee is not the only body in which agricultural and food issues are discussed, in 2014 IDDDRI will continue to pursue a range of perspectives on the global governance of food security as a key focus of its Agriculture and Food programme. ■

1 Brun, M., Treyer, S. (2014). The Committee on World Food Security: moving the reform forward, IDDDRI, *Policy Briefs* n° 02/14. Eklun, K. et al. (2014). The Committee on World Food Security reform: impacts on global governance of food security, IDDDRI, *Working Papers* n° 03/14.

CLARIFYING THE LINKAGES BETWEEN CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE POST-2015 AGENDA

Through its involvement in different networks—the SDSN, but also the Earth System Governance Project—that are some of the most active in terms of the post-2015 agenda and its governance, and through its contacts and meetings with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate General for Globalisation, Development and Partnerships in the context of a related project on ODA reform (see “Rethinking the official development assistance”, p.12), IDDDRI is continuing to produce analyses and recommendations on some of the major challenges of the post-2015 agenda. In 2014, its work will centre around two focal areas. The first is the governance of the post-2015 agenda, and in particular the conditions for the implementation and performance of the SDGs. What is the likely role and impact of the new High-level Political Forum (HLPF), which replaces the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) created in 1992 to monitor commitments made at the Rio Earth Summit? The

HLPF will play an important role—one that has not yet been determined—in the monitoring and review of commitments made by the member states regarding sustainable development after 2015. Unlike the CSD, which was placed under the exclusive aegis of ECOSOC (The United Nations Economic and Social Council) and its 54 member states, the HLPF has universal representation, which gives it much greater political legitimacy in the execution of its mandate. In addition to institutional issues, IDDDRI will examine the division of labour for monitoring and assessment and the learning mechanisms needed to ensure the SDGs address the problems of sustainability that the different actors have so far been unable to resolve.

The second focal area is that of the clarification of the substantial and tactical linkages between SDG negotiations and climate negotiations—clarification that is required as much for the coherence of the development agenda as for the success of COP21, for which IDDDRI is closely involved in the preparatory process. ■

DEFINITION OF SDGs: WHAT PARTICIPATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY?

The year 2013 was marked by the establishment of a number of governance instruments intended to contribute to the preparation of the new post-2015 development programme. Within this framework, IDDRI participated in several official events and side events organised during the opening of the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, entitled “The Post-2015 Development Agenda: Setting the Stage”. IDDRI first attended the Special Event towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), whose objective was to take stock of progress made but also of efforts needed to help certain states that are lagging behind to meet the MDG deadline in 2015. This event was an opportunity for the member states to share their vision and priorities for the future development programme. IDDRI also took part in the opening session of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), which is tasked—as was the Commission on Sustainable Development that it replaces—with monitoring progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments. Finally, IDDRI participated in several side events aimed at presenting the findings of the civil society consultations organised by the different United

Nations agencies since 2012,¹ and more generally at establishing a forum for dialogue between civil society actors, senior United Nations officials and member state representatives.²

Concerning civil society participation in the formulation of a future development agenda, an issue that IDDRI monitors closely within the framework of its Governance programme, during these events civil society expressed frustration about the opportunities for participation and dialogue, which can be explained by: (i) access restrictions, and the complexity and lack of transparency surrounding participation and accreditation procedures; (ii) scepticism or even disillusionment regarding the influence of civil society in international negotiations; and (iii) the under-representation of Southern NGOs due to their lack of resources. Indeed, civil society participation was very limited during official events and, to a lesser extent, during side events, whose format restricted multi-actor dialogue. This general observation raises several questions: how can the full range of civil society voices be expressed within this limited space? How legitimate are the representatives who speak in the name of civil society or of a particular major group? Finally, how can we put an

end to the climate of mistrust³ conveyed by civil society actors as regards the impact of their contributions on the formulation of international standards and agreements? Several demands, which are also potential solutions, have been made by civil society representatives. These have, in particular, called for the definition of transparent and ambitious procedures for civil society participation in the different processes and institutions, as well as for long-term commitments enabling civil society to contribute not only to the definition of the future development programme, but also to its implementation, through monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Answering these questions will be a key element of the Governance programme for 2014. ■

1. *Messages from the National Level*, organised by Beyond2015, CIVICUS, GCAP, International Forum of National NGO Platforms, and the Colombian and Swedish governments; *What People Want: a Report from the Global Conversation on the Post-2015 Development Goals*, organised by UNDP.

2. *Major Groups and other Stakeholders Briefing Day*, organised by UNDESA, Stakeholder Forum and CIVICUS; *Advancing Regional Recommendations on Post-2015: a Dialogue between Civil Society, Governments and UN Representatives*, organised by UN-NGLS.

3. “Must we always take part in these UN meetings where we have three minutes to speak and the government can then tick the ‘civil society consulted’ box?”, Kumi Naidoo, Executive Director of Greenpeace.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: ECONOMIC ISSUES AND IMPLEMENTATION

In 2013, IDDRI's Biodiversity team prioritised two focal areas to which it has made considerable contributions over the last few years: the analysis of challenges linked to the future entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization (ABS); and the economics of biodiversity. For the first time, the legal and economic interactions between these two areas have been explored, building on research on the promises and limits of bioprospecting (i.e. the search for and exploitation of biological resources with research and/or commercial objectives) in terms of incentives for biodiversity conservation.

With its internationally recognised expertise on issues regarding ABS for the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, in 2013 IDDRI continued to interpret the challenges of the commitments made through the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol during the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in October 2010. Its goal was to prepare and facilitate the implementation of this Protocol. With this in mind, while maintaining the global dimension of its work,¹ IDDRI extended its work to the European level, such as when it was called upon by the Parliament to contribute to the preparations for EU accession to the Protocol, as well as to the country level, in France and Brazil, for example. And IDDRI paid particular attention to the protection and sustainable use of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, making it the subject of its major annual conference in partnership with the Fondation d'Entreprise Hermès and the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (see "How to fight against the erosion of bio-cultural diversity?", p.16).

Finally, following on from a side event organised in partnership with L'Oreal during the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD in 2012, in 2013 IDDRI put a considerable amount of effort into exploring the possible synergies between the regulation of bioprospecting contracts (between *owners* and *users* of biological resources)—through the legal frameworks linked to the Nagoya Protocol—and biodiversity conservation. An in-depth study² on the issue,

accompanied by a policy brief,³ show that appropriate regulation of bioprospecting holds the potential to generate additional financial resources and economic incentives for biodiversity conservation. These resources could counterbalance the economic gains arising from activities that threaten biodiversity. However, the amount of financial resources generated in this way is uncertain, and may be limited. Some obstacles to such synergies could, however, be actively removed, for example by reducing transaction costs through model contracts, or by fostering capacity building in the countries of the South in order to increase their negotiating power with the major bioprospecting operators.

In terms of the economics of biodiversity, IDDRI carried on its research on the use of economic valuations of biodiversity, aimed at answering a crucial, yet curiously under-documented question: is the development of this type of valuation truly pragmatic? Two articles, the culmination of several years of a partnership between IDDRI, AgroParisTech, Ecowhat and Pierre-and-Marie-Curie University, with the support of the Fondation d'Entreprise Hermès, were published in 2013 in leading academic journals. The first⁴ describes the first systematic literature review conducted on this subject at the international level: It highlights the fact that the vast majority of authors make only brief references to potential uses of this valuation, and fail to examine any specific cases or to truly analyse the issue of its use. Moreover, in addition to a limited use made of economic valuations of biodiversity in practice, the article points out that these valuations will be unable to truly influence decision-making so long as they take a "supply-based approach", as is currently the case, instead of a "demand-based approach" focusing on their specific use (providing general information, validation of a project, policy-making, etc.). Building on this basis, but this time proposing an innovative theoretical framework on the issue of use, the second article⁵ published in 2013 explores three complementary decision-making models (rational decision-maker,

1 See, for example, Chiarolla, C., Lapeyre, R. (2013). Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge: How can they be protected? IDDRI, *Policy Briefs* n° 13/13.

2 Chiarolla, C., Lapeyre, L., Pirard, R. (2013). Biodiversity conservation: How can the regulation of bioprospecting under the Nagoya Protocol make a difference? IDDRI, *Studies* n°06/13.

3 Chiarolla, C., Lapeyre, L., Pirard, R. (2013). Bioprospecting under the Nagoya Protocol: a conservation booster? IDDRI, *Policy Briefs* n°14/13.

4 Laurans, Y., Rankovic, A., Billé, R., Pirard, R., Mermet, L. (2013). Use of ecosystem services valuation for decision-making: questioning a literature blindspot. *Journal of Environmental Management* 119: 208-219.

5 Laurans, Y., Mermet, L. (2013). Ecosystem services economic valuation, decision-support system or advocacy? *Ecosystem Services*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2013.10.002>

HOW TO FIGHT AGAINST THE EROSION OF BIO-CULTURAL DIVERSITY?

As part of our annual series of biodiversity conferences organised by IDDRI and the Fondation d'Entreprise Hermès, in partnership with BNF, an international conference was held in Paris, entitled "Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge: How can they be protected?" The conference was hosted by BNF on 7 June 2013.

Different perceptions of the relationship between biodiversity and traditional knowledge (TK), as well as of the fairness and need for their protection and sustainable use, have engendered one of the most contentious global debates of the 21st century between developed and developing countries. This debate revolves around fundamental questions about achieving economic development without sacrificing environmental and social concerns. Indeed, North-South relationships have been shaped by a long history of social and economic injustice, and the natural resource-based extractive model has dominated so far for promoting economic growth. However, this development model contributes to the depletion of biodiversity.

The appropriate understanding and recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their biocultural heritage is increasingly seen as a fundamental step in fostering stewardship for biodiversity conservation; it could also encourage greater inclusiveness,

which is important for building trust, support and ownership of conservation measures and effective monitoring and implementation. In this context, this international conference was devoted to reviewing ongoing efforts aimed at protecting biocultural heritage and TK. Its main objectives were: to help to clarify the important role that biocultural diversity and traditional knowledge play in biodiversity-conserving production systems; and to provide a critical assessment of the tools that can be used to enhance their potential contribution to the livelihood of indigenous and local communities and to conserving biodiversity. Indeed, it is at the interface between biodiversity conservation, trade and intellectual property regulation that the potential for conflicts and the need for enhancing mutual supportiveness between traditional and modern knowledge systems is greatest.

As key conclusions from the day-long presentations, it was noted that traditional intellectual property instruments have barely any proven positive impact on biodiversity conservation, while the improvement of value chains may have considerable social and economic impacts. Beyond a purely commercial focus, conceptual models based on multidisciplinary approaches are the most appropriate for understanding biodiversity values, particularly from a public good perspective. Overall, there

is a need to undertake further work on the factors that contribute to the erosion of biocultural diversity, and to focus attention on social movements and indigenous peoples' claims, since in most cases indigenous peoples and local communities (ILCs) have developed innovative tools, such as farmers' initiatives based on agroecology and dynamic management of biodiversity in the field. The ILCs' fight for recognition of their land rights is thus crucially important, while recognising that such communities' knowledge is heavily affected by climate change. Finally, promoting policies to ensure democratic stability and economic development relies on our capacity to preserve biodiversity and to use it sustainably.

The renewal in September 2013 of a new negotiating mandate for the World Intellectual Property Organization's Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, in conjunction with the decision to postpone until 2014 the decision whether or not to convene a diplomatic conference (for the adoption of a new treaty for the protection of TK), are indicators that international policymakers are still divided on the most appropriate legal and policy responses for halting the erosion of biocultural diversity.

See: www.iddri.org/Biodiversite-et-savoirs-traditionnels

organisational process, and political process), each of which sheds light on the purposes the economic valuations could actually serve, and under what conditions. They reveal that the usefulness of these valuations cannot be enhanced by either ensuring a more rigorous methodology or by improving the procedures implemented; greater usefulness would in fact require both of these changes at the same time. This creates tension between the substantial and procedural qualities that the valuations must demonstrate. To overcome this, it is suggested that inspiration could be drawn from policy evaluation, which faced the same tension in the past. A growing number of evaluations began to combine procedural and substantial approaches with a certain degree of success, thereby improving the integration of policy evaluations in decision-making processes. The work conducted as part of this project has had an undeniable impact on both the way in which the academic world now approaches

economic valuations of biodiversity, but also more broadly speaking on the way in which the different conservation organisations use economic expertise in their interventions.

In addition, 2013 saw the continuation of the INVALUABLE project, coordinated by IDDRI within the framework of the ERA-Net Biodiversa network. Involving ten European partners, its aim is to study different aspects of "market-based" instruments for biodiversity, including their theoretical foundations, their emergence in the discourse, their effects on the motivations of actors and institutional arrangements, as well as their environmental and social impacts. The many different payments for ecosystem services schemes are given special attention by IDDRI,⁶ which

6 Lapeyre, R., Pirard, R., (2013). Payments for environmental services and market-based instruments: next of kin or false friends? IDDRI, *Working Papers* n°14/13.

PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: A CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA

In the context of the INVALUABLE project, researchers at IDDRI conducted household surveys in order to study the implementation of a local payment for hydrological services scheme in a water catchment situated 200 km to the west of Jakarta, Java (Indonesia). In this catchment, a public water company situated downriver decided in 2005, through a local NGO, to pay groups of farmers situated upriver to plant and protect a minimum number of trees on their private plots. Payments to farmers' groups are made twice a year and are conditional on an annual inspection of the environmental state of the land replanted and protected (the number of trees per hectare). In this context, IDDRI, in partnership with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) based in Bogor, designed, tested and administered a questionnaire to three quarters of the households participating in this project.

The goal was to better understand farmers' perceptions of the forest and its benefits, their decisions regarding the trees to be planted and protected, as well as their reasons for participating in the project and for conserving the forest, both today and in the future. A team of five local interviewers was thus recruited and trained to

conduct the survey. In three weeks of fieldwork, the team visited seven villages and interviewed 270 households. At the same time, qualitative interviews were conducted with the different actors involved in this project at the local and regional levels. The field study enabled IDDRI to analyse the institutional governance of this payments for ecosystem services scheme and to assess its socio-economic and environmental impacts. The findings show that a very large number of the farmers involved participate for social and moral reasons (reputation) rather than for financial reasons; furthermore, farmers' felling and planting strategies do not appear to have been significantly altered by the project, as households would in any case protect the forest in the catchment area.

IDDRI was also called upon by the international NGO The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to conduct household surveys in the Berau district of north-eastern Kalimantan. The aim was to use two pilot villages situated on the edge of forest concessions to examine the possibility of implementing contracts aimed at encouraging the communities in these villages to reduce their slash-and-burn activities in the surrounding primary

forest. The surveys, conducted among 70 farming households, made it possible to accurately study shifting cultivation practices in these communities, to determine the changes to these strategies that would be acceptable to the households, and finally, to identify the financial and non-financial requirements that the NGO could meet, in the form of contracts to compensate for these expected practice changes. The assistance provided by IDDRI also helped considerably in designing a practical research methodology (rapid assessment) that could be used in the future in other villages concerned by these incentive contracts.

These two field studies conducted by IDDRI as part of the INVALUABLE project helped to establish lasting institutional linkages in Indonesia with local and international research centres and NGOs. In 2014 and beyond, this will foster information sharing and dialogue between all stakeholders concerning the expected impacts and risks of market-based instruments for biodiversity conservation in the context of a reduction in public spending. ■

See: www.invaluable.fr

is conducting in-depth case studies in Indonesia on the islands of Java and Borneo. This fieldwork and theoretical research was supplemented in 2013 by systematic household surveys as part of a partnership with The Nature Conservancy, in order to support the efforts of this conservation NGO to establish incentive measures for forest conservation in Indonesia (read "Payments for environmental services: a case study in Indonesia", p.17). Still within the framework of the INVALUABLE project, IDDRI co-organised a workshop held in Barcelona (Spain), focusing on methods for the rigorous assessment of the impacts (both environmental and socio-economic) of biodiversity conservation programmes and tools (protected areas, environmental policies, payments for ecosystem services, certification programs). The goal was to enable discussions between specialists in this field and policymakers in order to reconcile the interests, objectives and perspectives of researchers on the one hand and practitioners on the other. More broadly speaking, this work on so-called "market-based" or

"innovative" instruments has provided a better understanding on which of these instruments could realistically be put into action to support the strategy for the mobilisation of financial resources for biodiversity conservation, adopted in Nagoya by the Parties to the CBD in 2010.⁷

In general, the work of the Biodiversity programme thus highlights the fact that market-based instruments, in their current form and as they are implemented, do not provide sufficient incentives for the sustainable use of biodiversity. However, such work has enabled the specification of certain situations and methods through which some of the instruments could fulfil the innovative role that is required of them in the fight against biodiversity loss. ■

⁷ Billé, R. (2013). Bridging the biodiversity funding gap with market-based instruments? 12th Plenary meeting of the Heads of European Nature Conservation Agencies, Montpellier, 21-23 April.

IN-DEPTH OCEAN NEGOTIATIONS

The talks that began in 2006¹ within the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on the governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ)—the high seas and the deep seabed located beyond the limits of states' continental shelves—continued in 2013. Stakes included the possible launch of negotiations with a view to concluding a multilateral agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity in these areas, which cover almost 50% of the Earth's surface. In 2013, IDDRI worked to contribute to discussions and to inform stakeholders about their main challenges. For example, IDDRI was invited to present its research on the relationships between the use of marine genetic resources in the high seas and intellectual property rights,² as part of an intersessional workshop held from 2-3 May in New York with the goal of providing the delegates of states participating in talks with scientific information about these issues. In partnership with the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), a German think tank based in Potsdam, IDDRI also organised an expert workshop on the governance of ABNJ (highlight), the results of which were disseminated within the different international scientific and political forums (Meeting of the UN Working Group to study issues relating to the governance of ABNJ, 19-23 August; 15th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, 30 September-1 October; 3rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress, 21-27 October). Furthermore, in order to ensure civil society is fully informed of discussions underway on the establishment of a new regime for marine biodiversity in ABNJ, IDDRI organised two new meetings of the French informal high seas group, a structure that brings together French stakeholders (private sector, NGOs, local government) concerned by the governance of ABNJ, and published a study providing a historical overview of international talks and presenting their main challenges.³

The shockwave that followed the explosion of the Deepwater Horizon oil rig in April 2010 off the coast of New Orleans (Louisiana, United States) continued to

Brainstorming on the future of the high seas in Potsdam

On 20 and 21 March 2013 in Potsdam, the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) and IDDRI co-organised a workshop on the governance of marine biodiversity in ABNJ. This event, entitled *Oceans in the Anthropocene: advancing governance of the high seas*, was an opportunity for meetings and discussions between experts from a range of different backgrounds—global and regional organisations, national governments, NGOs, and the research sector. In the presence of Peter Altmaier, the German Minister for the Environment, and Jean-Pierre Thébault, the French Ambassador for the Environment, participants debated the potential content of an agreement for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in ABNJ. They also discussed the means of ensuring better implementation of existing instruments and examined the general principles that should underpin ocean governance. In particular, these talks highlighted the need to rapidly launch negotiations for a new agreement, while strengthening regional initiatives aimed at ensuring the conservation of biodiversity in ABNJ.¹ The findings of this workshop contributed to informing the different global and regional events organised in 2013, and will also be the subject of a special edition of the *Marine Policy* journal, to be published in early 2014. Finally, IDDRI and the IASS committed to pursuing their collaboration over the coming months in order to contribute to the process that should lead the states to decide, before August 2015, whether or not to launch negotiations with a view to concluding a new multilateral agreement on biodiversity in ABNJ. ■

1. Ardron J., Druel E., Gjerde K., Hoghton K., Rochette J., Unger S., (2013). *Advancing governance of the high seas*, IDDRI-IASS, *Policy Briefs* n° 06/13.

spread throughout 2013. This disaster, which caused the death of 11 people and spilled almost 5 million barrels of oil, reminded the international community of the risks inherent in offshore activities and of the urgent need to regulate them more effectively. In 2013, IDDRI continued its critical analysis of the rules governing offshore activities and spoke to actors in the sector about the possibility of strengthening these (Sustainable Development and Environmental Economic seminar, 26 March; informal workshop on offshore oil and gas drilling, 31 May). This research led to the publication in 2014 of an exhaustive report,⁴

1. Date of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group on Marine Biological Diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction.

2. Chiarolla C., (2013), Intellectual Property Rights Issues, IUCN Information Papers for the Intersessional Workshop on Marine Genetic Resources, 2-3 May 2013, United Nations General Assembly Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, IUCN Environmental Law Centre, Bonn, Germany, pp.37-45.

3. Druel E., Rochette J. Billé R., Chiarolla C., (2013). A long and winding road. International discussions on the governance of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, IDDRI, *Studies* n° 01/14.

4. Rochette, J. *et al.* (2014). Seeing beyond the horizon for deepwater oil and gas: strengthening the international regulation of offshore exploration and exploitation. IDDRI, *Studies* n° 01/2014.

presenting the shortcomings of the international system and identifying options for improving it. In addition, in the context of a memorandum of understanding concluded with the Abidjan Convention Secretariat (highlight), IDDRI assisted the African Atlantic coastal states in their goal of strengthening the regulation of offshore oil and gas activities. As the region is regularly affected by pollution from offshore rigs, the states decided to work together in order to subject these industries to stricter regulations. On 23-24 September, IDDRI thus co-organised an expert workshop during which the states declared their support for the creation of a binding regional instrument aimed at protecting the marine environment from the risks of offshore activities. This decision, which is expected to be ratified during the Conference of the Parties to the Abidjan Convention in March 2014, should launch the process leading to the development of a regional legal instrument, for which IDDRI will provide its assistance.

Finally, 2013 saw the completion of the Protogizc project on the implementation of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean, the results of which will be presented in the coming months. ■

IDDRI beside the Abidjan Convention for the protection of Africa's Atlantic coast

The Abidjan Convention is the governance framework within which the African Atlantic coastal states, from Mauritania to South Africa, collaborate to ensure better protection of the marine and coastal ecosystems they share. There are many challenges: reducing coastal erosion; preserving coastal and marine habitats; and preventing pollution from land-based activities, shipping or offshore rigs, etc. In 2013, IDDRI and the Convention Secretariat concluded a memorandum of understanding, through which IDDRI committed to providing its support for activities conducted within the framework of the Convention, in several key areas of interest: strengthening national and regional regulations on offshore oil and gas drilling; implementing integrated coastal zone management; and capacity building. In 2013, cooperation between IDDRI and the Convention Secretariat focused primarily on offshore oil and gas issues. It will continue in 2014 and will address broader issues of ocean governance in Africa.

CLIMATE: PREPARING THE CONDITIONS AND THE FORM OF AN AGREEMENT IN 2015

Like someone gathering breath for the next big step in a long journey, 2013 was a year of preparation regarding climate and energy policy in many jurisdictions. It was also a year marked by increasing convergence and interaction between multiple levels: international cooperation, European policy, and French policy.

The year began with the interest incited by the confirmation of France as the host COP21, at which a new global agreement should be reached in 2015. Henceforth climate change will be a central diplomatic issue for France, as confirmed by the attention given to the issue at the Ambassadors' conference in August. While France will not assume the role of President until the beginning of 2015, preparations have already begun for this heavy responsibility.

Since Copenhagen in 2009, IDDRI has been less involved in the international negotiations than previously. Our work focused notably on better understanding national policies and contexts—in France, Europe, and in major emerging countries like China. This was not, however, based on a repudiation of the global negotiations: far from it. It was based on the understanding that all global cooperation depends on the alignment of domestic conditions, and the understanding developed between countries of their respective national circumstances, constraints and opportunities regarding climate policy. A high point of this work at the national level was the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between IDDRI and the National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC), the leading Chinese public research centre on climate change. This will allow IDDRI and NCSC to reinforce their cooperation on national policies in China and the EU, and on the international negotiations.

This couple of years of a greater national focus have paid off. Firstly, IDDRI is now extremely well placed to play a key role in contributing to the preparation of COP21, based on an acute policy understanding and network in major countries. This was borne out in the honour confided in IDDRI by the French Foreign Minister, Laurent Fabius, who formally mandated IDDRI to support France's preparations for COP21.¹

In this regard, IDDRI will play a key role in bridging the formal negotiations and informal processes of cooperation and dialogue, be it between countries, companies, civil society and other forum for cooperation outside the UNFCCC.

As part of this work, IDDRI has been deeply involved in preparing the positive agenda, i.e. the mobilisation of complementary action outside the UNFCCC through business initiatives, public private partnerships and action in other governance fora. In this regard, IDDRI has been helping to prepare the Heads of State Summit planned for September 2014. This summit will be a key moment on the road to Paris 2015, providing the opportunity to mobilize political will and decision at the highest level, as well as create a positive dynamic in complement to the UNFCCC.

This return to a focus on national policies also bore fruit with the launch in October 2013—together with the Sustainable Development Solutions Network—of IDDRI's flagship project for the coming two years, and beyond: the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) brings together a network of research institutions in 15 major countries, that are supporting their national governments in the development of national policies and positions in international negotiations. The objective is two-fold. Firstly, to prepare practical national deep decarbonization pathways to 2050, consistent with the 2°C target, for each of the 15 countries. Secondly, to contribute to a positive result in the global negotiations in 2014 and 2015 in particular (read "Building long-term national decarbonisation pathways", p.21).

The negotiation on countries' emission reduction commitments is a classic "prisoners' dilemma". No-one is sure of what their partners will do, and so everyone plays a conservative hand. In addition, in many countries there is a lack of capacity to analyse the technical, economic and social challenge of long-term emissions reductions. The DDPP is designed to help overcome both obstacles. Firstly, it provides a platform for exchange on countries' long-term vision for decarbonisation, and their contributions to international negotiations. Secondly, it builds the capacity, particularly in developing countries, to undertake long-term policy planning and analysis. In this way the DDPP will contribute to a successful outcome in international negotiations in 2015.

These negotiations moved slowly forward in 2013. The Warsaw conference at the end of 2013 was always

1. See <http://www.iddri.org/iddri/Communique-de-presse/L-iddri-mandate-pour-conseiller-le-gouvernement-francais-dans-la-preparation-de-la-COP-de-2015>

BUILDING LONG-TERM NATIONAL DECARBONISATION PATHWAYS

Building on the Learning Platform on climate and energy policies for exchange between developing and developed countries set up by IDDRI in 2011, the aim of the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) is to foster the development and implementation of national deep decarbonisation pathways for 2050, in order to limit global warming to +2°C by the end of the century.

The DDPP is a joint initiative launched by IDDRI and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) in Seoul (South Korea) in October 2013. In the first phase of the project, which will run until the climate conference in Paris in 2015, 15 countries representing a crucial strategic challenge for the international climate negotiations due to their considerable weight in global greenhouse gas emissions (more than 70% of cumulative emissions in 2011) are involved: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States. For this, the DDPP relies on a network of 35 local research centres and think tanks, identified for their past and current work on decarbonisation pathways, enabling them to be active in the

field of decision support on climate issues at the scale of their country or region.

The DDPP research agenda is centred on the preparation of decarbonisation pathways based on principles reflecting the specificities that the SDSN and IDDRI want to promote for the design of climate policies. Consequently, these pathways are first developed at the national level in order to differentiate the format and content of each country's contributions according to its own specific characteristics. Second, these pathways correspond to a deep decarbonisation, aimed at fostering the development of transformational policies capable of accompanying economic, technical and behavioural changes consistent with the target of stabilising global warming at 2°C. Finally, these pathways are long-term (2050), as a key challenge is planning the articulation and temporal sequencing of action in order to overcome tension between the initial situation and the long-term goal. Based on these principles, the DDPP seeks to prepare transparent and credible pathways in terms of not only physical and technical constraints but also social and political acceptability.

More specifically, the goals of the DDPP are:

- to support the adoption and implementation of national policies to enable the deep decarbonisation of the global economy;
- to analyse the different options for the architecture of national and international policies to accompany decarbonisation, taking into account national contexts;
- to foster appropriation by national policymakers and the international community of the challenges and opportunities of a deep decarbonisation of the economy for individual countries and regions;
- and to develop an international network to facilitate experience sharing in order to accompany discussions on post-2015 decarbonisation strategies.

The first two DDPP reports will be made public in 2014, prior to the Summit of Heads of State organised by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and in 2015, before the Paris Conference.

The DDPP scientific approach, consisting in refocusing on the national level in order to contribute to the collective construction of transition pathways, is already fueling IDDRI's research on the energy, urban and agricultural transitions and economic models. ■

meant to be a staging point on the road to 2015. The conference succeeded in setting out a negotiation calendar: each country should submit by early 2015 their draft emissions reduction commitments. This is important for three reasons. Firstly, it shows again the willingness of all major countries—China and the US included—to adopt quantified emissions targets in the new agreement. Secondly, by structuring the negotiation early on, it means that there will be plenty of time to assess and discuss countries' targets. This will enable a stronger negotiation dynamic than existed in Copenhagen, where countries had neither the time, nor the information nor willingness to engage in such discussions. Thirdly, by setting a clear date for submitting draft commitments, it strengthens and coordinates national policy processes of preparation.²

The importance of this productive link between the international and national agenda has been most strongly seen in Europe. Since the European crisis and the perceived failure of Copenhagen, European

climate policy has been the uncomfortable guest at the policy table. Attempts to strengthen European policy have been repeatedly rebuffed in recent years, notably due to opposition from Poland but also due to lukewarm support from major Member States.

This is changing as the EU prepares its position for the international negotiations. In 2013 the Commission released its Green Paper and stakeholder consultation on the 2030 climate and energy framework. By the middle of the year 2013, the results were in and the Commission was quietly preparing its impact assessment and policy communication on the 2030 framework, which finally came out in January 2014. At the same time, a number of specific policies were moved forward. The Parliament and Council finally adopted the contentious “back loading proposal” for reinforcing the EU ETS at the end of 2013. This involves delaying the auctioning of 900 million CO₂ allowances in order to increase short-term scarcity in market saturated with oversupply. This measure is clearly insufficient on its own to restore the ETS to a driver of EU energy and climate policy. But it is a first step.

2. Spencer, T. (2013). 2B continued... The outcomes of the Warsaw Climate Conference and implications for Paris 2015, IDDRI, *Policy Briefs* n° 15/13.

THE CLIMATE SUMMIT AND THE “POSITIVE AGENDA”

A key milestone on the route to COP21 is the Climate Summit which will take place in New York on September 23rd 2014. This will be the first time that the world's leaders will have met to discuss climate change since the fateful UN conference in Copenhagen in 2009. Convened by the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, the Summit provides a critical opportunity to push climate change up the international diplomatic agenda and to galvanise political momentum towards an agreement in Paris in December 2015.

Unusually, the Summit will not only be attended by heads of government. Invitations will also be issued to leaders of cities, regions, business, finance and civil society. Indeed, one of the aims of the event is to stimulate action on climate change by these actors as well as by governments.

This reflects the emergence over recent years of a wide range of 'complementary' and co-operative initiatives' on climate change undertaken by non-state actors of various kinds and by inter-governmental and public-private partnerships. City authorities are improving energy efficiency in building codes and constructing bus rapid transport systems. Sub-national governments are introducing

renewable portfolio standards and climate adaptation plans. Businesses are making voluntary commitments to reduce their own emissions and those of their supply chains. Sectoral initiatives are developing voluntary market standards in areas such as the capture of methane in the oil and gas sector and the use of products from tropical deforested areas by consumer goods companies. Public-private partnerships are devising new financial instruments to support low carbon investment.

Over the past year IDDRI has been helping to coordinate the process through which a range of initiatives of these kinds are being encouraged to make new commitments at the Climate Summit and at COP21. IDDRI has been working closely with the UN Secretary-General's office and a variety of other organisations, including the World Economic Forum, World Business Council on Sustainable Development, World Resources Institute, OECD, World Bank and the UN's Sustainable Energy for All initiative.

IDDRI has now started a more formal consultation on how complementary and cooperative initiatives of these kinds might contribute to the wider UNFCCC process and to COP21 itself. This

reflects a widespread view that UN climate conferences do not sufficiently recognise this 'positive agenda' of climate action in the real economy or engage with the non-state actors which are often the chief implementers of climate policy. In Warsaw the COP asked the UNFCCC Secretariat to enhance the visibility of such initiatives, and at the recent negotiating session in Bonn non-state actors were specifically invited to participate in policy discussions around key issues. IDDRI's report will therefore offer some timely recommendations on how this agenda can be taken forward to Paris 2015.

In the meantime, IDDRI is also helping advise the UN Secretary-General's office on the planning of the Climate Summit. IDDRI is working with a number of governments to think through the key outcomes, and with a variety of NGOs, business organisations and media to ensure that the strongest possible spotlight is shone on the event. High level summits are not guarantees of success, as has been shown in other fields. But they can be powerful catalysts to raise the collective ambition of the international community and to build global political commitment. If COP21 is to be a success, we shall need no less. ■

The emerging debate on the EU's 2030 package³ highlighted the difficult context we now face. The crisis is leading to mistrust and rejection of a European response to collective challenges. Member States are becoming even more jealous guardians of sovereignty in their energy policies. The voice of business is louder than ever in warning of the competitiveness risks of ambitious climate and energy policy. In the face of this, IDDRI has been engaged in the reconstruction of the rationale of European energy and climate policy. We still have major energy security challenges to overcome, with fossil fuel imports at 3.2% of EU GDP. A sustainable energy system cannot be achieved *via* national autarky in Member States—cooperation, coordination and shared policies are needed more than ever, even if they need to take into account the differences between Member States' starting points and strategies. Industrial competitiveness cannot be achieved in the long term

without an energy transition, and can be protected during the transition *via* appropriate policies. This was shown in a major study released by IDDRI and CDC Climat Research on the competitiveness impacts of climate policy in Poland.⁴

In this context, IDDRI launched a high level dialogue on the EU 2030 climate and energy policy framework. This dialogue was intended to prepare the important discussions in 2014 on this 2030 framework, and develop a shared understanding between key Member States on what is needed in the package.

Finally, in France, IDDRI was deeply involved in the preparation of the national debate on the energy transition,⁵ which was presided over by IDDRI's director, Laurence Tubiana. After an intensive process of consultation and analysis, the debate presented

3. Spencer, M., Colombier, M., Ribera, T. (2013). The 2030 EU Climate and Energy Package: why and how? IDDRI, *Policy Briefs* n° 16/13.

4. Sartor, O., Spencer, T. (2013). An Empirical Assessment of the Risk of Carbon Leakage in Poland, IDDRI, *Working Papers* n° 08/13.

5. See <http://www.iddri.org/Themes/Contributeur-au-debat-sur-la-transition-energetique>

FROM TRAJECTORIES OF VULNERABILITY TO ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

From 8 to 11 October 2013, IDDRI co-organised a scientific workshop entitled *Back to the Future: from trajectories of vulnerability to adaptation to climate change*. Twelve experts (Germany, Australia, France, the Cook Islands, Japan, United Kingdom) met behind closed doors to define an alternative approach to the one that has become dominant since the 1990s, the (quantitative) assessment of vulnerability to climate change. This type of assessment is usually based on criteria and indicators that are quantified then aggregated to produce synthetic indexes and maps. This is a classic stage that is seen as a prerequisite to any discussion on adaptation, but this process poses a number of problems, of which two in particular were discussed during the workshop.

The first problem relates to the definition and quantification of vulnerability indicators, since in hindsight we can clearly see that quantitative approaches are struggling to adequately capture some of the human dimensions of vulnerability as well as its systemic nature. In short, maps only paint a very partial picture of reality and are thus limited in use

for identifying specific avenues for reducing future vulnerability. Moreover, the second problem is that these quantified approaches generally fail to take into account the evolution of vulnerability over time. They often disregard the way in which current vulnerability has been generated over recent decades of development, which constrains them in the identification of the factors that have been most influential in the long run and which, in reality, should be the main focus of adaptation strategies. In certain cases, this even produces incorrect diagnoses, leading to inappropriate recommendations.

All participants thus expressed the need to develop a new, more pragmatic approach to vulnerability. Discussions focused on the potential contributions of a *Back to the Future* approach consisting not in quantifying indicators, but in analysing the factors that influence vulnerability (drivers) and their interaction over time, in order to provide better information on the specific decisions to be made for the future. Discussions were based on particular case studies (local level) and identified four appropriate timescales

for understanding vulnerability trajectories: the distant past (on the scale of the century, or even the millennium when considering certain physical processes), the recent past (the last five or six decades), the present, and the future (with no particular distinction between the near and distant future). The *Back to the Future* approach thus addresses two key questions that may seem trivial, but which receive surprisingly little coverage in the scientific literature: why has exposure to natural disasters in different societies increased over time? And in what way are the answers to this question a more solid basis for planning adaptation?

This line of attack advocates a return to a science that is closer to decision-making, which asks simple questions and implements complex approaches (qualitative combined with quantitative, and multidisciplinary) to provide clear, empirically based answers that are truly useful for developing pragmatic adaptation strategies.

In 2014, a collective scientific article on the *Back to the Future* approach and a book compiling different case studies will be published. ■

ambitious recommendations to President François Hollande. These were fundamental to his speech at the September 2013 Environment Conference, which included the announcement of several new targets such as an aspirational objective of reducing energy demand by 50% by 2050 and reducing fossil fuel consumption by 30% by 2030. The next step will be the development of the framework legislation to be adopted by the end of 2014, a political process in which IDDRI will also have a deep involvement.

This panorama shows the richness of IDDRI's activities and the strength of its climate team. 2014 promises to be an intense and interesting year, with important events at every level. The international negotiations will accelerate towards Paris 2015. Europe will intensify its discussions (and hopefully decisions) on the 2030 package. And the French framework law on the energy transition should be adopted by the end of the year. IDDRI is well placed to contribute to all of these policy events. ■

TRANSITION DYNAMICS: ANALYSIS AND FORESIGHT

The energy transition, changing food systems, and new economic models: the need to radically reform our models of production, consumption and redistribution is not only dictated by the necessity for global and intergenerational environmental action. Recent crises have revealed the fragility of a model that no longer lives up to economic and social expectations. The issue of the transition towards more sustainable systems has progressively moved into the political and public debate, as well as into more scholarly research and economic discussions.

This transition is already underway. In France and all over the world, citizen groups, economic operators and local authorities are laying the groundwork. The triple economic, social and environmental crisis can be seen as an indicator, which must be better understood in order to propose new forms of prosperity. For a long time, inequality reduction and social protection have been based on economic growth, as have most environmental protection policies. In the face of the crisis, many civil society initiatives are seeking to build new forms of solidarity and to test different production and consumption processes; but they also address deeper social changes and are attracting the interest of the economic world, which is finding inspiration in these initiatives for new business models. For the public authorities, they are a breeding ground for disseminating and deploying transition policies.

Since the outset, this issue has been central to IDDRI's programme. The national debate on the energy transition has enabled us to mobilise existing research in the fields of foresight, sectoral policies and insecurity, but also to confirm the importance of an international perspective to question and inform our national processes. Conversely,

going back to national viewpoints could breathe new life into the international negotiations on the climate and the sustainable development goals. This movement is reflected in the radical restructuring of the debate on food security, which cannot be restricted to a matter of productivity or of agricultural models: food systems, value chains (within and between countries), social inequality, and the management of traditional knowledge or of emerging technologies are just some of the parameters that must be mobilised in order to build response strategies that are relevant both locally and globally.

Urban areas are an ideal place for observing these dynamics, but are also a major challenge for the design and deployment of public policy. A place of innovation, dynamism and citizenship, they are also marked by long term practices, permanent infrastructure, cumbersome production processes, fragile social ties and intense inequalities; to meet these challenges, urban areas must now be designed and built in such a way that they complement the suburban and rural areas that they shape and upon which they depend, but also in a manner consistent with the major global issues.

Launching, guiding and accelerating these transitions is a challenge for public action: it is important to be strategic while fostering diversity, to support innovators and risk takers, but also to ensure broad mobilisation and to develop instruments that encourage movement and change, while protecting the most vulnerable and limiting value destruction.

These four dimensions of a far-reaching reform (the energy, urban, economic, and agricultural transitions), articulated around the general problem of transition, were some of IDDRI's key areas of research and influence in 2013, and are examined in greater detail in the following sections. ■

THE FRENCH ENERGY TRANSITION: LESSONS FROM FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

The national debate on the energy transition took place in France from November 2012 to July 2013. In addition to the personal participation of Laurence Tubiana, as member of the Steering Committee and debate facilitator, and Michel Colombier, as member of the Expert Group, IDDRI made several contributions to the debate in the form of policy briefs and meetings requested by the working groups of the national debate council.

These contributions focused on three subjects: how should problems of fuel poverty be approached and tackled?¹ How can energy consumption be represented and measured in order to develop policies based on demand rather than on energy supply?² What are the key elements required to implement an effective policy on energy efficiency retrofitting of buildings?³

Whatever the subject, IDDRI adopted a comparative approach, which has already been tested in other fields. Concerning assistance for households affected by fuel poverty or insecurity, the comparison with other models—the German, but also British and Swedish models—proved highly instructive. Indeed, two key approaches emerge. One approach, which is that of France and the United Kingdom, consists in providing aid through differentiated electricity and gas tariffs, financed by consumers. The other approach, that of Germany and, more successfully, of Sweden, consists in integrating fuel poverty into the overall welfare system, which is financed by taxpayers. The latter approach has a number of advantages, including the fact that it is more effective in targeting aid and therefore in increasing the efficiency of social action (since fuel poverty is seen as one of the components of social insecurity, and is not only detected through high expenditure rates for energy). It also has a more positive environmental impact (the energy tariff remains the same for all and constitutes a clear signal). In order to adapt this welfare-energy

approach to the French context, we advocate reorganising and strengthening a certain number of existing instruments in France. For individual transport, which is overlooked by the aid systems in most countries except Sweden, we suggest implementing flat rate aid, to be paid to households below a certain income level that spend more than 10% of their income on work-related travel expenses; this would be financed by the abolition of tax deductible mileage expenses, which cost 1.2 billion euros per year and largely benefit the wealthiest households.

Concerning energy efficiency retrofitting of buildings, the comparison with Germany is again particularly interesting, since the initial situation of the building stock and the scale of effort required are very similar in both countries. This has underlined the high level of coherence in the German system, and in particular the obligation of results rather than of means, the *ex-ante* and *ex-post* inspection of works by professionals, the articulation between the energy efficiency regulations for existing and for new buildings, the progressive aid rates allocated according to the level of performance achieved, and the integration of energy performance works into the general rehabilitation of the building stock. These elements have helped to overcome the initial rift in the debate, which crystallised around the issue of the obligation to renovate. With a coherent, comprehensive policy, the incentive to renovate and the efficiency of the system in terms of energy performance are increased, meaning the obligation to renovate at key stages in the rehabilitation of the building stock then becomes a conceivable outcome. Analysis of the system for the financing of the German *Energiewende* by the KfW (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*) also helped to highlight the leverage provided by this government-owned bank's capacity to refinance itself on the international markets, thanks to the guarantee of the German state, for an annual volume of 80 billion euros, enabling it to effectively support projects for energy efficiency retrofitting and renewable energy production, and to inject a significant amount from the capital market into the German economy.

Through these different studies, IDDRI has thus actively sought to inform the national debate on the energy transition, taking inspiration from policies to support this transition in other countries. We will continue this work in 2014—the year in which the law on the energy transition will be adopted—, with a special focus on the financing and governance of the transition. ■

1. Chancel, L., Saujot, M. (2013). Inégalités, vulnérabilités et transition énergétique, *Policy Briefs* n° 02/13. Chancel, L. (2013). Quel bouclier social énergétique ?, *Working Papers* n° 10/13.

2. Chancel, L. (2013). Agir sur les consommations directes d'énergie des ménages, *Policy Briefs* n° 03/13. Chancel, L. (2013). L'énergie grise: la face cachée de nos consommations d'énergie, *Policy Briefs* n° 04/13. Pourouchottamin, P. et al. (2013). Nouvelles représentations des consommations d'énergie, *Les Cahiers du CLIP*, n° 22.

3. Rüdinger, A. (2013). La rénovation thermique des bâtiments en France et en Allemagne : quels enseignements pour le débat sur la transition énergétique ? *Working Papers* n° 07/13.

LAURENCE TUBIANA AND MICHEL COLOMBIER INTERPRET THE CHALLENGES OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL DEBATE ON THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Why hold a national debate on the energy transition?

Michel Colombier [MC] – The DNTE first came into existence through the political will of François Hollande, as presidential candidate and then President, who included the ecological transition in his election campaign. Once this process was in place, the challenge was to ensure it was not restricted to climate concerns alone, as the energy transition is not only a matter of decarbonisation, but requires a radical reorganisation of all the different components of the French energy system, whether technical, economic or social. In environmental terms, the impact of our hunger for energy extends well beyond climate issues, since it concerns transport and land use and affects biodiversity. More importantly, our current energy model emerged in the early 20th century and has developed in such a way that it cannot today be delivered to the whole population. Paradoxically, despite the increasing efficiency of installations, the proportion of income spent on energy has risen in relation to 30 years ago; in France around 10 million people are now in fuel poverty. One of the fundamental reasons for this debate is therefore also the inadequacy of the French energy system, a situation that requires multifaceted discussions about supply (energy sources and production) and demand (energy consumption).

Laurence Tubiana – The issue of the relocation of energy management is another dimension that justifies a debate on the energy transition. In the context of decentralisation, the drivers of consumption

are largely found in local policies, especially those concerning transport and housing. Moreover, the development of renewable energy presents a fresh perspective on the creation of local networks within the French energy system.

Why and how is IDDRI involved in the DNTE?

LT – IDDRI has had no official role as an institution in the DNTE. I took part in it [*as a facilitator and member of the DNTE steering committee*], as did Michel Colombier [*as a consultant in the expert group's section on "the mix—energy scenarios"*], in a personal capacity. This participation was nevertheless coherent with the evolution of IDDRI's work, which initially focused on the organisation of collective action on environmental issues at the international level, before concentrating on European policies, and more specifically on the difficulty countries experience sharing standards within a binding supranational coordination framework—the European Union—and the resulting need? to go back to basics at country level. Our participation in the DNTE therefore reflects a continuing focus on the drivers of both inertia and change, which are developed within national policies. It is based on a methodology that has been tested in other contexts, consisting in demonstrating that possibilities exist for objectivising issues, between different positions, if transparency is ensured.

MC – During the debates, IDDRI “took the floor”, drawing on research already launched and pursued for this debate, especially on fuel poverty, retrofitting buildings

and transition scenarios, but also on green technologies in the context of globalisation and sustainable crisis recovery strategies.

The need for transparency mentioned by Laurence, and the work on substance—the energy system as a whole, with its different technical, economic and social ramifications—obliged those involved in the debate to look beyond rhetorical arguments and ideological stances. Imposing an accounting framework on theoretical positions does not reflect a belief that scenarios provide ready-made solutions about which decisions must be made, but instead helps to structure a debate that should identify the portfolio of action needed to set the country on the path to transition. The different elements (final energy consumption, the share of renewable energy, emissions, energy independence, etc.) have thus been appraised and evaluated, then placed in the perspective of overall coherence, the timescales of which have also been examined.

What were the areas of convergence and divergence between the different stakeholders?

MC – The issue of overall coherence is both a breath of fresh air in the debate, moving it beyond simple rhetoric, and a risk, as the objectivisation it implies may reveal true conflicts, over and above ideological positions and principles, that will have to be settled. Indeed, the debate has revealed the well-founded reasons for actual path changes: in the context of the scenario exercise, alongside the apparent consensus on a decarbonisation pathway (Factor 4) for 2050, different beliefs about what it

ENERGY SCENARIOS IN THE DEBATE

The substantial analytical work conducted on energy scenarios¹ has greatly contributed to the success of the French national debate on the energy transition (DNTE in French), which took place between November 2012 and June 2013. This work first made it possible to collectively address the use of scenarios in this approach: how can such a wide range of tools and perspectives be understood in a collective debate, moving beyond expert discussions on methodology? How can they be used in a pragmatic manner, respecting the advantages and limitations of such exercises, which are no more than tools for exploring the “possibilities”, and are shrouded in uncertainty?

Conducted by a group of pluralist experts under the leadership of Michel Colombier and Patrick Criqui, this research helped to avoid the deadlock of ideological debates by objectivising certain questions in order to redefine the terms of the debate: on the energy saving issue, for example, by focusing on its collective determinants (urban planning, mobility policies, etc.), and by launching discussions on the political leverage available and potential impacts; next, on the articulation between energy supply and demand policies, by providing elements to assess the possible balances between these two approaches, showing that it is not the absolute level of renewable

energy development that varies significantly in the different pathways, but rather the role of this energy in the system, depending on energy demand management efforts; and finally, on the linkage between short-term political choices and long-term objectives, by defining the conditions for achieving France’s famous “Factor 4”² reduction in greenhouse gases through discussions on factors of inertia and resilience in the pathways chosen.

This approach has also been a source of innovation, exploring hitherto neglected issues: questions of diversification and especially of interconnection between energy carriers (electricity, gas, heat, fuel) have thus opened up new avenues in a debate that is often confined to sectoral analyses.

The value of this approach to the co-construction of analysis is also confirmed by its capacity to strengthen the dialogue between experts and actors in the debate, as well as in its capacity to build new consensus based on this exchange. In this context the economic analysis of pathways has certainly provided the most striking example, by bringing together all stakeholders around a strong message about the economic benefits of this transition in the medium and long term, provided appropriate financing tools are developed to meet investment needs.

IDDRI is aware of the challenges of this work on scenarios, and has made extensive efforts to provide an essential contribution to this process: first, through the role of facilitator in the debate played by Laurence Tubiana, who has strongly encouraged this appraisal in order to overcome ideological conflicts; next, through its active involvement in the expert group on energy scenarios; and finally, by giving greater consideration to the methodology, uses and limitations of energy scenarios in the political debate, with a study entitled: *Scénarios de transition énergétique pour la France : Définir un espace de discussion pour le débat (Working Papers n° 09/2013)*.

IDDRI is convinced of the relevance of this dialogue and co-construction process, and now hopes to take this approach to the international level: this is the purpose of the Deep Decarbonization Pathways project, which aims to facilitate discussions between experts from all over the world in order to define ambitious energy transition scenarios at the level of 12 countries, in preparation for the Climate COP, which will be held in Paris in December 2015. ■

1. The DNTE Expert Group has worked on 11 scenarios (eventually grouped according to four pathways: electrification and decarbonisation; stable demand and diversification; efficiency and diversification; energy saving and nuclear phase-out) focusing on all energy uses by 2050.

2. Factor 4 corresponds to France’s commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by 75% by 2050, in order to keep global warming below the 2°C threshold.

is possible to achieve from now on have emerged, for example not about the principle of energy efficiency retrofitting of existing buildings, but about the number of buildings it is possible to renovate. However, the time given to the debate was not sufficient to address all the issues, such as energy saving, mobility or economic and environmental impacts.

LT – The polarised ideological positions have evolved over the course of the debate: gradually, the global approach to the reorganisation of the

French energy system has enabled discussions between stakeholders to move beyond their usual rhetoric and their own interests.

What are the main innovations and perspectives that emerge from the debate?

LT – First, this debate has made it possible to map and to understand society’s expectations concerning energy issues, in terms of the economy (especially competitiveness), employment, environment and social

change. Moreover, this objectivisation, this collective construction, helps to both create the conditions for political judgement and to mobilise the different stakeholders. By removing certain obstacles and defining the conditions for change, the chaotic path towards transition takes shape. Finally, this debate, organised in all the regions of France, has demonstrated regional governance in action. ■

URBAN FABRIC: HOW TO STEER THE TRANSITION?

The Urban Fabric programme jointly addresses the different dimensions of the transition to sustainable cities.

The first of these is regional planning, in other words the capacity to articulate foresight and public policy in the long term. This research has resulted in the doctoral thesis written by Mathieu Saujot (under the supervision of Pierre-Noël Giraud) and defended in November 2013 at Mines Paristech (see highlight). The work that began during this doctoral research continues, in particular through the ANR CITiES project, which is aimed at improving digital tools for future-oriented urban planning (the urban planning-transport model). IDDRI is playing a part in this process as an interface between city operators, especially urban planning agencies and urban agglomerations, and research on modelling and mathematics, in order to ensure that the models built by research are useful and usable for the operators who need them.

In terms of the management of urban development and the public policy tools available, 2013 was also marked by the beginning of the thesis by Océane Peiffer-Smadja, with the Research Centre of INRA Paris-Versailles laboratory.

The second dimension of an urban transition is the co-construction between the different city operators in order to foster integration in the urban fabric. This implies developing a common understanding of the challenges and avoiding sectoral and disciplinary visions; this is the objective set by the Club Ville, which it continued to pursue in 2013 through four working sessions and the yearly conference held in June.¹ The 2013 sessions sought to articulate the issue of the digital revolution with the public policies and private actors concerned by the urban fabric, and then to understand the Dutch project definition and management model, especially for social housing and urban planning. A new tool for urban production, the emphyteutic housing lease created by the Cheuvreux legal practice, was also analysed. Finally, the Club Ville attempted to determine the role the urban fabric plays in addressing vulnerability and inequality issues from

an energy transition perspective, based in particular on articles by IDDRI presented within the framework of the national debate on the energy transition.²

The third dimension is the socio-technical transition, in other words the joint transformation of technologies, especially in energy, and uses. The year 2013 was thus marked by research for the "Emergent" project, part of the French Ministry of Ecology programme on lifestyles and sustainable consumption, with IDDRI's partners from Crédoc (the French Research Centre for the Study and Monitoring of Living Standards). This research re-examined the fabric of our eco-districts in terms of sustainable development goals, and especially of a shift towards more virtuous lifestyles. It was the opportunity to conduct fieldwork among urban planning operators and resulted in the organisation of two research workshops bringing together local practitioners, professionals, researchers, experts from the French Ministry of Housing and members of associations, in order to take stock of project management and co-housing issues.

Finally, the energy transition and the urban transition merge, as energy issues challenge all the dimensions of the urban fabric. The energy transition calls for answers to questions of individual and regional equity, the implementation of appropriate financing instruments, especially to meet the challenge of thermal energy efficiency improvements, and technical-economic solutions to enable public and private actors to take a systemic approach to urban planning. The local authorities have an increasingly important role to play in the management of energy issues, in particular with the establishment of climate plans and the implementation of numerous initiatives and networks of cities. The energy transition thus provides a productive basis for re-examining and enriching the observations and questions of the Club Ville in a new light; this approach ran through the preparation and proceedings of the Club's annual conference in June 2013 and will be the focus of its work for 2013-2014. ■

1. "La ville à l'épreuve des crises : une opportunité pour refonder la fabrique urbaine ?", 24 June 2013.

2. Chancel, L., Saujot, M. (2013). Inégalités, vulnérabilités et transition énergétique. IDDRI, *Policy Briefs* n° 02/13.

URBAN PRODUCTION, VALUE CREATION AND REDISTRIBUTION

Despite the growing need for public facilities and transport in ever more populated urban areas, the investment required to build a school, a hospital or a station may be difficult to find. The recent problems financing the Grand Paris project bear witness to this. Yet property assets can sometimes increase significantly in value because of the characteristics of their environment. For example, in France as elsewhere, in some cities real estate values have risen by more than 140% over the last 10 years, due in particular to the fact that these cities have good access to centres of employment and to urban amenities. How can we explain this disconnect between the reluctance to invest in the urban fabric and the profitability of such investment? Do cities really cost more than they bring in? These questions weigh even more heavily on the urban fabric today because building sustainable cities

requires greater investment.

To shed some light on these issues, IDDRI's Club Ville conducted a study¹ on the measurement and capture of value creation in urban production, defining it as the sum of costs and benefits, including external costs and benefits. External effects, or externalities—positive or negative—are those effects not taken into account by market mechanisms. They largely determine the value of property and land: estate professionals for instance base their operations on the fact that the price of property is chiefly dependent on its location and has little to do with its intrinsic characteristics.

Research on these external effects is now set against a difficult financial backdrop. The capture of land rent is no longer seen as essential only for the sake of equity (in particular to avoid the "unjust enrichment" of property

owners), but it also provides hope of financing public facilities. After recalling the difficulties related to the measurement of external effects, this study takes stock of the methods for taking these effects into account in city stakeholders' practices and in decision-making. Within this framework, tax mechanisms (such as annual land taxes, or taxes on unrealised or realised capital gains) could ensure the redistribution of capital gains.

Using the example of a planning operation, the study assesses value creation by taking into account the direct and indirect costs and benefits for different stakeholders: the municipal council and inter-municipal council, planners, property developers, the and owners before and after operation. ■

1. Peiffer-Smadja, O. *et al.* (2014, *forthcoming*). Production urbaine, création de valeur et redistribution, IDDRI, *Studies* n° 02/14.

PLANNING A LOW-CARBON CITY: A CASE STUDY IN GRENOBLE

In the field of climate policy, the growing importance of cities is now calling for better understanding of the local and urban dimensions of sustainable development issues. The aim of Mathieu Saujot's thesis ("Economic analysis and prospective modelling to plan low carbon cities: The case of Grenoble using TRANUS+ model", presented in November 2013) is to help to improve this understanding, by focusing on land planning.

Indeed, ensuring cities evolve, in particular in terms of their housing and mobility infrastructure, takes time, and steering this change in a specific direction requires continuity in the policies implemented. This implies managing the short term and the immediate requirements, while preparing the long term. Meeting these challenges means looking beyond the functioning of markets in a short- and medium-term

political framework. Foresight and planning are thus called upon to prepare this sustainable urban development strategy and to play a role in reducing uncertainty. In France, strategic urban planning is thus increasingly required to address environmental and climate issues.

Building on the case of the city of Grenoble, the thesis examines the capacity of planning to redirect urban development, and to produce tools and methodologies that are useful for foresight and urban planning. This is the first application of the TRANUS land use-transport simulation in France, and the first time it has been used in the context of an economic methodology to produce abatement cost curves (i.e. costs generated by GHG reductions within a given period of time) integrating the systemic nature of cities (land use and mobility policies) for the transport sector.

From a methodological standpoint, the thesis examines the choice of modelling tools as well as that of economic calculation. In terms of public policies, in the broader framework of the political and administrative reform of the French context, it takes the form of a critical analysis of current planning practices, of the changes underway, and of the conditions for better integration of economic analysis in planning approaches and processes.

Consistent with IDDRI's research, the aim of this thesis is to analyse methods to make cities lower carbon in the long term, adopting a holistic view of the processes underway, while constantly endeavouring to reintegrate climate issues into the specific urban planning mechanisms. This work takes an action-research approach in the French context, with a view to achieving disciplinary integration around economic analysis. ■

TRANSITION TOWARD A NEW PROSPERITY

Faced with failing growth regimes, increasing environmental challenges and rapidly growing inequalities, countries must now reconsider their development models. The aim of the New Prosperity programme is to inform the transition to sustainable development models, which meet environmental challenges while guaranteeing individual and collective prosperity. The New Prosperity team studies both the macroeconomic implications of the environmental transition and the impact of changes underway—especially technological changes—on this transition.

The activities conducted in 2013—the first year of operation for the programme—have resulted in progress on three subjects: the role of growth in development models; the history of major changes; and new production and consumption patterns.

GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Since the 1970s, many industrialised countries have been experiencing structurally low or even declining growth rates; and the depletion of natural resources as well as the protection of the environment are creating new uncertainty about the future of growth in these countries. While for some, this is bad news for growth, for others it is a powerful engine for economic development. In addition to the natural confusion linked to a complex, polysemic issue, this opposition is exacerbated by the idea that a country cannot prosper without growth.

What does the future hold for growth in industrialised countries? Can we prosper without growth? To answer these questions, in 2013 IDDRI organised a seminar with CIREC, OFCE, the Fondation Nicolas Hulot and the Veblen Institute, bringing together key figures and institutions representing the full range of viewpoints. The “Growth and Prosperity” seminar, which met on four occasions, was attended by prominent speakers and examined topics from employment to social protection. These sessions were followed by *Policy briefs* that were widely disseminated¹.

This academic work produced a wide range of possible future growth paths, given both the complex nature of growth and the uncertainty surrounding key parameters such as technological progress or changing consumption patterns. It also helped to begin to clarify the linkages between growth and different elements of prosperity: subjective happiness,

employment, social protection and equality. Although structurally weak growth does not mean sacrificing social progress, if it does not lead to mass unemployment or to widespread depression, it does mean that some difficult redistributive decisions must be made in order to counter any potential increase in inequalities and to reform social protection systems.

On this basis, in November 2013 IDDRI published a report entitled “A post-growth society for the 21st century”², which describes controversy surrounding the future of economic growth in industrialised countries and takes stock of the linkages between growth and prosperity. This report focuses on the relationships between energy, climate and growth using a modelling exercise conducted by CIREC. Commissioned by MEPs, it was made public during a conference at the European Parliament. It has been and continues to be presented in different French and European institutions, and has been published in French, British and German newspapers. The dissemination of this report has also helped to develop IDDRI’s European network and to begin to structure an academic network at this level on “post-growth”.

THE GREEN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: STANDING THE TEST OF TIME

The concept of green growth insists on the fact that environmental protection is essential to preserve long-term growth, and that it is—in the shorter term—compatible with economic growth (the “weak” version of the concept), or even that it enhances it (the “strong” version). It covers a range of different arguments, which IDDRI presented in a report produced for AFD: green Keynesianism, no regrets measures, the green technology advantage, and the double dividend. Recently, this set of arguments has been supplemented by the idea that “green” technologies could usher in a new wave of productivity gains, and therefore of growth, comparable with or exceeding the growth driven by steam engines, railways or electricity.

The New Prosperity programme has focused on analysing these hopes for a “green industrial revolution”, and has worked with historians specialising in industrial revolutions. The Working Paper published in 2013³ highlighted the limitations of these hopes, asserting in particular the inability of existing “green” technologies to produce economic changes on a scale comparable with the major technologies that have

1. Chancel, L., Demailly, D. (2013). Quels enjeux pour la protection sociale dans une économie post-croissance? Iddri, *Working Papers* n° 17/13. Chancel, L., Demailly, L. (2014). Les politiques de l’emploi face à la croissance faible. Iddri, *Working Papers* n° 02/14.

2. Demailly, D. et al. (2013). A post-growth society for the 21st century. IDDRI, *Studies* n° 08/2013.

3. Demailly, D., Verley, P. (2013). The aspirations of the green industrial revolution: a historical perspective. IDDRI, *Working Papers* n° 11/2013.

marked our history. New information and communication technologies (NICTs) have this potential to produce change, but there is no guarantee that this will be used to the benefit rather than to the detriment of sustainable development.

The history of industrial revolutions invites us to look beyond technologies, and to understand the radical changes they bring about or accompany in production and consumption patterns. It insists in particular on “consumption revolutions”, and on the importance—for the construction of new development models—of changes in what is individually and collectively seen as a “good life”.

A DIFFERENT WAY TO MEET OUR NEEDS: FROM PRODUCT-SERVICE SYSTEMS TO THE SHARING ECONOMY

Product service systems are a typical example of the emerging production and consumption patterns that are raising hopes for a new green growth model. In early 2013, IDDRI organised a workshop to determine the scope of these business models that favour use over ownership and the consumption of a service associated with a good rather than the good itself. This was also the opportunity to review knowledge about the environmental and macroeconomic impacts of these models.

The second half of 2013 focused on the concepts of the sharing economy and collaborative consumption, which advocate the optimisation of goods, especially material ones, through resale, donation, exchange, rental and lending, etc. These practices are enabled by the Internet and are experiencing a new peer-to-peer boom. They are forcing established companies to rethink their business models. However, their economic and environmental potential remains unclear, and policymakers are spectators to changes they are struggling to understand. After participating in a study on carsharing—the most informed example of the sharing economy –, IDDRI launched a project on this economy. This project will take shape in early 2014 with the organisation, in partnership with ADEME, of discussions bringing together the network that IDDRI has gradually built on this subject with sharing economy actors, scholars, government officials and politicians. The project is particularly aimed at producing public policy recommendations and at identifying additional research requirements. ■

An innovative society for the twenty-first century

On 12 and 13 July 2013, IDDRI organised an international conference¹ with actors from politics, economics, academia and civil society, to debate the crisis of current development models and to discuss those to be built.

Reflecting the importance of this work and guaranteeing the success of the event, the conference was organised at the French National Assembly, opened by its President and attended by several ministers. This conference gave IDDRI's research and its New Prosperity programme a high level of visibility, which was enhanced by the publication of articles by several of the key figures invited. It also enabled IDDRI to expand its network and to develop close relations with certain speakers with a view to future collaboration. In addition to the general discussions, the two-day conference was the opportunity to ask some specific questions: are our growth models failing? Can we build a post-growth society? How can we foster social innovation? And how can we innovate in a global context? The discussions resulted in progress in the work conducted by IDDRI and, in particular, led to the publication of a Policy brief on the green growth versus degrowth debate.²

1. “An innovative society for the twenty-first century”, 13 July 2013, an exceptional international conference organised by IDDRI, in partnership with *Les Échos*, under the aegis of François Hollande, President of the French Republic.

2. Demailly, D. (2013). Croissance verte vs. décroissance : sortir d'un débat stérile. IDDRI, *Policy Briefs* n° 12/13.

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION ON INNOVATION

Under the impetus of the emerging economies and especially of China, the leading global investor in this field, the green technology race is becoming a race for jobs and power. A study conducted in 2012 for the Greens in the European Parliament and consultations held in 2013 on the green race within IDDRI's New Prosperity programme highlighted the need for forward-looking discussions on the conditions for the success of an innovation strategy in a globalised economy.

Two extreme scenarios are now presented to France and Europe for 2020 and beyond. In a scenario of greater liberalisation, France and Europe pursue a green technology leadership strategy within value chains that are increasingly globalised and fragmented between regions, with the goal of capturing the largest share of value added in the sectors or industries in question. In this scenario, Europe innovates and China assembles. Globalisation continues the work of comparative advantages, applied both to goods (specialisation by product) and to services (specialisation by activity). In an alternative scenario of industrial re-territorialisation, France and Europe set themselves the specific goal of increasing the industrial value added of these sectors within their borders, on the grounds

that controlling industrial processes is essential to innovation and to securing the additional value added expected from this innovation. This second scenario relaxes or removes the constraints of the local content requirements set by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and opens up the possibility of a green industrial (re)deployment in Europe, but also in China, for several links or "segments" of the value chain.

What are the opportunities and risks associated with these two different scenarios? How effective are they in terms of politics (power), economics (value creation), society (employment) or the climate (the production and dissemination of low carbon technologies)? These forward-looking questions have no clear answers. They raise other questions that are just as important. Why do activities and value migrate over time? What are the advantages and limitations of taking leadership in the technology race? Should Europe concentrate on technological innovation, and possibly on disruptive technologies, or should it make re-industrialisation a priority within its innovation strategy? Why does one country have a competitive advantage in specific segments of a sector? Who governs the organisation of the sector, and with what effects on the capture of value

added and on competitiveness?

With a view to answering these questions, in December 2013 IDDRI obtained funding from the Conseil Supérieur de la Formation et de la Recherche Stratégiques (CSFRS - French High Council for Strategic Education and Research) for a two-year long forward-looking project focusing on the determinants of the evolution of "green" industries in France and Europe in the context of competition transformed by the rise of the emerging countries. At the end of the project, IDDRI will propose a strategic roadmap identifying the risks and opportunities associated with the two scenarios envisaged, in order to facilitate the convergence of expectations between public and private stakeholders, to limit the risks of economic downgrading and to identify the windows of opportunity for public and private action. The example of the "solar war" between China and Europe¹ illustrates the need to understand and analyse the distortions caused by globalisation, which covertly rewards either the technological leader or the follower. Analysis of the "black box" of innovation conducted within the framework of this project will contribute to the deployment of strategic industrial thinking and management in France and Europe. ■

1. See <http://www.iddri.org/Tribunes/La-guerre-du-solaire>

TRANSITION IN FOOD SYSTEMS

From the global level, where discussions on food security are linked to the debate on sustainable food systems, to the national level, such as in France where the Ministry of Agriculture is deploying its programme for the transition to agroecology, a considerable number of research studies and actors' policy positions are converging around a diagnosis that has rarely been so clearly expressed: a certain number of technological, social and organisational obstacles are setting food systems, especially in developed countries, on change pathways (concentration, standardisation, specialisation, etc.) that are incompatible with a better adaptation to the ecosystems in which they evolve, and therefore incompatible with environmental, as well as social and economic sustainability goals.

What action can now be taken? Although transition sociologists are considerably expanding the range of analyses of the obstacles using examples from agriculture and food, in addition to the transitions they describe for varied socio-technological subjects, it is not easy to move from describing problems to identifying capacity for action.

The French context in 2013 was particularly rich, since the Minister of Agriculture tasked Marion Guillou, Chair of Agreenium, with examining the conditions and the leverage for a transition towards doubly efficient agricultural models, in both environmental and economic terms. Among other experts mobilised, IDDRI contributed to the effort to build bridges between economic analyses demonstrating the lack of incentives to change and research from transition management, whether French, Dutch or Belgian, to ensure this process results in specific proposals that can be submitted to the government.

It is interesting to note that the issue of the obstacles to re-diversification brings together—at least where diagnosis is concerned—actors from the agricultural and environmental spheres who are usually more likely to be fundamentally opposed. Why and how should we reduce Europe's protein deficit? Most actors in the sector (protein crop producers, the animal feed industry, environmental NGOs, farmers' representatives, etc.) agree on the fact that

government plans to subsidise the production of protein crops are not sufficient to step up the re-introduction of these crops to agricultural regions that increasingly specialise in cereals; a more systemic change is needed, ranging from investment in research and seed selection to infrastructure for harvesting and processing. However, the actors disagree on the reasons for supporting this re-diversification and on visions of the future: is the aim to make Europe independent of soy imports in order to reduce the impact of our food consumption on deforestation? Is it to revitalise an economic sector? Or to substitute atmospheric nitrogen fixation by protein crops for the use of chemical fertilisers found in excessive quantities in aquatic environments? Are we seeking to make farms autonomous in the face of their dependence on inputs? To support the protein crop sector within Sofiprotéol, IDDRI helped to clarify the scenarios and perspectives that run through these different debates, often implicitly. As in the French national debate on the energy transition, explaining and comparing scenarios helps to better identify the strategies for action that can bring people together in the short term, and to establish a structured dialogue between viewpoints that appear to differ in every respect: what would be the right scale for addressing the protein deficit in the different regions? How can room be made for innovative regional models? Avenues and leverage for action have emerged, but seem inadequate in the face of the obstacles within the system and the resistance to change.

In 2013, IDDRI also set up a consortium of European research centres and NGOs to examine the issue of the transition in agricultural and food systems at the European level: what is their current change pathway? What would a radical transition to agroecology involve? And what could such a scenario teach us about the far reaching reform of the European policies that influence these systems, foremost among which is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

This is in fact a universal issue, extending beyond Europe: analysis of the Chinese agricultural modernisation model and its changes helps to reveal the same obstacles, difficulties and questions along the path to the agricultural and food transition. ■

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Founded in 2001, IDDRI is a Foundation of public interest. The new statutes of the “Research Foundation Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations”, known as IDDRI (Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations) were approved by the French Council of State on 4 November 2009.

Since 2007, two strategic partnerships structure IDDRI's activities: one with Sciences Po in Paris (complemented with a partnership with Columbia University under the Alliance Programme) and another one with the Foundation for international development studies and research (FERDI) in the framework of the Development and Global Governance Initiative (IDGM), and supported by the French Development Agency. This initiative has been reinforced in 2011 by the IDGM+ project “Conception of new international development policies based on research results. Reinforcement of the Development

and Global Governance Initiative”. The project was selected by the Ministry for Higher Education and Research to be part of the *Laboratoires d'excellence* (excellency labs) projects (LABEX), financed through the government's Investissements d'avenir (Invest in the future) programme. Put forward by FERDI, in partnership with IDDRI and CERDI (Centre for studies and research on international development), this project, which IDDRI launched in 2012, aims at developing a European interface of international scope, between research and policy recommendation concerning key themes regarding sustainable development and international development.

The questions under study concern on the one hand the evaluation of development policies and their reconfiguration in order to integrate sustainable development issues (climate change, biodiversity, trade and the environment) and on the other hand issues of international coordination and organisation of global governance. ■

IDDRI'S BOARD IS MADE UP OF 3 CONSTITUENCIES:

Founding members:

- EDF, represented by Claude NAHON
- EpE, represented by Claire TUTENUIT
- GDF-Suez, represented by Anne CHASSAGNETTE
- Institut Veolia Environnement, represented by Pierre VICTORIA

Ex officio members:

- Ademe, represented by François MOISAN
- AFD, represented by Alain HENRY
- Cirad, represented by Michel EDDI
- CNRS, represented by Stéphanie THIEBAULT
- INRA, represented by Jean-François SOUSSANA

Qualified persons:

- Jean-Michel CHARPIN
- Michel GRIFFON
- Jean JOUZEL
- Julia Marton-LEFÈVRE
- Christine MUSSELIN

Executive board :

- Jean JOUZEL, President
- Claude NAHON, Vice-Chair
- Anne CHASSAGNETTE, Treasurer
- Michel EDDI, Secretary

A GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER, designated by the Ministry of Interior, attends the board's working sessions with an advisory status. He sees that the foundation's statutes and the public interest dimension of its activity are guaranteed.

IDDRI'S SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL IS MADE UP OF 13 MEMBERS:

- Philippe AGHION (Harvard University, Sciences Po)
- Scott BARRETT (Columbia University)
- Ian GOLDIN (Oxford University)
- Pierre-Henri GOUYON (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, AgroParisTech, Sciences Po, CNRS)
- François GUINOT (CNRS, Académie des technologies)
- Alain GRANDJEAN (climate-energy expert at the Grenelle de l'environnement)
- Claude HENRY (Sciences Po, Columbia University)
- Sylvie JOUSSAUME (CNRS)
- Georgina MACE (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change)
- Laurent MERMET (ENGREF-AgroParisTech)
- Shyama RAMANI (Brunel University)
- Lord Nicholas STERN (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment et I.G. Patel Professor of Economics & Government, LSE)
- Michel VIVANT (Sciences Po)

ADVISORY BOARD'S REPORT

IDDRI's Advisory Board meeting, chaired by Daniel Lebègue, was held on 26 November 2013.

In the first part, Laurence Tubiana talked about the French national debate on the energy transition (DNTE), mentioning in particular the challenges and achievements of the debate, then IDDRI's role in a French multi-stakeholder debate. Addressing the energy system as a whole, rather than just production, and the regionalisation of the debate were highlighted by Laurence Tubiana as positive elements leading to the appropriation of knowledge and of short and longer term concerns by society, and no longer only by governments. In addition, through its research already launched and pursued in the context of the debate, IDDRI contributed to discussions based on long-term scenarios, perceptions of the transformation of the energy system and of French society. Despite disagreement between actors regarding changes in lifestyles and technologies by 2050, there was considerable convergence about the need for and urgency of a transition, as well as about some of the policies to be conducted in the coming years (for example the electrification of the energy system, biomass use, etc.). At the same time, fuel poverty and funding issues are major challenges for the energy transition, and a unanimous request for clarity and stability in the direction taken and for political planning was expressed during the debate.

The members of the Advisory Board confirmed the importance, in the context of the DNTE and for IDDRI's focal areas, of an approach that is both multi-party - within which citizens and companies must be increasingly present - and cross-cutting, since the integration of social aspects makes it possible to depolarise the debates on certain technologies (such as nuclear power) by associating dimensions that are different in nature (production, consumption, uses, mobility, etc.) but necessarily complementary. The urgency of the issue of funding the transition was also discussed: which actors and tools are needed to finance energy efficiency, as well as investment in transport and renewable energy?

In the second part, Julien Rochette, coordinator of IDDRI's Oceans and Coastal Zones programme, initiated discussions on the work carried out and the prospects for IDDRI on the subject of offshore oil and gas production and the international legal framework governing these activities: offshore drilling is constantly increasing, and poses serious environmental risks; at the same time, international regulation is deficient in terms of both security, accountability and compensation in case of accidents. In this context, IDDRI is helping to inform the debate (especially on the relevance of an international

agreement) and to support regional initiatives, such as the one emerging within the framework of the Abidjan Convention, a regional seas programme covering the countries along Africa's Atlantic coast, from Mauritania to South Africa. The conditions for implementing these initiatives, and more specifically assistance and capacity building for the states concerned, are central to IDDRI's action in this field.

The members of the Advisory Board agreed on the importance of this issue as part of general discussions on the protection of natural resources, greenhouse gas emissions and environmental liability. The fundamental challenge of risk management by companies thus appears to be an essential component of a regulatory framework that would make it possible to supplement legal initiatives (international cooperation) with the involvement of private stakeholders (oil and gas companies, insurance companies). ■

IDDRI'S ADVISORY COUNCIL IS MADE UP OF 19 MEMBERS:

Administrations

- Michel BADRÉ (CGEDD)
- Pierre-Franck CHEVET (Ministry of Ecology)
- Philippe LACOSTE (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Research institutes and universities

- Patrick DUNCAN (CNRS)
- Michel EDDI (INRA)
- Sylviane GUILLAUMONT (Auvergne University)
- Jean-Charles HOURCADE (CIRED)
- Christian LEQUESNE (CERI)

Private sector

- Matt CHRISTENSEN (Axa- Investment Managers)
- Pierre DUCRET (Caisse des dépôts Climat)
- Jean-Pierre TILLON (InVivo)
- Pierre VICTORIA (Institut Veolia Environnement)
- Gilles VERMOT-DESROCHES (Schneider Electric)

Non-governmental organisations and trade unions

- Pierre-Yves CHANU (CGT)
- John EVANS (TUAC)
- Timothy GEER (WWF International)
- Daniel LEBÈGUE (IFA)
- Camilla TOULMIN (IIED)

Local authorities

- Denis BAUPIN (Paris Town Hall)

TEAM



Noura BAKKOUR
Special Assistant to the Director



Pierre BARTHÉLEMY
Publications and Internet Manager



Matthieu BRUN
Research Fellow Food and Agriculture Policies



Lucien CHABASON
Senior Advisor



Lucas CHANCEL
Research Fellow Growth and Prosperity



Michel COLOMBIER
Scientific Director



Elise COUDANE
Events and Outreach Manager



Lisa DACOSTA
Secretary-General



Damien DEMAILLY
Coordinator New Prosperity Programme



Delphine DONGER
Communications and Media Officer



Mathilde MATHIEU
Research Fellow Climate and Energy Policies



Océane PEIFFER-SMADJA
PhD Student Urban Fabric



Vincent RENARD
Senior Advisor Urban Fabric



Julien ROCHETTE
Coordinator Oceans and Coastal Zones Programme



Andreas RÜDINGER
Research Fellow Climate and Energy Policies



Carole-Anne SÉNIT
PhD Student Governance



Thomas SPENCER
Programme Director Climate



Léna SPINAZZÉ
Development and Communications Director



Lucilia TANCHEREAU
Administrative and Financial Manager



Sébastien TREYER
Director of Programmes



Xin WANG
Research Fellow Climate and Energy Policies - China



Glen WRIGHT
Research Fellow International Marine Policy

Associate researchers



Michael JACOBS
Senior Advisor on International Climate Policy



Yann LAURANS
Associate Researcher

Each year, IDDRI welcomes several student interns working on its research topics.

Charles DEFFRESNES
Sciences Po
Sociological and economic neo-institutional research on emerging behaviours and lifestyles in eco-districts.

Elizabeth HIPWELL
Sciences Po
Research paper on opportunities to integrate climate change within global governance.

Mathilde IMER
Sciences Po
Mapping of positions and propositions of main influence networks on the double agenda of COP21 and SDGs.

Maud POISSONNIER-LESCURAS
Université Paris Sorbonne
Research assistant on RAMSES project



Tiffany CHEVREUIL
Administrative Assistant



Claudio CHIAROLLA
Research Fellow
International Governance
of Biodiversity



Julie COHEN
Outreach Assistant



Laetitia DUPRAZ
Executive Assistant



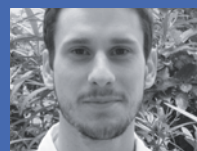
Renaud LAPEYRE
Research Fellow
Biodiversity and
Environmental Services



Alexandre MAGNAN
Research Fellow
Vulnerability and
Adaptation to Climate
Change



Oliver SARTOR
Research Fellow Climate
and Energy Policies



Mathieu SAUJOT
Research Fellow Urban
Fabric



**Marie-Hélène
SCHWOOB**
PhD student Food security



Laurence TUBIANA
Director



Tancrede VOITURIEZ
Programme Director
Governance



Henri WAISMAN
Coordinator of the Deep
Decarbonization Pathways
Project



Teresa RIBERA
Senior Advisor on
International Climate
Policy



Joël RUET
Associate Researcher

Amélie RUDLOFF
Sciences Po
Research on
the economy of
functionality

Alice VERRIER
Sciences Po
Research and
interviews on options
to reduce protein
deficiency

The team of the Sciences Po Sustainable Development Centre

- Laurence TUBIANA, Director
- Claude HENRY, Sébastien TREYER, Benoît MARTIMORT-ASSO, Scientific Advisors
- Anne-Laure FAURE, Partnership Officer
- Julie COHEN, Assistant

Programmes taught by IDDRI and the Chair

- Master in Environmental Policy
- Master in International Development
- Master in International Security
- Master International Public Management
- Master in Public Affairs
- Master of Development Practice
- Undergraduate Economic

Professors

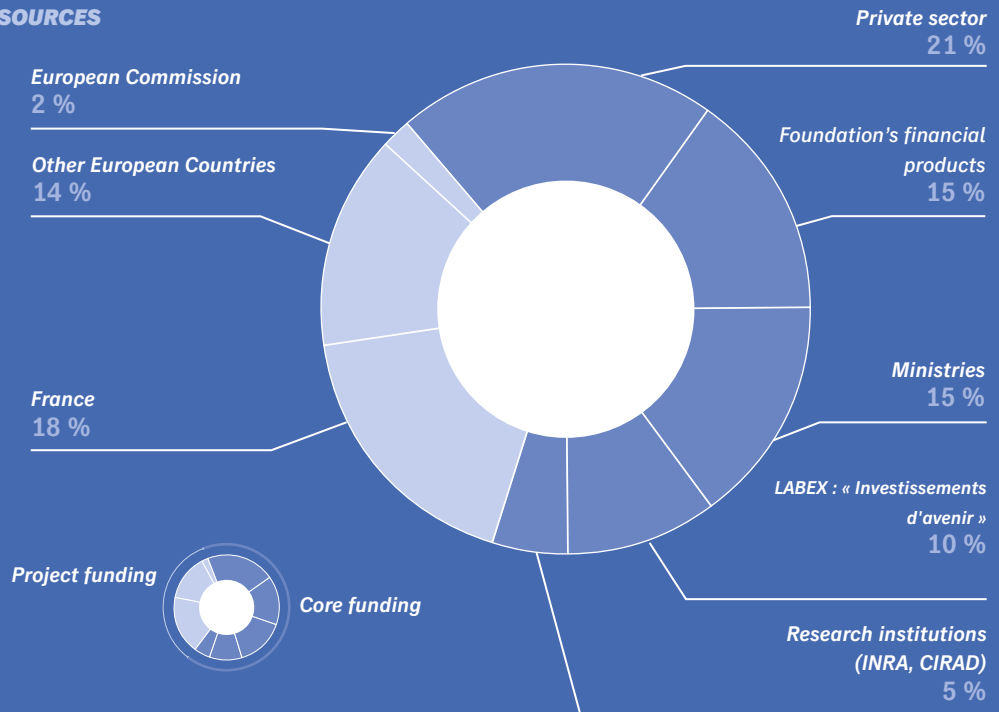
Noura BAKKOUR, Raphaël BILLÉ, Matthieu BRUN, Lucien CHABASON, Lucas CHANCEL, Claudio CHIAROLLA, Michel COLOMBIER, Emmanuel GUÉRIN, Claude HENRY, Renaud LAPEYRE, Romain PIRARD, Vincent RENARD, Julien ROCHETTE, Andreas RÜDINGER, Mathieu SAUJOT, Marie-Hélène SCHWOOB, Sébastien TREYER, Laurence TUBIANA, Tancrede VOITURIEZ, Xin WANG

BUDGET

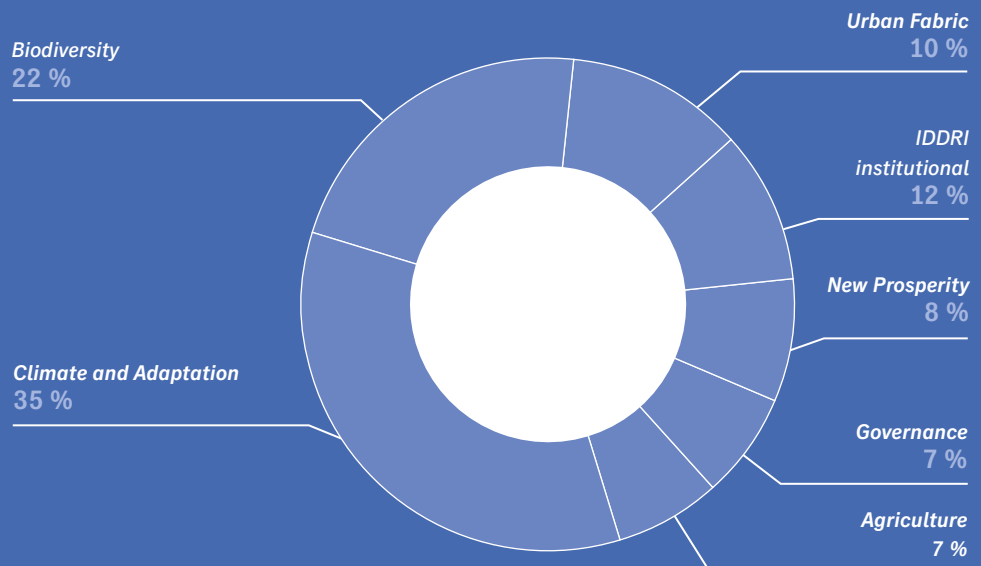
In 2013, the Foundation's budget was set at 3.8 million Euros, including secondments' costs. Resources are provided by the founding members, research centres (in the form of staff secondments), ministries (Foreign Affairs, Ecology, and Research),

various national and international partners as well as through European research projects. In 2011, IDDRI was awarded a long-term research grant within the framework of a special ten-year government investment (LABEX) (see "Institutional framework", p. 34).

FUNDING SOURCES



DISTRIBUTION PER PROGRAMMES*



* 31 full-time staff including secondments

KEY FIGURES

EVENTS

24
conference-debates
(4 international
conferences)

8
workshops

10
sessions of the
Sustainable
Development and
Environmental
Economics Seminar
(SDDEE)

4
sessions of the Club
Ville

3
sessions of the
Growth and
Prosperity seminar

+ 80
presentations
by IDDRI's team
members in France
and abroad

WEBSITE

390,000
page views

40%
of visitors from
outside France

33
videos posted online
(sessions of the
SDDEE, interviews
with speakers, the
IDDRI-Fondation
d'Entreprise Hermès
annual conference
and the "An
innovative society
for the 21st century"
conference)

SOCIAL MEDIA

IDDRI launched its
presence on the
social networks
during the "An
innovative society
for the 21st century"
conference in July
2013.



PUBLICATIONS

44
IDDRI publications:

16
policy briefs

17
working papers

9
studies

2
Cahiers du CLIP

1
book in partnership
(A Planet for Life 2013
- *Reducing inequalities:
a sustainable
development
challenge*)

30
external contributions

11
scientific articles

18
articles and
contributions to
books

MEDIA

+550
quotations, interviews
and articles in printed
and online media

9
columns

Alongside its research
studies, IDDRI
regularly publishes
columns in the
printed and online
medi, in order to
provide scientific and
political insights into
current sustainable
development issues.

Oublions les « trente
glorieuses », une prospérité
sans croissance est
possible. Lucas Chancel,
Damien Demailly, *Le Monde*,
08/12/2013

Conférence climat de
Varsovie : un tremplin pour
Paris. Laurence Tubiana, *Le
Cercle Les Échos*, 20/11/2013

Les inégalités au cœur
du développement (non)
durable. Laurence Tubiana,
Rémi Genevey, *Slate.fr*,
18/07/2013

Le double épuisement de
nos sociétés industrialisées.
Laurence Tubiana, Damien
Demailly, *Les Échos*,
12/07/2013

Les leçons du virage
énergétique allemand.
Andreas Rüdinger, *Les Échos*,
08/07/2013

La transition énergétique
est une nécessité. Laurence
Tubiana, *Le Monde*,
21/06/2013

La guerre du solaire. Damien
Demailly, Emmanuel Guérin,
Slate.fr, 13/06/2013

L'Europe est morte à
Nicosie. Tancrede Voituriez,
Huffington Post, 22/03/2013

Le T20, réservoir à idées
du G20. Joël Ruet, Lucas
Chancel, *Le Monde*,
21/01/2013.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR IDDRI IN 2014

Alongside the activities presented in the previous pages, in 2013 a wealth of preparatory research was conducted to identify new topics for 2014, taking an exploratory approach that should enhance and re-examine the existing programmes, and consolidate new cross-cutting focal areas.

In this context, in 2014 an international workshop on the governance of nuclear safety will be held. This workshop is being organised further to the surveys IDDRI conducted after the Fukushima disaster in March 2011. This research has opened up some interesting avenues regarding changes in risk perception by societies following major disasters, but also regarding international risk governance, at the interface between energy transitions, the renewal of the Hyogo Framework for Action on disaster risk reduction and the resilience of societies, and the approach to vulnerability and adaptation challenges in the Climate Convention.

The research on transitions conducted in 2013 has revealed some specific issues that IDDRI will address in particular in 2014, and which could become key focal areas for all programmes:

The 2014 edition of *A Planet for Life* published in April 2014 focuses on innovation for sustainable development. Based on this exploration of a highly polysemous concept, of the promise it holds but also its grey areas, in 2014 IDDRI will concentrate particularly on innovative business models. How can we describe, understand and influence the changes in business models that are central to the dynamics of transition? Between well-established models based on economies of scale and emerging models, there are numerous examples in the energy, agricultural and urban sectors that illustrate these questions. How is innovation embodied in the sharing economy? In 2014 IDDRI will explore several facets of this ecology of business models: the sharing economy and the flurry of initiatives (whether market-based or non-market-based) emerging within this field will provide a first case study, but IDDRI will also examine

the relationships that the major established companies are hoping to build with start-up companies.

How can the transition be financed? This crucial question is raised in discussions on the Green Climate Fund or on the renewal of official development assistance tools. In 2014, IDDRI will explore this issue in greater depth, from examples of crowdfunding for the energy transition to the prospect of emerging donors, through an enhanced understanding of the way in which financial sector stakeholders themselves envisage finance for sustainable development or for the transition. In particular, further to an article drawing attention to the role of sovereign wealth funds in green investment for the climate¹, IDDRI is launching a project on the investigative and leadership functions that these funds could perform in the financing of sustainable development, in both the South and the North.

Finally, from autumn 2014 (and until June 2015), the European research programme INVALUABLE, which began in January 2012 and is financed within the framework of the ERA-Net BiodivERsA scheme, will begin the phase of delivering its scientific results and recommendations to be communicated to policymakers and practitioners (especially NGOs). The project will have explored the different facets of “market-based” instruments for biodiversity protection. Although these instruments are still some of the main solutions envisaged by the actors concerned for tackling biodiversity loss, which seems to be continuing unabated, the dissemination of the project’s findings will help to clarify what can really be expected of these instruments, what some of them propose that is truly innovative, and how they fit into a set of other policy instruments in order to have an impact. Discussions of these findings will also be a key element in determining the new strategic outlook of IDDRI’s Biodiversity programme. ■

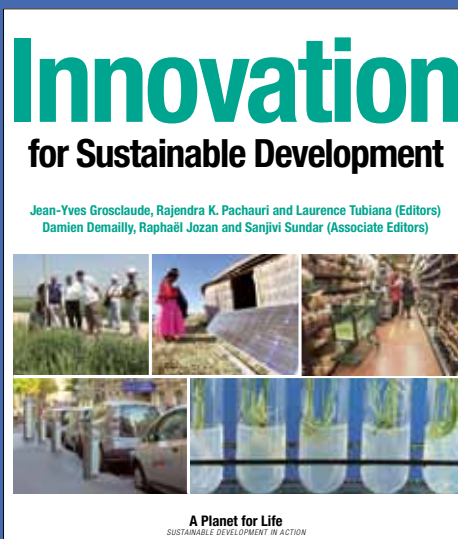
1. Guérin, E. (2013). Sovereign Wealth Funds: opportunity or threat for the green economy? IDDRI, *Working Papers* n° 01/13.

A PLANET FOR LIFE, AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

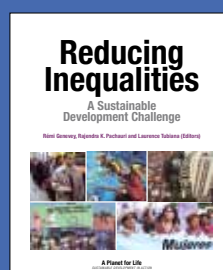
A Planet for Life unravels the complexity of the processes underpinning sustainable development. It presents the many potentialities of this multifaceted concept through a study of the growing issues, mutations and highlights within the field of sustainable development.

Prepared under the scientific leadership of the French Development Agency (AFD, France), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI, India), and IDDRI (France), the book is published by TERI Press.

Each year, *A Planet for Life* addresses a key, transversal issue, of sustainable development, bringing together a great variety of expertise: academics from a variety of fields (economists, jurists, geographers, biologists, physicists etc.), practitioners, NGOs, from all around the world, under the scientific leadership of leading figures in this field. Previous topics have included energy policies, sustainable cities and governance. In its French edition (*Regards sur la Terre*), the book also comes back each year on the major events that have shaped the international agenda in issues of climate change, biodiversity, natural resources, governance, energy and development.



Innovation has become the new buzzword across the globe. International organisations, governments, corporates, academia and society see it as the answer to the major economic, social and environmental transformations challenging the models of the 20th century. Alternative solutions to the existing problems are emerging in all sectors; they can be ascribed with qualities such as decentralized frugal, flexible, smart and democratic, virtues that are lacking in conventional models. But what is the real potential of innovation? Does the rapid deployment of innovations lead towards a more sustainable and inclusive society? Can innovations and the emerging alternatives replace conventional models? Beyond technologies, what institutional innovations are required to support sustainable development? *A Planet for Life 2014* aims to answer these questions and explore innovation in all its aspects, through a series of texts written by international experts. The objective is to analyse experiences from across the world and the role of innovation in a variety of areas of development such as urbanization, agriculture and food, the mobility of people and freight, education and the provision of water and energy to all.



The 2013 edition of *A Planet for Life* highlights the relationships between growing inequality and the unsustainable nature of our development paths. Inequalities between and within countries mobilise actors more today than 20 years ago. But can they now make it to the top of the development agenda? Reducing these inequalities requires a better redistribution of income from growth, but also social and political innovation, which is examined at the national and international levels in this book.

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www.iddri.org

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SciencesPo.